Aems of the Week.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON A CONSERVA-

TIVE. We have read with astonishment the address of the President to a delegation of Southerners, who, to the number of 50 or 60, called at the White House on Monday the 11th. These representatives from nine lately insurgent States, came, they said, to assure the President of their confidence and co-operation in his reconstruction policy.

The President, in reply, expressed surprise and gratification at the visit, and proceeded the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in to tell the audiance how good a Conservative he had been before the war:-

"He had urged his Southern brethren to rowed itself down to Union and slavery, that

slavery must go and the Union be saved. He said he had confidence in their devo-tion to the restoration of the Union, and in their professions of loyalty, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and restoring peace and happiness, good will and union. He did not believe the sensation letter writers and editors who were endeavoring to create the impression that there existed in the South disaffection and dissatisfaction, for the presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency, fully disproved the fact, and gave the lie to the malign utterances."

These strange utterances will do more to weaken confidence in the breasts of true men than anything that has come from the same source. Connected with the permission, expressly and formally given, in face of the remonstrance of General Slocum, to Mississippi, to reorganize her State militia, they give rise to fears, which only a conviction of the superintendence of Providence, and a reliance on the integrity of the next Congress can allay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON.—The following facts and specula tions we take from the *Public Ledger*. In the battle with high prices of living, we breath freer and easier while reading them. Says the Ledger:—The supply of cotton coming into the Southern ports at present, largely exceeds the consumptive ability of Northern mills. The receipts at New York during the past and present month have been very largely in excess of the highest rate of Northern consumption during the years of peace; and yet, with this large ratio of importation, the stock at New Or-leans is 50,000 bales more than, at the same period, for an average of the four years be-fore the war. At New York, the stock is 25,000 bales larger than was held at the same period of 1859, at all the Northern ports. It is clear, therefore, we have reached a point at which the exports of cotton must very largely increase. On the 10th ult. there were at New Orleans fifteen vessels bound for European ports, with an aggregate tonnage of 7383 tons, so that the means are at hand for immediately executing any foreign orders for cotton. It is not unseasonable to: suppose that the rapid accumulation of cotlong maintained. They argue that the exports of cotton will soon compensate for the present discrepancy between the value of the imports and exports, and that consequently the settlement of foreign balances by specie will be of short duration.

Indian Affairs.—United States Commissioners are now engaged in council with the Indians at Fort Smith, with the view of effecting, by treaty stipulation, some better security against Indian hostilities. The stip-tutions proposed by the government are that then shall be a grand consolidation of all then shall be a grand consolidation of all Indian tribes into one nation, the territory of which shall be the present Indian Territory, and such other as the government may decide upon. The tribes now living in Kansas are to be removed South, and the Southwestern tribes are expected to compel the Indians of the plains to observe the treaties. The Indians, though speaking favorably of the policy of the government, and professing. anxiety to renew friendly relations with it. have not thus far been brought into treaty. The representatives of the different tribes say they have no power to treat, but will' refer to their national councils any propositions from the Government. The council is

not concluded.

Later.—A dispatch, of September 12, says:

"In the Indian Council to-day the Seminoles presented papers showing their desire to treat with the United States, and their wishes in relation to churches, schools, and internal improvement. The commissioners stated a treaty of peace would be prepared and presented for signatures to morrow. The Creeks made a lengthy statement relative to their action in the war, saying the names of their chiefs affixed to treaties with the rebels were used without their knowledge, and the same was true with regard to the Indians of the plains. Governor Pitchley, rebel chief of the Cherokees, arrived to day, and says the other set of delegates will be here Wednesday or Thursday. Still Later, (14th.)—Nine tribes signed a

ted States Government and promising sub-

FREEDMEN IN MARYLAND .-- What we hear concerning their condition is quite encouraging. Many of the former slave-owners have hired their recent bondmen at fair wages. The negroes work willingly. A school, which has been established for them at Harper's Ferry, now has about sixty scholars, and the number is steadily on the increase. Other schools are soon to be started.

MEETING OF THE ALABAMA CONVENTION. —A dispatch from Montgomery, September 14, says:—The newly elected State Convention of Alabama met here to-day. About ninety members are present. Ex-Governor Fitzpatrick was chosen president by acclamation. The delegates comprise many of the ablest and best men in the State. It is supposed that the action of the body will closely follow that of the Missippi Convention. Gov. Parsons believes and hopes that the resolutions permitting negro testimony in the courts will be passed. In any event, the doings of the Convention will be of a decidedly conser-

taken the prescribed oath of loyalty.

It was voted, 58 to 34, not to repudiate the

ebel State debt. SOUTHERN ITEMS.—All the new Southern Constitutions will be communicated to Concress. The President will not take action upon them.—The agent of the Scotch Emigration Society has secured a twenty years' ease of 30,000 acres of bottom land on the James River, below Richmond, which will be occupied this autumn by a colony of three hundred Scottish agriculturists, who intend to make market gardening their special basi-ness.—General Howard left on Wednesday on a tour of inspection in Virginia, to examine into the condition of the freedmen and that State. In October General Howard de signs making a similar tour of inspection through the several Southern States. It is remain in the Union, and the felt it for their constitutional rights. He felt it was their only safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all Constitutional rights of the slave-owning States, and believed they could have been states, and believed they could have been report of General Swayne, Commissioner of Freedmen for Alabama, September 4th, says, The demand for labor is still apparently increasing, and I trust, by the close of the says. believed these inspections are made with a year, the free people will become entirely self-supporting. Provisional Governor Par-sons is said by General Swayne to be "as

prompt and true as it is possible to be. -General Sprague, Commissioner for Missouri and Arkansas, says, Sept. 9th, "The experiment of giving the freedmen small tracts of land to cultivate on their own account, has been tried here with the most satisfactory results. They pay the same rent as that paid by lessees of the Treasury Depart-ment, and are not only doing equally well for the Government, but are making money for themselves. I saw \$5,000 that one freedman had laid up as the proceeds of last years' crop off fifty acres. A Freedmen's Orphan Asylum and Hospital is supported by the profits of the wood-cutting."

APPREHENDED TROUBLE FROM OUTRAGED FREEDMEN.—A Washington despatch to the N. Y. Times, of Sept. 6, says that the President has received within a few days past numerous letters from prominent citizens of Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi, expressing apprehension of insurrection by freedmen in these States. These letters the President referred to the Freedmen's Bureau for consideration, and General Howard has issued a circular to Colonel Brown, Commissioner of Freedmen for Virginia, recommending a patrol of citizens, or police system, to be under the control of the department commander in counties where there are no agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. A citizen of Union sentiments may be appointed to aid the bureau in preserving order and forward-ing contracts for labor between the freedmen and white citizens, such appointee to be responsible to the Assistant Commissioner for the State in which the citizen resides.

JUDGE COURSOL UNDER INVESTIGATION. —Soon after the persons accused of robbing the St. Albans banks and killing some of the citizens were discharged by Judge Coursol, of Montreal, the Canadian Government or dered an investigation into the conduct of the Judge to be made by Mr. Torrance, a member of the Montreal bar of some ability and high personal character. The report of Mr. Torrance has just been published. He exonerates Judge Coursel and Mr. Lamothe, the Chief of Police, by whose instrumentality the recovered money had so hastily been transferred to the friends of the prisoners, from the imputation of correct and important metals. imputation of corrupt and improper motives. He, however, holds that Judge Course

He was conveyed to Pittsburgh to await his trial.

votes, and they were laid on the table, after a refusal to print them. The Governor's mes-sage strongly sustains the President's reconstruction policy. On the next day the secession ordinance was repealed, not declared null and void as in the more thorough and sweeping resolutions in Mississippi.

LAST OF THE N. Y. BOOK TRADE SALE .-The proceeds of the book trade sales are reported to have been nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. A curious feature was the sale of a large quantity of Bibles, prayer books and other religious works, that had been captured from blockade runners—said books being a donation from the British and Foreign Bible Society to the rebel army.

FINANCIAL. The internal receipts were \$1,815,496 on Monday. A false report had been spread in London to the effect that our Government was about to issue a new loan 5-20's were 68 to 682. The holders of the rebel cotton loan held a meeting, September 14, to inquire into the prospects of recovering any part of their investment. The gravity with which it was argued that the United States had inherited the liabilities of its rebellious subjects was ludicrous.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.—English dates are to the 3d inst. The Atlantic Telegraph Company is plucky under disaster. The directors have accepted the offer of the Telegraph Construction Company to manufacture and lay down a new cable, and complete the present one, so Still Later, (14th.)—Nine tribes signed a treaty of permanent peace, acknowledging themselves under the protection of the Unification of the unifacture of the new cable has commenced, and the work is being done with the utmost care. Captain James Anderson received an offer from the Telegraph Construction Company to command the Great Eastern for five years in laying cables, and accepted it.

It is stated that, in consequence of the spread of Fenianism, the number of regi-ments in the south of Ireland is to be

The French fleet was paying a complimentary visit at Portsmouth, and the naval officers of the two nations were hobnobbing greatly to their mutual enjoyment.

Crop estimates claim much attention, and will probably give a spur to the American market, much pleasanter for producers than for consumers. The leading authority in the London Times sums up his estimates throughout the country as follows: Wheat will yield twenty-six bushels per acre, or four below the average; barley, thirty-two bushels per acre,

vative tone. All the members present have | Hay will give an average crop. Pasturage is | table penalty of failure in a cause upon which singularly abundant.

FRANCE.—The Paris Patrie says that the French Imperial Government, and all the precedents of its policy, compel it to refuse its approbation to the Austro-Prussian compact at Gastein. What has predominated in the arrangement sanctioned at Calysbar, has been the interest of the strongest, and the annexation of Lauenburg to Prussia raises another constitutional question.

THE CHOLERA.—The number of deaths in Constantinople is stated at 20,000. As many as 1000 have died in one day. At Barcelona, Spain, a new point of attack, the average is 12 deaths a day. No cases have occurred at Leghorn, or at any point on the west coast of Italy. At Ancona, on the Adriatic, half the cases are fatal.

LETTERS FROM ROME, says the Italie, mention that not a subject of the Pontifical Government has offered himself to be enrolled in the new Papal corps.

SUMMARY.—By the steamer City of Boston news to the 7th of September has been received, of which we give the following summary:—The rebel bondholders held a meeting in London on September 14, but their hope of being paid is very slight.—Trade between Liverpool and the South is getting quite active.—Sir William Hamilton, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, and Joseph Bonaparte, are dead.—The cholera is active in Marseilles.—The reported secret treaty between: Austria and Prussia is denied. ——There

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.—The latest advices from Hayti, through official sources, state that though the revolutionists have held out longer that was expected, they must submit before long. The rebellion has been pro-longed at Cape Haytien, because President Jeffrard, by investing the town, hoped to weary out the rebel garrison, without inflictng upon the citizens the horrors of a bompardment. But the President has now deter mined to take more determined measures, and bring matters to a close.

SAN DOMINGO. -By way of Havana, Sept. , we have advices that Spain has evacuated San Domingo. The revolution which broke out there last month, in which Cabral was named "Protector," is all over, and the Dominicans hope soon to reconstruct their

SOUTH AMERICA. The war between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic shows no signs of termination. Rains had retarded military operations, but hostilities were about to commence on an imposing scale. Large armies were being raised by volunteers and conscription.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By way of San Francisco, we have Honolulu dates to August 16. The whaters James Maury, Joseph Maxwell, and Richmond had arrived from the Arctic ocean with one hundred and fifty sailors, comprising the crews of vessels burned by the Shenandoah. She left the Arctic sea about the time the Nile departed for that city, and reports the total captures by the Shenandoah at thirty vessels, of which twenty-six were burned and four bonded. The Maxwell reports that ten whalers es caped without giving their names. The Emily Jordan and John P. West had previously sailed for the Ochotsk sea.

ITEMS.

Lieutenant-Governor Charles Anderson, who, by the death of Governor Brough, becomes the Executive of Ohio, is a brother of on may induce the early shipment of may induce the early shipment of may induce the staple, to forestall a probable decline in price. At all the ports there were, at latest dates, 275,000 bales of cotton; fully a six months' consumption for the North; and yet cotton is coming into the Southern ports at the rate of about 40,000 bales per yeek. With such an enormous excess in the forthcoming supply over the Northern demand, it is impossible that we can have any other result than an early export of cotton upon a large scale. The effect of such a manufacture of sterling exists and such as a supply of sterling exists and such as a supply of sterling exists. The supplementation of the suggestion of the suggestion of the suggestion.

Torrance.

INDICTMENT FOR MURDER, AND ARREST FOR TREASON.—The Grand Jury at Bedford, Pa., Sept. 5, presented a true bill in the case of John P. Reed, Jr., indicted for the murder of Breckinnidge in Canada induces the surplementation of Breckinnidge in Canada induces the surplementation of the subject.—The appearance of Breckinnidge in Canada induces the surplementation of the subject.—Beauregard has taken the oath of allegiance.—R. M. T. Hunter is released on parole.—It has been decided to admit colored children at Newport, R. I., in the same schools as white children.—

Ag to be converted into the beautiful to be converted into the same firm has leased a plantation on main land, and will put in this fall several hundred acres of wheat.—The appearance of Breckinnidge in Canada induces the surplementation of Brec General Anderson. of Fort Sumter fame. fornia have elected Union members to the trial.

MEETING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.—This body met at Columbia on the 14th ult., with one hundred members present. It is regarded as the ablest body ever convened in that State. Resolutions of discontent were offered, and received only five the discontent were offered, and received only five and San Francisco.—General Steedman, baying oversized a const market of the trial.

In ormal have elected Onlon members to the Legislature. Two or three small towns have gone Democratic.—By the end of the year the navy will be reduced to nearly the same strength as at the commencement of the war. Only three iron-clads will be retained in service—one each at Charleston, New Orleans, and they were laid on the table after a baying oversized a court marking for the trial. having organized a court martial for the tria of some young bloods for the cowardly mur-der of a Federal Captain in Augusta, Ga., has received several anonymous letters, warn-ing him that if they are punished, he-shall never leave Georgia alive.—Major-General J. H. King, commanding the District of Augusta, Ga., has issued an order declaring null and void all contracts or agreements in writing between parties the consideration of which is payment in gold. The order re-quires that in all such contracts the consideration named to be paid shall be in legal tender currency.—Boston Corbett, whose exploit in putting an end to the life of the ssassin Booth, has introduced him to fame, has left the army, and quietly resumed, in New York, his trade of hat finisher.— Louis Agassiz, the naturalist, is now engaged in explorations, in the valley of the Amazon.

On the 12th instant, there arrived in Philadelphia 108 vessels and deapred 68, making in all a movement of 176. The business of the port is decidedly on the increase.

The internal revenue receipts of the Government for the present month, have averaged about \$2,000,000 per day, a rate of \$700,000,000 a year.—As the battery was going into camp at New Haven, on Monday, going into camp at New Haven, on Monday, an old battery horse grazing in a lot, hearing the bugle-call, jumped the fence, took his old position in line, and moved out to camp with the battery. So much for force of habit.—During the month of August 7,266,045 acres of the public domain were taken up by the land office at Ionia, Michigan, for actual settlement, under the provisions of the homestead act.—Ex-Covernor

sions of the homestead act. --- Ex-Governor Aiken, South Carolina, has been pardoned.

—The negroes of Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond, have raised \$750 for a sword for General Butler.—Emerson Etheridge is to tried by court martial, in Memphis, in a short time.—Two regiments of colored troops, organized at the South, have been mustered out a Charleston.—The valuation of property in New York for the ensuing tax evy is nearly twenty-six millions less than for the present year, owing to the withdrawing of bank stocks from the taxable property. The entire business portion of Augusta, Maine, was destroyed by fire on the 17th of September. Forty buildings were burned and the loss was \$500,000.

PAYING DEAR FOR THE WHISTLE.

The Charleston News of a recent date, rives a clear statement of the immense losses which South Carolina has sustained from the rebellion, and closes it by saying that the seven hundred thousand inhabitants of that State are now probably the poorest in the world. It is accepted by them as the ineviselves. It is accepted by them as the inevi-

they had staked everything.

The New York Times gives the following summary of the condition of the State: No Southern State has so dearly paid in proportion to its means, for its resistance to the Government. Out of one hundred and orty-six thousand white males of all ages in the State at the census of 1860, it has lost forty thousand by death or disablement which is at the rate of one for every three and six-tenths. The loss of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi was in about the proportion, in each State, of one in four of the white males; in North Carolina one in three and seventenths, and in Virginia, (including Western Virginia,) a very little less than one in five. The loss of South Carolina in what was called slave property was far greater proportionately than in any other Southern State, for she had proportionately far more of it. She had 402,406 slaves, while her entire white population was only 291,388—an excess of 111,018 slaves. No other Southern State had more slaves than whites, excepting Mississippi, and the excess in that State was but 92,730, with a considerably larger total population than South Carolina. The estimate of the value of the South Carolina slaves in 1860 was two

nundred millions of dollars. At the beginning of the war, Charleston lad about five thousand houses; of these fifteen hundred, or nearly one-third, have been burned, and a large number of others were irreparably damaged by the bombardment. Columbia, the capital of the State, has suffered in like manner. Sherman's has been a great fire at Constantinople. It was still raging on September 6th, and had destroyed 200 buildings.—Five leading Fenians have been arrested in Ireland.

The suffered in like manner. Sherman's army made general havor through the western and middle parts of the State, while meanly every plantation on or near the coast has either been desolated or has been conhas either been desolated, or has been confiscated and passed into hands of Northern strangers. According to the Charleston News, of the property of the estates of deceased persons, and of property in litigation, four-lifths were converted during the war into Confederate securities, and are therefore valueless. In like manner the funds of churches ches, colleges and charitable institutions, fif-teen millions in bank stock; and nearly all of the funds of private individuals which were available during the war, have been almost entirely sunk. The cattle, horses, hogs, farming implements, household furniture and utensils have, in great part, been destroyed or swept away. It is calculated that out of four hundred millions worth of property in the State in 1860, only something like fifty millions now remain in any shape. Of all the States overwhelmed by the rebellion, none lies so terribly mangled and so utterly exhausted as its prime mover, South Caro-

Miscellaneous.

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TESTIMONIALS.

From Major-General Garrield, M. C.
Heram, 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 course. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would sooner entrust the education of young men.

J. A. GARFIELD.
From Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of Williams College.

WILLIAMS College, March 14, 1865.
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. Herry B. Smith, D. D. Professor 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 24, 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.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 24, 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 I. PERRY.

Professor of History, etc.

REFERENCES:

Rev. E. E. Adams D.D., Rev. Frank I. Robbins, Rev. W. T. EVA. Rev. Thoms

Professor of History, etc.

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Elementary Studies and the Modern Languages will receive full attention.

The School-room has just been fitted up with new furniture of the most approved pattern, and a fine inclosed play ground on the premises, also gives unsual value and attractiveness to the location of the school.

All other desirable information will be furnished to

All other desirable information will be furnished to those interested on application, either personally or by letter, to B. KENDALL, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN INSTITUTE, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES. 2953 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Rev. NARCISSE CYR.
Mrs. M. G. DAVENPORT, Principals.



This Institution, embracing two very spacious and beautiful country seats, with shaded grounds, is delightfully located in the suburbs of the city, communicating with it at all hours, by street cars. It combines all the advantages of both city and country.

Every facility is here enjoyed for the acquisition of a thorough French or English Education with all the Ornamental Branches, under the first masters and artists in the country.

Especial care will be given at all times to the boarding and family organization under energetic management, in every physical, social, and religious regard.

The school year opens September 11th, 1865. For further particulars send for a circular.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY. FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.

This Institution having passed into the hands of se undersigned, late Proprietor of the Young Ladies' satitute, willmington, Delaware, will commence its wenty-first Scholastic Year, on MONDAY, the 4th September. or Circulars, containing view of buildings and

For Circulars, containing view of buildings and ther information, address 1005-6m REV. THOMAS M. CANN, A. M. ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

FORTIETH STREET and BALTIMORE AVENUE, WEST PHILADELPHIA. Open September 11th.

Number limited to twenty-five. Four pupils can be accommodated with boarding in the family of the Principal. Reference—Professers Allen and Frazer of University of Pennsylvania, Rev. J. W. Mears, editor American Presbyterian, Rev. J. G. Butler, D.D., West Philadelphia. Circulars sent on applica-tion to the Principal. REV. S. H. McMULLIN, 1003-2m 3724 Walnut St., West Philadelphia.

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY

AND MILITARY INSTITUTE,

AT WEST CHESTER, PA

Will commence the next scholastic year ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH. For Catalogues, containing terms and full particulars, apply at the Office of the AMERICAN PRES BYTERIAN, or to
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M., Pri

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

Southeast Corner of Church and Miner WEST CHESTER, PA.

MRS. C. C. CHISMAN, - - Principal.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

YOUNG LADIES, NORTWEST CORNER OF CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH STREETS. REV. CHARLES A. SMITH, D.D.,

This Seminary has been in successful operation for several years at No. 1530 Arch street. A new locality has been selected, not only because it is more central in its relations to the most densely populated portions of the city, but also because the school-rooms are unusually large and airy, and admirably adapted to the number of the resent and former patrons of the school it is needless to speak of its advantages. To others, who desire to send their daughters to a first class instintion, it will be enough to say, that the design of this school is to educate, in the only true sense. To secure this end, thoroughness is aimed at in all the branches pursued so that the scholar may understand the principle involved in every investigation.

The classes are arranged in three departments—primary, Academic, and Collegiate. There are separate and ample accommodations for primary pupils, as well as for those belonging to the higher departments. All the departments are subject to the same discipline and general supervision.

Circulars containing Course of Study, and other information, may be obtained at the Presbyterian House, 1334 Chestnut street, or address Box 2611, Post Office, Philadelphia. The next session will commence on MONDAY, September 18th, 1865.

The rooms will be ready for examination about the instruction of September. PRINCIPAL.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY MIDDLETOWN, NEW CLETLE CO., DELAWARE.

MIDDLETOWN, REW CASIDE 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.

Sessions of two 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, in a beautiful and healthy country; and is connected with Philadelphia and Baltimore by the Peninsular Railway Line.

REFERENCENCENCY. REFERENCES.

Rev. W.S.TYLER. Prof. of Greek in Amherst College. Rev. SYL. COWLES. Randolph, N. Y.
Rev. EDW. STRATION, Greenport, N. Y.
Rev. EDW. STRATION, Greenport, N. Y.
Rev. D. H. EMERSON, St. Georges, Del.
Rev. EDW. B. BRUEN, Philadelphia. 1006-3m.

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY,

PHILADELPHIA. Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will re-open their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at 1615 Chest-nut Street, on WEDNESDAY, September 13. Particulars from Circulars. 1000-t01

THE DUTIES OF THE SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE

YOUNG LADIES,
Will be resumed, D. V., September 4th proximo.
GILBERT COMBS, A. M., Principal.
608 and 511 Marshall Street:
Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1865. 1006-1m