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TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

PUBLIC interest in the Chinese question is rapidly increasing on the Pacific coast, and the subject is gradually looming up into national importance. Years ago small bodies of the almond-eyed Orientals began to emigrate to California. They have since received so many accessions to their ranks that they now form a large proportion of the population of that State. A single vessel recently brought more than a thousand Chinamen to San Francisco; various plans for the speedy introduction of tens and even hundreds of thousands more have been devised, and it is quite possible that the influx may be swelled from a small stream into a mighty tide, until the United States shall receive larger accessions of population from the teeming shores of Asia than have ever been obtained, on the Atlantic coast, from Africa or

Heretofore the uniform course of emigration has been from the East, westward, to the West. This country and this age seem desfined to witness, for the first time, the strange spectacle of counter waves meeting and breaking against each other. Over-crowded Asia, the cradle of the human race, at last finds in the settlements on the Pacific coast, and the facilities which steamships afford for reaching them, a short and easy road to a country where land is cheap and labor dear, and where an illimitable area and a vast variety of natural resources offer magnificent rewards to steady and intelligent exertion.

The question at issue is whether this movement should be encouraged or impeded. It has been the uniform policy of this country to welcome and facilitate immigration from Europe, but men on the Pacific coast are demanding that a different rule should prevail in regard to John Chinaman; and the Democrats of that region seem especially hostile, and they are apparently anxious to organize a sort of Irish-Native-American Anti-Chinese

The early Chinese immigrants sought a livelihood mainly in working abandoned placers, and they attracted little attention from any other class than the white miners, who uniformly despised and occasionally oppressed and maltreated them. But as industry became diversified, their value as cheap and reliable laborers was speedily recognized, and many new avenues of employment were opened. The Chinaman, if slow to invent, is quick to learn and to imitate. In his native land he is not only inured to toil, but endowed with an education and training which, however inferior they may be to the highest European standard, are still very useful and instructive. In the Flowery Kingdom he sees agriculture brought to a high state of perfection; and if the learning of his countrymen is of a comparatively low grade, he can at least boast that it is infinitely more ancient and more universally diffused than our own. Popular education, which is new to the white race, has long prevailed among the Chinese. The debasement of the lower classes of that country is caused rather by ages of oppression, and by the depressing influences inseparably connected with a redundant population, than by ignorance, idleness, or intemperance. Nobody denies that in his new field the Chinaman is an effective and industrious worker. As a rule, he gives full satisfaction to his employer. Whether on the ranche, on the railroad, in the factory, or in the kitchen, he does his work promptly and thoroughly, and his imitative powers enable him to learn new arts with astonishing celerity. He will not, like the Yankee, improve on the lessons of his master, but he will quickly understand and faithfully obey his instructions.

The root of the difficulty on the Pacific coast is that the Chinaman suits his new employers too well. He renders more and better service for a given amount of money than the men of other nationalities who are seeking a market for their labor, and the most earnest advocates of his proscription are those who deem him a dangerous rival.

As the Chinese gradually work their way eastward, this antagonism pursues them. In Nevada they are as bitterly assailed as in California; and it may, perhaps, depend upon decisive action of the people or the Government whether they will gradually spread over the whole country, from the Pacific coast to the Rocky Mountain regions, then to the Mississippi valley, then to the South, and finally to the Atlantic seaboard, or whether the Chinese influx shall be arrested and finally

stopped altogether.

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco recently called the attention of the sub-Committee of Ways and Means to the oppressions to which their countrymen are subjected in California. They complained that the spirit, if not the letter, of the late treaty with China was violated by these persecutions; they alleged that if Chinamen felt sure of protection, Chinese capital as well as labor would be attracted to the Pacific coast; and they recommended, as a practical measure of immediate importance, that the subsidies of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company should be increased, so that the number of its trips would be doubled, and the intercourse between America. China, and Japan be proportionately enlarged.

On the other hand, there is an effort to drive away the Chinese now in California, and to prevent further emigration. The pew Demogratic Squator from that State has

taken the stump against the Orientals. He alleges that they are not fitted for this continent, that they should not be tolerated upon it, and that they should be savagely ostracized. In accordance with these views, organizations have been formed not only to harass the Chinese, but to persecute the white men who employ them, and to threaten those who persist in hiring Chinese laborers and servants.

According to the accepted doctrines of political economy, this policy is not only cruel and wicked, but short-sighted and suicidal. The next worst thing to driving from a country a body of useful and industrious native citizens, as the French drove out the Huguenots, is to prevent the immigration of skilful laborers from other lands; and it is especially necessary for a nation which possesses an immense uncultivated domain to welcome aid from every quarter.

As the industries of Europe have been naturalized on our Atlantic coast, the industries of Asia may speedily be established on the borders of the Pacific, and the cultivation of tea speedily follow the culture of the mulberry tree and the raising of silkworms. Millions of Chinese are ready to seek their fortunes in America, if they can be assured of protection and moderate wages in exchange for steady and not unskilful toil. The mere fact that their hue and race are different from our own is no adequate reason why their services should not be utilized. It is said that they all wish to return to their native land after they have amassed wealth; but even this reason would not justify their exclusion, and there is little doubt that their disposition to become permanent residents would be greatly increased if persecutions ceased. What we are chiefly concerned in is their capacity as workers, and this has been thoroughly tested.

LIBERALISM AND IMPERIALISM.

To ESTABLISH the Bonaparte family firmly on the throne of France is the leading idea with the present Emperor, as it was with his great uncle. Each made an endeavor or a pretense to reconcile liberty with despotism, the freedom of the republic with the imperialism of the Cæsars. In face of the well-known facts of history, each has claimed to hold the throne by virtue of universal suffrage, and, whenever practical, the imperial position has been fortified by a popular verdict of approval. The late French elections resulted nominally in favor of the empire; but the strength of the opposition was developed to such an extent as to excite well-founded uneasiness and alarm. The Emperor and his official supporters have been earnestly engaged in setting forth the merits of the system of government that has for the last seventeen years controlled the destinies of France, the value of law and order, the material prosperity of the people, and the evils that the license advocated by the enemies of the empire will bring about if their ideas are allowed to prevail. In fact, the whole policy of the second empire has been towards the reconcilement of two extremes, liberalism and imperialism, and the result has been practically a failure. For instance, the latest cable despatches inform us that the Emperor on Sunday made a reply to an address of welcome from the municipality of Beauvais, in which he reminded them that "their prosperity was mainly due to the order which, for the past seventeen years, had reigned in France, and he was certain that this order would not be seriously disturbed." And he is taking care that antagonism to the empire shall be suppressed, as far as it is in his power to do so, for in the same despatches we are informed that a sentence of a fine of 3000 francs and three years' imprisonment has been pronounced against Henri Rochefort, and that he has been disfranchised for three years, thus excluding him from a seat in the Corps Legislatif; and also that the editors of the Siecle and Opinion Nationale have been fined and imprisoned for violations of the press law. Rochefort came very near being elected to the Corps Legislatif, and such a triumph would have been one of the worst blows that the Emporor could have received: so, in order to prevent any such misadventure in the future, he has taken the precaution to have the erratic editor of La Lanterne declared ineligible, his offense being that he caused his spicy little journal to be introduced into France illegally. It would thus seem that the principle was broadly declared that liberty in France is liberty to support the empire, and nothing else. Indeed, this idea is set forth plainly in a letter from M. de Persigny-who undoubtedly acts as the mouthpiece of the Emperor in this instance-to M. Ollivier. According to his ideas, "it is neither to the laws on the press, to that on public meetings, nor to the liberal concessions of the Emperor, that is to be attributed the moral disorder which has recently manifested itself. Under the new regime inaugurated by

from men and not from things." He says:-"In reality, and whatever be said on the subject, there is no country more easy to govern than France, but on one condition, namely, than the government should possess all political virtues. It must be honest, upright, courageous and resolute: in two words, just and firm. If it is only just without firmness, advantage is taken of its feebleness, and it is trampled under foot. If, on the other hand, it is firm without integrity, people feel indignant and revoit. But if it combines the two qualities just mentioned. If it is just and firm, esteemed and feared, mentioned, if it is just and firm, esteemed and feared, it can do everything with facility. It can easily tolerate all ilberties, brave all perils, recover from all checks; for in the eyes of the French people, who esteem character more than intellect, there are no esteem character more than threflect, there are no errors, no mistakes that may not be redeemed by a great heart. Well, then, my dear sir, this is the explanation of all that we have recently witnessed. The Government seemed to be weak, irresolute, pusillanimous, and a portion of the people have held it in contempt. A few individuals, perhaps of no intrinsic merit, but daring enough to heave a great pusillanimous, and a portion of the people have held it in contempt. A few individuals, perhaps of no intrinsic merit, but daring enough to brave a great Government, appeared in the light of heroes, and the multitude, which honors nothing so much as courage, admired them. The Parisians may, indeed, have made a strange mistake, but the feeling, at any rate, took its origin in the chivalrous character of the

the Emperor, the evil, in his opinion, arises

And then he gives a fling that seems intended particularly for Rochefort:-

"This is not all; for, by a singular instinct, and one which may serve as a lesson, it has shown itself full of disdain for the rhetoricians, those thunder-balts of war in words and those nullities in action. Any one would say that it had meditated on the history of Greece in the time of Philip of Macedon, on the misfortunes of that illustrious people lost by its orators, on the character of Demosthenes, the most celebrated among them, who was the first to fly

from the battle-field of Chæronea, abandoning his arms, and who was driven from Athens as a pre-variestor."

The Government, he thinks, has the power in its hands that renders it superior to all such collusions as have been formed or will be formed against it:-

"To sum up, nothing in the present situation could disquiet a firm and resolute government. Be-bind the voting bulletins which have astenished Europe there is not an idea, for no settled thought ossibly be discovered in that coalition of pas-cupidities, and anger, which we have before yes. In the midst of a democratic society like our eyes. In the midst of a democratic society like ours, with the infinite division of property and the powerful organization of the country, that coalition could not, without the most signal folly, brave the forces of the Government. In this world there is, in reality, nothing redoubtable but the shock of ideas, because they alone can produce devoutness, sacri-fices, and heroism of mind. But at the epoch at which we have arrived, after a century of struggles for the same cause, and when the principles of the revolution have at length penetrated all minds and moulded all consciences, there are no longer any ideas The real weakness of the present French

Government has been shown clearly in the vigorous persecution of its enemies. It must certainly be unpleasant for public men to be criticized by the press or by orators who may disagree with them, especially if they deserve criticism. It is easy for such men, especially if they have the power, to persuade themselves that the public safety demands the prompt suppression of such criticism. Some of our own statesmen-members of the late Legislature, for instance-would very gladly suppress the voice of public opinion if they dared, but the principle has been wrought into our whole social and political system that free speech and an unrestrained expression of opinion on all subjects are essential to the preservation of a free government. If the empire were really strong, it would be able to defy such troublesome gadflies as Rochefort; but the annoyance which his ridicule causes is, in itself, a confession of weakness, and the persecution which has been directed against him is a certain sign of fear. The empire is not founded on virtue, nor is its chief end and aim the happiness of the people. The aggrandizement of the Bonaparte family, and the perpetuation of the Napoleonie dynasty, overshadow everything else; and so long as this is the case, Imperialism is assailable on every side, and the Emperor will ever feel the ground sinking from under his feet, and the fruits of his policy turn to ashes in his grasp. In attempting to reconcile Liberalism and Imperialism, he has not succeeded on either side; and his vacillations between concessions on the one hand and severity on the other only tend to complicate the situation by increasing the number of his enemies, without gaining for him any friends, except those who are influenced by self-interest, and who would not hesitate to desert him if it seemed policy to do so.

NEVER SAY DIE. -It takes a long time to receive news from the seat of the war in Paraguay; but the response of the Dictator Lopez to a demand made by the allied commanders, as long ago as December, 1868, for his immediate and unconditional surrender, has taken even a longer time than usual to reach this part of the world. In this response Lopez throws himself back upon his dignity, and talks like a veritable martyr in the cause of heroism and republican institutions. He appeals very freely to the sentiments of religion, humanity, and civilization; styles himself the elected ruler of his country: deplores the blood which has been shed in so many years of strife: places the fate of his country in the hands of the God of nations; and finally declares that he is ready to fight on until the same God and his armies have decided the definite fate of the Paraguayan cause. From first to last the effusion is gotten up in the extreme high-flying style, and taken altogether it is, considering the source from which it emanates, one of the most impudent documents that the present century will contribute to history.

CABALLEBO DE RODAS, the new Captain-General of Cuba, who smiles so grimly and complacently when he is styled "the Butcher," has arrived in Havana, and been welcomed by the turbulent volunteers. His first act, after taking up his quarters in the palace, was to issue a proclamation to the people of the island and the army and navy If this proclamation is to be regarded as the key-note to his policy, the fate of the Spanish rule in Cuba is forever sealed. The basis of his proposed policy, he declares, is embraced in these words:-"Spain, justice, and morality." But this announcement is followed by a tender of thanks to the volunteers for the services rendered by them 'in the cause of order, justice, and public rights." The bloodthirsty and vindictive policy of these disorderly and arrogant adherents to the Spanish cause is therefore fully approved by the home government, and an attempt will be made by the new Captain-General to carry it out to the fullest extreme. This attempt can result only in the complete and final overthrow of the Spanish dominion in the island, and when Cuba is once free from the yoke of Spain, her annexation to the United States will follow as a matter of course.

JUBAL IN A BAD WAY .- General Jubal A. Early, who made such good time in the Shenandoah valley, has grown no wiser in his day and generation. He regards the proposed constitution of Virginia as degrading to the State in every conceivable fashion. Therefore, he advises his compatriots to vote against it. He also regards the Walker State ticket, from head to tail, as very offensive, but, being narrowed down almost to Hobson's choice, honors it with his support. If any Virginian has doubts of his duty in the present crisis, let him read Jubal's letter. All the unrepentant Rebels in the State are arrayed in the support of the anti-Wells ticket, and if it should succeed, even with the ratification of the expurgated constitution, the Old Dominion will be as far from being reconstructed as it has been at any time since the surrender at Appomattox. Letcher, or Wise, or "Extra" Billy Smith would be quite as good as the degenerated carpet-bagger

THE ROTTENNESS OF DENMARK. - The leading journals of Paris have come to the rescue of King Christian. The Moniteur and Pays of yesterday contained editorials on the socalled "sale" of the Danish West India Islands to the United States, each of them kindly advising us that our honor and our self-interest alike demanded "a faithful execution of the treaty with Denmark." To such advice the Government of the United States will give the most cheerful attention. The policy of this nation, from the first day of its independent existence, has been a faithful compliance with the terms of its treaty obligations to foreign powers. The only grievance that Denmark now has against us is, not our failure to comply with the terms of a treaty, but our refusal to make a treaty. Denmark, and all the rest of the world, for that matter, is well aware that the Senate of the United States must give its assent to a proposed treaty before it is worth any more than the waste paper on which it is written. Neither our representatives abroad nor our Executive at home are authorized to pledge a ratification by the Senate of any treaty which may be negotiated with a foreign government. Great Britain has as good a cause of complaint because we rejected the Alabama claims treaty as Denmark has, by reason of our neglect to ratify the bill of sale of St. Thomas and its surrounding and half-submerged volcanoes. We have no use for any of themy we do not want them; and, what is still more to the purpose, we do not intend to take them at an expense of \$7,500,000 in gold.

THE NEW DOMINION has fixed upon the first of July as its grand holiday. It would have been quite as well if it had selected the Fourth, instead of the First. Doubtless many of our readers will live to see the time when a change is made.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT amburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 OHESNUT Street.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and

by officers entitled to the schedit of the act, and easie the less Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,

LAWYER,

CAMDEN, N. J.

Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 612 t9 1 DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1627 WALNUT St. [5 12]

BOY VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and 1 20stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. '3.2 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869. The rates for the transportation of con NOTICE.—The rates for the transportation of coal take effect July I, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office.

S. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent. 6 29 4t POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE COM-

MENCEMENT.—The Sixteenth Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees will be held in HORTICUL TURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by ISAAC HAZLEHURST, ESU, Professor RICHARD S. SMITH, of the College Faculty, and Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas. Music by the Germania Orchestra. The public are respectfully invited to attend. ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., President of Facult

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and prometing digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery,"

[24 to the fellow of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery," fessor in the Philadelphia Chiversity of [24 tuth fest Surgery." [24 tuth fest For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 502 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON STATUE,

JULY 5, 1869.

The Statue of George Washington, to be presented to the city by the Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennylvania, will be placed in position and presented to the city, with appropriate ceremonies, on MONDAY NEXT, July 5, at 9 A. M.

The Controllers, Directors, Teachers, and Pupils of the Public Schools, the Mayor, heads of departments, members of Select and Common Councils, military, the Eddets attached to the Sixth School Section, as a guard of honor, and all associations bearing the name of Washington, are invited to participate in the ceremonies.

Organizations desirous to take part are invited to meet the Committee, in Select Canadal Chambers of the Committee of the Commi

WILLIAM B. HANNA, Chairman of Committee

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR.,

MESSES, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Gents:-A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the

construction of your Chest. That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Bur-Respectfully yours,

J. BALSBACK, Agent. DREXEL

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrange-

DERKEL, WINTHROP & CO., DERKEL, HARJES & CO. New York Paris. [0 10 sp SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY. [INITED STATES HOTEL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Bassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE PREEMAN, Superintendent,

ATLANTIC CITY, or BROWN & WOELPPER,

No. 207 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia. HOUSE, RF

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN. The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia TERMS MODERATE.

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor, Carl Sentz', Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the 6 1 lm

FOURTH OF JULY AT THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

TRAINS FOR ATLANTIC CITY LEAVE VINE STREET FERRY ON SATURDAY, JULY 3, AT 8 AND 945 A. M., AND 2, 345, AND 445 P. M.

Tickets sold on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, July 3 and

, are good to return on any train on MONDAY, the 5th. Fare for the Round Trip, \$3.

The 2 and 3 15 P. M. Trains run through from Philadel

D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

E X C H A N G E H O T E L,
ATLANTIC OITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, 32 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Motel, and beautified it with a
Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing
that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In roturning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging
thinself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served
upon call.
623wfm 2m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. V J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Ave nues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldoin found on THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY.

N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.

6 23 lm ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel). CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVE-tire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, \$15 to \$18 per week. 625 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

K E N T U C K Y H O U S E,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW OPEN. Terms to suit the times.
623 lm EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY. N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty ine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
623 lm ALOIS SCHAUFLER. Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

(MICHIGAN AVENUE),

Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open
for the reception of guests.

JOSEPH H. BORTON.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. U. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. 623 lm MRS. MCCLERS. Provided in the control of the CEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.

J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is New Open for reception of guests. LEEDS & DAVIS, 623 lm Proprietors. PREMONT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Corner of PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, entirely new and just completed, will open on the 1st of July as a first-class hotel. Newly furnished throughout. 6 24 2m H. BLOOD, Proprietor. SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTIUGE Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.

LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arc-tic,) is now open for the reception of guesta. 624 lm T. F. WATSON, Proprietor. TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

nue, is now open.
623 lm ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor-MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY,
N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United
States Hotel. Terms, \$12 per week
623 lm WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor. THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW OPEN

for the reception of guesta.
623 lm ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor, THE WHITE HOUSE ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW OPEN

1 N. J., 18 NOW OPEN for the reception of guesta. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor. HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly. A. T. HUTCHINSON,

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Ponn-sylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders. 6-23 im MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. 16 231 C. C. THORN, Proprietress. THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
623 lm JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor. T H E A L H A M B R A, will open on the 26th inst. for the reception of guests. 6 23 lm

C E N T R A L H O U S E, is now open for the reception of guests.

LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave care at U. S. Hotel. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. 6 16 lm SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the reception of guests. 8 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758, Two hours and a baif from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate. RIEGEL & SANDY,

the first of from a 16 oftender out times 28 FR - 8 -

10 X

Proprietors.

65 lm

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPR MAY.

OCEAN HOUSE.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be respected by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the rth of June next. The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty sards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on

account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many

five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have accured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address.

For Rooms, stc., address LYCETT & SAWYER. FORN W. LYCHTT. HENRY W. SAWYER COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape

May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction. For Rooms, etc., address GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, OF

J. H. DENNISON. 6 15mwf 2m

STOCKTON HOTEL CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869. This Hotel has been erected within the past year

affords ampie accommodations for nearly one thou-sand guests, and is furflished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States. For terms, etc., address PETER GARDNER,

PROPRIETOR. CAPE MAY, N. J.

CONCRESS HALL

6 21m

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY, NOW OPEN. FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor. Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuthast I N G.

A B A H I NATIONAL HALL, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.

This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.

622 m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor. WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J. A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-con-

structed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is new open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [628 lm] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J. This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will da-vote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.

WILLIAM MASON.

See Sec.

DARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET Oape May.—First-class Private Boarding House emmanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean. 628 lm Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress. MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May Sity, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.

628 lm JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY, ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF DOREE, Restaurant a la carie, and hotel on Bu ropean plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
628 lm or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.-

J. WIENER, Proprietor. TAPE ISLAND .- PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUES. 8 Im MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietresa. SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, \$15 to \$18 per week.
6 28 im CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors. TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, \$15 to \$16 per week. 628 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD AND BRANCHES.

HANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, rs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county
TUSCARORA HOTEL Mrs. M. L. Miller. Tuscarors P. O., Schuzikill counts. MANSION HOUSE.

W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county. MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE, Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland so E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA. Henry Weaver, Reading P. O. LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY.
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY. F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county. LITIZ SPRINGS, George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.

EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county. PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.

SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Coushohocken P. O., Montgomery co. DOUTY HOUSE.
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [64 2mrp

HYCENIA HOUSE. COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,

WILL OPEN JULY L.

This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailng, etc. Reached by steamer Perry, from first below Arch street. 6 25 fmwlSt

FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor. CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIR CURE combined with Water Treatment. This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph if this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the inost important botels and watering places after August I. Terms for board, \$8 per day; \$12 to \$18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on appli-N. B.—Circulars sent on appli ALBERT CLEVELAND,

Proprietor. 7 SUMMER RESORT. The subscriber having purchased the Gold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs.

WILLIAM DEROH. COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Terms for JUNE \$3:50 per day, or \$21 per week. For JULY, 84 per day, or 821 to 828 per week.