EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

From the N. Y. Times. The "new departure" of the red men is, when considered as a chapter in human progress, perhaps a more momentous event than the great political juggle which the Democratic pale-faces have been seeking to accomplish under that title. Mazzini the other day ridiculed the idea of the French Communists going back to the Middle Ages for a political idea, and asked why they should have stopped short of the patriarchal unit of governmentthe family or the tribe. In the Indian effort to form a self-governing community, we have an illustration of exactly the reverse of the latter alternative. The patriarchal organization which our race left behind them on the steppes of Asia finds its duplicate on the Western plains. The most advanced of the political systems of the world finds itself face to face with the most primitive whence it has been evolved, and the tribe is suddenly compelled to adapt itself to the township, the electoral district, and all the institutions which these bring with them, or submit to the terrible certainty of decay and ultimate extinction. The "five nations" of the Indian Territory number less than sixty thousand, but they present a conclusive proof that the red man can be civilized, and they are the only medium through which we can hope to reclaim the wild tribes of the plains. Their country comprises "one of the richest and most fertile regions in the United States," is 382 miles long, 208 miles wide, and contains 70,456 square miles. It has been described as containing fifty millions of acres of land, and as being equal to seventy States of the size of Rhode Island, and about one and a half of the size of New York. For every man, woman, and child in the Indian Territory there is thus, at present, an area of not much less than one thousand acres, so that the territory can undoubtedly sustain with very great ease the six millions claimed for it by General Sherman, and as large a field as could possibly be desired on which to work ont a great political and social experiment.

General Council at Okmulgee is at present deliberating is in many points merely an expansion of the existing political usages of the "Five Nations." Among the Cherokees, for example, there exist already an upper and lower Legislative Chamber returned by nine districts, and elected after a fashion essentially representative. The new Constitution aims at effecting a fusion which shall be first political and then social. Its probable results were thus described by General Sherman:-There will be no longer Creeks, Choctaws, or Cherokees; all the titles of the tribes will be merged in one people, and all executive, legislative, and judicial functions will be consolidated in one centre. It is precisely at this point that the true Indian problem is touched, and from it the difficulties in the way of the acceptance of the Territorial constitution will be found to arise. We have long since discovered that a radical error was committed in dealing with the Indian tribes as with independent nations. We are more slowly becoming awake to the fact that in doing our best to strengthen the tribal organization of the Indians we have made no less decided a blunder. If the Indian is to survive on this continent at all, it must be by elevating himself to the social, industrial, and political level of the white man. With time and opportunity, it is pretty obvious that he can do this. It is equally certain that the maintenance of the authority of the chiefs and their belongings forms one of the most potent obstacles to Indian progress. Among the semi-civilized tribes this is specially obvious. We intrust to the chiefs fer distribution a large proportion of our bounty, or of the returns of funds held in trust by the Government. The nominal head of the tribe thus becomes vitally interested in resisting that certain decay of his authority and importance which results from the adoption of civilized usages. Nothing brings out the independence of the individual so strongly as our republican freedom, while nothing is more inconsistent with its legitimate exercise than the perpetuation of a kind of dignity which has no significance apart from barbarism or warfare. To the provisions of the Constitution

The Territorial Constitution on which the

which was drafted in December last for the new Territory of Oklahoma, we have previously adverted. They do not differ in any marked degree from the type which prevails in the other States. It was expected that before the present meeting of the General Council the new constitution would have been formally accepted by the various tribes in the Territory. The Indian seems, how-ever, to be as jealens of his distinctive tribal organization as any old German Duchy was of its mimic court and its solemn farce of State administration. It is easier to control the outward semblance of deliberative and representative bodies than to grasp the new idea of a coalesced nation on which they rest. It is requisite to bear in mind that the Indian tribes have historical memories whose force we are very apt to underrate. For example, the Cherokees, no later than ten years ago were said to have numbered 25,000, while at this moment they do not contain more than 16,600 souls. Ascending by ever widening gradations like this, through the decades of a couple of centuries, we begin to find ourselves in the presence of a veritable nation whose seven great clans are still represented on the seven-pointed star of their State seal. and whose original wealth is but faintly reproduced in the four millions of acres of land which they hold in fee simple, and the four millions of dollars of trust funds on which the Government pays them an annual interest. A competent authority states that previous to the war the Cherokees "owned immense herds of cattle, one individual alone owning 20,000 head. Others owned 15,000, 10,000, and so down to 300, and the man who owned less was considered a poor Indian." Of other tribes similar statements might be made, and they are of immense importance in helping us to estimate the difficulties which arrest the completion of Indian union as well as the greatness of the wrongs whose memory still begets distrust of our intentions towards the

A NUT TO CRACK.

From the Frankford (Philadelphia) Herald. The Republican party has made its nominations, and we are told it is "the best ticket the party has had for years." For several weeks past there has been an immense amount of talk among the people and in the news-papers in this section of the State about "municipal reform." Ontsiders, who had almost despaired of Philadelphia freeing herself from the clutches of corrupt men, grew hopeful and began to rejoice in the belief that the people of this great city had fully determined to thwart the iniquitous schemes of the designing demagogues who have so long swayed such tremendeus power. It was well known

that corrupt combinations had been formed | relish which we are not wholly able to apprehaving for their object the nomination of certain obnoxious individuals for the various municipal offices. The knowledge of this fact and also of the equally importan one that these men would be indefatigable in their efforts to accomplish their purposes, was the immediate cause of the great outcry to which we have just referred. There was heard an earnest and determined protest coming from a large portion of the best ele-ment of the Republican party. It said as plainly as words could say:—If these objectionable, incompetent, unworthy, and corrupt men are nominated we will not support them! Was the voice heeded? If so, how? Did a single man so uncompromisingly opposed withdraw? If so, who? No! The warning was treated with the most studied contempt, and the very slates which kad excited so much indignation were confirmed by nearly every convention.

Now, we are driven to one of two conclusions. viz.: Either the intelligent Republicans who so earnestly protested against the nomination of the ticket which has been presented were mistaken, were grossly in error, or the greater part of the ticket nominated is unworthy the support of honest men. We do not propose to solve this question here and now, we respectfully present it to our thoughtful and independent readers for their careful consideration.

Having an eye to the common good, we had ardently hoped the Republican party would nominate only honest, upright, incorrupt, and competent men; such men as would be in every way worthy the support of good citizens, knowing that such a course would have a wholesome effect upon the managers of the Democratic party, who would then not dare to place any but similarly fit and competent candidates in opposition, and thus we would have two tickets worthy a hearty support from the people according to their respective political preferences. To the Democratic conventions about to meet we say, make good nominations, the people demand it show your respect for them by complying with that demand.

In the contest before us the duty of every man who has the welfare of the nation at heart is plain, too plain to be mistaken by any but the careless or the wilful. That duty is to march up to the polls and vote only for good men, and if the alternative is to vote for bad men or none at all, then not to vote! In this way only can we accomplish anything, for just so long as we denounce and oppose the nomination of bad men and then heartily support them after they are nominated, just so long will we be disgraced and cursed as we are to day.

THE DEATH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

From the N. Y. World.

The death of Mr. Vallandigham will be sincerely regretted by his fellow-Democrats in all parts of the country, and by none more sincerely than those who have not shared the extreme opinions which, until the late Ohio Convention, had in him a foremost representative. He was a politician in whom an unbounded ambition perhaps outran the measure of his faculties; but he was a politician of distinct principles and incorruptible integrity. His political course was guided by his intellectual judgments, and he took the obloquy which they brought upon him during the trying days of our civil war without blenching, without abating a single jot their steadthe punishments laid upon him for opinion's sake. But these became a crown of political martyrdom upon his head and a lasting stigma upon the memory of Mr. Lincoln who had forgotten, and upon the names of Stanton and Burnside who had never learned, the first lessons of civil liberty.

This, indeed, was Mr. Vallandigham's chief distinction in the politics of his time. Before the war he had never gone beyond scores of his contemporaries in the application to affairs, or the advocacy, of the principles of a pure Democracy. And a certain acerbity of temper might have hindered his further promotion despite his unquestioned capacity of work and the intensity of his mental energies. At the outbreak of the war he joined hands with those who sought to lead the Democratic party into paths fatal alike to it and to the country; and during the war, by his os-tentatious and sincere boldness, he contributed in no slight degree to paralyze the popular effect of the rejection of his opinions and his leadership by the vast majority of his party. Since the war he had not allied his name with any public measure of sound or unsound polities, until, within the month which also sees his sad and untimely death, he came forward and proclaimed, with the manly frankness and the unhesitating boldness which marked all his political utterances, his conviction that the decision of his party, matured at the East and at the West and fast maturing at the South, concerning the issues of its future contests, had now by him and all who went with him (for none had gone beyond him) to be acknowledged

and obeyed. But Mr. Vallandigham will live in the his tory of his country despite this isolation from the progress of his party, despite the small share he has enjoyed of its public honors, and despite that he is cut off in the very maturity of his faculties when a new and brilliant career seemed opening before him wherein all his compatriots might have given him a hearty godspeed. He will long be remembered for the courage and the constancy with which in his own party he maintained unpopular opinions, which if fatal to its success were fatal also to his own advancement. But he will chiefly be remembered in this and future times for his unflinching advocacy and exhibition of the American freeman's right to freely think and freely speak. For this he suffered as few of the thousands of victims suffered whom the Lincolns, the Stantons, and the Burnsides of our disordered times tore from their homes without judicial warrant, immured in dungeons, imprisoned in forts, tormented with cruel and unusual punishments, cut off from their friends and the world, exiled across the border or over the seas, or liberated without removing the stigms of crimes which if ever alleged were never proved, and after giving by law the form of justice to a complete denial of future redress. He bore his sufferings manfully, even when they were embittered by the refusal of his fellow-citizens of Ohio to vindicate his essential patriotism and their fundamental law; and, perchance, when the passions of our civil war have passed from the hearts of living men into the pages of history, those who shall then be charged with the care of 'liberty guarded by law" may hold 't is name in higher honor than even they w ose tears will wet the sod above his

THE CIVILIZATION OF THE HALTER.

From the N. Y. Tribiane.

We are not sure that anything we may say can add force to the lesson in the great orel institution of hanging which the Memohis reporters have unconsciously taught us by their stery of a recent execution in Ar-kansas. The average Memphis journalist looks upon blood and bruises with a sort of

ciate, and describes death with a charming vigor and freedom of style which we should strive in vain to copy. Hence, if it were possible to add a brighter glow to the rosy facts connected with the violent taking off of John Roseborough and Henry Harris the other day at Marion, Arkansas, we should undoubtedly find it in the graphic narratives of the Memphis papers from which we have already given our readers an abstract. But the plain facts were so eloquent that rhetoric would only spoil them. The culprits, both negroes, were confined in the same cell, in a little four-room jail, and the gallows upon which they were to vindicate the majesty of the law was erected in a corner of an inclosure surrounding the building. When all was in readiness, the sheriff waited upon his prisoners and requested them to come out and be hanged. Just here there was an unfortunate bitch in the arrangements. The prisoners refused to come. Somebody had given them an iron bar, and with this they stood at bay. They blocked the narrow entrance to the cell, brandishing their weapon, filling the air with curses, shrieks, prayers, threats, and hymns, and vowing to slay the first man who cossed the threshold. The sheriff "reasoned with them" in vain. He begged them to come out and do things 'decently and in order." He "didn't want "any fuss," and preferred not to "mutilate" them. In fine, he put it to them, as men of taste, that it would be best to step out peaceably and have a nice quiet funeral. If he had been their own father he could not have urged the point with more tenderness; but, to quote the terse language of a Memphis reporter, the prisoners only "riled Herenpon "Mr. Manus said he would go in there and take out those prisoners." Mr. Manus disappeared for a moment into the hideous darkness, and after a brief interval tumbled out again "with blood squirting out of his jaw" and his nose jerked around the other way." To quote once more the Memphis report, "the prisoners had signified their intention to see this thing through." Meanwhile a tumult raged among the citizens of Marion who had come to see the show. In the jail yard there were fifty men, all armed to the teeth, all pointing their guns and revolvers at the prison door, and all howling because the sheriff would not let them go in and shoot the negroes in their hole. Outside the yard were a thousand more, maddened by the sounds of a fight in which they were not allowed to share, and brandishing firearms in the most unpleasant manner.

Just at this moment "Chief O'Donnell, of Memphis, put in an appearance." To the sheriff Chief O'Donnell proposed a little arrangement. "He said he had a few friends with him who had come over from Memphis to witness the execution." They were outside, and if they might come in they would agree, in consideration of the privilege, to render any assistance in their power to the end that the law might be carried out." It is needless to say that the chief and the sheriff shook hands on this bargain. The Arkansas official stipulated, however, that there should be no "mutilation," for he was bound to hang a whole nigger, or none at all. With this understanding four of Chief O'Donnell's friends, together with "an Arkansas gentleman named M. L. Windsor," "took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, laid their pistols and other jewelry aside and went They shut the door behind them. Perhaps we may as well leave it shut. It is enough to know that after a short suspense and the noise of "grinding of teeth, cursing, and loud shouting," the negroes were dragged forth securely bound and happily "unmutilated," and amid the shricks of the spectators were strangled "decently and in

Now perhaps the advocates of capital punishment will tell us what they think of this exhibition of American civilization. Is it vindicating the majesty of the law, is it teaching a great moral lesson, is it inculcating the sacredness of human life to set a mob hunting two poor wretches out of a cell, as beasts are hunted from their holes, and to fill a thousand men with a maddening thirst for blood. the most brutalizing and ferocious of all forms of passion? Look at the picture, friends of the gallows! Think of that horrible hour in the Marion jail, think of death in the midst of raging blasphemies, and tell us what defense there can be of a punishment which reproduces in peaceful America the devilish spectacles of the Parisian Commune.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. Some time before the happening of the terrible events which have spread desolation through Paris, observant travellers who had unusual opportunities of acquainting themselves with French opinion had announced that there were signs in France of an extreme reaction of French sentiment, a reaction in the first instance religious, but tending after a brief interval to become political. These symptoms, it was alleged, were not at all confined to the classes who are usually attached by timidity, ignorance, or interest to the form of conservatism which is nearest at hand. They might be noticed among those professions which are ordinarily the strongholds of French Liberalism, the doctors and the lawyers, and (what no doubt is remarkable) they were plain among the officers and soldiers returning from the captivity which began at Metz or Sedan. Assuming that the observers of whom we have spoken were not wholly mistaken, it is all but certain that these tendencies, wherever they had taken root, must have gained strength during the last two months. The feeling of national humiliation and the sense of national weakness which were helping to make Frenchmen call themselves fervent Catholics, and which seemed likely to turn them for awhile into Legitimists, must have been deepened, and the forms of opinion which would have resisted the change of sentiment have been correspondingly weakened. Misfortune and mismanagement have impaired the credit of the moderate party which once controlled the National Assembly, and it is hardly too much to say that large numbers of Frenchmen are beginning to agree with the Pope that the form of Liberalism which found expression in the Commune is really the Antichrist.

The first objection which would be made to the statement that a religious reaction is imminent in France is very natural, and very easily divined. A religious reaction, it may be said, means the adoption of a new belief but a belief cannot be adopted at pleasure and at present the vast majority of educated Frenchmen have no religious belief at all. It might be thought a cynical reply that a capacity more or less possessed by all nations is pre-eminently possessed by Frenchmen—the capacity of playing, as children have it, at "pretending." They are capable, so to speak, of sitting in a circle, and asking one another to come and believe in something or other. But this is not by any means the principal way in which a religious reaction sets in. Everybody who examines his own moral or political or religious creed will probably find that a considerable number of its articles

consist not in doctrines held by himself, but in opinions that it would be extremely advantageous to semebody, or to every-body, or to a certain number of people, if he or they implicitly believed this or that. To take the example which can be indicated with least offense, it is likely that a great many Liberals have no very strong belief in Mr. Gladstone, and a great many Conservatives a still slighter belief in Mr. Disraeli; but it is not the less a strongly held article of the Liberal and Conservative faith that one or other of these leaders is a good, wise, consistent, and skilful statesman. If the reaction makes way in France, what Frenchmen will alter will not be their own belief but their opinions as to what it is useful for the rest of France to believe. And it will be much easier to give effect to these opinions in France than it would be in England; for, though we are on the point of abolishing formal tests, our religious system is in reality one of informal tests. An Englishman could not throw in his lot with any fervent and extreme religious party without learning to talk a new language and without considerably deranging his habits. But no such sacrifice is required from a Frenchman not hitherto devout. All he has to do is to forbear from speaking disrespectfully of the Pope or the priests, and to abstain from actively opposing the unremitting efforts of the clergy to obtain the control of education and the guidance of the feminine conscience. It may indeed be said that this was exactly the character of the reaction which undoubtedly set in among the classes which were appalled by the first French Revolution, but of which, notwithstanding, no trace at all, or only the very slightest, remains. Doubtless, it is true that the political and religious reaction of those days very nearly spent itself, but the causes which weakened it are very easily observed and understood. It had to contend against an opposing current of feeling which grew yearly stronger, that compound of intense pride in the past and of vague hopes for the future which took shape in Bonapartism. At the same time it would be a mistake to suppose that the reaction against the first Revolution produced no durable effects of any sort. It did not permanently win over Frenchmen to the Pope or the elder Bourbons, but to this hour it colors all French speculation. Nearly all French thinkers exchanged the route which they had been following before 1789 for the high priori road; the reign of terror frightened them into a series of convulsive efforts to place all moral principles beyond the reach of question, and these efforts continue.

A reaction towards Legitimism may appear to some even mose incredible than a reaction to fervent Catholicism. The gentleman known as the Count de Chambord is hardly a Frenchman. He is supposed to be the creature of priests and courtiers, and is believed still to adhere to opinions which even the Austrian Emperor, under whose protection he lives, has formally and to all appearance sincerely abandoned. Those, however, who conceive these objections to be fatal to his restoration, scarcely understand the reasoning by which so many Frenchmen try te per-suade themselves that it would be desirable. Their argument is as follows. They say that, with two notable exceptions, all the governments which have ruled or claim to rule in France found their pretensions exclusively on their practical usefulness. The Empire, the Orleanist Monarchy, the Moderate Republic, alike appeal to no principle but this. One pretended to confer on France internal security combined with national influence and splendor; another claimed to give the same security coupled with peace and national freedom; a third offered to increase the measure of liberty, and to disjoin it from artifice or corruption. All French Governments, however, the argument proceeds, are in a condition of unstable equilibrium, and, even granting to those which have been indicated that they have conferred or can confer the practical benefits for which they ask credit, that is not enough for France. During their possession of power the country becomes accustomed to the particular advantage attributable to them, and grows ungrateful for it, their supporters fall away from them, their weakness increases a crisis comes, and down they go. What, therefore, is wanted (it is urged) is some Government which can appeal to something more than mere usefulness, and which, in the hour of trial and danger, will rally adherents to itself independently of its merits. There are, however, but two of the sort in France. One is the Red Republic, newly collapsed in blood and flame. Beyond all doubt it is founded on a theory of Divine right, but it does not happen to be exactly the form of authority which the reasoners of whom we have been speaking desire. The other is the throne of the elder Bourbons. There are assuredly a certain number of Frenchmen who would fight for the legitimate branch, independently of any calculation of advantages derived from it. The argument is that it is urgently desirable to enlist this unreasoning affection and devotion on the side of actual severeignty. The objection that the Count de Chambord could not be depended upon to leave to Frenchmen that intellectual and political liberty which they cannot in the long run dispense with, whatever they may think for the moment, is met with the assertion that, as a matter of fact, they could bind him to terms sufficient for the day. The probable sobriety and even superstition of his court would, they add, be for a while in harmony with the dominant temper of the French nation. And then the Count de Chambord has "the grace of childlessness." The future,

out expressing any opinion as to their va--New York ladies say the steeple chases are perfectly elegant—somebody's sure to be hurt.

—A Jerome Park reporter says no well-bred horse says neigh to a race. -Grant is not backward in coming out for-

amid the calamities of the moment, is to be

left to take care of itself, in hope that just

when the new authority becomes unsuited to

the times, it will underge a natural transfor-

mation which will bring it into harmony with

them. It is our business in this article to

set for ththese opinions and these hopes, with-

 —New Haven has a Dead Stroke Power Hammer Company, which rather knocks things.
 —The New York Mail has enlarged its field of enterprise.

-Morton is in great trouble, politically, in Illinois. The brethren are recalcitrant. -The Postmaster-Generalship is now offered -All slaves belonging to the Crown in Brazil are to be emnucipated. -There were 408 divorces granted in Connec-

-Joseph Werley, a ploneer of Ohio, is just dead, aged 103. -The Poughkeepsians do not intend to celebrate the Fourth of July.

brate the Fourth of July.

—Brazil will be governed by a regent during the absence of Dom Pedro in Europe.

—The colored people of Savannah have a "Wreatling Jacob Progressive Society."

—The authoress of the aspiring "We are coming. Free America, five million women strong," wears the suphoneous cognomes of Catherine Araminta Flichanever Stebbens.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES-JUNE 1, 1871:— MANSION HOUSE-Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county. TESCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuyikill county.

MANSION HOUSE-W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county. MT. CARMEL HOUSE Nathau Herd, Mt. Carmel O., Northumberland county. WHITE HOUSE-F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE_G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.

MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY — L. M. Koons,
Boyertown P. O., Berks county.

LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lan-HYGEIAN HOME-Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O.,

EPHRATA SPRINGS-John Frederick, Ephrata O., Labouster county.
PERKIOMEN BRILGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O. Montgomery county. PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.

SPRING MILL HalfGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.

DOUTY HOUSE—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O.,
Northwestern county.

HERDIC HOUSE, MINNEQUA HOUS L The subscribers, for the past seven years, con-nected with the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, de-sire to announce to their numerous friends and the sire to announce to their numerous friends and the travelling public generally, that they have leased the well-known HERDIC HOUSE, Williamsport, Pa., and MINNEQUA HOUSE, Minnequa Springs, Bradford county.

Parties leaving Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at 940 A. M., 1240 P. M. and 10 ... M., reach Williamsport in seven hours, Minnequa Springs in nine hours, without change of cars. Cars ston in front of the Rouse. Strings in sine nours, without change of cars. Cars stop in front of the House.

Parties leaving New York via New Jersey Central Railroad, reach Williamsport in ten hours, without change of cars. Terms-\$3 per day.

SCOFIELD & BARRY, C. N. SCOFIELD,

Late Cashier Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

N. B. BARKY,

Late Steward Continental Hotel,
Philadelphia. 6 9 2m

S U M M E R B O A R D I N G.—
The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Clinton county Pa., on Philadelphia and Brie Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders, Trains leave Pennsylvania Rail-road Depot, West Philadelphia, at 12:40 and 7:20 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 6:25 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Satur-days and return by Monday atternoon. Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night FARE.-Philadelphia to Renovo, \$8:30. Excursion

Hickets, to be had at Nos. 838 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Raliroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at (\$10) ten collars and (25c.) twenty-five cents per round trip.

Board, \$12 to \$14 a week for single boarders, Special terms made for families, for which, and to secure rooms, apply to proprietor,
WILLIAM H. MAY,

Renovo Hotel, Citaton county, Pennsylvania. 6 15 1m BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPU-B lar summer resort will be open for the recep-tion of visitors on the 16th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one

direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through
Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad
to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further
information, will please address the Proprietor of
Redford Springs.

hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.
Parties from Philadelphia will come through

Bedford Springs.

Redford Water will be promptly sent to
Redford Water will be promptly sent to of the United States at the following rates at the Kegs, 10 gallons..... 2.00

BOARDING HOUSE FOR VISITORS FROM THE D CITY.—The undersigned has just fitted up an elegant Boarding House for city sojeurners in the country at the village of BUSHKILL, Pike county, Pennsylvania. Bushkill is located between Milford and Stroudsburg, 21 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. It is a pictureaque, airy, and healthy place. Its surroundings are hills, mountains, valleys, waterfails, cascades, and everything desirable in country life. He has yet room for a limited number of visitors, and can be convenient to the control of the control yet foom for a inneed manual m

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boson, Cord, and Montreal Railroad.

N. B.—Persons sufering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.

Prices reasonable, For particulars and circular address

E. STANTON & CO.,

Proprietors. Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Con-

STEAMBOAT HOTEL, BEVERLY, N. J.—
The above Hotel having been entirely refitted the proprietors would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will receive Permanent and Transient BOARDERS, on and after June 1, 1871. No effort will be spared by the proprietors to merit the high popularity enjoyed by this Hotel, and with additional facilities and improvements enests are assured of perfect comfort during ments, guests are assured of perfect comfort during their sojourn at the Hotel. G. M. BRITTON & SON,

L ORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Aileghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.

The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors com-

For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2m
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa. PARRY HOUSE HIGHLAND FALLS, (NEAR WEST POINT).

This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address CHAS. W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, New York.

E A B A T H I N CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, \$16 to \$18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address 6 15 2m. A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Strongsburg, Morros county, Penn. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Penn-

CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY CITY, IS NOW open for the reception of gnests.

6 20 1m

J. E. MECRAY, Proprietor. COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL COZZENS' DOCK, HUDSON RIVER, 18 NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y
West Point, N. Y

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

PHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO. P. PA. This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guesta on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r, H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 61 im

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to A. P. COOK, Proprietress, CAPE MAX CITY, N. J. \$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

SUMMER RESORTS. ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ISLAND HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THIS LARGE, NEW, AND BLEGANT HOTEL Is now open for the reception of guests.

Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address

EVAN ROBERTS.

SUPERINTENDENT.

ATGANTIC CITY, N. J. UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Will open for the reception of guests, on SATUR-DAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Pro-

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address SELFRIDGE & DAVIS.

ATLANTIC CITY. SURF HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engag Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to

M. BEIDLER, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. NEW INLET HOUSE.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform visitors to

ATLANTIC CITY that they have taken the above-named Hotel, and will open for the reception of Boarders on SATUR-DAY, the 24th inst.

THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS are now in operation. MCKIBBIN & MCGRATH.

A. G. MCGRATH. 6 16 eod 1m A SHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYL-VANIA and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.—This popular establishment, which has been greatly improved and doubled in size, is now open for the reception, of guests; desirable commu-nicating rooms for families; splendid croquet grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and from the pathing grounds fore of charge. Terms from the bathing grounds free of charge. Terms, \$14 per week; \$2.50 per day. House open the entire year. JOHN L. BRYANT,

616eod1m Proprietor. THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE,
between New York and Tennessee avenues,
Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has
been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN,
and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former
Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the
public generally to call and see him. c generally to call and see him.

J. L. HARDWICKE.

ONGRESS HALLL OCEAN HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests,

GEORGE W. HINKLE,

6 16 eod2m TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. BLIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the

dioining house, and a first-class barber shop added.

Meals supplied at any hour, 6 16 cod1m THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY
IN. 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,

6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor. THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean. J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, HARRY COWARD,

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and re-furnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP, 6 16 1m

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Forterms, etc. address ROBERT SHAW & PALMER,

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PA-CIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thor-oughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests. IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor, Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The

nearest house to the surf; is now open for the re-MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KEN-TUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, \$2 per day, or \$12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR,

A MERICAN HOTEL, ATLANTIC AVENUE, near the depot, Atlantic City, N. J., has been leased and refitted by by the undersigned, and is now open for the reception of boarders, 6 16 lm GEORGE GLENN. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.

Proprietor. CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., LAWLER & TRILLY, 6 16 1m

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.

6 16 1m

R. S. WATSON.

HADDON BOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CARO-LINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach. 6 16 lm Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor. CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.; JACOB R. SACKETT,

CONSTITUTION BOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

JACOB R. SACKETT,

K E N T U C K Y H O U S ATLANTIC CITY,
Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.
6 16 lm MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress. HOUSE

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. will open for the reception of guests on t TURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,

D E N N I S' C O T T A G E, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

PRIVATE BOARDING-ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A
few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No.
1014 ARCH Street. 6 16codim CREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND

CREMONT HOUSE,
Atlantic City.
H. BLOOD, Proprietor. DENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL,

antic City, N. J., is now open for guests.

m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress. THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 lm ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guesta. No tar, 6 16 cod im THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reseption of guests.

M. C. BRODIE.