Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

The Platform of the Democracy.

WHATEVER fault may be found with the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention yesterday, no one can complain of any vagaries, any avoidance of issue, any symbellic expression, which can be read both ways. It is singularly, it is infamously clear. It will disappoint a large number of our citizens, but it does so with such unmistakable firmness as to gainsay no questioning. If the framers had sought to drive back to the Republican party every man who has exhibited a tendency to wander after strange gods, and had sought to estrange all allies, they could not have derived a more effectual means of accomplishing such an issue. We have heard for weeks past that the Democracy was awake to the new and living issues of the day, and that in the platform would be grafted ideas which could well deserve the name of "Democratic." The result has proved that the party is not a moving body. There is no sentiment, so far as suffrage is concerned, enunciated, and the only point in which it takes a step forward, is the assumption of a bold attitude in favor of repudiation. Let us look at the provisions of the faith. The first two declarations go conveniently together. They favor the immediate restoration of the Southern States, and an amnesty to all offenders. We also favor the restoration of the States, but not under the Rebel rule. There is where the vital issue on restoration comes into conflict. We favor loyal supremacy, they declare for Rebel rule. We will leave the task of judging between the two to the people of the land. The third resolution is the most important:—

"Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

This is dishonor, national and lasting dishonor. The Five-twenties, as we all know, were intended to be paid in gold. We pledged them to be paid in gold. In all honor, their payment in gold is demanded. But the Democracy boldly favor a breach of contract. They repudiate the pledge given at the time of contracting the debt, and favor payment in a depreciated currency. This is an insult to Chase. How can he be their candidate, when it was from his lips we had the promise that they should be paid in gold? We may seek to disguise it as we will, we may avoid and tamper with the question, and call it mild terms, if it gives us any satisfaction; but it stands forth in all its hideousness. It is a breach of faith. But not content with this, the Democracy go yet further in their mad career of repudiation. They say:—

"Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

By the very contract itself these bonds were exempted forever from taxation on the part of the nation. By what quibble, by what possible excuse do they now favor the direct and positive violation of the unmistakable contract? Let the mask be discarded. A Democratic success is the success of repudiation. If we can break part of our contract, why not break it all? If we can take five per cent. from the bonds, why not take fifty, or all, if the clamor of the ignorant and unscrupulous should demand it?

Where do we find the promised declaration in favor of universal suffrage? It cannot be detected. Two clauses refer to it. Let them speak:—

"We do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government.

* * * * * * *

"The abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy."

Taking these two together, what do they mean? Simply this, that the States North and *especially South* should be the only judges of suffrage, and that, as suffrage means "negro supremacy," they are opposed to it most emphatically. This is the advance of sentiments so long predicted. These are their principles, with a tirade of abuse of the Republican opposition. To sum up in two words the entire principle of the party as enunciated, we may say, "Down with the negro and up with greenbacks." Can Chase stand on such a platform? Can any Republican, or any man, except a deep-dyed Democrat, be in favor of such a platform? We think not. It is a dream—vulnerable at a score of points—and before the election arrives will be riddled to pieces through the arguments of the orators of the Republican party.

"Capacity for Dissent."

The N. Y. *World* of yesterday, in a leading article, says:—

"One of the most useful qualities of the Democracy is their capacity for dissent. The ultimate and settled action of the Democratic party is almost always harmonious; but it is a harmony generally reached by thorough canvassing, by a brisk contest of opinions, by such a reciprocation of questioning and sifting as secures the survey of a subject on all its sides."

Certainly the doctrine is one proceeding on the theory that whatever is is right. The "useful quality" is well developed both in New York and Philadelphia, and we cannot but confess that the "capacity for dissent" evinced by the delegate conventions of our city was truly astonishing. We suppose that it is intended for the Republican party to look with envy at the useful quality, and repiningly murmur to itself:

"Shall I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease?
While others fought to win the prize,
And sailed through bloody seas."

Cries from the Tombs.

THE groans from the Lincoln dungeons still sound sepulchral warnings throughout the land. A Convention of convicts called together years ago drags out a slow existence, and every few months publishes an address to the people of the United States. We cannot avoid the conclusion that, like Mr. Toots, who wrote letters to himself, so these jail-birds issue manifestos solely for the pleasure of reading of their own wrongs. We are confirmed in this view by the fact that nothing practical is ver suggested by this high council. They merely bemoan the fact that tyranny has imprisoned them and cry aloud for liberty. As they have all been at liberty for three or four years, they do not arouse the mad enthusiasm of the people, as might be expected, and *sans culotte* do not parade the streets calling for the liberation of Mahony, Wall, or Dean.

The last address issued is really so absurd in its parts that we can detect no thread by which to bind the disjointed sentences together. It commences:—

"The men who, without authority of law, have been robbed of their liberty, subjected to cruelty and torture—as a means of looking to the redress of their grievances, and the preservation of the doctrines of liberty, as taught by our fathers—most respectfully present to the people of the United States, the following statement of facts, in that we have, without charges preferred, without indictment presented, without trial had, or judgment rendered, or even the poor privilege of knowing our accusers, been subjected to all the indignities usually inflicted upon the victims of arbitrary power, despotically exercised."

We pardon the change from third to first person. The heat of excitement may excuse that stab at Lindley Murray; but when, after reading the entire address, we do not find the least statement of the "cruelty and torture," we think the promise of "facts" is not fulfilled. The effusion is the joint effort of Henry Clay Dean, a most pestilent sympathizer; James W. Wall, a gentleman too good for his associates, but most deluded on all political questions; and —— Mahony, the editor of a Catholic secular journal, notorious during the war for its treasonable articles. Now it is natural to ask what object have the convicts for addressing the people? It is difficult to discover any, unless it be that they suppose that the people will treat their views with supreme deference. We can detect some such idea, for in one place they console themselves with the elevating reflection that the history of liberty is the history of imprisonments, executions, protests, and resistance against arbitrary power—Hampden Sidney, and Lafayette are but representative men who have struggled against oppression.

Heavens! What profanity! For Hampden Sidney, and Lafayette, we have come down to Mahony, Dean, and Wall! Has our nation thus sunk? Have we left no better victims to offer to tyranny than such a trio? But the most peculiar portion of the address is its continual declaration of the devotion of its authors to freedom. We find in one place the assertion that they struggled only for liberty, when history declares them to be the most relentless friends of ungoverned tyranny. The following *truthful* statement of the causes that led to the war and the result cannot but be interesting:—"These men found this Government prosperous, and left it in ruins; they entered upon it in order, and left it in anarchy; they commenced the administration of the Government when it was free from debt; they have involved it in bankruptcy, hopeless and complete. They found the people in the enjoyment of liberty; they have enslaved them, leaving them nothing of their ancient heritage. But we cannot dwell longer on the document. The only effect it will produce will be to convince the public that in arresting its author the Government did right, and that if it erred at all, it was in allowing them their freedom before their Southern friends were finally subdued.

The Financial Issue.

THE Democratic National Convention, in framing its platform, determined that there should be no doubt or uncertainty in regard to its position on the leading financial issues of the day. It seems to have taken pleasure in bearding the bankers and brokers of New York in their den, and in warning Fernando Wood, Horatio Seymour, August Belmont, and the New York *World* that no argument or remonstrance could check the ardor of the Democratic champions of repudiation. The favorite organ of the Democracy, the La Crosse *Democrat*, which has a greater circulation than all the other leading Democratic journals combined, is an open advocate of direct repudiation. It does not hesitate to announce, week after week, its desire that the bonds of the United States should become as worthless as the bonds issued by the Confederacy, and one of the main causes of its popularity is to be found in the persistency with which this infamous breach of public faith is advocated. That the Southern wing of the Democracy should favor this idea is not surprising. Indeed, the nation could scarcely expect that they would desire to help liquidate the debt contracted to encompass the overthrow of the Rebellion, for men never willingly pay for the rod by which they are chastised. The Rebels, too, having seen their own financial system utterly destroyed, and Confederate bonds and notes melt away into absolute nothingness, as if they were "the baseless fabric of a vision," know full well the depth of derangement and misery caused by such a financial wreck, and they fully comprehend that no better means could be afforded of gratifying their dreams of revenge against the loyal North than the destruction of the existing financial system in which public credit and private interests are so closely intermingled that a deadly blow to the former would be fatally injurious to the latter. While the proud but conquered Southerner reasons that the war has done for him its worst, and that he can look only for the bitter and revengeful consolation that the Democratic platform offers in promising that while he must howl in misery and ruin, others shall howl with him, it must not be forgotten that the bitter anti-war Democrats of the North are scarcely less hostile than the Southern Rebels to every loyal interest, and that they would gladly hail the triumph of their predictions, that the Treasury would become insolvent, even at the cost of their country's ruin. It is not singular, in view of the powerful representation given to the influences we have referred to, that the policy of depreciating the public credit should have been so unanimously sustained in the Democratic Convention.

When the character of the Southern delegations is considered, and when it is remembered that they embrace not only the most desperate and notorious of the defeated Generals of the Rebellion, but many of the most prejudiced and pestilential of Rebel politicians, it seems natural enough that they should seek a vent for their rankling hatred to the North, and that, under a flimsy disguise, they should take the initial steps towards the object they have really at heart, a downright repudiation of the national obligations. In the delegations from the Northern States are but a few straggling representatives of the conservative and more moderate or patriotic spirit of the Democracy, and the bulk of those who speak for the loyal North are notorious only as the subservient slaves of slavery, and as consistent sympathizers with treason. The blow aimed at the bondholders in three distinct resolutions is in reality a blow at the lawful money of the United States. The antagonism which was formerly manifested against greenbacks has been nominally transferred to bonds, but this is only a new and if possible a more deadly form of warfare against the public credit. The people will not fail to follow this struggle through all its logical phases, nor to detect the fallacy of the theory espoused by the Democracy. When greenbacks were first issued it was Democratic policy to depreciate them, as a means of preventing the successful prosecution of the war, the Republicans striving with equal zeal to maintain as fully as possible their face value. The best means of making them good and valid legal tenders was to insure their final redemption in gold, and the whole theory of the governmental action of the period was based on the idea that they would all thus be undoubtedly redeemed, their conversion or exchange into bonds being only an intermediate process rendered necessary to gain the time requisite to redeem the national promises to pay in gold and silver. Every movement designed to invalidate this understanding and agreement is a blow not only at bonds, but at greenbacks, the legal tender of the nation, and necessarily has a direct tendency to depreciate and destroy the public credit. If coupled, as the Democracy propose, with an unrestricted power of taxation, American securities would speedily become as worthless as the worst enemies of the nation have represented them to be. If one Congress begins by taxing bonds ten per cent., there is no particularly good reason why another should not follow up this step by imposing a tax of fifty or even one hundred per cent. When the nation becomes so lost to shame as to perpetrate a theft, it may as well commit grand as petty larceny.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—R. M. Carroll, the terpsichorean wonder, has proved an attractive feature at this renowned resort, Seventh street, below Arch, as is also the case with the Lingard Burlesque, by the great favorites John Mulligan and Archy Hughes. The fine spectacular burlesque, *The Wild Fawn*, is in its fourth week, and will be continued until further notice. This opera troupe is one of the best organized in the country, and will repay a visit.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, the regular entertainment takes place. The Tyrolese Troupe is very fine. The lady vocalist is a first class artist, and certainly the best that has appeared under the management of Mr. Fox.

OBITUARY.

Peter Cagger.

Peter Cagger, the circumstances of whose death are given below, says the New York *Herald*, was a native of the city of Albany, New York State, and at the time of his decease was about fifty-six years of age. He adopted the profession of law, rose rapidly to a position of great eminence at the bar, and accumulated a large fortune, having also achieved the reputation of being one of the ablest special pleaders in the State. As a lawyer he was associated in business with Nicholas Hill, John K. Porter, and Samuel Stevens, gentlemen who have themselves become eminent at the bar and on the bench of the highest tribunals in the State.

During nearly thirty years past Mr. Cagger was intimately identified with the Democratic party in New York, and for fifteen or twenty years had been a recognized leader in the organization. He had represented the city of Albany at nearly every Democratic Convention assembled in this State for the past quarter of a century, and his person had become familiar to all who have attended those assemblies. His position as a leading representative of the "Albany Regency" has long been acknowledged, and in conjunction with the late Dean Richmond he had virtually controlled the Democratic party of this State for many years. But in addition to his marked talent as an accomplished political leader, he possessed the confidence of all classes of men in a degree rarely equalled by men prominent in political life and service. His integrity was beyond question, and his honesty, foresight, prudence and zeal insured to him, to a great extent, that success which had manifested itself in connection with his public labors. It is a remarkable fact and a somewhat significant reflection on his retiring disposition that, with the exception of probably some comparatively unimportant local offices in Albany he had never occupied a public official position, though it is beyond a doubt that, with his popularity and his great influence, had he been in any degree ambitious he might have attained to some of the highest offices in the State. As a citizen Mr. Cagger was esteemed and respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance, while the warm benevolence and geniality of his disposition endeared him in an unusual degree to all who enjoyed his friendship. Mr. Cagger leaves a wife and a young family, on whom this calamity will fall most heavily. In every walk of life the deceased was a most estimable man, and the news of his sudden death will cast a gloom over the community where he resided, and will be received with deep regret throughout the country.

The deceased arrived in New York city a few days since to attend the National Convention now in session, and was staying temporarily at the Worth House. On Monday evening, about half-past six o'clock, he drove out in a barouche with a friend—Mr. George Evans, of Albany—and proceeded up Fifth avenue and by way of Bloomingdale road to the residence of Mr. Develin, at One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth street. After remaining a short time Mr. Evans returned alone to the city, leaving Mr. Cagger, who had made a previous appointment to meet a gentleman at the Manhattan Club at half-past eleven o'clock. It was understood at parting that Mr. Cagger would drive into town with Mr. Develin shortly afterwards. About fifteen minutes later both gentlemen started for the city in a carriage, though it is reported that the understanding was that Mr. Develin would leave Mr. Cagger at the street cars, and that he should by that means come to the city alone. On the way down, however, they appear to have passed down Harlem lane and entered Central Park at the Reservoir gate, from Fifth avenue, a short distance north of Eighty-fourth street. Shortly after entering the Park they reached a sharp curve in the road, and as they drove briskly around it, the spokes of one of the wheels gave way, upsetting the vehicle, and throwing its occupants to the ground. Mr. Develin's injuries, so far as ascertained, consist of a severe laceration and contusion of the scalp and a broken hand. Mr. Cagger's skull was fractured, in fact, crushed in, and his face slightly cut. The remains of the deceased were visited yesterday by a large number of prominent gentlemen. The body was conveyed to Albany at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Miss Anna Lacoste.

Society and the world of taste, literature, and art will learn with deep regret the decease, after a painful illness of twelve weeks, of this most estimable, highly endowed and self cultured young lady. She fell a victim to rheumatism of the heart on Monday evening at the Belvidere House. Miss Lacoste, a little more than three years ago, prepared to make the stage her profession, and first essayed, with remarkable success, the long and difficult *role*, created by Rachel—"Virginia." Her aim was lofty, and she promised never to surrender her high standard of taste for temporary success. From this she never swerved. In her private entertainments she was admired for the elegance of her manners, the superiority of her mind, her remarkable conversational powers and discrimination and for her native modesty and worth. Last May Miss Lacoste recited publicly three times the whole of Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*, without book or prompter, personating with marked power and effect the various characters. The feat was promising to be recognized as one of the most brilliant entertainments of the times, but as she was about to repeat her successes here in other cities, a severe cold interrupted the purpose of her ambition. Her loss will be deeply deplored by her numerous friends and admirers, and it will be long before the English language will have the advantage of a more perfect and finished reader. In life she was lovely, and the serenity of her mind in the hour of her death, which was marked by all the charming characteristics of her nature, will soften the blow which so many will feel it difficult to bear.—*New York Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

IF IT WERE POSSIBLE THAT A young lady could permit a moustache to brush the rose of her lips, it would be after the same had been baptized with Phalon's "FLORA DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Certainly, nothing is a delicious than that rare perfume would induce her to submit to such a penance. Sold by all druggists.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 618 CHESNUT Street. 2 4]

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. and TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. EXTRA, making TEN PER CENT. payable on demand.

Also, a Dividend of THREE FOURTHS PER CENT. being the State Tax for 1868 of Three Mills on assessed value of $250 per Share, which will be paid to the State Treasurer for account of the Stockholders; the tax being a lien upon the Stock until paid.

7 6 4t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 406 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

7 6 6t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 400 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.

7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

BANK REPORTS.

FOURTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,517,166 46
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation	700,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	100,000 00	
		3,317,166 46
Due from National Banks	$339,097 77	
Due from State Banks	55,300 25	
		394,498 02
Legal Tender Notes	1,212,126 25	
National Bank Notes	59,841 00	
State Bank Notes	275 00	
Specie	19,789 66	
Cash Items	54,269 85	
Exchanges for Clearing House	663,968 86	
		2,010,270 62
		$5,721,934 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00	
Surplus Fund	400,000 00	
Discount and Interest, Profit and Loss, less Expenses	77,943 16	
		$1,477,943 16
Unpaid Dividends		41,236 91
Circulation	588,580 00	
Individual Deposits	3,256,939 94	
United States Deposits	74,778 33	
Due to National Banks	268,538 30	
Due to State Banks	10,938 85	
		$4,199,761 43
		$6,721,934 57

1t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKFORD, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$419,486 55	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer U. S. to secure circulation	300,000 00	
To secure Deposits	100,000 00	
U. S. Securities on hand	2,150 00	
Philadelphia City Warrants	19,155 13	
		$831,791 68
U. S. Legal Tender Notes	50,731 00	
Gold	5,306 00	
National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency	2,354 96	
U. S. 3-per-cent. Certificates	25,000 00	
		117,391 93
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps		1,469 74
Premiums		82 91
Banking House		16,000 00
Current Expenses		1,747 94
Due from Banks		117,219 75
Total		$1,081,684 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	300,000 00
Surplus Fund	75,000 00
Profits	7,691 39
Circulating Notes outstanding	248,795 00
Deposits	450,197 61
Total	$1,081,684 00

7 7 2t WILLIAM H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1·25, and upwards. AT DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 6 1 2m

NATATORIUM

AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,

BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

The only Summer resort in our city, where people take comfort in the hottest days, is the NATATORIUM. Season Swimming Tickets, and Season Instruction Tickets, are sold now with a deduction of 25 per cent. 7 8 31dp

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 730 RACE street. 6 17 6p

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co

TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co

MANSION HOUSE, W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co

WHITE HOUSE, E. A. Moss, Reading

ANDALUSIA, Henry Weaver, Reading P.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co., Chas. Rodearmel, Box 190, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY, L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.

LITIZ SPRINGS, George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL, Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.

PROSPECT TERRACE; Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 2 P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This old establishment, having been leased by J. MORRISON, former proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely

REMODELED AND REFURNISHED,

and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor, and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.

Passengers for Bedford Springs will find this the most desirable stopping-place in Huntingdon.

Address

J. MORRISON,

7 1 wfm2w Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,

At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

BOLTON'S HOTEL,

6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

SURF HOUSE,

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.

Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address

R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,

Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.

N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will be opened for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 27,

Mus under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.

Located between United States Hotel and the beach.

The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.

6 12 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, WILL be opened on and after the Fourth of July, for the season.

Terms—$2·50 per day, or $15 per week.

HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

6 23 1m

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

READ! READ!

Sporting Goods at a Bargain.

The attention of the trade and public is called to the large assortment of

Guns, Fishing Tackle, and other Sporting Goods,

AT NO. 409 CHESNUT SEREET,

Which is being sold at very low rates to close business. Bargains in fine Guns, Fishing Rods, Base Ball and Cricket implements can be had, and the opportunity should not be lost. Call at once, and be satisfied as to our very low rates.

7 6 6t* C. S. WESTCOTT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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