

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

Johnson and Sheridan.

The telegraph informed us on Monday morning that the President designed faithfully to execute the Reconstruction bill which Congress had passed over his veto. This was a pleasing assurance, but with it came an antidote. He was prepared to bow to the inevitable, to yield to the imperative demand of the nation; but he could not forgive those who had anticipated him in obedience to the popular will. He was ready to carry out the law, but he would sacrifice first the man who is the most faithful exponent of the law. Congress is to be obeyed, but Sheridan must be removed. The conquered Rebels must submit to the just precautionary conditions imposed upon them by their conquerors, but they are to understand that the President is with them, heart and hand, in their opposition; that he sympathizes in their Rebellion; that he has no love for his own generals; that he will bear them out as far as he can in every attempt to evade and circumvent the measure upon which the people have resolved; and that a zealous, honest, faithful, straightforward performance of the duties which the bill imposes upon the military commanders will be visited with his severest displeasure.

In old times there was no more earnest stickler for the rights of the people than Andrew Johnson. The cardinal dogma of his creed was that the people were the sovereigns; that their will must dictate the national policy; that their will must determine the conduct of the National Government; that Presidents, and Generals, and all subordinate officers were created only to carry out their resolves. Has he changed his principles? From the most radical of democrats has he become the most stately of aristocrats? Does he believe that he is no longer the creature of the people, as he boasted himself in his memorable inauguration speech, but their divinely appointed guide and director, whose office it is to point out to them what he deems the right way, and force them to tread in it? There is no man in all the United States whose conduct the American people more heartily approve than General Sheridan. There is no man who has approached more clearly and carried out more faithfully than he their deliberate policy towards the unreconstructed States. There is no man in whose sagacity, and honesty, and unselfish devotion to duty and patriotism they have more confidence than the gallant victor of Winchester. And there is no man with whom Andrew Johnson can so ill afford to place himself in antagonism.

The President has lost a good many friends by his course in this Reconstruction business. He has now an opportunity to regain them. We do not expect him, we do not ask him, to change his principles. We do not require that he should modify his opinions. We only demand that he shall act up to them. Time and again he has told us that the will of the people is the supreme law of the Republic. And what can be clearer than that the will of the people in the matter of Reconstruction is that the policy of the Government shall be Sheridan's policy? What can be clearer than that the bold and determined course of the distinguished soldier who has so wisely directed affairs in New Orleans, is the course which the people have resolved to adopt all through the unreconstructed South? When Congress met three weeks ago, it was to give expression to the popular determination on this very point. When they resolutely refused to consider less important matters, it was to give emphasis to their conclusions on this subject. When they passed by the President's objections to their supplementary bill, they were only attesting the popular verdict that Mr. Johnson's theory was not the theory upon which the nation had resolved to act, but that Phil Sheridan's theory was. It remains now to be seen whether Mr. Johnson will despise the judgment of the tribunal to which he has so often appealed; whether he will set the United States at defiance by removing their most trusted and favorite commander, or whether he will do what little still lies within him to redeem his fading name, and if not to achieve a measure of popularity, at least to retain some character for common sense and consistency. But he may be sure of one thing: he cannot remove General Sheridan without arousing a storm of indignation which he will never forget till his last hour.

The Radical Policy in Mexico.

We stand at the disadvantage of knowing almost nothing of the sources of Mexican reports. And even when the source happens to be known, such distortion usually marks the despatch that its study is simply bewildering. The most authentic account of the tragic events which transpired in Mexico during the twelve days intervening between the 14th and the 26th of June, was given in the letters of our correspondent which appeared in the Times on the 12th of July. Among other matters reported in these letters was the statement that Escobedo and the immediate faction that surrounded him (whether including Juarez or not it is difficult to tell) had announced a policy of extradition against foreigners, including our own countrymen, and that the boast of the butcher of Queretaro was that he had instituted a reign of terror.

A Mexican Liberalist—evidently one of the few that shrink from a policy of ruthless savagery—made voluntarily a statement, in presence of our correspondent, which ran thus:—"We had," said he, on viewing the murders committed under Escobedo's orders, "suffered in many campaigns, but there was not a solitary spectator at that scene who did not weep." "I do not know," said the narrator, "what my countrymen mean. All they seem to desire is blood! blood! blood!!! I have seen it flowing in all the streets of Queretaro, and fairly loathed my land. I hesitated to return to my wife and children, whom I had not seen in four years, because I knew that the capital of my country was to be made as red with blood as was Queretaro."

Other reports have come from a variety of quarters that have confirmed fully and explicitly the statement of the Times' correspondent. But a few hours after our report was published, the Mexican representative at Washington made the use of the telegraph (which is far too often made the cesspool for lying abominations of various kinds) to say that the report of Escobedo's pronouncement against foreigners was not to be trusted, and that the public should disregard all such statements in future. A fortnight has elapsed since the first statement of the policy of the triumphant party was published in New York; and to-day there

comes what purports to be a portion of the very text of the paper in which Escobedo declares his purposes. That cowardly miscreant declares that, "as all his property in the hands of the foreigners in Mexico had been acquired by Mexican misfortunes, the Mexican people should now take possession of it, and have power to hunt them from the country." He adds to this that his motto is "Death to all strangers." He even goes so far as to say:—"There is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us so long as the Southern States are kept out of the Union." If this is not the language, if these are not the deliberate views of the Government of Juarez, they certainly correspond in a most remarkable way with the answers, official and semi-official, returned to our appeal on behalf of the betrayed victims at Queretaro. Innocence was the feeling uppermost in response to our intercession. Bloodthirstiness was the first instinct developed in the conquerors by their wretched triumph. The indications in both cases were in such harmony with the reported decree of Escobedo, that the protestations of Mr. Romero do not make a feather's weight as rebutting testimony; and the Mexican agent merely makes the case against his savage employers all the worse by attempting to screen their brutalities and palliate their crimes.

There might be some justification for military excesses committed in the heat of warfare, or under the impulse of a victory legitimately achieved. And against such excesses, it might have been believed by the outside world that a Government so loosely constituted as that of Juarez, with so many native factions already working for its overthrow, could not readily provide. But this decree against the lives and properties of foreigners is a thing of manifest purpose and deliberation. The same Court that tried and sentenced the vanquished to ignominious death—with the sanction of the de facto Government—declares in favor of a policy of extermination against foreign residents. Against the first act we protest officially, and the answer is a yell of savage scorn. Against the greater outrage, threatened against our own countrymen and other foreign residents, the whole American people protest, through their press, and the answer is an equivocating statement from the Washington agent of Juarez, declaring simply his individual belief in Escobedo's humanity and good faith. That is not the way in which the Government of the United States, so long as it respects itself, can afford to be answered by another, whose very existence for years has depended upon the sympathy of the American people.

If Escobedo is simply an independent military actor, carrying out his own behests and that of some one of the endless native factions, his acts, instead of admitting of palliation, make it incumbent on his political chief, Juarez, to disavow promptly all complicity with him hereafter. If the Mexican military leader, on the other hand, still continues to hold the commission of a servant of the Mexican republic, the policy of Juarez and of his agents here demands more notice than the rebuke of journalists representing the prevalent sentiment of the American people. We are not called upon to avenge Prince Maximilian's death, inasmuch as we are free from every shadow of responsibility for the catastrophe in which his enterprise culminated. We can do no more for the victims of the Queretaro court-martial than deplore their horrible fate. Much as we may have found our influence credited in the savage policy there carried into effect, forcible interference was not demanded at our hands. But the case is altogether different if these latest reports are true. We shall have to see to it that the lives, the liberties and the property of American citizens living peacefully in Mexico are not put in jeopardy on any plea whatever. If some of them sympathized with the system of government which Prince Maximilian sought to establish, that is their own business. So long as they were not engaged in hostile acts against the dominant faction, so long as they conformed to such municipal laws as they found in existence, whether these laws were sustained by Imperial or Republican authority, so long had they, and have to-day, the right to such protection as the existing Mexican Government can extend to them. Decrees of confiscation against their property or against their persons may be in a sense impotent. But the issuing of such decrees at the hands of a military leader is an insult which no government could tolerate and continue to maintain its self-respect, or its influence among independent powers. If the Mexican agent is in a position to show that his Government is blameless of any complicity with Escobedo in his scheme of plunder and extermination, he cannot set about that task too soon. If we desire to respect the claims of Mexico to independence, we desire as well to avoid the fellowship of a community which refuses to be held amenable to the laws of civilized nations.

Republican Movements South—Only One Course for the Southern People.

We published on Monday a circular from the Republican Executive Committee of Congress which shows a remarkable degree of zeal, activity, and success on the part of said committee in behalf of the Republican party in all the ten States of the five Southern military districts. The committee has the names of twenty thousand loyal persons in the South to whom documents are regularly sent, and the list is being daily augmented. The committee's correspondence is very extensive, hundreds of letters being received weekly from all parts of the South. It has a Republican organization and agents at work in every Southern State; Union League councils in all are being rapidly formed, and a largely increased number of intelligent men, white and colored, could be put in the field at once, if the committee only had the funds. Hence this circular, in pursuance of a resolution of a late Rept. in Congressional caucus, pledging its members on their return home to use their best personal efforts to the work of raising money for the use of this committee.

We have heretofore detailed the numerous powerful agencies and instrumentalities through which, within a few months, the Republicans have organized a party movement in each of the ten unreconstructed States, which, from all the facts disclosed, and all the signs of the times, promises to carry everything before it. We have in this Congressional committee only the central directory through which all these agencies and their operations are carried on. But how has this advantage been so rapidly and extensively gained? It has been gained by the Republicans through the folly of the great body of the Southern whites of old Democratic proclivities, in listening to and adopting the foolish States right counsels of Northern Congressmen and politicians. These pernicious politicians had much to do in leading the South into the path of Rebellion, and during the war, and since the war, their good offices as peace-makers have brought only disappointment and disasters upon themselves and their followers.

The Constitutional amendment which was first offered by Congress as a basis of Southern restoration would have answered for all the

other Rebel States as well as for Tennessee, had they only availed themselves like Tennessee, of the easy conditions thus laid down. Unfortunately, however, under the encouragement of President Johnson and the Copperhead leaders and organs of the North, all the ten remaining Rebel States, from Virginia to Texas, indignantly and defiantly scouted what they called these usurpations by Congress of the constitutional rights of the States and the people. The people directly concerned, who ought to have known better, steadily consented to follow those howlers, and derisively for the Constitution whose broad and dusty high road is the road to ruin. Thus, with the indignant rejection of the first conditions emanating from Congress by the ten excluded States, the two Houses, in the exercise of their lawful authority, proceeded to impose the more stringent and astonishing terms of their Reconstruction bill, placing these ten incorrigible States under military supervision and under a programme of State reorganization embracing universal negro suffrage—a perfectly appalling innovation and revolution from the old Dred Scott discipline.

This was a severe ordeal; but as the rightful authority over the business belonged to Congress, and as Congress had manifestly resolved at last that there should be no more trifling with the refractory States wrested from the foreign government of Jeff Davis, the only course of sense and safety to those States was a graceful and prompt compliance with the terms of the supreme law. But again, still adhering to bad advisers and exploded party dogmas and claptrap, the Southern whites, from Virginia to Texas, to a great extent, still looking to President Johnson and the Northern Democracy, and disgusted with negro equality, resolved to let the contest go by default rather than be registered in the same book and on the same footing with niggers." The results are that, Southern registrations of lawful voters according to the act of Congress show decisive majorities for the blacks over the whites in all the Southern cities and towns from Richmond to New Orleans. And as the blacks en masse are Republicans, and as only the men registered can participate in the work of reorganizing said Rebel States, we see that the Republicans, as matters now stand, hold possession as a party of those States by default of their white population, who still adhere to the fallacies of Calhoun, Buchanan, Johnson, and the Northern Copperhead press.

The excluded States have surely had enough of this. At all events, there is now no other way of political safety and material prosperity before them but the way marked out by Congress, and the sooner the people of these excluded States, of all creeds, parties, and colors, act upon this conclusion, in order to be registered to the Union as fast as possible, the better it will be for them and for their future peace, harmony, and prosperity, as well as for the country at large. The issue is now with these ten States of the five military districts, whether they shall participate in the Presidential election of 1868 or remain excluded from a voice for the succession till 1872.

Good Crops and Lower Prices.

We are now receiving from nearly every section of the country the most gratifying reports of this year's crops. The grass crop is from one-third to one-half greater than has ever before been cut in the United States. Wheat will show full 33 per cent. more than the harvest of any previous year. The corn crop, at least in this section of the country, and notwithstanding the backward weather, is full of promise. Farmers in New Jersey say that corn is as high as it was at the corresponding period last summer; and although, out West, it is claimed that this crop is "two weeks behind," yet the very short time required for its maturity and the present prospect of a favorable season are guarantees that we shall have the usual quantity of this almost always sure crop. The prospect for oats is good, and certainly nothing could be finer than the present weather for wheat. It shows the exuberant promise of the present season, we present a comparative table, the yield of 1860, and the estimated crops of 1867—

Table with 2 columns: Crop in 1860 and Estimated Crops in 1867. Rows include Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, and various other crops.

A fair estimate of the crops of this year will be an addition of full 40 per cent. to most of the crops of 1860, while the hay crop is believed to be nearly doubled. The best estimate of cotton, however, will show only 2,500,000 bales against 4,075,000 bales in 1860—the largest cotton crop ever produced in the country. The culture of cane sugar has fallen to about one-fourth of the crop of 1860, though we have no means of estimating the amount of sugar which will be made from sorghum. Rice, too, has been much neglected, and the tobacco crop has fallen off to some extent in Virginia and Kentucky, while the seed leaf of Connecticut and of the Connecticut Valley will be small this year, on account of the low prices, and because the farmers generally have now in hand the crops of the past two years.

But the cereals have covered a larger area this year than ever before. The scarcity of corn in large sections of the South last year, and the consequent suffering from the shortness of this crop, has induced a very general wheat and corn culture, to the neglect of the generally raised staples; and it is stated that in some of the Southern States this year, for the first time in the history of the country, the home product of the cereals will be sufficient for home consumption. Everywhere abroad, too, there is promise of the same unusually good harvest with which this country has been favored, so that there will be no unusual demand in Europe for our surplus cereals.

All these things indicate the commencement of an era of cheap food at last. Recently, in this city, Southern wheat fell from \$3 to \$2.50—a decline of twenty cents in the bushel, and this is only the beginning. Cheap corn, cheap hay, and cheap crops generally, must inevitably be followed by cheap beef, butter, and cheese, and these in turn by cheap clothing, hats, boots, and every other article for wear and use. Dealers of all kinds may as well make up their minds to this, that with the abundant crops prices must come down. Those who, in commercial phrase, are "stuck" with extensive stocks must submit to extensive losses. We are proceeding now from the days of exorbitant prices for everything to an era when dealers must be content with far smaller profits than those which have obtained during the past five years. During this transition period there will be more or less suffering, particularly among the holders of large stocks, losses on large stocks bought at high prices, and then heavy sales and small profits

must be the rule which inevitable events will soon enforce. There is scarcely a class of people whom this era of lower prices will not affect. The competing railway companies that hope to move this vast crop must offer the lowest rates. When hay is \$20 per ton heavy stable men must not expect to board horses at the Long Branch and Saratoga rates for human beings. Cheap hay and wheat and corn must make cheap beef, pork, butter, cheese and milk, and the butcher, grocer, and milkman must come down in their prices. And with all the rest labor will be cheaper, and mechanics and laborers must submit to a reduction in wages proportionate to the cheaper rates at which the necessities of life can be bought.

This general downfall in the exorbitant prices and projects of the past few years must compel a considerable reduction in rents. This must begin next spring, to be followed by still another reduction the year following, till rents are as reasonable as they were before the war. Congress has not yet discovered that the war is ended, but all classes of dealers and consumers throughout the country will soon find out that the days of war prices are over.

AMUSEMENTS.

BERTSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YOSEMITE, now on exhibition, D.A. AND EVENING, in the Southern Gallery of the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. (634)

HOT FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—HEALTHFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL FISHING—BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE LITTLE KING. MISS MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully invites her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as SMITH'S ISLAND, on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. (404)

INSTRUCTION.

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The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a "PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION." Daily instruction in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphy. It is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Pupils are taught to be self-reliant and careful, in that attitude, considered by few, which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors. SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!!! We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer confined to MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN in general, but it is their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers, to make no misrepresentations. THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. F. B. SPRING, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is especially endorsed by the entire corps of Managers of the Western Union Telegraph in the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with the instruction given, within two weeks' faithful labor in either Department. TERMS: Commercial Course, \$2; Telegraphic Course, \$40. JACOB H. TAYLOR, President. PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 211 west 10th

The Quaker City BUSINESS COLLEGE, N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STS. Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865. BOOK-KEEPING. Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution. OTHER BRANCHES. Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ordinary Writing, the Higher Mathematical Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc. YOUNG MEN. Invited to visit the Institution and Judge of themselves on its superior appointments. Circulars on application to F. B. SPRING, A. M., President, T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 65

HOOP SKIRTS. 628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628 J. J. HOPKINS' "O.W. MARK" RIGID RIBBON RICED HOOP SKIRTS. J. J. HOPKINS offers much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in the price of material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing and shipping, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. These skirts will always be better, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring skirts in the market, while our assortment is unequalled. Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Southern States full lines of low priced skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at 15¢, 20¢, 25¢, 30¢, 35¢, 40¢, 45¢, 50¢, 55¢, 60¢, 65¢, 70¢, 75¢, 80¢, 85¢, 90¢, 95¢, and 1.00. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 222 ARCH STREET, below Seventh. 410 3rd St. W. J. HOPKINS.

SUMMER TRAVEL VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, MOUNT GARMEL, HAZLETON, BETHLEHEM, AND WYOMING VALLEYS. Comfortable Cars, Smooth Track, Fine scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route. Tickets sold to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars. EXCURSION TICKETS. From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return on Monday evening. THROUGH TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, MOUNT GARMEL, and HAZLETON, issued any day. Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, at 7:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., and 6:20 P. M. For particulars see Time Table in daily papers. J. L. CLARK, General Agent. Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Wann's Northern Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 166 S. FIFTH ST. 7-11

CAMP MEETING. VINELAND, NEW JERSEY, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17. WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES. Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867: FOR VINELAND, 5:00 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. RETURNING TRAINS. LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 10 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 7:15 P. M., and 9:30 P. M. THROUGH TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, 17 to 25. W. J. B. WELLS, Superintendent. 7-10

Old Rye Whiskies. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET, WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands existing in the market through the various warehouses of 1860-'66, and of this year, up to present date. Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

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JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA, THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED. Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS. New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA. For sale by the package or retail, at JAMES H. WEBB'S, 814 1/2 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH STS.

GARFIELD'S SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR. Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents, PAUL & FERGUSON, 419 1/2 N. 15 NORTH WATER ST.

WANTS. BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST. The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's "HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good food and comfortable rooms, near Fairview, Chester county, Pa. For particulars address MAHLEN, The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character. CONLEY & HOPCK, Proprietors. 6-27m

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MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 321 SOUTH STREET. Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest style. Flowers, Frames, etc. 7-14

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CHARLES RUMPP, FORT-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER, No. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Below Arch, Philadelphia. Pocket-Books, Note-books, Writing Cases, Work Boxes, Bankers' Cases, Purse, Etuis, etc. Wholesale and Retail. 7-10

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH 2d Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BROWN TRUMP AND BASS BOWS (a new assortment), Rifle, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its varieties. HAND MUFFLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BRECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S OFFICE, NINTH Street, above Market, R. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skillful adjustment of his Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of other, Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Shoulder Straps, Braces, etc. Lectures and surgical demonstrations by a Lady. 8-10

CAPE MAY, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY. Since the close of the war, much enterprise has been displayed in the restoration of the resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Marine Hotel, a commodious and airy building, with a well made one-mile drive, has been introduced; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is daily manifest. The geographical position of Cape May is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern extremity of the state, and occupying a neck of land at the juncture of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea. The hotel buildings, a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taken in Cape May, are distinctly a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surface that a child can walk with perfect security. Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing. The distance from Philadelphia to Cape May is 121 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the bay, and by either route the facilities for travel are such as to render the visit a most agreeable one. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Holton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Miller as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors. The management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 8-12m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN. This House has been repaired and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tide, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season. G. W. HINKLE. Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. (67 1/2 m)

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS BROWN & WOELFFEL, ATLANTIC CITY, OR No. 27 RICHMOND STREET, Philadelphia. 6-10m

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean. WILLIAM MASON, PROPRIETOR. THE NATIONAL HOTEL, AND EXCURSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the coast. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character. CONLEY & HOPCK, Proprietors. 6-27m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants admitted. For particulars, apply to MAHLEN, The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character. CONLEY & HOPCK, Proprietors. 6-27m

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good food and comfortable rooms, near Fairview, Chester county, Pa. For particulars address MAHLEN, The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character. CONLEY & HOPCK, Proprietors. 6-27m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 604 WALNUT STREET. 827 gm MAD'LE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 321 SOUTH STREET. Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest style. Flowers, Frames, etc. 7-14

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, & C. F. HOFFMANN, JR., No. 225 ARCH STREET, FURNISHING GOODS, (L. G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight.) FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES. HATS, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO UNDERCLOTHING. 8-14m

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 214 CHESTNUT STREET. FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONSTITUTIONAL." PHILADELPHIA. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS MADE FROM QUALITY MATERIAL AT VERY SHORT NOTICE. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESTNUT STREET. SLATE MANTELS. SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, strength, and Cheapness. SLATE MANTELS, and Kites Work generally made to order. J. B. KIMES & CO., Nos. 212 and 210 CHESTNUT STREET. 8-12m

CHARLES RUMPP, FORT-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER, No. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Below Arch, Philadelphia. Pocket-Books, Note-books, Writing Cases, Work Boxes, Bankers' Cases, Purse, Etuis, etc. Wholesale and Retail. 7-10

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH 2d Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BROWN TRUMP AND BASS BOWS (a new assortment), Rifle, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its varieties. HAND MUFFLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BRECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S OFFICE, NINTH Street, above Market, R. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skillful adjustment of his Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of other, Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Shoulder Straps, Braces, etc. Lectures and surgical demonstrations by a Lady. 8-10