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

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

From the N. Y. Times. The action of the Ohio Republicans was looked forward to with interest, not unmingled with anxiety, by the best of the party throughout the country. It was felt that the present occasion was a preliminary test of the capacity of the party to move steadily forward without breaking line, keeping in its ranks both the deliberate and the impetuous. Judging by the synopsis of the resolutions which has reached us, and by the light thrown on the action of the convention by the autecedents and associations of General Noyes, and by the speech of Senator Sherman, the country will be justified in believing that the Republicans of Ohio fairly represent the Republicans of the nation, and that no real need, no live issue has been treated by them with neglect or evasion.

In speaking with pride of the past of the party, identified with the highest triumphs and severest trials of our country, the Ohio platform but expresses the just and solid confidence for which the past affords ample warrant. It is true that mere gratitude is not sufficient capital for a party to make new ventures with. But it is equally true that promises for the future are judged by performances in the past, and that as long as a party maintains a substantial unity it is inevitably and rightly judged by the nature and extent of its actual achievements. Laurels win no new victories, but the army that has its banners wreathed with them has fewer desertions and more recruits than one whose record is, like that of the Democracy, stained with cowardice and treason. In turning its attention to the present and future, the Republican party has a right to challenge the closest scrutiny of its previous career.

But the Republicans of Ohio do not content themselves with retrospect. They undertake conscientiously and clearly to meet the demands which steadily-developing public opinion makes upon them. They emphatically dissent from that view which would make the party the instrument of extreme protection to special industries and limited sections of the country. They yield gracefully but decidedly to the conviction which has been gaining ground for these past four or five years, that the duties on imports have been, and, even after considerable modifications, still are unequal in their operation. They pledge the party to the service of making them bear evenly upon all industries, and upon every section of the Commonwealth.

The Ohio platform also meets the other pressing requisition of enlightened public opinion, that the civil service shall be reformed, and, in approving heartily the prac-tical measures adopted by the President, shows the sense of the party in the West that the work shall be done with all possible thoroughness and dispatch. It is well to remember that the purification and reorganization of the civil service is a comparatively recent demand. It has grown up wholly since the war, and in a time when the most engrossing questions resulting from the war, and involving the peace, order, and prosperity of the country, were pressing upon the public mind with overwhelming urgency. It belongs, moreover to a class of questions with which the American people are seme-what unfamiliar, and to which they have given but little study and enjoyed practically very little experience. Bearing these things in mind, the temper of the Republican party towards the reform must be accepted as highly salutary and promising. If it is not all that the most ardent and best informed students of this question would desire, it is quite as assuring as, all things considered, could have been expected. We need not say that a deliberate expression from a Republi can convention, in connection with the practical step taken by a Republican Congress and President, is worth a thousand of the most explicit vows of the Democracy. Civil service reform in the mouths of the party that in-cludes Tammany and which Tammany controls, is a bitter jest.

If the platform of the Ohio Republicans is

less advanced than the opinion of some portions of the East on the question of amnesty in the South, the Southern leaders have themselves to thank for it. It is Jefferson Davis and Toombs and Stephens that have checked the growth of popular sentiment in favor of amnesty, and it is not to be denied that since the incontinent display of rebellious feeling on the part of these men, and the reception it has met at the South, the Ohio Convention would have ceased to be representative had it made any unqualified demand for such a measure.

These points, and many others, were ably treated by Senator Sherman in his speech on the evening of the convention. With admirable clearness and energy he exposed the flimsy pretensions of the Democracy, and pointed out the specific claims of the Republican party to be trusted with the execution of any reforms desired by the people. He showed that long service had not made him dull to the changes of public sentiment, and that he, and the body of which he is one of the veteran members, are prepared to advance steadily and practically to the realization of any well-defined popular purposes. His frank though moderate adhesion to the advanced positions of the convention is one more of the many signs that the Republican party is to continue to be, as it has long been, the representative and therefore the governing party of the nation. It is only necessary to add that in most essential respects the position of the Iowa Republicans, whose victory is certain, is the same as that of the Ohio Republicans taken in the face of a determined foe-a fact which adds to the significance of

THE PARTY OF FOGIES.

From the N. Y. World. Politics in every free country, politics most of all in such a sountry as the United States, is a business for planters, not for grave-dig-gers. It concerns itself not with raising monuments to the dead, but with providing homes and a career for the living. The Reublicans make a great outery at Jefferson

'a for stirring up the dry bones of the e doing there what they themstarting spatial and simple If you should take ear and bid him or needful for ron would at the DAX OF PERSON BUT ASS s of the in party where which at deposits in Harris atn (with -ment analysis Worked Mr. Departs along over

tself and with-

Nor need this surprise us when we consider how completely this Republican party is domineered over by veterans lagging superfig. ous on the political stage. Its leaders are men who have grown gouty and rheumatic in the clover of place and power. The majority of its Senators and Representatives have haunted Congress for years. Sumner and Wilson, for exampte, go back in Federal notoriety more than two-thirds of a generation. Banks has been a Massachusetts idol for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Whether Horace Greeley really ate the first pie which ever sate on the Stuyvesant pear tree in the time of "Hardkoppig Pete" may perchance be matter of doubt. It is not matter of doubt that he fought a good fight for Harry Clay at a time when the grown men of to-day were behaving as improperly in their nurses arms as Shakespeare says babes so placed always do.

So is it with the whole calendar of the Re-

publican saints. Their journalists, like the great agriculturist we have just mentioned, and his friend the trusted Forney, have come down to us with the brave of Bunker Hill from "a past generation." Who remembers a time when the voice of Chandler was not heard in the Senate? Who can recoil by an effort of the will from the present hour into a season of the House of Representatives innocent of Bingham or of Kelley? Were these venerable men able to agree upon any set of political maxims, their individual imbecility might be overbalanced by their collective force. This, however, they are unable to do, and the world is consequently afflicted with the spectacle of a long hucksters' wrangle between the old women of a political market which already threatens to tumble to the earth. New men of mark and force coming forward they have none. Friends and foes alike recognize the accessions of capacity and character which the Senate has made from the Democratic party in the persons of Mr. Bayard, Mr. Casserly, and Mr. Thur-man. The only latter-day Republicans who have appeared in that body whose names are ever mentioned in its debates are Mr. Conkling, of New York, and Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin. And of these the Tribune itself contemptuously tells us that the one is an inflated turkey-gobbler and the other a pinfeather popinjay. The youth and promise and energy of the country belong by the irreversible order of nature to the progressive Democracy. The fogies and the fatuity of the land are barnacled about the placeholding veterans of radicalism. It were reason enough, were all other reasons wanting, to hope for the approaching overthrow of the Republican party, that all its great columns are visibly cracked, calcined, or toppled over with old age.

THE LESSON OF PANICS. From the N. Y. Tribune. The periodical braying in the mortar of that class of beings upon whom the operation has been called ineffectual by high authority, took place in Wall street on Wednesday. A knot of cool and determined gamblers conspired to spoil a number of their confreres by buying in open market a greater amount of a certain stock than existed. The preliminary measures of this plot were taken with such skill and good fortune that upon the morning of Wednesday this combination had bought of the securities of a corporation whose capital stock amounted to 170,000 shares the enormous quantity of 273,000. If the conspiracy had been carried squarely through the day the sellers would have been at the mercy of the buyers, and the latter might have exacted any price they saw fit for the stocks in their possession, and those which they had contracted for. But at this very point the organization showed its element of weakness. The old maxim of "honor among thieves" is a very silly one, and is only used by those who know nothing of rogues or too much of them. In a transaction which is in its nature dishonest and illegal, there is no guarantee against treason among those who are engaged in it. The maxim of all despotisms, that where there are three rebels there is one informer, is a true one; and the same tendency of human nature provides in Wall street that where there is a pool there are "doublebankers." In this case, the one portion of the combination found to their horror, on the morning of decision, that their associates declined to keep engagements, and it is currently reported and believed that many of them were busily engaged on Tuesday in unloading the securities which the rest were energetically buying according to agreement. The edifice of plunder reared with such infinite care and pain was found to be undermined before it was completed, and it came down with a crash and a fracas that ruined

bystanders. On Thursday the lesson was so fresh and so impressive that it was heeded. Buyers for investment were timid and sensitive. Amid the wreck and debris with which the street was littered, it did not seem safe for any one to engage in the pastime which had been shown to be so disastrous the day before. In the abandonment of the hour, the implements of the gamblers were exposed for the time to inspection; and the public, after handling the loaded dice and the marked cards, was naturally somewhat slow to lay down its money in a game which had betrayed all its reckless rascality. But this caution will not last more than a day or two. The disorder of the excited gamesters will disappear. The marked cards will be shufiled so deftly the gudgeons will not see their differential backs. The loaded dice will be shaken so gayly that their rattle will seem like the soul of fair play, and the fever of gambling, checked for an instant by this quick shower-bath of panic. will go on as before, burning out the nervous systems and the moral nature of all engaged in it.

some of the builders and spread confusion

and dismay among hundreds of disinterested

Occurrences like those we have just witnessed are not in any sense to be deplored. It would be well for the community at large if they could become so frequent and so flagrant as to convince the dullest of the inherent unwholesome and dishonest character of the whole scheme of stock gambling, of which they are the fullest illustration. If the timid and nervous speculators, who form the large majority of the material upon which these predatory operators base their grand combinations, could be only convinced that when they enter into a conspiracy to rob others, their accomplices are bent on plundering them also with strict impartiality, it would cease to be so easy to organize these brigand gangs. Until the business circles generally are filled with this conviction there is little hope for a reform in the street. There is, unfortunately, a great deal of human nature left in the commercial world, and as long as it seems probable that A. and B. can lie in wait for C. and spoil him of his shekels, there will be made these unholy alliances. But from in long after | the hour when it becomes impossible for these two rogues to trust each other in their robberies, the road will be safer to the innocent

London Clubs.

Clubs are essentially English. Though every continental city in Europe has imitated their institution, yet the English club still remains sui generis. The clubs and circles in Paris, in Vienna, in St. Petersburg, aud, above all, those wretched transplantations called English and American clubs which flourish in every city in Europe, are as different from their Pall-Mall namesakes as the worship of Bacchus is from total abstinence. On the continent the cafe takes the real place of the club; it is there that men eat, drink, smoke, and read the papers; while those who belong to clubs have generally some claim to wealth or distinction, and use them as a fashionable lounge where bets are made in the day time, and high play is the amuse-ment of the evening. The last light in which a Frenchman, Austrian, or Russian views his club is that of a home. And here lies the great difference between club life abroad and club life in England. To an Englishmen, if he is a bachelor, his club is his home. It is there that he sees his friends, writes his letters, dines, and spends the greater part of the day. British respectability, in its most severe moments, can wish for no more decorous baunt for husbands and sons to enter and take up their abode. As long as men are within the walls of their club they have to conduct themselves as gentlemen. Shouid a member behave himself in an objectionable manner, and to the annoyance of his fellows, most assuredly he will be reprimanded by the secretary, or if his offense be very reprebensible, be requested by the committee to take his name off the books.

Since Thackeray in his Miscellanies took young Brown by the hand and showed him over his splendid club, the new clubs that have been started are legion. The host of names down on the books of the Carlton, the Travellers', the Athenaum, the Oxford and Cambridge, the University, the "Rag," the social exclusiveness of Boodle's, Brooks', Arthur's, White's, etc., and the long time that men had to wait before they could enter any of the old London clubs, caused it to be a matter of absolute necessity that new clubs should come into existence, unless Young England was to be for the best part of his life absolutely clubless. Men were tired of hearing that the Athenseum or the Travellers', in say 1860, were electing the candidates put down in their books in 1845; hence committees of influential men were formed, and, in addition to the older clubs, we have now the Junior Carlton (the most successful of all the new clubs), the Naval and Military, the New University, the Thatched House, the Marlborough (for a very exclusive coterie), the Gridiron, the Junior Athenseum, the Albemarle, the Whitehall, and various small military clubs.

London clubs may be divided into four great classes—the social clubs, the political clubs, clubs requiring special qualifications, and the professional clubs. The social clubs are the Travellers', Boodle's, Arthur's, the Marlborough, the Windham, the Union, the Raleigh, Junior Athensum, Gridiron, Thatched House, etc. The first four are among the most exclusive in town. The political clubs for Tories and Conservatives are White's, the Carlton, Junior Carlton, and the Conservative; for Whigs and Radicals, Brooks' and the Reform. The professional clubs are the United Service, Junior United Service, Army and Navy, and Naval and Military for officers in the army and navy and militia; the St. James' for diplomatists and civil servants; the Athenaum for bishops, judges, and distinguished artists and men of letters; the Garrick for actors, journalists, artists, and men of letters (in these two last there is a good sprinkling of men-about-town); and the Whitehall for engineers. The clubs requiring specific qualifications are the Guards', for officers in the Household Brigade only; the Oxford and Cambridge, the University and the New University, as their names imply, for 'Varsity men; and the East India and Oriental Clubs for Indian officers, civil servants, and merchants. For card playing, the Portland and the Arlington. For billiards and the best night club in London, Pratt's. - Tinsley's Magazine,

Modern Politeness. When our friend Brown, a courteous old beau, dines out, he considers it one of the first rules of good breeding to appear pleased with whatever is set before him, and to avoid disturbing the toupee of the host, or causing the fall of the smallest flake of enamel from the cheek of the hostess, by any audible criticism upon their menu or their company. But then he is pronounced by the superior judgment of the fast circles to be an awful snob. He is far too "slow" to understand the comfort of abusing the ortolans as they disappear into his mouth, and the Lafitte as it runs down his throat. This antiquated creature cannot enjoy the delight of exhibiting a cool contempt for his entertainer and all his concerns, nor appreciate the luxury, on quitting a house after dinner, of carrying with him a comfortable feeling of repletion, and the stimulating consciousness of having shown the inmates than they are rather a nuisance than other-

usages of their time, to restrain these generous impulses-these natural thanks for hos-In our enlightened days whoever is admitted into what a few people look upon as the fine fleur of society is free from any such restrictions. In those happy huntinggrounds he may give free expression to his sentiments; but he must be careful that not the slightest polish conceals the roughness and crudity of his proceedings, for even here there are laws, and they are enforced by heavy penalties. He must not make the fatal mistake of bringing with him any courtesy or respect for the feelings of others, or, above all, any sense, if he should have such things about him. He might as well bring the cattle-plague or the small-pox. His civility will be interpreted as humbug; his feelings will create suspicion; and his conversation, if even moderately rational, and not carried on in the slang of the set, will be thought such a bore that he will be cut the next day. or declared to be as great a snob as old

What a privation it must have been to our

benighted forefathers to be compelled, by the

Brown. When we lament over the gradual spread of these babits, it is a comfort to hear from some people that the qualities of the heart are as flourishing as ever. It may be so, but it is not impossible that they may be endangered by the total abolition of politeness, which is an outwork of kindness and friendship, and which, when it shows itself in a "desire to make oneself less," we have the highest authority for preferring to the opposite sentiment, which takes its rise in self-exaltation. It is also admitted that habits affect the character. A long course of inci-vility and disregard of others will go far to produce the qualities of which they are the outward sign, and we may find that in repudiating politeness we have parted with many Christian virtues to which it is nearly allied. -Tineley's Magazine.

Reminiscence of Coleridge and Words-Our meal concluded, I once more tried to

ascertain the names of the new comers. But my hostess evaded the question and withdrew to her boudoir, and I was compelled to adjourn to the saloon, that I might despatch my letters before I was interrupted. I had scarcely entered the room, and was trying to improve a bad sketch I had made the day before, when an old gentleman entered. with a large quarto volume beneath his arm, whom I at once concluded to be one of the anonymous gentry about whose personality there had been so much mystery. As he entered I rose and bowed. Whether he was conscious of my well-intentioned civility I cannot say, but at all events he did not return my salutation. He ap-peared preoccupied with his own cogitations. began to conjecture what manner of man he was. His general appearance would have led me to suppose him a dissenting minister. His hair was long, white, and neglected; his complexion was florid, his features were square, his eyes watery and hazy, his brow broad and massive, his build uncouth, his deportment grave and abstracted. He wore a white starchless neckcloth tied in a limp bow, and was dressed in a shabby suit of dusky black. His breeches were unbuttoned at the knee, his sturdy limbs were encased in stockings of lavender-colored worsted, his feet were thrust into well-worn slippers, much trodden down at beel. In this ungainly attire he paced up and down, and down and up, and round and round a saloon sixty feet square, with head bent forward and shoulders stooping, absently musing, and muttering to himself, and occasionally clutching to his side his ponderous tome, as if he feared it might be taken from him. I confess my young spirit chafed under the wearing quarter-deck monotony of his promenade, and, stung by the cool manner in which he ignored my presence, I was about to leave him in undisputed possession of the field, when I was diverted from my purpose by the entrance of another gentleman, whose kindly smile, and courteous recognition of my bow, encouraged me to keep my ground, and promised me some compensation for the slight put upon me by his precursor. He was dressed in a brown holland blouse; he held in his left hand an alpenstock (on the top of which he had placed the broad-brimmed 'wide-awake" he had just taken off), and in his right a sprig of apple blossom overgrown with lichen. His cheeks were glowing with the effects of recent exercise. So noiseless had been his entry, that the peripatetic philosopher, whose back was turned to him at first, was unaware of his presence. But no sooner did he discover it than he shuffled up to him, grasped him by both hands, and backed him bodily into a neighboring arm-chair. Having secured him safely there, he "made assurance doubly sure," by hanging over him, so as to bar his escape, while he delivered his testimony on the fallacy of certain of Bishop Berkeley's propositions, in detecting which, he said, he had opened up a rich vein of original reflection. Not content with cursory criticism, he plunged profoundly into a metaphysical lecture, which, but for the opportune intrusion of our fair hostess and her young lady friend, might have lasted until dinner time. It was then, for the first time, I learned who the party consisted of; and I was introduced to Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, and his daughter Dora. * * * * I must say I never saw any manifestation of small jealousy between Coleridge and Wordsworth, which, considering the vanity possessed by each, I thought uncommonly to the credit of both. I am sure they entertained a thorough respect for each other's intellectual endowments. Coleridge appeared to me a living refutation of Bacon's axiom, "that a full man is never a ready man, nor the ready man the full one," for he was both a full man and a ready man. Werdsworth was a single-minded man, with less imagination than Coleridge, but with a more harmonious judgment and better ba-lanced i principles. Coleridge, conscious of his transcendent powers, rioted in a license of tongue which no man could tame. Wordsworth, though he could discourse most eloquent music, was never unwilling to sit still in Coleridge's presence, yet could be as happy in prattling with a child as in communing with a sage. If Wordsworth condescended to converse with me, he spoke to me as if I were his equal in mind, and made me proud and pleased in consequence. If Coleridge held me by the button for lack of fitter audience, he had a talent for making me feel his wisdom and my own stupidity, so that I was miserable and humiliated by the sense of it .- Memoir of C. M. Young, Tragedian, by

Earthquakes in Great Britain.

Twice a year, upon an average, has Britannia experienced a twitching somewhere. The great majority of these shocks were, however, confined to Scotland, and of this majority the largest proportion was felt only about Comrie, in Ferthshire, which is so quaky a spot that it was deemed advisable, many years ago, to erect instruments for registering the frequent dislocations to which the soil thereabouts is subject. South of the Tweed the earth's crust is in great repose; in England proper earthquakes are few and far between. The last one extensively felt was that of October 6, 1863, which occasioned great commotion in men's minds, but did little hurt otherwise. There was one later, on the morning of August 21, 1864, felt at Lewes, in Sussex; it coincided in point of time with high tide on the Sussex coast, and it was smart enough to crack a few walls; but its area of damaging power was very limited. On the 9th of November, 1852, the greater part of the mountainous district of North Wales was shaken to an extent that considerably alarmed the people thereabouts, though no serious injury to property resulted.

The disturbances of the 17th of March last were of somewhat extensive character. It would appear from the reports numerously communicated to the newspapers that the area of commotion must have embraced all that part of England between the Cheviot Hills and the line joining the mouths of the Mersey and Humber. And the shocks were somewhat more severe than those occurring within recent times, of which we have given the dates, for we had reports of considerable damage having been done to substantial buildings. The actual displacement of any particular object, or of the earth at any particular place, we may never know, for we believe that there is nowhere in England an apparatus for registering this datum. - Cassell's Magazine.

 A Journal for Head Ornamentation has been started in Berlin.
 A Woman's ruffrage Convention will be held at Long Branch in August. -An Illinois gentleman has taken a gold medal

for raising 1000 varieties of apples.

-What word may be pronounced quicker by adding two more letters to it. Quick. -Pickerel fishing in the Thousand Islands is

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.

ATLANTIC 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 Professor M. F. Aledo.

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. 6 16 1m

STOCKTON HOTEL. CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

Capacity, 1200. OPENS JUNE 24, 1871. Terms:-\$4.50 per day. \$28.00 per week. CHARLES DUFFY,

Of Continental Hotel, Proprietor. SHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYL-A SHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA 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 communicating rooms for families; spleadid crequet
grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and
from the bathing grounds free of charge, Terms,
\$14 per week; \$2.50 per day. House open the entire
year.

JOHN L. BRYANT,
Proprietor. 616eodim

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, les former Proprietor, who livites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.

6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

CONGRESS HALL O C E A N H O U S E,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests.
GEORGE W. HINKLE,

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer,

has refitted his house, and is now ready for the re-ception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour, 6 16 cod1m 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 ests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with bed

unsurpassed.
5 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. 6 16 1m 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, etc.

HARRY COWARD,
6 16 1m

Bronrietor. etc. 6 16 1m

Proprietor. PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfurly located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR J. F. BELK NAP. 6 16 1m Proprietor.

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

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. C. THORNE.

LIGHT 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-ception of guests. 6 16 2m

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, Superintendent.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., WILL open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, 24th inst., by R. D. CUMMINGS, Proprieto

Eagle Hotel, No. 227 N. THIRD St., Phila. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.

J. KRIM. CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.

LAWLER & TRILLY,
Proprietors. 6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open June 24 for the reception of visitors.

6 16 1m

R. S. WATSON. H ADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CARO-LINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach. 6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

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

JACOB R. SACKETT, 6 16 1m Proprietor. CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

JACOB R. SACKETT,

Proprietor 6 16 1m

K E N T U C K Y H O U ATLANTIC CITY, HOUSE HE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. will open for the reception of guests on TURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,

Proprietor. D E N N I S' C O T T A G E, s now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON

DRIVATE BOARDING-ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A
tew choice double and single rooms. Apply at No.
1314 ARCH Street. 6 18eedim 314 ARCH Street. PREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND

TREMONT HOUSE, Atlantic City.

Atlantic City.

H. BLOOD, Proprietor. DENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atiantic City, N. J., is now open for guests. 6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress. THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW

open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor. BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests. No Lar. 6 16 cod im T. C. GARRETT. SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND
BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—
MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mts. Caroline
Wulder, Pottsville P. O., Schuyikill county.
TESCARORA HOTEL—Mts. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuyikill county. carora P. O., Schuyikill county,
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county. MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel

P. O., Northumber and county. WHITE HOUSE F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berka CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE-G. D. Davis, Readmr. Pleasant Seminary - L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county. Liviz Springs-G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lan-

CASTER COUNTY,
HYGEIAN HOME-Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county,
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.

EPHRATA SPRINGS-John Frederick, Ephrata

P.O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, ollegeville P. O , Montgomery county, PROSPECT TERRACE - Dr James Palmer, Col-

SPRING MILL HEIGHTS-Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.

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

6 9 2aw 2m

HERDIC HOUSE, MINNEQUA HOUS ! The subscribers, for the past seven years, con-nected with the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, de-sire to announce to their numerous friends and the traveiling 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 9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. and 10 2.

M., reach Williamsport in seven hours, Minnequa Springs in hine hours, without change of cars. Cars stop in front of the House.

Farties leaving New York via New Jersey Central Rallroad, reach Williamsport in ten hours, without

Terms-\$3 per day. SCOFIELD & BARRY, change of cars.

C. N. SCOFIELD. Late Cashier Continental Hotel, Shiladelphia.
N. B. BARRY,
Late Steward Continental Hotel, Philadelphia

C U M M E R B O A R D I N G.—
The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, attuated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Cinton county, Pa., on Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, at 1240 and 720 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 625 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Saturdays and return by Monday atternoon, Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night trains.

FARE.-Philadelphia to Renovo, \$8:30. Excursion tickets, to be had at Nos. 828 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at (\$10) ten dollars and (\$5c.) twenty-five cents pe 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, Clinton county, Pennsylvania. 6 15 1m

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPU-D lar summer resort will be open for the recep-tion of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15. The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good furppike to the Springs. Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen

hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Raili oad 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

Bedford Springs.

Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— (6 10 24t Haif barrels (in mulberry wood), 20 gallons....\$5 00 " (steamed oak) 20 " 3 00 Whole barrels " 40 " ... 4 00 Kegs, 10 gallons 200

BOARDING HOUSE FOR VISITORS FROM THE DOARDING HOUSE FOR VISITORS FROM THE OITY.—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 Milord and Stroudsburg, 21 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. It is a picturesque, airy, and healthy place. It is surroundings are hills, mountains, valleys, waterfalls, cascades, and everything desirable in country life. He has yet room for a limited number of visitors, and can accommodate early applications. For further commodate early applications. For further formation address JAMES B. SCHOONOVER,

Bushkill, Pike county, Penna. 6 19 mtuths4t* T ANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H. L will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connec-ticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.

N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here. Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular E. STANTON & CO.,

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-THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS are now in operation. McKIBBIN & McGRATH. JERE MCKIBBIN.

6 16 eod 1m A. G. MCGRATH. ORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.

This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany 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 comfortable.

For further information address

F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,

Loretto, Carrieron, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa. DARRY 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, Bighland Palls, New York.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK,

Is open for guests. Accommodations for 400. Gas bells, and carpets in every room. Scenery, drives, and table are not surpassed in the country. Rates to suit the times. 6 20 2m D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

S E A - B A T H I N G,
NATIONAL HALL,
OAPE MAY, opens July 1. Uommands 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 located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near belaware Water Gap. Its bigh 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, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

M AXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. L. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bey, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for rom and board, should be addressed to 6 10 6w. E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

TUCKER, Proprietor.

E PHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO.,
PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL,
BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 18th June,
1871. For particulars, address
I. H. REINHARD, Supt.

C OZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
COZZENS' DOCK,

COZZENS DOCK,
HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y

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

5 20 1m J. E. MECRAY, Proprietor. THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

M. C. BRODIE.