Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE REPUBLICAN KNOW-NOTHINGS.

From the N. Y. World. We call the atteution of our foreign-born citizens to the attempt making by the Republicans to revive the Know-Nothing issue and make a new crusade against the easy admission of immigrants to the privileges of citizenship. The odious Know-Nothing movement of 1853-57 was met and vanquished by the Democratic party, always the friend and champion of those who seek refuge in this country against foreign oppression. There is of late a new eruption of the Know-Nothing disease. Repeated attempts have been made in this Congress to pass a naturalization law conceived in the old Know-Nothing spirit. The Tribune has zealously abetted these attempts, and the Times, the other leading Republican organ, is their cautious apologist. The Times had an editorial on Monday which would have graced any Know-Nothing journal

in 1856. We insert the following extract:—
"It is the obstinate elinging to old nationalities which constitutes the great evil of the present system in its practical working. The idea of the founders of our government was that all incongruous political conviction and obligations should be merged in American citizenship, and that every citizen should be loyal to the established principles of our

government.

"That we have fallen very far short of a practical realization of that idea is painfully apparent. There is, generally, a great lack of true appreciation of the obligations of American citizenship on the part of those who have accepted it by virtue of naturalization. The fact that all are citizens alike is ignored, and we find foreign political questions constantly forced into our domestic political.

"The worst result which experience has shown to have followed in the train of this rule is the selfish and corrupt use which is made of it by demagogues. The massing of the naturalized vote by nationalities

The massing of the naturalized vote by nationalities gives corrupt politicians an opportunity of indu-encing it through its leaders, of appealing to the prejudices and interests of the foreign-born popula-tion, and of controlling their votes so effectively as to make them dreaded and consequently coursed by improper means. Legislation is influenced and controlled, as was the case with the Naturalization bill just defeated in Congress, and a feeling of exas-peration is naturally aroused in the minds of the native-born citizens. The evil becomes more and more serious, and how to remedy it is one of the grave political problems of the time.

Our immigrant population will not fail to discriminate between their friends and their enemies. The new laws which have been proposed to obstruct naturalization show that the Republican party is infected with the narrow, illiberal spirit of the Know-Nothings; and now, as in the Know-Nothing movement of 1855, and the Native American movement of 1844, the only resolute friends of our foreign-born residents are the staunch, steadfast Democracy.

The Know-Nothing Republicans who are seeking to obstruct naturalization are not only enemies of immigrants, but enemies of the country. In wealth, population, and development, the country is at least thirty years in advance of where it would now stand if it had grown only the natural increase of the native population. Our Irish and German inhabitants multiply faster than the natives, as any person may convince himself by observing the multitudes of children that swarm about their dwellings. Having been educated to a lower scale of comthan prevails in this country. bring their old habits of frugality with them, and marry and multiply without any fears for the future. But even assuming that they are no more prolific than the natives, it would be easy to show that the population of 1790, left to grow from its own have only reached about the same figures in 1870 that our population had actually attained in 1840. One of the chief inducements which has drawn foreigners to this country is their easy admission to the rights of citizenship. Our marvellous growth and national greatness are the direct fruit of the liberal policy of the Democratic party, which the Republican Know-Nothings are attempting

to overthrow. The Times complains that our naturalized citizens do not immediately forget the land of their birth. It is creditable to their character that they do not. If Americans should emigrate in large numbers to Brazil or Australia, they would undoubtedly feel towards one another as Irishmen and Germans do in this country. They would be justly suspected of moral degeneracy and loss of ennobling natural affections if they did not continue to cherish a patriotic attachment to the land of their birth. We dishonor both ourselves and our foreign-born citizens when we ask them to do what we should consider unnatural and despicable in Americans who had changed their nationality. Our immigrants transmit to their offspring the same virtuous senti-ment which renders one's birthplace, and the soil which contains the bones of our parents, dear; but their offspring being born in this country, their natural affection is given undivided to their actual home. In the second generation all are natives, and the grandchildren become so blended by marriage with other stocks that all traces of a separate origin are effaced. Even if the alleged clannishness were an evil, it ought to be regarded with generous tolerance, in consideration of the praiseworthy feeling from which it springs, its transient duration, and the great advantages which result to the country from immigration.

But we deny that it is an evil. We had Irish and German regiments in the late war. It would be easy for the new Know-Nothing organs to say that this kind of association was clannish, and that in forming such regiments and brigades "the fact that all citizens are alike was ignored." But no regiments did better service. None offered their lives a more cheerful sacrifice, or came back with their ranks more terribly thinned by the casualties of battle. Wherever there was danger, those brave regiments were in the front. Whenever a desperate charge was to be made against batteries belching fire, they rushed forward to be mowed down like grass. Their thinned ranks and tattered flags, as they marched through our streets after the close of the war, should have protected them forever from Know-Nothing assaults, and insalting, impertinent reminders that they 'ignore the fact that all citizens are alike.'

SECTIONALISM AS A POWER IN

POLITICS. From the N. Y. Times.

"Wanted, a Western policy, because it is the only national policy, is the cry of the St. Louis Democrat. "We of the South need a policy which will protect our interests—interests which are identical with those of the West, and which will contribute most to the growth and prosperity of the whole country -is the response of the Nashville Union.

The South wooed the West once before. The Secessionists in all their plans calculated upon Western sympathies and supporr. They argued that the interests of the two sections were so closely allied that they would be found side by side in national conflict.

Lyents falsified that expectation. The West gation of this decree are subject to the

gave no heed to the mercantile logic of the | cotton-growers when the integrity of the Union was in jeopardy.

That warning should not be forgotten by the South. For any purpose of resistance to Federal authority, or of opposition to a policy really national, the co-operation of the West is not available. It may grumble about Eastern legislation, may protest against East-ern monopolies, and may endeavor to circumvent the combinations of Eastern railroad managers: but it will do nothing in further-ance of designs which are intended to build up the political power of the South at the expense of the dignity or welfare of the nation. Slavery made the South essentially sectional. The West, on the contrary, is instinctively, intensely national. Its points of sectional divergence are few and weak compared with the interests and aspirations which bind its fortunes to those of the Republic.

There are, however, signs of a combination of Western and Southern influences which no prudent politician in the North or East will venture to disregard. Of this alliance the expansion clause in Mr. Garfield's Currency bill is the first fruit. The two sections are brought together by a common grievance-or rather by a common want, for which both prescribe the same remedy. They desire more currency and object to dependence on Eastern banks for its supply. Out of this came the demand for a redistribution of the national bank circulation, and out of this again the proposition which the House has most unwisely sanctioned. We cannot supposs that their concerted action will end here. The causes which impel the West to oppose high tariffs, to assail Pennsylvania monopolists, and to agitate for relief from taxation, operate with equal force in the Southern States. The alliance has, thus far, taken a less positive shape, simply because certain Southern members proved recreant to the industrial interests of their States; but the time is coming when the joint sectional representation which controlled Mr. Garfield will dictate terms to Mr. Kelley.

It must be admitted that this union of seetional influences, for the purpose of moulding the national policy, may lead to some legisla-live evils, and in the end, perhaps, to grave complications. The West is the growing power, and the temptation to its abuse which alliance with the South will afford, may prove too much for the average of political virtue. The only consolation is that the instincts of the Western people may be relied upon to counteract sectional appeals which have not justice for their foundation. To keep the West in its true place—to make sure of its influence as a support to national interests and feeling-it is necessary for the East to discard measures which have been framed for its special benefit, or in the administration of which it has managed to secure special advantages. The wisest concessions are those which are timely. But for a prolonged refusal to redis-tribute the national bank circulation with a proper regard for Western and Southern wants, we should not now have been brought face to face with the possibility of inflation. When reasonable concessions would have been accepted, they were with-held; and having been withheld too long, they are now to be extorted, with an evil superadded which removes us further from specie payments. A similar result may be expected to follow a dogged assertion of their pretensions on the part of those whom an unsound fiscal system has converted into monopolists. If the opposition to oppressive taxation is not to be allowed to grow into a reaction against even necessary burdens, those who hold the balance of political power stock without accessions from abroad, would | must not too stubbornly oppose the movement for revenue reform.

> The best antidote to sectional influences is the prompt and systematic development of a policy so obviously national and just that it shall produce no sense of sectional wrong, and so afford no pretext for local discontent.

SPANISH EMANCIPATION. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The bill for the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies, now the subject of such acrimonious debate in the Cortes, is not a measure over which the friends of liberty can enthusiastically rejoice, or at which the Conservatives need feel much alarm. Slavery all over the world received its death-blow when Mr. Lincoln declared it abolished in the United States. Even the Spaniards and Brazilians have long perceived that its end was near in the West Indies and South America, and the utmost efforts of its friends could only prolong its existence a generation or so, or obstruct emancipation with conditions onerous to the freedman and profitable to the master. The action of the insurgents in Cuba has strengthened the hands of the liberty party so much that there is hardly a question of deferring the inevitable decree much longer except by subterfuge: and the struggle between the two parties in the Cortes now is not so much on the main question of abolition as on the conditions under which it shall be effected. The bill now under debate is in reality a compromise through which the masters, while ostensibly giving up their property in human flesh, hope to retain the actual or virtual ownership for two more generations.

The bill provides for the freedom of all persons born after the promulgation of the decree, and of all slaves who have fought under the Spanish flag or otherwise aided the troops in Cuba. Slaves over 65 years of age are to be emancipated at once, and allowed the option of either supporting themselves or remaining under the care of their former masters, who will be obliged to maintain them and entitled to their labor. The master's rights, as we understand the law, can be sold or otherwise transferred to another, so that the servant will really be in the condition of a slave. These are the only persons directly benefited by the law. When the slave of a loyal owner is manumitted on account of his military services, compensation is made to the owner; in other words, the loyal colonist is to be paid for property which he has already lost and has no hope of recovering.

The rest of the slave population, em-bracing nearly the whole, is divided into two classes, those born before the 18th of September, 1868, and those born after that date. For the former class nothing is done, except that they are promised their freedom when they reach the age of sixty-five and are too old to accept it. Children born since September, 1868, are to be purchased by the State at fifty dollars a head, but they do not really obtain their freedom until they arrive at the age of twenty-two. In the meantime they remain under the "guardianship" of the owners of their mothers. The guardian is enjoined to teach the child some trade or occupation, and give him the rudiments of an education, and is entitled to his labor without pay until he is eighteen years of age. After that the emancipado is to receive half the wages of a free person, one-half of this half payable in hand, and the rest when he reaches the age of twenty-two, and comes into full possession of his civil rights. Chil-

same regulations as those born between September, 1868, and the present time; so that though nominally free from birth they do not really obtain their liberty until they

are twenty-two. It is hardly necessary for us to point out what enormous concessions this compromise measure makes to the slave-owners. Immediate emancipation is decreed only for the comparatively small number of negroes who have fought against the insurgents in Cuba, and the very old, who are a burden upon their owners, and probably as a class cannot accept their freedom if it is offered them. The mass of the slave population are to be set at liberty as they become worn out with age. For children under two years, the masters will receive compensation, and then be permitted to keep them in slavery till they are twenty-two. Children yet to be born of slave parents will also be held in bondage till they are twenty-two. Thus the bill proposes to continue slavery till about the middle of the next century.

So far as Cuba is concerned, we dare say it makes little difference what measures Senor Moret may bring the Spanish Cortes to enact. The insurgents in that island have already proclaimed unconditional' liberty throughout the land, and we have not much fear that a revolution of that sort will go backwards. For the sake of the smaller Spanish colonies, however, as well as for the moral effect that follows an act of justice, we hope Moret's scheme will be thrown overboard, and the bill for immediate emancipation promised by Castelar introduced in its place. The example of the United States ought to show that the quickest and simplest way of righting a great wrong is always the best.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

From the N. Y. Sun. Notwithstanding the repeated bestowal of important offices by General Grant in return for gifts made to himself, we confess that we are surprised by a report which comes to us from a reliable source. It relates to an alleged present just made to General Grant by a number of gentlemen who are already employed in the public service, or who are willing to be, of a paid-up life insurance policy for \$50,000. The statement that an effort was on foot to collect the money necessary to offer this douceur to General Grant has for some days been current. It was first brought to public notice, we believe, by the Boston Post. That journal alleged that the brother-in-law of one of General Grant's secretaries had been sent over the country with a letter of introduction, asking subscriptions for the purpose of buying this policy for the President. Our correspondent, however, asserts that the sum required for the purpose has for some days been made up; that the policy has been issued by the Equitable Company of this city; and that the money was furnished by employes in the Custom House and Post Office, and by other gentlemen who, for various reasons, have been desirous of securing special favor at the White House.

We give place to this communication, because the character of the writer by whom it is brought to us renders it impossible for us to reject it. And yet we say frankly that we would a thousand times rather see it proved false than true. It was bad enough and disgusting enough when the expenses of Andrew Johnson's crusade about the country, swinging around the circle and making absurd and incendiary speeches at every stop-ping-place, were all levied upon unlucky office-holdiers, and when a man who refused to contribute was at once dismissed from his place. But of that form of Presidential blackmail it could at least be said that the proceeds were intended for a sort of public use; the money was raised to enable the President to visit his constitutents and to address them upon important public questions. The exaction was scandalous; but the purpose for which the money was employed was one that a public man need not blush to avow. But in the present instance there is no such palliation. The blackmail now said to be exacted is not for any public use; it is in-tended solely and simply to add to the con-siderable wealth which President Grant has already acquired, and acquired mainly by gifts. Until now, however, it has not been increased by extortions from the small salaries of clerks and tide-waiters.

But as we have said, we earnestly desire that this report should be proved to be false. There is public indignation enough towards the President, and a sufficient burden of disgrace upon his shoulders, without this addition. But we still more desire that the statement of our correspondent that General Horace Porter, one of the military secretaries of the President, has himself urged that the subscription should be expedited, so that the sum demanded could be promptly handed over to the President, shall be proved to be doubly false. General Porter was a gallant and meritorious officer in the war. His conduct since he has been connected with the White House has sometimes been found fault with, but we believe unjustly; and it would be a serious misfortune to the military service and to the good character of the young men of the country, if it should appear that he has been a party to a transaction of such a nature as this. Let us still hope that the story is not true.

What course Congress may see fit to take in regard to this subject we will not anticipate. It is certain, however, that if any fact of this nature could have been proved against Andrew Johnson in the spring of 1868, it would have been impossible by any means to obtain favorable votes enough in the Senate to save him from the most disgraceful punishment that the nation could inflict upon an impeached and convicted President.

-The thunder-shower in Providence on Friday noon was something terrific. Three and fifteen-hundredths inches of rain fell in about an hour and a quarter.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES. No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

PICTURE FRAMES, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC. A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama

OOKING-CLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices. OIL PAINTINGS.

ENGRAVINGS.

CHROMOS, ETO. ETO. A large selection.
PIOTURE FRAMES. a prominent Department,

evised cery lose prices. RUSTIO FRAMES, EASELS, POROELAINS. ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. 5 80 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870, NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a sami-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Steck of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 20 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON At a special meeting of the Company held ist instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the

JOHN H. MURPHY, President. OHARLES T. MURPHY, Treasurer, ALBERT L. MURPHY, Secretary. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice ariant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whiteas the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothee the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tariar! Cleanses and Purifies Articlal Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WHISON, Druggist, Proprietor, 32 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS splendid Hair Dyei s the best in the world. Harmlees, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor
any vialic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid
the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues
they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair
Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dys.—Black or
Brown. Sold by all Druggista. Applied at No. 16 BOND
Street, New York

A TOILET NECESSITY.-AFTER admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counseller at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSOARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarou P. O., Schuylkill county,
MANSION HOUSE,
M. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county,
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LIVING SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Cancaster county.
PERRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERRATA SPRINGS,
OLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
PERRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERRATA SPRINGS,
ON Lancaster county.
PERRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERRATOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northum berland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced vates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday.

SUMMER REFERENCE SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF

SUMMER RETREAT.

AT THE CRYSTAL SPRING.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE

ALLENTOWN, PA. This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly for nished with new and costly furniture, and replate with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season. the season,

Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.

Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and
the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.

J. L. HEISE, P opr etcr.

P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent.

31 Im

S EA-CIRT HOUSE,

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

This pleasant Summer Resort, situated directly on the Atlantic score, will open on JUNE 1, 1870. Cars leave Walnut street wharf at 2 o'clock P. M. for Farmingdale, where carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to the house. Address C. GARRETSON, Squan Village,

Monmouth County, N. J. BENTZ HOUSE.

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET, CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders \$5 to \$10 per week. 6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor. AKE GEORGE-LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.-Best of accommodations

and gentlemen.

Board per day, \$350; from June I to July I, \$14 per week; for the season, \$14 to \$1750, according to room; for the months of July and August, \$1750; August, \$21.

Open from June I to October 20. Address H. J. ROCKWELL.

C H I T T E N A N G O.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city,
via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular.
662m PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection and construction of the Public Baths of the city, endorsed "Proposals for Public Baths," are invited, and will be received at the Mayor's office up to WEDNES-DAY, June 22, 1870, at 10 o'clock, at which time they will be opened.

The baths are to be constructed according to the

approved plans and specifications of C. D. Supplee & Son, architects, which are open for inspection at the Mayor's office, and where any additional information will be furnished. Each proposal will be accompanied with a certifi-cate that a bond has been executed and tiled at the law department of the city, in compliance with the ordinance of May 25, 1800. HENRY HUHN, 6 17 fmw 3t Chairman Committee on Police.

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and dorable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.

Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMERCA Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware bouses in the city.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

CURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 2nd June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine hathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hetel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular. every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,
J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. having changed hands, and been relitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.

Terms, \$15 and \$16 per week.

B. COFFIN, Proprietor. A M E R I C A N H O U S E,
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquora
and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacles of the
season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Ogster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL.
6 II Im THOMAS GREENWELL.
Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for tee season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.

Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rai es of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 lm GEORGE W. HINOKLE, Preprietor.

IGHTHOUSE COTTAGE Located between United States Hotel and the beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. BOARD REDUCED.

Open from June 1 to October 1. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.

G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.

6.11 lm R. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.

H BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character.

OHN METC.

Froprietor.

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, 6 11 1m

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also.

MRS. JOHN SMICK, 611 2m

Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW OPEN. Terms to suit the times.
6 11 Im EDWARD DOYLE, P.oprietor.

THESCHAUFLER 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 fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.

6 II Im ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor-

T HE SEASIDE HOUSE, is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.

EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors. THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVEnue, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhe e on the Island. NO BAR. 611 1m

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.
MkS. M. QUIGLEY, CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,

C E N T R A L H O U S E, at LANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests. LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—
French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel.

6 11 Im

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.
J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA
Avenue, is NOW OPEN.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
Proprietor. WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC OFFY, N. J.
JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open
June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON,
R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 611 1m SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms \$12 per week or \$2 per day.
6 11 lm LEWIS REPP, Proprietor,

REFD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms \$12 to \$15 per CHARLES SOUDER, M. D. THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. BEVINE, No. 132 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 611 lm MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,

OHP SNUT Street.

611 lm

M. R. FIELD THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the bearb.
6113m
Proprietor.

T H E A L H A M B R A, will be open for the season the 25th of June. 61t lm R. S. LERDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, atlantic city, N.J., is now open for the season MRS. CULLION, Proprietress. MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, States Hotel. Terms mederate. 611 lm WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor. THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC L. CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON, JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor. S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 611 lm

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. LOTH HOUSE

JAMES & HUBER, No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Gelden Lamb.

w receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and

COATINGS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WHISKY, WINE, ETG. CARSTAIRS & McCALL

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 628 204

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS to Fine Whiskies, North SECOND Street, No. 146 North SECOND Street,

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

PE MA Y. A CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS. NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Agron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MIGLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM use commands a fine view of the ocean, and will

First Class Family Boarding-House. First Class Family Boarding-House.

The table will be supplied with all the Substantials and Delicaries of the Senson, without the Entress.

Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.

Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those wo wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.

TERMS—\$18 PER WEEK OR \$3 PER DAY.

Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address:

WILLIAM WHITNRY,
61610t NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPENED
this season for guests
Ou THUESDAY, JUNE 20.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made
for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House,
Philadelptia.
It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE shall sustain its HIGH OHARACTER

for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for

THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the
island.
GEORGE J. BOLFON. (6 16 tf)
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. CONGRESS HALL

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1 Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS \$3 50 per day June and September, \$4 00 per day July and August. The new wing is now completed. Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 50t J. F. OAKE, Proprietor STOCKTON HOTEL

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 25. Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES

R. DODWORTH. Terms, \$4 50 per day, or \$28 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor, 6 20 6t Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila. MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N.J. C. MTRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL. on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, \$3; per week, \$18. Private disner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and
flers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and
pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
or Cape May

6162m CAPE ISLAND.-WILLIAM MASON HAS

Consolidated the Continental with the ravorite MER-CHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses, Now open. Terms reasonable.

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR.

J. L. BRYANT, 618 im TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J .-

This House will be open for the reception of guests on July I. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July I. 6162m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES. FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests.

[6-16-1m] [A. P. COOK, Proprietor. MCMAKINS ATLANTIC HOTEL,

The new Atlantic is now open.

5 25 wm Sm JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor. CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietrons

CARPETINGS, ETC. E. J. LESTER.

CHAS. F. WEBER.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 29 North SECOND Street

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S

Opposite Christ Church PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS. VELVETS.

BODY BRUSSELS. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY.

INGRAIN VENETIAN CARPETS.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc., IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE

E. J. LESTER & CO., Opposite Christ Church

Lowest Market Rates.

No. 29 North SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA. 4 2 amwam

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC. WEEKLY INSTALMENTS, WEEKLY INSTALMENTS, WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,

WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,

AT

KELLY'S,

K