THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Presidential Theology.

From the Tribune.

In a certain sense of the word, the President of the United States seems to be a remarkably theological character. Whoever reads his Philadelphia oration will be struck by the number of his allusions to the Creator, *e. g.*:—

1. "I trust in God that war will not return again."
2. "I trust in God that the day is distant when man shall be again set upon his brother."
3. "In the name of God raise his hand against the throat of his fellow-brother."
4. "I trust in God that the day is distant when this land is again to be drenched in a brother's blood."
5. "Thank God the baleful planet of war has been chased away."
6. "God being willing, this Union shall be restored."

As a matter of taste, it would be superfluous to criticize these pious repetitions, propriety and refinement not being exactly the qualities which we have a right to anticipate in the President's elocutionary struggles—being qualities, in fact, which he does not well understand, and, so far as he is capable of understanding them, holds in top-lofty contempt. But when a man outside of a prayer-meeting promiscuously flings about the sacred name, he is usually put into the category of profane swearers, and is furthermore supposed to be in a passion. If we were to judge him by his speeches, the President exists in a condition of chronic explosion. He carries about the wrath of Achilles packed in his manly chest, and whenever he encounters twenty citizens and a brass band he begins forthwith to indulge in what, if he were of the other sex, and a dealer in fish, we should certainly be forced to call scolding. Hence the Deistical pleonasms and expletives above cited. You can have the same in Fulton Market any fine morning when you feel bold enough to tell some sorrightly young butcher that his meat has advanced to an odorous stage of antiquity. You can have the same when, upon the crowded piers, the loud-voiced hackmen contend for the trunks of luckless travellers. When these energetic gentlemen clamorously appeal to Heaven, the attendant policeman takes it for granted that they are seeking to swindle somebody. Of course the President of the United States should be quite beyond the circuit of such an imputation.

We are far from wishing to do the President injustice, and it is possible that these expressions indicate a sudden access of piety which will do his Excellency no harm. At the same time we can but advise him to be a little more economical in his adjurations, partly because repetition injures the effect, and partly because if he pepper his speeches so highly in the beginning, and goes on getting more and more excited, he will not be able to do justice to his feelings by the time he reaches Chicago, unless he is ready to rival the army in Flanders. We know that he will take our admonition kindly; but if he should not, we have no desire for an office, and can calmly meet his displeasure.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention—Real and Bogus Heroes.

From the Herald.

On Monday evening as those of our citizens who reside in the vicinity of Union square were enjoying the cool breeze and smoking their post-prandial cigars, their attention was attracted by a display of fireworks and the booming of cannon. Curious to ascertain the cause of this disturbance they went towards the square and there found a brass band and a big bass drum, playing away in that popular and exhilarating style so familiar to those who frequented circuses in their boyhood. The persons who were drawn to the spot by these devices, inquired of each other what it all meant; but nobody could give them the information. Some thought a balloon ascension was to occur, others that an itinerant mountebank was about to perform, and others still that some enterprising dealer had taken this means of advertising his bitters, his patent medicines or his ready-made clothing. At last, however, a poster was discovered announcing that the affair was a grand mass meeting of soldiers and sailors, to elect delegates to the Cleveland Convention; and so our citizens, having quietly walked about, smoked their cigars, and listened to the music, as quietly retired to their homes when the speaking began. The newspaper reporters good-naturedly or satirically write of the numerous audience assembled and of the enthusiasm displayed. In point of fact, the meeting was a fizzle, as all gatherings under similar auspices must be. The call was addressed to soldiers and sailors, and the case is one which soldiers and sailors support; but, although the evening was clear and beautiful, and the fireworks lit up the square, no soldiers and sailors could be seen. These brave fellows have more shrewd common sense than the managers of this meeting give them credit for. They are not going to turn out and hurrah whenever any politician chooses to call for them. They know that the management of this meeting had fallen into the hands of some of those military politicians or political soldiers whom, above all others, they most detest. The Cleveland Convention is very well, although it would be better if the repentent rebels were admitted to a share in its deliberations; but these preliminary gatherings will all be failures unless they are intrusted to the real soldiers and sailors—those who fought during the war and earned for themselves an honorable fame. There are no characters more contemptible than those bogus military men who never saw a battle, who constantly flourish a title to which they have only a political claim, and who won their promotion, not by service in the field, but by playing the sycophant to some official in the War Department. These fellows are despised by all true soldiers, and laughed at by civilians. They are the men who try to make political capital out of their brass buttons, and no movement engineered by them can be either respectable or successful.

We want to see a soldiers' and sailors' convention headed by Grant and Farragut, Sherman and Porter, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, and other such heroes. The delegates to it ought to be men of the same practical character, so that the mere mention of their names will be argument enough as to their patriotism and their wisdom. These delegates should be elected not by a chance crowd collected by beating a drum and lighting a bonfire, but by the rank and file of the great Union army, no man being allowed to vote unless he can produce his military papers. Among the delegates elected on Monday evening there are some good names. The remarks which we have made do not refer to them. On the contrary, these gentlemen will be the first to agree with us in the justice of our observations.

They know as well as we do, that if the Cleveland Convention is to effect anything for the Union cause it must be carefully weeded of the bogus and buncombe heroes who are already preparing to use it to manufacture political capital and secure fat offices for their precious selves. The professional politicians were wise enough in their day and generation to exclude from their conventions weak and obnoxious individuals whose presence and prattle would injure the cause. We hope to find the soldiers and sailors at least equally discreet. But if matters are to take the direction indicated by the meeting on Monday evening, then it will be better for the soldiers and sailors to give up the idea of a convention altogether, and leave the politicians to conduct the campaign without any of those blunders which, at this crisis, are worse than crimes.

Parson Brownlow's Philadelphia Convention.

From the World.

Governor Brownlow is the best known Southern delegate to the so-called "Southern Loyalists' Convention." He is the very incarnation of its spirit; the very Bismark of it. What other Southern member of this piebald gathering is entitled to contest the pre-eminence of this reverend old bully? Not Jack Hamilton; for Parson Brownlow has been conspicuous for many years, while Hamilton is a mushroom of yesterday. He has less brains than Brownlow; he has no constituency, while Brownlow has; no official position, while Brownlow is the Governor of an important State, and has increased his influence and standing by securing a pretended ratification by his Legislature of the Rump's Constitutional amendment, and the admission of Tennessee to her federal privileges. Moreover, he has bearded the President in his home. Parson Brownlow as clearly overtops all the Southern members of this Convention as Thad. Stevens does the Northern radicals. The real spirit of the Convention is therefore truly exhibited in the following extract from Brownlow's recent address to his constituents in Tennessee:—

"If another war shall be forced upon the country, the loyal masses, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the people of this great nation, intend that it shall be no child's play. They will, as they ought to do, make the entire Southern Confederacy, as God found the earth when he commenced the work of creation, 'without form and void.' They will not, and ought not, leave a Rebel fence rail, out-house, or dwelling in the eleven seceded States. And as for the rebel population, let them be exterminated. And when the war is wound up, which should be done rapidly, and with swift destruction, let the lands be resurveyed and and sold out to pay the expenses of the war, and settled only by a people who will respect the Stars and Stripes."

This shocking exhibition of fiendishness and ferocity is in perfect keeping with the character of this reverend and ribald Brownlow; it is also of a piece with the diabolical confiscation schemes of Thad. Stevens, the arch leader of the radicals in the North. It is true that the whole body of radicals are not yet kindled to this pitch of demoniacal fervor; but, under such leaders, we know not how soon they may be. When firebrands are flung into a lumber yard, every board is not immediately in a blaze; it takes time for the fire to spread. Up mount the flames, if a fresh breeze suddenly happens to blow. And so the peace of the country is at the mercy of accident. A riot in a city, such as a set of brutal rowdies in every large city are at all times ready for; an assassination, such as some murderous hand may any day commit, would cause General Butler to repeat history to "March!" and precipitate these infuriated and reckless radicals into a career of violence.

The radical movement is not under the control of judicious men, and no good can come of it. Parson Brownlow, Thaddeus Stevens, General Butler, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, and the men of a like stamp who lead the radical party, may possess talents; but there is not a man in the whole list that has ever been reputed to possess a well-balanced mind. Such talents as they have are talents for agitation, talents for invective and vituperation, talents not for calming dangerous passions, but for lashing them into frenzy. They are men on whom the mantle of old John Brown has descended, who is their patron saint, and whose "soul is marching on" in the bodies of these his insurrectionary successors. It is evident that men of this class will never give us peace; evident that unless they are sternly frowned down by the people they will stir up tumults and bring back an era of hideous violence and bloodshed.

Who Jack Hamilton Is.

From the World.

Every one knows that "piler up of blasphemous adjectives," Parson Brownlow, but that other shining light of the bogus loyal Southerners, Jack Hamilton, is not so well known. We give a memorable act of his public career for the especial benefit of his present party friends:—

"At a meeting of the citizens of Travis county, assembled on the 16th of June, in the city of Austin, to express their approbation of the late spirited conduct of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, the Hon. A. J. Hamilton was called to the chair, and A. J. Lott appointed Secretary.

"On motion of William Byrd, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:—

"*Whereas*, We have learned with sincere pleasure of the prompt and merited castigation inflicted by the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina upon the person of Sumner; therefore

"*Resolved*, That the Hon. Preston S. Brooks is entitled to the earnest thanks of the whole South for the energy and hearty will with which he struck down her infamous enemy, on the spot where the honorable ruffian poured forth, for four consecutive hours, unmerited abuse of her institutions and favorite sons.

"*Resolved*, That in testimony of our appreciation of the patriotic conduct of Colonel Brooks, we will present to him a cane made of the toughest wood that grows on the soil of Texas, and which, therefore, with manifest propriety, should be applied with the full force of a stout southern arm upon the backs of our hypocritical and slanderous enemies.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to carry out the objects of the preceding resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Austin city papers.

"A. J. HAMILTON, Chairman.

"A. J. LOTT, Secretary."

It happens, curiously enough, that the then "hypocritical and slanderous enemies" of the South, whom he was then willing to wap with the full force of his arm, are his present friends and backers.

Here is another episode in Hamilton's career, which we find in the Houston *Journal*:—

"CENTREVILLE, Leon County, August 19.—Editors *Journal*:—Seeing that you have been performing 'a labor of love' for the redoutable and Provisional Governor, Jack Hamilton, in justice to him and the country, every fact and incident tending to illustrate his eventful career should be placed before the public. If you will communicate with Mr. Webb Kidd, Senior, who was late a resident of this county, but now resides near Eutaw, in Robertson county, he can furnish you an interesting chapter, tending to illustrate the ruling passion of the hero's career. Mr. Kidd knew Hamilton in his incipiency in North Alabama. They both resided, I believe, in the same county. Mr. Kidd employed him as agent to sell a tract of land. Hamilton sold it, embezzled the money, and decamped to Texas. It was the money that paid the hero's way to the Lone Star state. Mr. Kidd informs me that he has never been able to get a cent of his money. Mr. Kidd is a reliable man, and will give you, should you desire it, the details of this transaction, besides various other circumstances of an interesting nature, tending to show up the achievements of the giant in his younger days, all of which will be instructive and necessary to the truth of history."

The Philadelphia Convention—August 14, 1866—"Divide and Conquer!"

From the Soldiers' Friend for September.

The absolutists and aristocrats of Europe, having witnessed the growth and development of the American Union becoming jealous of its power, desired its overthrow. To check the progress of the country, and to arrest its career, it was necessary to divide it, in order that it might be conquered by internal dissensions. Hence, the influence and intrigues of foreign ideas in American politics and legislation which contributed so much to the ultimate rupture.

When the traitors of the South had determined upon secession and war, their avowed policy was to promote dissensions in the loyal States, and by all the artifices of diplomacy, the agencies of partisan machinery, secret organizations, and violent outbreaks, to distract the North. The South being said to be a "unit" in rebellion, a "divided North" would enable the former to realize the truth of the maxim, "Divide and conquer."

The war has ceased. The appeal must be made again to the forum, and to the judgment of the people, and two parties stand opposed to each other. One, the reactionist party of secession, treason, and its sympathies; the other, the party of Union, progress, and freedom. The theory of the reactionists now is to destroy the Union party, under the plea that it is "radical." To conserve slavery the South fought a long and bloody war to destroy the Union. They now seek to destroy the Union party. The maxim is, "Divide and conquer." Men who declare that they are "conquered but not subdued"—"overpowered but not subjugated"—that "they will gain by the ballot what they failed to gain by the bullet," are not qualified to take seats in Congress to legislate for the interests of the American republic. Muzzled traitors are not Union men. We need the aid and co-operation of men who are loyal and true to their country because they love it, and not because the blood-stained sword has been shivered to pieces in their insane grasp. Let every lover of the Union beware of men who would "divide and conquer." The restoration of this party to power will be a fatal blow to our peace and progress.

The war was forced upon the country by the enemies of free labor in the American Union. The free-trade leaders of South Carolina, who hold the doctrine that "capital should own labor," and, as Senator Hammond declared that "the workingmen of the North are white slaves," determined to crush out the democratic free-labor force of the country, reduce the white workingmen to the level of slaves, and then, as Senator Toombs announced, "slavery would cease by the general prostration of all labor."

These free-traders in commerce, politics, patriotism, and blood, diverted the workingmen of the Union from their peaceful pursuits, and drove them into war and carnage. Workshops were destroyed to build fortifications; factories were closed, and turned into hospitals for the sick and mangled victims of the field; warehouses were turned into bastiles and prisons for loyal soldiers, and thousand of millions of dollars have been consumed by the destructives who believe in cheap labor, cheap men, and cheap patriotism. These free-traders of the South have attempted to destroy the productive power of the free-labor forces of the country, and laid it waste that they might build a centralized Government upon the ruins. By their commercial policy they exhaust the soil, exhaust the productive forces, material and industrial, and exhaust the circulating medium. A nation that produces one hundred millions of dollars a year of the precious metals, and uses an irredeemable paper currency at a premium of fifty per cent., shows that its legislators have been recreant or incompetent to their task.

The progress of American society depends upon the proper development of all the resources of our enlightened civilization. The equalization of God's bounties to all the people—the democratic distribution of equal rights, privileges, and opportunities, in labor and education, and civil and religious immunities. These constitute the highest economy of the nation.

We welcome the aid and friendship of the true men of the South, and of the great masses who were coerced and betrayed into rebellion by the crushing power of the conspirators against democratic institutions. We rejoice that the time is coming when the people will be informed of the truth; and we hail the time when our land shall rejoice in homogeneous political institutions, industrial harmony, social concord, and moral unity.

Speculators and free-traders in the politics of the last twenty years have "crushed out" the discussion of the splendid questions of political and social economy which so deeply affect the destiny of the republic. Any new party which hopes to appeal to the masses of the workingmen of the country, must make a declaration of its purposes in regard to their interests. The democratic free labor force of the country has been compelled for four years to expend its energy in bloodshed. Hundreds of thousands of workingmen are now suffering with shattered constitutions, crippled limbs, and armless sleeves. These men are entitled to receive something better than a Congressional blunder or an empty plaudit, and any party that has not the honesty, the courage, or the patriotism to place itself on the side of free labor, and the protection of all its interests, in every part of the republic, and for all classes of the people, is not worthy of the hour or the cause. With the broad platform of *Free Labor*, in all the grandeur and power of its development, with education universal, rights equal, and justice for all, the nation can march on in the splendor of a brighter day and a purer freedom than of old.

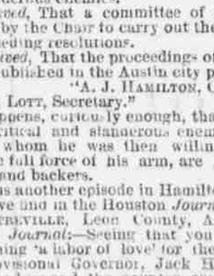
SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 260 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Harness Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock
9 9 thsrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.



HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 6 No. 114 MARKET Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of this day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 6 and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.
Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the above named instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.
All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.
8 30 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on Monday the 3d of September, 1866, the following gentlemen were duly elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, viz:—

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock Jr

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH Jr., Esq. was unanimously re-elected President
9 4 4t WILLIAM G. CROWELL Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
SEPTEMBER 3 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant
9 4 2t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA September 4, 1866.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
City Loans maturing January 1 1866, will be paid on presentation at this office with accumulated interest. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
HENRY BUHM, City Treasurer.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 LOCK street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866 at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.
8 25 5t A. B. ALMAN, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 6

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 5 No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 625 ARCH STREET.
D. L. Carpenter the well known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on
SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,
for the Fall Winter, and spring.
Every attention as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.
DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.
Terms etc, made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.
D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.
All Cotlops Waltzes, Hops etc, and the many different figures of the
GERMAN COTILLION
together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.
PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES
will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription soirees at the Musical Fund Hall and a grand Masonic Subscription Ball in February; also the Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter
Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.
CONSTANTINE LONIDAS CARPENTER,
D. L. CARPENTER,
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term or service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases of wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street.
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We see leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains, Table Covers Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
STATEN ISLAND,
No 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 772 BROADWAY New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada.
This new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a first class Hotel.
CURLIS DAVIS,
9 1 12t PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.
Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866 Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11·37
Ticket offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 840 Chestnut street Continental Hotel
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chestnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 26 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally with entire confidence at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
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