Aews of the Week.

The taking of the testimony in this case still continues. The week has furnished a little episode in the affair consisting in the publishing of a letter from the prisoner to the editor of the New York News, in which he addresses him as a known "friend of the down-trodden South," and appeals to him for sympathy towards himself, "innocently about to be sacrificed." He relates his services and sufferings for the Confederate cause, repeats the exploded allegation that he was arrested in violation of a safe conduct, says that he is helpless, his good name and life are in peril, but his conscience is clear. He asks from his Northern friends contributions of money to enable him to carry on a vigorous defence. He further asserts that the sufferings of our prisoners were not inflicted by him-that they were unavoidable-that the rebel government could not give them more food, or better shelter, or more kindly treatment than it did.

Our last brief account of the trial closed with August 28, at the close of which day his counsel, Messrs. Baker and Schade, as then stated, again abandoned him. On the morning of the 29th they returned, and once more resumed the management of the defence. On that day, Dr. J. G. Ray was examined in re-lation to the condition of the prison at An-dersonville, and Dr. B. A. Vanderkieft concerning the appearance of released prisoners on reaching Annapolis. The testimony of counts heretofore extensively published.
Martin E. Hogan, an Andersonville prisoner,
was also examined. The following particulars are a sufficient comment upon the lars are a sufficient comment upon the letter of this man of a clear conscience, "innocently about to be sacrificed." Hogan testified that the men were in a miserable condition, as bad as possibly could be; the men were so thick they could scarcely elbow their way; some lay in their own filth calling for water and crying for food, but no attention was paid to them; he also testified to other circumstances attending the prison, showing the miserable quality of the food and its injurious effects—such as half-baked corn bread, which was sour; the beef when it was furnished being of an inferior quality; men afflicted with scurvy would crawl upon the ground; the sight was horrible; very many were insuffi-ciently clad, and, having no shelter, burrowed in the ground; as to hounds, he was brought back to prison through their agency; he had seen Captain Wirz with hounds trying to strike the trail of an escaped prisoner; for atrempting to escape from prison about the 8th of October, 1864, after the most obscene abuse from Captain Wirz, be was fastened by the neck and feet, and remained there sixtyeight hours; he heard Captain Wirz give orders that he should not have food, but he did obtain food from paroled comrades who stole it for him; when the prisoners were being removed from Andersonville to Millen, the witness saw Captain Wirz take a man by the collar because he could not walk faster the man was so worn by disease that he could not; throwing the man on his back, he stamped upon him with his feet; he saw the man bleeding, and he died a short time afterwards; in the dissecting room he saw students, in pursuit of knowledge, sawing open the boures. John D. Keyser, and the bones, John D. Keyser, and the barrensoner, was also examined, and, among other particulars, that in April or May, 1864, supplies were received from the North, and some mouldy cake or bread was thrown over the dead line; one man reached beyond the line for a piece of this bread, when the guard shot him through the head; witness saw another man after he had been shot in the abdomen; he had seen men in the chain-gang with iron collars round their necks; some of them were thus punished for attempting to escape; he had seen men bucked by Captain Wirz's orders; witness had seen General Winder at the prison, when a number of the prisoners rushed to see him, and Winder told them to stand back, and gave orders to the guard to fire on those who approached the gate nearer than fifteen feet.

On the 30th some discussion was had respecting the prisoner's having been kept handcuffed, when it appeared that it was done as a security against suicide, his own counsel having suggested that he meditated such an escape from his present position. It was, however, understood that the handcuffs could now be dispensed with. Several more witnesses were examined. Proof was given that under orders from General Winder, Wirz had full command of the prison. Boston Corbett, the soldier from whom the assassin Booth received his death wound, and who was at one time a prisoner at Andersonville, was again on the stand, One question asked 'You say that, on one occasion, In relation to the alleged inability of procuring food for the prisoners, James Van Valkenburgh, a resident near Macon, crops in that the testified that, in consemore than an average. He believed than

for the last two or three years, the supplies for the army in Georgia were plentiful. He had seen large piles of government flour in affairs of the Atlernic and be applied to the had seen large piles of government flour in affairs of the Atlantic cable. It was not yet The latter place is sixty-five miles from Andersonville.

The court was not in session the 31st. September I. Six witnesses were examined—all rebel soldiers or residents in the the South, and most of them having a personal knowledge of the condition of the prisony. The all admitted its filth, and one of the witnesses who had been a guard often-times over the prisoners, said that the stench in the stockade always made him sick when he was on duty. Nobody had seen Wirz shoot anybody, although all knew of his having sent dogs after prisoners escaping. Prisoners were sometimes bitten by these dogs, "who were neither large nor savage," being plantation dogs only. Wirz seemed dissatisfied, many times wishing himself and all the prisoners were together in a very uncomfortable place. Judge Hall, of Georgia, a resident ten miles from Andersonville, said that Winder once endeavored to enlarge the prison, but gave up the task because he could not procure sufficient timber and labor. This was Winder's information to the witness, Winder remarking in addition, that he had impressed all the saw-mills for the unsuccessful attempt. Judge Hall had once been asked by Winder to rent two houses in Oglethorpe, for the Andersonville sick, but could

Concerning this last assertion, the N. Y. Times appropriately remarks:—"This is just what the present trial is to test. If Wirz merely obeyed his orders, and was holding his position, as he asserts, under duress, that fact will appear—and then those who gave responsible. And if the rebel government was compelled to expose its own troops in the MISCELLANEOUS:

MORE VILLIANOUS FRAUDS UNEARTHED. —The Press has the following account of a wholesale plunder of soldiers in Norfolk, by charging an enormous per centage on the Government paper in which they were paid. Colonel Binney, a paymaster, who had charge of the Norfolk District, took down with him eight millions in treasury checks, and arranged with the President of the National Bank of Norfolk, Virginia, one called a secessionist, to give seven-thirty bonds and legal tender notes for these checks, and to divide the per centage allowed to those who put the bonds in circulation. Other paymasters, suspecting them, demanded a share of plunder. In one single month over one hundred thousand dollars was paid by the Norfolk Bank to different paymasters. Binney received thirteen thousand dollars, and Majors Palisifer and Howell, and others, an average of one thousand dollars each. The cashier has made a statement, and some of the guilty parties have confessed. These discoveries have been made within the past four days, under the direction of General L. C. Baker. When soldiers attempted to make purchases with these bonds, they were charged a discount by merchants in league with the bank and paymasters. The aggregate gains of parties must have been enormous. What will be done with the bank officers and paymasters has not been decided.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR JOHN BROUGH.-The State of Ohio has suffered a severe calamity by the death of its able, high-minded and honest Governor, JOHN BROUGH. He died at Cleveland, on the 29th ultimo, after an illness, which had for some days been regarded as hopeless. He was a man of great moral worth.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A Raleigh letter of August 29 says:—Lieutent A. W. Hahn, on special duty of an important character in the Department of Virginia, has arrived here from a trip through the northeastern portion of this State, where there is no military force. He reports that three negroes were shot in Northampton the other day by the Home Guards, or County Police, for refusing to return to their masters after accepting of employment elsewhere; that the people refuse to recognize the freedom of the blacks, who are whipped and tortured in the most fiendsh manner for even expressing a desire to be free, and that shooting and killing these creatures appears to be the order of the day. He also states that a Union man, in Hertford County, employed a colored girl for a family servant, without having first consulted her former master, who visited the Union man's house with a loaded gun, with the view of killing him for this offence, as the wages were to be paid to the girl instead of the master. The Union man, who has been an fly for his life, for the rebel sympathizers took sides with the master.

SPIRITUALISM LEGALLY PRONOUNCED SLEIGHT-OF-HAND.—The great question in Buffalo before the United States District Court, whether spiritualism was sleight-ofhand or supernatural manifestations, has been decided at last. The jury have unanimously come to a verdict that all the table tippings, conversations had with spirits through table legs, the reading blindfold of the contents of folded writings, all the tyings and untyings of mediums in boxes, the blowing of trumpets, and the peregrinations in the dark of spiritual tamborines and guitars, are merely tricks of jugglery and experiments of sleight-of-hand, and therefore the performers of them must take out a license to prac-

Andrew made his recent visit to Freetown on a Sabbath, the clergyman who was conducting the services, upon being told that the Governor would address the congregation, announced the fact as follows:—
"Brethren, I have to inform you that when the *religious* services are concluded, Governor Andrew will make an address.

THE IOWA liquor dealers held a convention in Des Moines, August 23d, and declared theirs to be a legitimate business, representing a capital of \$1,000,000, and entitled to protection under the State laws. They regard the prohibitory law as pation and an infringement of the rights and liberties of the people, inconsistent with the an easy condition as to funds.—The N spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and opposed to the best interests of the inhabitants of the State.'

A FEW days since, near Prescott, C. W., a cow attempted to butt a railway train off the track, and succeeded. The locomotive and all the cars were thrown off, and some of them, with the engine, fell down the embankment. There was plenty of beef after the collision, but not much cow.

FINANCIAL.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—Secretary McCullough has made his monthly statement of the debt, August 31. The increase in the month was less than \$500,000; the interest on the whole was diminished nearly \$231,000. Nearly when you lay concealed, one of the hounds when you lay concealed, one of the hounds rubbed against your nose: why did he not bite you?" Characteristically he replied—

| Was diminished nearly \$43,000. Nearly \$43,000.00 in coin, and nearly \$43,000.00 in coin and nearly \$43,000. Nearly \$45,000.00 in coin and nearly \$43,000.00 in coin and nearly \$43,000.00 in coin and nearly \$43,000. Nearly \$43,000.00 in coin and nearly \$43,0 "The power that kept the lions from tearing internal revenue has been received in a single Daniel in pieces, is the same in whom I day.

FOREIGN.

EUROPE.—Liverpool dates are to August Matters between Austria and Prussia known whether the Great Eastern would k be at once despatched with strong ropes and graphels to fish up the severed part. Concerning the future of the enterprise, the Times says:—"The experience of the expedition is full of encouragement for the future; the only discouraging circumstance is the apparent inability of the electricians to discover serious faults in the cable before it is payed over the side of the ship. The delay for another year will not be thrown away if it enables them to devise better tests of excellence of the cable before it is submerged. Though, whether they do so or not, we must believe the possibility of an Atlantic Telegraph established, and look forward to the

day as certain, even if distant, when England and America will throb with one pulse of life." The Daily News is still more sanguine. It says that "although the facts warrant disappointment, they do not cause dismay, but, on the contrary, point to ultimate success; and assuming that the three companies interested can make the necessary arrangements at once, it is even now not impossible that attempts at telegraphic communication with America may be commenced before autumn

ha spassed EMIGRATION.—The Irish papers report that there is no abatement in the exodus, and that Cork is crowded with men, women and children, determined on a voyage across the Atlantic. A London paper says: "The emigration movement has commenced in earnest in the coal and iron districts of South Wales, his position, as he asserts, under duress, that fact will appear—and then those who gave him the orders for what he did can be held colliers and iron-workers will locate themselves

do the best they can for themselves." A correspondent in the county of Kerry states that the emigration from Ireland this year is likely to exceed that of any past year since the famine. The persons leaving the country are all able bodied, and comfortably clad.

LATER.—Advices to the 23d are received. Concerning the arrangements resulting from the German conference, we have the follow ing particulars:—Prussia gets Lauenburg, paying Austria a pecuniary indemnity. Prussia rules Schleswig and Austria Holstein, until the future of the Dutchess is decided Kiel harbor is to be occupied by Prussia, al-though in Holstein, Prussia will propose to the Diet the construction of a German fleet.

Alexandrian news is to the effect that the Suez canal floodgates have been opened, and vessel laden with coal passed direct from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea on the 15th of August.

The cholera is disappearing at Constanti-nople, Gibraltar, Barcelona, and Valencia.
The only English items noticable are that the Atlantic Telegraph Company has resolved to lay a new cable in June next, and pick up the old one afterward, also, that the late rebel agent and would-be ambassador in London, Mason, writing to the Times, says that orders were immediately forwarded to stop the Shenandoah's cruise, on the termination of the war.

HAYTI.—The news is again gloomy for the Government. Cape Haytien intelligence of August 22, says that the rebels had taken Fort St. Michel, on the opposite side of the harbor, by surprise at night, causing the troops of President Geffrard to evacuate Petite Anse, and to stop the bombardment of the town. The white inhabitants of the Cape were in a very unsafe position, being obliged to keep within doors, and being subject to constant threats by the mob, composed mostly of women armed with knives tied on the ends of bamboo poles. The rebels had enticed three of Geffrard's officers from the American Consul's house, and shot them in cold blood. It is added that the rebels are determined to hold out, and the Government forces are reduced to a small number by deaths and desertion.

ITEMS.

There are 11,851 Indians residing within the limits of the State of Michigan. The total number in the United States is estimated at 314,622.—Notwithstanding the frequency of robberies and murders on the Texas frontier, the people of the interior are said to be getting along well enough, and in six counties have already publicly submitted to the Union. The condition of the freedmen is satisfactory' They are rapidly adapting themselves, we suppose, to their new life.

The debt of Canada is \$78,000,000. officer in the Federal service, was obliged to By proclamation the President has removed the trade restrictions on articles heretofore excepted. --- Mr. Hieskell, Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives, has been invited to resign, by a meeting of citizens at Knoxville, for his opposition to the franchise

bill.—Advices from the Mexican border say that on the Rio Grande our Generals and those of Maximillian are hobnobbing together, and toasting each other in true convivial style. Our Generals are reported as expressing friendship for the empire.— The New Jersey Democrats have nominated for Governor, Gen. Runyon, of Essex County. -A terrible railroad collision took place or the Long Island Railroad near Jamaica, L. I. on the 28th ult., by which several persons were killed, and others badly injured. The testimony, on the inquest, revealed abomina ble negligence of duty on the part of both ed to Oneonta, a distance of eighty-two miles, on Tuesday of last week. Fifty-eight miles more will complete the road to Binghamton.—Wm. Cornell Jewett, ("Colorahamton.—Wm. Cornell Jewett, ("Colorado Jewett,") is again making himself ridiculous. He publishes, through the N. Y. News, that on his return from Europe, Messrs Raymond and Weed must give him the satisfaction due between gentlemen for malicious insults, or, in his proposed Peace His tory of the Civil War, be branded before posterity as national cowards. He does not however say what he means by the term iational coward meraza route across the plains is reported

impracticable by a party who attempted i suffering great hardships and losing three their number. The route to Montana from Fort Laramie via Fort Conner is pronounced good. — Mr. Broad, one of the most skilful divers in the United States, now employed in the construction of the railroad bridge over the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, ws smothered to death in his diving dress.

In St. Pauls Minn. on the 26th ult. during the passage of a procession escorting Ge Grant through the city, a large balcony which several persons were standing, fe upon the crowd underweath, wounding number of persons, seven or eight serious, three perhaps fatally.

Another Recanting Southern Clerg-MAN.—The following is extensively published in our exchanges. The occurrence took place in the Central Presbyterian Church, Chicap, of which Rev. F. T. Brown is pastor.

"After the introductory services, the paspr stated that the Rev. John W. Pratt, util quite recently a professor in the Universty of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, and a membero the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, in connecton with the the Confederate General Assemy, that Professor Pratt had been his intimate personal friend for many years; that, in conmon with many other brethren in the South, he had been fully identified with the lost cause of the Confederacy, in consequence of which he had lost nearly all his property that he advocated the cause of secession be cause he then thought it right; that he now acknowledged that both it and he were wrong; and that, under these circumstances, he had been invited to preach that evening. Dr. Brown spoke briefly of the duty of cordially welcoming back such of our erring brethren as gave evidence of repentance, and then requested such of the congregation as were wil-ling to hear his friend, to manifest that willingness by standing. But very few remained seated, and those who did so were strangers, or members of other congregations, who did not fee called upon to members. not feel called upon to vote. Professor Pratt delivered a most excellent sermon, which was istened to with undivided and deep attention.

A New CHILD'S PAPER.—We have received two copies of "The Little Corporal," a monthly paper for children, the publication of which has been commenced at Chicago, Illinois, by Alfred L. Sewell. Judging from these specimens it is the claverent things. these specimens, it is the cleverest thing of its kind yet realized in America. Its whole appearance is in capital taste, and there is evidence in it that its editor has rare tast in catering for the wants of the little ones. Each number contains sixteen pages of quarto size, beautifully printed. This affords room for a great deal of matter, of which an excellent variety is given in prose and poetry. The enterprise deserves to be a decided success. A specimen number will be sent on responsible. And if the rebel government was compelled to expose its own troops in the same way, and to feed them in the same way, and to kill them in the same way, the fact car be proved before the tribunal at whose bar Wirz is arraigned."

colliers and iron-workers will locate themselves on the other side of the Atlantic before the year is over. Nearly all that leave go out under the auspices of the American Emigrant Society; who simply guarantee a free passage to New York, and then the emigrants must receipt of ten cents by the publisher, or the paper will be furnished a year for one dollar. A beautiful steel engraving, called "The Children's Portrait of President Lincoln," is sent as a premium to subscribers.—

Rowbury [Mass.] Journal, August 5, 1865. dollar. A beautiful steel engraving, called "The Children's Portrait of President Lin-

Pousekeeping Goods.

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Arthur's Self-Sealing Tin Cans, Carlisle Screw Top Glass Jars, Willoughby's Patent Tin Cans, Cement Fop Tin Cans, Glass Jars with Cork Stoppers, Ar-hur's Self-Sealing Glass Jars, Kline's Patent Top Glass Jars, Willoughby's Patent Glass Jars, Common Fin Cans, Cement. Tinmen furnished with Tops and Bottoms, stamped up, for Common, Cement top, and Willoughby Cans.

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BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, BAKE, TOAST, and HEAT SMOOTHING IRONS. Hundreds of Families use them with perfect satis-

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This CAN has been extensively used and found to be perfectly reliable. Its great convenience will be discovered at first sight. It is closed by clamping a tin cap over and around the opening, which is pressed upon a cement-coated gasket, causing the cement to melt by the heat of the fruit becoming cold, it is perfectly sealed. It is closed or opened in an instant, by hooking or unhooking a strait wire spring. For sale Wholesale and Retail, by the Manufacturer,

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Between Market and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA. HANUFACTURER OF COAL OIL LAMPS AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

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Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine ur stock and compare prices before purchasing their foods for the spring sales. We would call the attention of the public particu-

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PRESERVING FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR. We can refer to hundreds of respectable persons who put up peaches and other fruit in our Jars last season without the use of Syrup, and found upon pening that the Fruit retained its natural flavor, and in fact was just the same as when put into the

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TIN and JAPANNEDWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, WOODEN WARE, REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, ICE PITCHERS,

ICE CREAM FREEZERS. &C., &C., &C., May be found of the best quality at the store of ISAAC S. WILLIAMS.

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Totally exclude cold, wind, rain, snow and dust from the crevices of doors and windows, and save one-half DAVID H. LOSEY,-

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Draped inside throughout with Cashmere, Satin or other material, and contructed substantially airtight by the novel invention of PATENT CIRCULAR ENDS. without any joints, thus redering them more durable, and better adapted to the purpose for which they are needed.

when the any joints, thus requering them more curaple, and better adapted to the purpose for which they are needed.

They are tastefully manufactured from Grained Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut and other materials, thished and ornamented according to order, or covered with black cloth, and retaining all the requisites of an appropriate receptable for the dead. So much as is repulsive has been discarded in the arrangement and shape of the above Circular Ends. Locks and hinges are used in place of screws in closing up the casket. Besides, they are so constructed that when required they can be made air-tight, so that deceased bodies can be onevered any distance, no matter how long they have been interred. It is intended that we visit the battle-fields frequently with our plain Caskets, which, on our return can be finished in any style desired. It is well known that many of the Railroad Companies refuse to tranport a kets are furnished at one-third less than our metallic coffins.

kets are furnished at one-third less than our metallic coffins.

The undersigned also offers to the public in general his Patent Corpse Preserver, a New Invention, for the preservation of the bodies of deceased persons by cold air alone, and without the application of ice, which is so repulsive to the feelings, pressing the body down with from fifty to a hundred pounds of ice, and saturating it with water.

N. By-Having been instructed by Prof. Chamberlin, the regular authorized Embalmer for the United States Armies in his unrivalled process of Embalming and Deodorizing the dead, I am prepared to execute all work of the kind intrusted to my care in a satisfactory manner, or no charge.

Orders received and executed for the removal of the dead, from any of the Battle-fields or Hospital Grounds.

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Schools, Academies, &c. Schools and Academies.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY. Fall Term will commence September 13, and continue Fourteen Weeks. Boys fitted for business or college. Terms, \$300 per year of forty-two weeks. One theird at the commencement of each term. Special regard will be paid to the culture and manners. References in Philadelphia, Cyrus Baldwin, Rev. E. Adams, D.D., Schermerhord & Bancroft.

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The Winter Session of six months, will commence ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH. Students are fitted for any calling in life, or to enter any Class in College. For Circulars, address JOHN W. LOCH, Principal.

THE DUTIES OF THE SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE

YOUNG LADIES, Will be resumed, D. V., September 4th proximo. GILBERT COMBS, A. M., Principal. 608 and 611 Marshall Street: Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1865.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY, FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.

This Institution having passed into the hands of the undersigned, late Proprietor of the Young Ladies' Institute, Wilmington, Delaware, will commence its Twenty-first Scholastic Year, on MONDAY, the 4th of September. of September.

For Circulars, containing view of buildings and other information, address
1005-6m REV. THOMAS M. CANN, A. M.

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Nos. 9 and 10 WOODLAND TERRACE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

The libral patronage and success of the past year is a guarantee for the future. Location healthful, airy and attractive. For Circulars, address 1005-Im REV. HENRY REEVES, Principal.

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PHILADELPHIA. This Institution will begin its first Session on SEPTEMBER 18, 1865.

The mode of nstruction and government will after the best ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS. The number of pupils will be select and limited, so that each may received the personal attention of the Principal. It will be the constant aim to secure thorough training and sound scholarship, and te induce permanent habits of attention, application, self-reliance, method, exactness, and thoroughness. Strict discipline will be enforced, but the system will appeal largely to moral sanctions, and will recognize the student's self-respect and sense of honor Young men thoroughly fitted for

BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL LIFE. Those also will have the special co-operation of the Principal, who are preparing for College, and who wish to take a high rank in their class, and to graduate with distinction.

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Thorough instruction will be rendered in Greek and Latin, including Greek and Latin Prose Composition, Prosedy and Versification.

Applications for admission will be received at

1226 CHESTNUT STREET, Until the stated number of pupils is secured.
Circulars to be had on application.
EDW. CLARENCE SMITH, A.M., Principal.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Major-General Gaefield, M. C.
Hiram, Ohio, March 20, 1865.
Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish an English and Classical School for boys, in the city of Philadelphia, I desire to say that Mr. Smith was a classmate of mine in college, and was one of the first in his class, in all the studies of the conveys, He is a gentleman of remarkably clear inof young men.

From Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of Williams College.

Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this College. He was thorough and accurate, and was among the very first scholars of his class.

From Rev. Henry B. Smith, D.D., Projessor in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a high rank in this Seminary, and was very successful as a teacher in this city. In his personal and christain character he is worthy of the highest confidence.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 23, 1865.

E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class TESTIMONIALS.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 23, 1865.

E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class in this College, of the year 1856. I recollect him as a superior scholar, and more than usually correct and elegant writer. I presume him, therefore, adequate to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake.

JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865.

Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1856, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a scholar, in all departments.

ARTHUR L. PERRY.

Professor of History, etc.

Professor of History, etc.

REFERENCES:

Rev. E. E. Adams D.D., Rev. Frank L. Robbins,
Rev. W. T. EVA, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D. Rev.
James Y. Mitchell, Rev. Daniel March, D.D., Hon.
William D. Kelley, Hon. Joseph Allison, Alexander
Whilldin, Esq., Thomas Potter, Esq., H. P. M. Birkinbine, Esq.

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MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE CO., DELAWARE.
REV. CHAS. H. HOLLOWAY, Principal.
MISS G. F. MUSSEY, Assistant.
This Institution will enter upon its thirty-ninth year, on the 4th day of September next. A limited number of young men or boys will be admitted to the Boarding Department. The year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. Terms, per session \$150, one-half payable in advance, the remainder near the close of the session.
The present Principal is a graduate of Amherst College, and is possessed of ample testimonials as to ability, &c. The Assistant, who takes charge of the Primary Department and Drawing, is a well-educated lady, of Western New York, thoroughly acquainted with all the duties and responsibilities of her position.
The Institution is designed to give a thorough English, Mathematical, Classical, and Commercial Education. It is located in Middletown, about fifty miles south of Philadelphia. Lid a beautiful and healthy country; and is connected with Philadelphia and Baltimore by the Peninsular Railway Line.
For further information, apply to the Principal.
Rev. W.S.TYLER, F.R. R. C. E.S.:
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For terms apply to the Principal.

. REFERENCES. .

REFERENCES.

Rev. WM. E. MOORE, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, West Chester.

WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal West Chester Academy and Military Institute.

Col. THEO. HYATT. President Pennsylvania Military Academy. West Chester.

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