THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Rebel Programme.

From the Tribune.

Ex-Governor H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, has very laboriously indorsed the Randall Convention, in a four-column letter to the *Augusta Chronicle*. There are many passages which deserve notice, as indications of what the Rebel States expect to gain by union with Copperheads. He urges the disaffected Rebels to sustain the Convention, because it "has *organized a party* pledged to the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution and of representation to the Southern States, without any other test of loyalty besides the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This is deeply interesting to us. It is the overshadowing question, paramount to all others. It is vital. I surrender none of the cherished political opinions of my life, so far as they are applicable to the situation in which we are left by the war, nor do I indorse such as I believe to be erroneous in the Philadelphia platform and address.

"But what avails the discussion of these now? What can we gain by argument?" Nothing; but he hopes to gain much through the help of the Convention, which he says is confessedly a movement of the President, who "desired it—First, to inaugurate good feeling and understanding between the friends of the Union, under the Constitution; secondly, to organize them into a party, to sustain his policy of restoration; and thirdly, to present fairly to the people of the whole country the distinct issue of reinstating the ten excluded States to their constitutional relations to the other States, without unconstitutional tests of loyalty." These are rather stale facts now, but Governor Johnson has very plainly shown their importance:—

"The world knows that the people of the South do not approve of all that was done by the Philadelphia Convention; nor is it pretended that our delegates did. Protest against what is objectionable, by our press or our people, is totally unnecessary, even as a matter of justice to ourselves. There is no need to define our position upon controverted questions of principle or policy; it is known and read of all men. When restored to representation we can argue and debate if occasion require it. We shall then have an audience; we shall even constitute a part of the tribunal to decide the questions discussed."

Again, this candid Rebel says:—

"The Southern States, by the act of secession, put in issue two questions:—First, the right to secede; and secondly, the perpetuation of slavery. Both have been decided against us, and we have accepted, in good faith, the award of the sword. With this exception, our constitutional rights are just what they were before the war; for it is certain that if, in the language of that 'Address,' the 'Government acquired no new power by the war,' the Southern States lost none. It were bootless to discuss these principles now. It is a great point gained that, amid the fiery play of the passions, a party has been organized that announces them. We can discuss, when the right of representation shall be accorded to us, with hope of success. * * * But to realize these anticipations, we must first be admitted to our representation in Congress. That is the great question—the essential vital condition precedent to any hope of better days for the South. And this depends upon the final success of the Philadelphia movement. Let us encourage that success."

We hold this language to be significant enough to alarm every citizen who is not prepared to admit that a State can rebel to-day and resume her full national position to-morrow, including the right to be of the jury and the judges in the trial of her treason. It is notorious that the Rebels do not accept the loyal resolutions which the Convention, in deference to the North, was compelled to adopt, but that they yield simply for a time in order to gain power. Governor Johnson has to that effect directly advised the South:—"We must get into Congress, and through the Convention is the only door; then we can repeal those odious laws, and compel the admission that, having yielded to the Government, it has no right to punish our crimes or require pledges that we will not renew them." This is his argument; it is that of the burglar who, detected in his crime, and knocked down by the officer, walks handcuffed into court, and demands a seat beside the judge.

Our Public Finances.

From the Times.

Mr. McCulloch has put forth a statement of the public debt which creates universal astonishment and almost universal gratification. He can never hope to please everybody connected with Wall street banking or his captious critics of the New York press. The first will have their disappointments, and the last must indulge their censures. But he is doing more. He is pleasing the people by the rapidity and skill with which he is reducing and funding the public debt. His success thus far is wonderful—the more so as he is neither disturbing the general business of the country or sacrificing the credit or market value of his stocks. The progress made in the month of August—to go no further back—amply vindicates his discretion, and justifies his steady refusal to place his six per cent. bonds for thirty or forty years beyond the power or privilege of the Government to redeem them in gold at a much earlier date. He has fairly demonstrated in the last few months that the entire public debt can be paid off in less than one-third the time which certain of his Wall street advisers have been insisting he should take, on a straight-out or unconditional loan at the highest rate of gold interest. And by the use of his new bonds of 1865, for funding so much of the temporary obligations of the Treasury as he may not be able to pay at maturity in 1867 and 1868 from his surplus revenues, he intimates his unwillingness to commit the Government to a high rate of interest a single day longer than the money can be borrowed, after five years, at a lower rate, wherewith to pay off the 5-20s in gold coin. That there is no necessity for such committal is shown by the premium which the new 5-20s now command in the market, and the premium borne by the 7-30 per cent. notes, convertible into 5-20s. Indeed, there was no real necessity for exceeding five per cent. from the start, had Congress afforded proper encouragement to the consolidation of the entire debt at this rate last summer.

A few months ago the public were rather incredulous in regard to the practicability, or even possibility, of reducing the debt to two thousand millions before or by the time the short Treasury paper—then outstanding in the shape of certificates of indebtedness and deposit and compound and 7-30 notes—would fall due, or required to be paid or renewed. Yet it is now seen that this object is not only feasible, but the fact itself almost accomplished. From five or eight millions per month, while yet the arrearages of the war were absorbing most of the receipts of the Treasury, the rate of reduction has gone up to an average reduction of twenty-five millions per month since the 1st of June, and even to thirty-seven millions for the single month of August. The application of the cash balances left in the Treasury at the close of that month, if it were demeed advisable to convert the gold portion thereof, would at once reduce the interest-bearing debt, as it stood on the 1st September, to $2,134,461,914, and the surplus revenues of the next four months would undoubtedly bring the figure down to $2,000,000,000 by the 31st December, 1866, in place of the 30th June, 1867, leaving outstanding $461,221,254 of greenback and other circulation, free of all interest charge upon the Treasury.

Another Specimen of the Management of Affairs in Wall Street.

From the Herald.

We have published an account of the collapse of a Wall street institution, produced by the alleged extensive embezzlements of its treasurer. The story is an old one, and only remarkable because of the amount of money involved. The defaulting treasurer or cashier has become as standard a character in our financial associations as the heavy villain in the domestic drama. Presidents and directors of banks and stock companies seem to regard these frequent defalcations as matters of course, and take no precautions to prevent and few measures to punish them. So loosely are affairs conducted that when an *expose* occurs it is impossible for those concerned to ascertain accurately how much money has been stolen. The temptations thrown in the way of cashiers, clerks, treasurers, and tellers by this careless mode of transacting business are almost irresistible, and the fact that the criminals are generally permitted to escape, even when their operations are detected, adds another powerful incentive to crime.

In the case of the Nassau Bank—to which we referred a few days ago—the embezzlement was discovered by accident. The detective police happened to notice a person of gentlemanly appearance haunting the Broadway gambling houses, and upon making certain inquiries they discovered that he was the cashier of the Nassau Bank, and had been losing large sums at play. Thereupon they went to the Bank President and informed him of the fact, and an investigation disclosed the connection between the gambling operations of the cashier and the missing money at the Bank. The case before us was revealed by a circumstance quite as accidental. A stock company had been formed for purposes fully set forth in our report, and an ex-Secretary of War, an ex-Governor of New Hampshire, an ex-Treasurer of the United States Mint, and an ex-Secretary of State of the State of New York, with many reputable merchants in this and other cities, were associated in the enterprise. The ex-Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia was elected treasurer of the Company, and in his banking-house the preliminary meetings of the shareholders were held. A board of directors having been chosen, it was agreed to subscribe the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each to start the Company, and the money was paid in to the treasurer. Other subscriptions were also received, and as the names of those in charge of the concern appeared to guarantee its stability, the general public began to buy up the stock. It is supposed that, in addition to the other receipts, at least thirty thousand dollars must have reached the treasurer in the form of remittances by letter; but the amount may really have been double that sum.

In the meantime the treasurer was residing in grand style at a fashionable hotel. The customary indulgences in high living, fine wines, fast horses, and Havana cigars fill out this chapter of the story. Of course there was a woman in this as in every similar case. Like Jenkins, this treasurer had a wife and family to support besides his illegitimate establishment. He seems to have had a follower, too, who had obtained some knowledge of his crime, and drew upon him for funds in the ordinary style of these fellows in novels. Affairs drifted along in this happy routine for some time, and although the capital of the company was being daily misappropriated, the president and directors were unsuspicious and the stockholders none the wiser. At last came the accident to which we have alluded, resulting in the revelation of the defalcations. A carpenter had done some work in the banking-house, and brought in a bill which was declared exorbitant. Payment was consequently refused, and the carpenter instituted a suit against the firm and recovered judgment. In liquidating the claim the treasurer gave a check which had been paid in by a merchant of this city as a subscription to the stock of the company. When this merchant took up his check he noticed that it had been used to defray the private debt of the treasurer, and at once demanded an investigation. If the treasurer had only cashed the check himself and handed the carpenter the money he might have gone on swindling for another year undiscovered. This accident, however, checked him in his career. He appeared before the investigating committee appointed by the directors, promised to produce his accounts next day at noon, and of course ran away. Although this occurred on the 2d of July, and the defaulter resides in Philadelphia, no effort has yet been made for his arrest.

Now, what shall we say of such gross mismanagement as these facts reveal? What is the use of a president who does nothing but draw his salary, and of a board of directors who direct nobody? Here is a company composed of responsible gentlemen, and officered by financiers of experience, and yet its treasurer is allowed to appropriate its funds undetected by any of these shrewd business men, and is only discovered through the accidental agency of a carpenter. When the treasurer is found out he runs away, no attempt being made to stop or to pursue him. After he is gone the company cannot tell how much money he has embezzled. The very fact of his crime is kept from the public as long as possible, although unsuspecting persons may still be subscribing to the company's stock. If it were not for the *Herald* and its enterprise the true state of the case might have been concealed for years, as it already has been for months. We could have published the information which we gave yesterday some time ago had we not been obliged to verify every statement by careful examination, instead of being assisted by the company in making the fraud public, as a warning to all concerned. But, useful as such warnings may be to the people at large, they seem totally unheeded by the conductors of our financial institutions. One after another these defalcations are exposed, but the next week another of the same sort is allowed to happen. Certainly our financiers ought to be wise enough to guard against these endless repetitions of the same fraud. If we must have crimes let there be some little variety about them. This farce of the innocent president, the unsophisticated directors, and the knavish cashier or treasurer begins to grow tiresome and to be played out. People will soon believe, and very rightly, that there is no institution in Wall street worthy of confidence, and that men who are wise and keen enough in their own private business become foolish and blind when organized into boards of directors or placed in the presidential chairs. But, for the sake of all those who already have funds invested in stocks or deposited in banks, we again call upon each company to rigidly overhaul its accounts, and we intend to urge the Legislature, at its next session, to institute a thorough investigation of these institutions.

Mr. Beecher's Second Letter.

From the World.

Mr. Beecher has written to one of his parishioners a letter, which was read in Plymouth Church on Sunday, vindicating his noble and statesmanlike letter indorsing the Cleveland Convention. This second letter is as wise, manly, and considerate as the first, to which it gives additional value by showing the tenacity with which the views expressed in the first are held, and the discrimination with which they have been formed. To be sure, it is not written from the standpoint of a Democrat, nor should we greatly respect Mr. Beecher if it were. A man of capacity and sincerity cannot fling a sudden summersault, and discredit all he has been doing with great publicity and zeal for twenty years. Mr. Beecher remains a Republican; remains a devoted friend of the black race; remains a vigorous advocate of the right of the negroes to the ballot; and declares his disapproval of certain points in the character and certain acts in the recent course of President Johnson.

And it is *because* he thus stands on his old ground, because he repudiates any political alliance with President Johnson or the Democratic party, that the Cleveland letter, and this new letter reaffirming its principles, have so great a value. Had the Cleveland letter been written by a Democrat, its argumentative cogency—its statesmanlike breadth of view—would have been precisely the same; but it would have lacked its power to command, may compel, the attention of those who most need its teachings. The extreme radicals, being unable to confute its reasoning, attempted breaking its force by accusing Mr. Beecher of having enlisted under the banner of President Johnson, and virtually gone over to the Democrats. This was adroit, but it was not honest.

It was calculated to prevent a candid estimate of the force of Mr. Beecher's arguments, by making the millions of his Republican admirers believe that his arguments proceeded from a standpoint hostile to all their most cherished principles. The second letter says that the edge of the first cannot be blunted, nor its effect on Republicans be destroyed, by such unscrupulous representations. Mr. Beecher demonstrates in this second letter, that his desire for the prompt restoration of the Union is consistent with the steadiest adherence to the political doctrines with which he has so long been identified. He thereby removes the most formidable obstruction to the spread of his views in the Republican party.

Mr. Beecher believes the pending Constitutional amendment to be intrinsically just and reasonable, but he maintains that to postpone the restoration of the Southern States for its ratification would be a virtual decision to postpone reconstruction for years, and incur all the hazard of mischief which would thence result. "Either," he says, "the advantages of the Union are fallacious, or the continuous exclusion of the South from it will breed disorder, make the future reunion more difficult, and, especially, subject the freedmen to the very worst condition of society which can well exist." Mr. Beecher desires the election of representatives to Congress, this fall, who favor the early admission of the recusant States. "In this spirit," he says, "and for this end, I drew up my Cleveland letter. I deem its views sound; I am not sorry that I wrote it."

Mr. Beecher dissects the character and criticizes the conduct of President Johnson; but he animadverts, with almost equal disapproval, on the course which has been pursued towards the President by the majority of the Republican party. As Mr. Beecher represents it, the leading Republicans have shown a foolish and lamentable want of tact in their treatment of the President. They tried to influence a proud, sensitive, pugnacious, dogmatic man by browbeating; and they have reaped what they sowed. With the strong and passionate qualities which Mr. Beecher ascribes to the President, he gives him credit for much natural kindness, and says that the South, by approaching him with perfect submission and appealing to his generosity, have completely outmanœuvred the Republicans, and won the President by the superiority of their tactics.

Had the Republicans shown more wisdom and a better appreciation of Mr. Johnson's character, there might have been perfect concert of action between him and Congress, and objects could easily have been accomplished which have now become impossible. The President being a Southerner, brought into temporary sympathy with the Republicans by the war, was in constant danger of relapse, unless treated with great consideration; and when they were foolish enough to provoke a contest of stubbornness and dogmatism, they ought to have known that in these qualities they would find at least their match, and that, in the heat and elegation of such a contest, they would probably drive him back into his old detestation of Northern fanaticism. This criticism of Mr. Beecher's, so far as it is well founded, goes to show that the Republicans have thrown away their only opportunity to carry their policy by the method they propose: and that nothing now remains for them but to restore the Southern States, and fall back upon their old resources of argument and agitation.

RUSSIA.

The American Naval Officers in Moscow—Toast by Mr. Fox.

Moscow Telegram (August 27) to London Press.

At a banquet given by the American Embassy, Mr. Fox proposed the following toast:—"Each time when danger has threatened Russia, American sympathies have been with her. If American hearts were visible, we should behold them as united to Russia as are here the Russian and American flags. May this bond be strengthened forever by our blood."

Russian Thanks to Congress for its Congratulations to the Czar.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff has just forwarded to President Johnson, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, a letter of thanks to Congress for its vote of congratulation to the Czar on his escape from assassination. That communication will be sent by a diplomatic messenger to America, and be delivered solemnly by the Russian Minister at Washington. A medal to commemorate the occasion will also be struck at the Mint of St. Petersburg, and will be presented to each member of the United States Chambers. On one side will be engraved in Russian characters the reply of the Emperor Alexander to Mr. Fox, the American representative, and on the other the name of the member for whom it is destined.

The American Officers at Kostroma and a Cable Despatch to Washington.

At the banquet given to the American officers at Kostroma, a town about two hundred miles from St. Petersburg, the following despatch was sent by the Atlantic cable to the Russian Minister at Washington:—

"KOSTROMA, September 5.—The Americans are in Kostroma. We wish prosperity and glory to the United States. KARTZOFF,

"Marshal of the Nobility."

The Insurrection in Siberia.

Moscow Telegram (August 25) to London Press.

Intelligence received here from Irkutsk states that in the possession of one of the captured insurgents named Dombrofiski, who had assumed the title of Captain of the Staff of the Siberian Legion, revolutionary handbills and letters were discovered, showing that the insurgents had organized five squadrons of troops. Of these the principal number were provided with arms, some of them, however, being armed with scythes. On the 5th of July 200 Polish prisoners, who had been defeated and captured in Transbaikalien, were brought in Irkutsk.

DETAILS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Irkutsk Telegram (July 15) to London Press.

About 1000 Poles, condemned to penal servitude, who were working on roads at a distance of 100 versts from this place, revolted during the night of the 6th instant. They ill treated their commander, Colonel Schwartz, beat the soldiers, bound them with ropes, etc., and took off their coats, which they put on themselves. Then they attacked a military station, which they pillaged, and marched towards the mills of Petrowski and the auriferous sands belonging to the Crown, where a large number of Poles were working. On their road they took away all the horses belonging to the post stages, pillaged and burned down the villages, tore down the telegraph wires, and destroyed the bridges and ferry boats. It is reported that a large number of Poles who had been authorized to settle in that province had joined the insurgents. However, they all soon contrived to arm themselves and to possess ammunition. Evidently, everything had been prepared long beforehand by the Polish colonists. The commander-in-chief of East Siberia, General Korsakow, had left some time ago for the Camoor (4000 versts from Irkutsk) for a tour of inspection; the telegraph being cut off, it has been impossible to inform him of the insurrection, but the Governor of Irkutsk lost no time in taking the necessary measures.

Besides a strong detachment directly sent against the insurgents, other troops have been despatched by steamers running on the Baikal, and artillery detachments have been also sent to the pursuit from Verkne Oudinsk. The Imperial troops and the insurgents were already skirmishing. Colonel Tchermatiew, who was superintending the road works, was found in a wood, tied to a tree, and badly wounded. The body of Mr. Porokhow, aide-de-camp to the Chief the Staff, and who had been killed by the Poles, arrived at Irkutsk on the 11th of July, with some wounded soldiers. General Kubel, Chief of the Staff of the troops in Siberia, is gone to take the command against the insurgents. Poles made prisoners are beginning to arrive here.

It is stated that the insurgents, surrounded on every side by the Imperial troops, have retreated in the woods; but they are hemmed in by the troops and the volunteers—the latter belonging mostly to the Toungouses and Bouriates, who are excellent sharpshooters. The town is much agitated, because it contains many inhabitants and employes who are Poles. Foot and horse troops patrol the whole night; in every street are stationed ten mounted Cossacks and ten on foot. The heat is excessive; yet no one dares to go from town either to bathe or walk in the woods. Advices received to-day from Ousoolie (Crown Mills, sixty versts from Irkutsk) announce that the Poles working here have also revolted; likewise in the towns of Kansk and Balagansk.

Yet, by a decree dated 13th of April last, the Emperor had considerably mitigated the condition of the Poles deported in Siberia. Those condemned to penal servitude for six years were made colonists; those who were colonists received permission to circulate freely through the whole of Siberia. It seems that they have availed themselves of this act of clemency only to mutiny, kill, and pillage, for escape was out of the question.

The Polish mutiny in Siberia was caused not by a conspiracy, but by sheer despair. Thousands of political exiles, victims of the last rebellion, were employed in making roads from Irkutsk to Kiachta, along the telegraph to the Chinese frontier, and from Verchnei Udinsk through Nerchinsk to Petropaulovsk in Kamtschatka. They were divided into many detachments, one of which, being stationed in Kultuk, on Lake Baikal, was so badly provisioned that the men began to die off fast, and the survivors, seeing the like fate for themselves, resolved either to provide a remedy or fall in in the attempt. Accordingly, they surprised their guards on the night of July 20, and having possessed themselves of their arms, cut down some hundreds, among whom were Colonel Schat and some other officers. Other Polish detachments have joined them. The number of insurgents was swelled to several thousands. The Buryates, or natives of the region, were compelled to supply the warlike band with horses and victuals, and in some cases did not scruple to make common cause with them. Four companies of infantry and six guns sent against them from Irkutsk were attacked by the Poles, who had placed themselves in ambush on the banks of the Selenga, and defeated with great slaughter.

Of two more detachments subsequently despatched in search of the mutineers, one took up a fortified position in the monastery of Posolsk, where it was besieged and defeated by the Poles; the other crossed from Irkutsk to the eastern shores of Lake Baikal, where it fell in with a horde of Buryates, and was forced to retreat. Meanwhile the Poles continued their march in the direction of Nerchinsk, with a view to liberate the numerous prisoners detained in the mines of that province. The above is the Polish version of what has occurred, while the Russians assert that the rebellion was crushed in the bud, and has been long over.

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 that 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 10, 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 aforesaid 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. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

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 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK 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. A. B. ALMAN,
8 25 15t 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

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By the Physicians of the
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the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
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To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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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 Galops, 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 Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his 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 LEONIDAS CARPENTER,
D. L. CARPENTER,
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

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,
8 13 1m 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 13 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 828 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 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

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KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
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All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
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