Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Custer's Testimony—Custer's Call—Custer's Letter.

WE yesterday made space in our columns for a rather voluminous letter from General GEORGE A. CUSTER, in regard to the alleged discrepancy found in his testimony given before the Reconstruction Committee on the 10th of March, and the call signed by him on the 19th of August. We have allowed the General to make his own defense, and will now give our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves. In his testimony, found on page 72–76, part 3d, Reconstruction Report, we find the following evidence, which we give without comment:—

"Question. What would be the condition of the loyal men in Texas now, in case the military protection now afforded were withdrawn from the State?

"Answer. I would not consider it safe for a loyal man to remain in Texas, at least in that portion I have visited, after the troops were withdrawn. I have within my possession letters from prominent Union men in the State, saying that if the troops were to be withdrawn they wished to be informed of it, for the purpose of making arrangements to leave when the troops did; that it would be unsafe and unwise for them to remain after the troops were withdrawn. The feeling of hostility towards loyal men is carried to such an extent that a loyal man engaged in business received no patronage except from loyal men.

"Question. State, as fully as you are able, what were the condition, sentiments, and disposition of the people of Texas towards the general Government at the time you went into the State, and what they are now. And if any change has occurred, give your opinion as to the reason of that change.

"Answer. When I entered the State last summer, I found the condition of the people, as regards their sentiments and intentions towards the general Government, to be as satisfactory as any loyal man could wish, so far as it was observable. They made use of no expressions hostile to the Government or against Government officials, or against the policy of the Government. So long as the policy of the Government towards the Southern States seemed undeveloped or unknown, the most submissive feeling was everywhere prevalent. Those who had been engaged in rebellion, particularly those who had borne a prominent part, realized, without being told, that they had forfeited every right, even to that of life. They regarded the course of the Government as magnanimous in the extreme, and far more generous than they had reason to expect. After it was seen what policy was to be pursued towards the leaders, and towards the Southern States generally, they assumed a more defiant position, assailed the Government, assailed the measures of the Government, denounced the system of provisional Governments which had been established in the South, were opposed to the location of troops in their midst, and were opposed to the location of agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. And this feeling continued to grow and manifest itself more strongly, day by day. I think their opposition to the Government and disloyalty is as openly visible and as plainly manifest now as it was in 1861.

"Question. State your opinion as to whether or not the lenient policy which has been pursued towards the Rebels has been beneficial to that country, or otherwise.

"Answer. In my opinion it has been very detrimental, not only to that portion of the country, but to the entire country, and more immediately to the interests of the Union and Union men in the South.

"Question. Is there as much freedom among the Union men now in the expression of their views there as there was at the time you went there? And if not, what is the reason for it?

"Answer. In many parts of Texas Union men dare not express their sentiments as regards loyalty to the general Government. Their lives would be endangered by so doing. Union men are being murdered there to this day; at least murders were occurring constantly before I left, and I think were on the increase.

"Question. Have you any knowledge of an organization in that State, secret or otherwise, for the purpose of opposing or thwarting the action of the Government of the United States?

"Answer. It was reported to me frequently that such organizations did exist, and I have no doubt in my own mind that they have existed in the northern part of the State. I was so thoroughly convinced of the fact that I sent a considerable force into that section of the State to disperse them. The fact that such organizations did exist was confirmed by the statements, written and oral, of loyal men, and by the reports of officers sent there on duty.

"Question. What do the people desire there as to the recognition of the State by the Federal Government? Do they expect or desire the reception of their Senators and Representatives into Congress?

"Answer. The division of opinion is very clearly marked upon that question. The entire disloyal portion of the inhabitants are very anxious that the State should be immediately restored to its former rights and privileges in the Union; that it should be represented in Congress and in the other branches of the Government; while the loyal portion of the inhabitants are equally anxious that the general Government should continue to maintain its present control over the State. In this they say is their only safety, in which opinion I most heartily concur.

"Question. Can you given any opinion, from what you have seen and heard in Texas, as to what the people there would do if they were to obtain the power or ascendancy in that country, and could have entirely their own way?

"Answer. I think, in the first place, none but those who had been most prominent as leaders in the Rebellion would be appointed or elected to office; this no one will deny. If they were allowed to legislate upon the question they would be opposed to paying their share of the national debt unless the Rebel debt was incorporated with it. Indemnification would be claimed and insisted upon for all losses sustained by Rebel property holders during the war; while a system of laws regulating labor would be passed which would virtually place the freedmen under the entire control of their former owners. Had they the power, neither Northern men nor freedmen would be permitted to acquire property in the South.

"Question. Suppose an opportunity was offered to a majority of the people in Texas to secede without war, do you suppose they would prefer to stay in the Union or go out?

"Answer. I think they would prefer to go out."

In the call issued by him on the 19th inst. we find the following paragraph:—

"Every object of the war ever recognized by or known to the army and navy has been thoroughly achieved. *The Southern people, decimated, impoverished, and subdued, have for more than a year past abandoned the Rebellion*, and now only ask that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the Constitution and the laws prescribe. In their anxiety to restore the Union and bring harmony to its councils, they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to its laws. Their platform is not only one of emphatic loyalty, but it is, moreover, most liberal in spirit on the great issues growing out of the war."

We would only say that if, for a year past, the "Southern people have abandoned the Rebellion," and "have gone beyond a mere silent submission to the laws," why it is that within five months past General CUSTER said that if the troops were withdrawn, and the State Governments recognized, the lives of all Union men would be unsafe? The faith he now professes to have in their professions looks to us like credulity, and we cannot but think that their expressed views fall under the denomination of those amended sentiments which were held "merely for selfish purposes," as the General himself declares was the case with the great majority of the sentiments professed among the Southern people.

The Political Prospect Over the River.

WE are authorized to state that within a few days Gov. MARCUS L. WARD, of New Jersey, will call a special session of the Legislature of that State, to take action on the Constitutional amendment, and on such other topics as may come before it. We most heartily congratulate the Republican party throughout the country on thus winning the fruits of its hard-fought battle last autumn. The vast pressure of power, and the corrupting influence of the lobby, have all been brought to bear to rob us of the reward which is our due. For awhile they succeeded. Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, influenced by a personal antipathy to a candidate for United States Senator, so far forgot what was due to his constituency and to himself, as to bolt the nomination, and temporarily side with the conservatives. But time has allowed the fumes of passion to pass away, and calm reason has shown him what was his duty, and that duty we feel confident that he intends to fulfil. But we need from him a promise, a distinct written pledge, that when the session assembles he will, if admitted to the Republican caucus, abide by its decision. By his prompt return to the path, which all his friends predicted would never be abandoned by him, he has changed what was a crime into merely a political error. But that error was of so serious a character that we cannot be expected to trust Mr. SCOVEL unless we have his promise. We will take his word as good, and have full faith in his carrying out all his promises; but we want a written statement that if readmitted into the Republican party he will vote for the man the caucus nominates for United States Senator, be that man who he may. We do not desire to dictate. We think Mr. A. G. CATTELL a good man for the place. But let us have any good Republican, and we will be satisfied. If Mr. SCOVEL is opposed to Mr. CATTELL, let him use his influence to secure a defeat in the caucus, but if he is unsuccessful then let him vote for Mr. CATTELL, or any man who may be selected. As we have had some considerable share in bringing the mistake of Mr. SCOVEL before the public, we now open our columns to him for any letter he may see fit to write, and expect, in behalf of the great Union party, that he will furnish us with a pledge of his purpose.

That the citizens of Camden have not lost all confidence in Mr. SCOVEL is testified to by the adoption of the following resolution at a large meeting last night:—

"*Resolved*, That in the published declaration of Senator SCOVEL that he regards the early ratification of the proposed Constitutional amendment as a matter of serious necessity, we recognize that he still holds to the true political faith, of which he has heretofore been an efficient and eloquent advocate."

It now behooves him to show himself worthy of their confidence by settling all doubts as to his intentions.

Progress of the California End of the Pacific Railroad.

WE have from time to time kept our readers thoroughly posted as to the progress of both the eastern terminal branches of the great Pacific Railway, which is destined ere long to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of the continent. It affords us pleasure to be able to chronicle equal energy and progress in the construction of the California terminus. That end of the road is now in operation eighty-four miles east of Sacramento, and to within twenty miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This portion of the road has been very difficult and expensive of construction, and its rapid progress furnishes gratifying evidence of the energy of the contractors and officers. More than ten thousand men are kept constantly at work on the line. The heavy snows during the winter will retard the work near the summit, but gangs of hands will be scattered along the eastern side of the Sierras, and as large a force as can be kept at work in the tunnel at the summit will be employed there; and it is confidently believed that the road will be put in operation to within a dozen miles of Virginia City before the close of next season.

From this point to within a hundred miles of Salt Lake City, the route is very easy, and the road can be almost as rapidly built as up the valley of the Kansas or that of the Platte. Governor STANFORD, the President of the road, in his last report, promised to be at Salt Lake by two years from the first of January next, and it now seems probable that the promise will be redeemed.

On this side the work is being pushed more rapidly than ever. The Platte river line will be completed, it is stated, to Fort Kearney, two hundred miles west of the Missouri river, within the next three weeks, and another hundred, carrying the road to the north crossing of the Platte, by the first day of January next.

The Kansas Valley line is nearly or quite ready for operation to Fort Riley, from which point up the Valley of the Smoky Hill the process of construction is expected to be rapid and unchecked. Two hundred miles more of the road have been ordered to be put under immediate contract, to be finished by the 1st of December, 1867. This new section will extend from Fort Riley west to a point on the Santa Fe road, only two hundred miles from Denver City, and four hundred and fifty miles from Santa Fe.

Thus while political excitements and agitations are convulsing this country, this grand work of public industry and enterprise is progressing apace. While certain classes of politicians are prophesying a renewal of domestic strife, the people themselves are forging iron bands to bind the nation more firmly together than ever.

Agriculture in Colorado.

ONE of Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR's late letters to the *Tribune* from Colorado gives some remarkable and interesting facts in regard to the progress of agriculture in that Territory. There are estimated to be seventy thousand acres of land under cultivation in Colorado this season, sufficient to supply the wants of her own population, and to leave a small surplus for exportation to Montana. Mr. TAYLOR saw six hundred acres of wheat in a single body. The land is irrigated, and under this cultivation the average yield of wheat is thirty bushels to the acre. In regard to irrigation, he says that the farmers already prefer the secure yield which that method of farming affords to the uncertain results of a more variable climate. The principal item of expense is the construction of the irrigating canal, but where many farmers unite together even that is materially lessened. Surveyor-General PIERCE estimates that there is sufficient water in the Platte river and in Cherry creek to irrigate four hundred thousand acres of land.

In one place Mr. TAYLOR noticed that a body of alkaline land had been brought under cultivation, and was informed that the application of manures seemed to correct the alkali, and the land became very productive.

The great "American Desert," Mr. TAYLOR thinks, is a myth. He says:—

"I am fast inclining towards the opinion that there is *no* American Desert on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Belts of arid and sandy soil there certainly are, but I doubt if any of these are more than 50 miles in breadth, while there are many points where an unbroken line of habitable territory may be followed from the Missouri to the base of the mountains. I remember that as late as 1859, the lowest computation of the extent of the Desert was 200 miles; yet in the Smoky Hill route I saw less than 50 miles to which the term could properly be applied. What I have since learned of farming under these new conditions of climate and soil, leads me to suspect that time and settlement may subdue even this narrow belt—that there may some day be groves and farms on the treeless plains, that wheat may usurp the place of buffalo grass, and potatoes drive out the cactus."

General Howard.

WE trust there is no truth in the rumor that Major-General HOWARD is about to be removed from the head of the Freedmen's Bureau. No man in the nation stands higher as a patriot and a Christian than General HOWARD, and no other man could so thoroughly command the confidence of the better class of citizens of all parties. We believe that since he has held his present position he has labored with a single eye to the good of the millions entrusted to his care, and has been most widely influential in modifying public sentiment in the South itself towards the freedmen. He is too valuable a man to be spared from the service of the country, and that of humanity as well.

THE UNEXPECTEDLY large demand for copies of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH containing the little serial of "How I Manage my House on £200 a Year," which we laid before our readers a few weeks since, showed us that such a spicy sketch was appreciated. We shall, therefore, on Saturday commence a second story by the same author, Mrs. WARREN—"Comforts for Small Incomes"—which will run for three or four days, and be found as pleasant reading as its predecessor.

—Five thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars income is reported by Fred. Douglas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

HEALTH OFFICE, S. W. CORNER SIXTH and SANSOM Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, August 18 1866.
NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—I am directed by the Board of Health to publish the annexed copy of Resolutions passed this date
WASHINGTON L. BLADEN, Chief Clerk.
Whereas, The weekly reports of deaths from cholera present a higher number than the aggregate of daily reports made to this Board; and whereas this discrepancy must be owing to the fact that there are many physicians who, either through neglect or an unwillingness, do not report their cases; therefore
Resolved, That notice be given in the daily papers that we hold physicians responsible for this discrepancy, and that the Health Officer is hereby instructed to prosecute those who do not report daily to this Board their cases and deaths from cholera, in accordance with the 25th section of the Health Law of 1818, as follows:—
"Every person practising physic in the city who shall have a patient laboring under a pestilential or contagious disease (measles excepted) shall forthwith make a report in writing to the Health Officer, and for neglecting so to do he shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars." 8 21 tuths 3t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; AGRICULTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. Z 5 1p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTIONS.

ELECTION FOR DELEGATES.

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 21, 1866.

The NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUBS OF THE SEVERAL WARDS in the city of Philadelphia, will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, August 28, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., and hold an election for Delegates, as follows:—

Each club will elect THREE DELEGATES TO A CITY CONVENTION to nominate CITY and COUNTY OFFICERS, including candidates for JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TWO DELEGATES TO A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, TWO DELEGATES TO A REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION, and TWO DELEGATES TO A SENATORIAL CONVENTION for the FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

In the Wards which are embraced in a Surveyor's District in which a candidate is to be elected, the Clubs of said Wards will elect TWO DELEGATES TO A SURVEYORS' CONVENTION; and in cases where only a part of a Ward is embraced in a Congressional or Representative District, there will be chosen ONE DELEGATE to represent the fraction of the Ward included in said District.

The Delegates to the City Convention herein provided for will meet on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, at 12 o'clock, at such places as may be provided by this committee, and of which due notice will be given.

J. R. FLANIGEN, Chairman.
S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretary. [8 22 5t

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMmittee of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.
History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.
The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.
On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.
The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable us to confer together upon the present and future of our imperiled country.
It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.
By order of the Committee,
FR JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 1tt

FIFTH WARD—UNION PARTY.—AT a Meeting of the Ward Association, held on Tuesday evening, 21st inst. at Good Intent Hall, on motion of John B. Kenney, Esq., the following was unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, Mr. WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, originated, established and with the aid of his family and friends kept up during the whole war the well-known "Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon," where during night and day, thousands of tired soldiers going to or returning from the battle field were fed and refreshed without fee or charge;
And whereas, Now that the war is over, and an opportunity is offered for the loyal people of our city to show the estimation in which the great services rendered to the cause by Mr. COOPER are held; be it
Resolved, That the Union Association of the Fifth Ward earnestly recommend the City Convention to place the name of WILLIAM M. COOPER on our Ticket as our Candidate for RECORDER OF DEEDS.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman, be sent to the President of the Convention.
B. BUCKEL, President.
U. C. SMITH, Secretary. 1t

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, ATTENTION!—A Meeting of the Club for reorganization will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the new Headquarters, FORNEY'S PRESS BUILDING, second floor.
A full attendance of members is earnestly requested. All desirous of joining the Club are invited to be present.
By order of the President.
WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary.
N. B.—It is expected that members having torches in their possession will return them to the hall. 8 23 tham 3t

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—A MEETing of the Union Republican citizens of the Fourth Precinct will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, back of A. I. Morgan's Shoe Store, No. 4047 MARKET Street, for the purpose of electing Judges and Inspectors to conduct the Delegate Elections. Punctual attendance requested.
THEODORE N. WILTBERGER, President.
A. P. OTTEY, Secretary. 1t*

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ,
FIRST WARD.
Subject to the decision of the UNION CONVENTION. 8 18 10t*

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 21t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 23, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
AUGUST 14, 1866.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan, other than those issued for clearing-house purposes that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon at the time of presentation, between this date and August 26, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.
HUGH McCULLOCH
8 15 10t rp Secretary of the Treasury.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.
Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.
Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy Ill., at office of KIDDER, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days 31 1mrp

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6t No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous, the only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR CORONER,
1866,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Convention. [8 20 8t*

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
F. T. WALTON,
THIRTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the Union Republican Convention. [8 16 11t

INSTRUCTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO YOUNG MEN.
THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
AND
Broad and Spring Garden Streets.
OPENING OF THE FALL SESSIONS SEPTEMBER 3.
LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.
A discount of 25 per cent. allowed on all Scholarships purchased during the month of August, reducing the terms to $50. Money may be remitted by mail, and Scholarships secured by those who propose to enter at any future time.
SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.
This Institution ranks the first in the country; is a regularly incorporated College authorized by law to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit.
The Fall Sessions will open with greatly increased facilities, and young men desiring to qualify themselves for business life will find here advantages to be obtained nowhere else.
FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.
This work, the most complete and extensive Treatise on Book-keeping ever written, containing 448 pages, and composed almost exclusively of Actual Business Sets, will be ready for publication in August. Price $3; by subscription, paid in advance, $2·50. Remit money and secure a copy. Descriptive Circulars on application.
IMPROVED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.
With the introduction of this book, and with able and experienced instructors, the students of this Institution are guaranteed a
PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT'S COURSE
of the highest value, such as has never before been placed within the reach of students of Commercial Schools.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 8 23 3t*

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years, will OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 1310 CHESNUT Street, On MONDAY, September 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.
CIRCULARS,
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 22

MONS. ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING are now open, by his entirely new simplified system. Those who wish to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner accompany the new march or harmony, sing or perform in Concerts, choir, or private, can inscribe their names at No. 704 LOCUST Street.
Ladies' Seminary and private Singing Clubs will be attended to. 8 21 3t*

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES,
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
146 Philadelphia

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6mp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMFORTS FOR SMALL INCOMES,
40 CENTS.
By the author of "HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON ONE THOUSAND A YEAR"
G. W. PITCHER,
8 22 3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CAPE MAY.
The New and Swift Steamer
"SAMUEL M. FELTON"
will make her last trip to Cape May on Saturday, 25th, leaving CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 A. M., and returning on MONDAY.
Excursion tickets including carriage hire, $3 8 23 2t*

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.
It is our specialty. We never fail.
Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m rp
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

GRAND ACTION SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, made by one of the best makers three months ago; elegantly carved, overstrung base, four round corners, etc.
Will be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE, as the owner is leaving the city, at
8 21 8t* No. 794 LOCUST Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
MR. SARGENT
Will return to the city and resume business September 1.
Orders received as usual at MASON & CO.'S,
8 17 No. 997 Chesnut street.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.
B. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26 1m4p

THE WHITE HOUSE, AT ATLANTIC CITY, is still open for the reception of visitors. Apply to WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor,
8 22 2t* at Atlantic City.

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
8 14 1mrp* EVANS, No. 236 SOUTH Street.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 818 7t

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay, Lake Champlain, Lake George, White Mountains, Mount Mansfield, Saratoga, Hudson River, Trenton Falls, Portland, Boston, New York, Etc. Etc. Etc.

EXCURSION TICKETS

As above, embracing the beautiful mountain scenery of Pennsylvania, on the line of the Catawissa Railroad, and the most picturesque part of New York and New England, have been prepared for the express accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers.

The following comprise a few of the many routes which we can arrange for the seeker after pleasure, at much less than regular rates:—

From Philadelphia to Niagara Falls, and Return to New York.

ROUTE No. 1. Philadelphia to Elmira, 275 miles, via Philadelphia and Reading, Catawissa, and Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Line; Elmira to Canandaigua, 69 miles, via Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad; Canandaigua to Niagara Falls, 104 miles, via New York Central Railroad; Niagara Falls to Albany, 306 miles, via New York Central Railroad; Albany to New York, 150 miles, via Hudson River Day Boats, with the privilege of stopping over at Williamsport, Avon Springs, Niagara Falls, Trenton Falls, West Point, Catskill, or any point on the line. Fare, $19 00.

ROUTE No. 2. Same as No. 1 to Schenectady, Schenectady to Saratoga Springs, 22 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Saratoga to Albany, 32 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Albany to New York, 150 miles, via Hudson River Day Boats. Fare, $21 15.

ROUTE No. 3. Same as No. 1 to Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls to Montreal, 400 miles, via American or English Line of steamers (meals and state-rooms included in the fare), passing through Lake Ontario, Thousand Islands, and Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by day-light (or via Grand Trunk Railway); Montreal to Rouse's Point, 44 miles, via Montreal and Champlain Railroad; Rouse's Point to Fort Ticonderoga, 100 miles, via Lake Champlain Steamer; Fort Ticonderoga to Lake George, 3 miles by stage; Lake George to Caldwell, 40 miles, via Steamer Minnehaha; Caldwell to Moreau Station, 14 miles by stage; Moreau Station to Saratoga Springs, 16 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Saratoga to Albany, 32 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Albany to New York, 150 miles, via Hudson River Day Boats. Fare, $33 35.

ROUTE No. 6. Same as No. 3 to Montreal and Rouse's Point; thence by Lake Champlain steamers, 130 miles to White Hall; rail to Saratoga Springs and Albany; and Hudson River Day Boats to New York. Fare, $36 65.

ROUTE No. 9. Same as No. 3 to Montreal; Montreal to Gorham, 200 miles, via Grand Trunk Railway (White Mountains); Gorham to Portland, 91 miles, via Grand Trunk Railway; Portland to Boston, 111 miles, via Boston and Maine or Eastern Railroad (or via Steam Packet); rail from Boston to New London, Stonington, or Newport, and Sound Steamers to New York. Fare, $39.

ROUTE No. 10. Same as No. 9 via Quebec. From Montreal to Quebec, via Richelieu Line of Steamers or Grand Trunk Railway. Fare, $42.

ROUTE No. 11. Same as No. 3 to Montreal, Montreal to Quebec, 172 miles, via Grand Trunk Railway, or Richelieu Line of Steamers; Quebec to Gorham, 226 miles, via Grand Trunk Railway; Gorham to Glen House (White Mountains), 8 miles by stage; Glen House to Crawford House, 35 miles by stage; Crawford House to Profile House, 26 miles by stage; Profile House to Littleton, 11 miles by stage; Littleton to Concord, 113 miles, via Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad; Concord to Nashua, 35 miles, via Concord and Lowell Railroad; Nashua to Boston, 39 miles, via Boston and Lowell Railroad; rail from Boston to New London, Stonington, or Newport, and Sound Steamers to New York. Fare, $57 00.

ROUTE No. 12. Same as No. 11 to Quebec. Quebec to Sherbrooke, 121 miles, via Grand Trunk Railway; Sherbrook to Outlet of Lake Memphremagog, 15 miles by stage; Outlet of Lake Memphremagog to Newport, 30 miles, by Lake Memphremagog Steamers; Newport to Wells River Junction, 65 miles, via Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad; Wells River Junction to Littleton, 20 miles, by White Mountain Railroad; Littleton to Profile House, 11 miles by stages; Profile House to Crawford House, 26 miles by stage; Crawford House to Littleton, 22 miles by stage; Littleton to Concord, 113 miles, via Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad; Concord to Nashua, 35 miles by Concord and Lowell Railroad; Nashua to Boston, 39 miles via Boston and Lowell Railroad; rail from Boston to New London, Stonington, or Newport, and Sound Steamers to New York. Fare, $57 00.

ROUTE No. 13. Same as No. 3 to Montreal and Rouse's Point; Rouse's Point to White River Junction, 144 miles, by Vermont Central Railroad (Mount Mansfield can be visited from Waterbury, for $4 additional); White River Junction to Littleton, 60 miles, via Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad; Littleton to Profile House, 11 miles by stage; Profile House to Crawford House, 26 miles by stage; Crawford House to Littleton, 22 miles by stage; Littleton to Concord, 113 miles, via Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad; Concord to Nashua, 35 miles via Concord, Manchester, and Lawrence Railroad; Nashua to Worcester, 46 miles, via Worcester and Nashua Railroad; Worcester to Allyn's Point, 66 miles via Norwich and Worcester Railroad; Allyn's Point to New York, 132 miles, via Norwich Line of Steamers. Fare, $51 00.

ROUTE No. 14. Same as No. 13 to White River Junction; White River Junction to Concord, 69 miles, via Northern New Hampshire Railroad; Concord to Nashua, 35 miles, via Concord, Manchester, and Lowell Railroad; Nashua to Boston, 39 miles, via Boston and Lowell Railroad; Boston to Fall River, 72 miles, via Old Colony and Fall River Railroad; Fall River to New York, 162 miles, by Sound Steamers. Fare $37 50.

ROUTE No. 15. Same as No. 1 to Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls to Ogdensburg, 300 miles, by American Express Line Steamers passing through Lake Ontario and the Thousand Islands of the river St Lawrence, by daylight (meals and state-rooms included in the fare); Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point, 118 miles, via Northern New York Railroad; Rouse's Point to Fort Ticonderoga, 100 miles, by Lake Champlain Steamer; Fort Ticonderoga to Lake George, 3 miles by stage; Lake George to Caldwell, 40 miles by steamer "Minnehaha;" Caldwell to Moreau Station, 14 miles by stage; Moreau Station to Saratoga Springs, 16 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Saratoga Springs to Albany, 32 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Albany to New York, via Hudson River Railroad. Fare, $24 85.

ROUTE No. 19. Same as No. 1 to Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls to Oswego, via American Express Line of Steamers on Lake Ontario; Oswego to Syracuse, 35 miles, via Oswego and Syracuse Railroad; Syracuse to Albany, 148 miles, via New York Central Railroad; Albany to New York 150 miles, via Hudson River Railroad. Fare, $23·00.

ROUTE No. 20. Same as No. 19 to Albany. Albany to New York, via People's Line of Steamers (night line). Fare, $22·00.

ROUTE No. 34. Same as No. 3 to Montreal. Montreal to Gorham, 206 miles, via Grand Trunk Railroad; Gorham to Glen House, 8 miles by stage; Glen House to Crawford House, 35 miles by stage; Crawford House to Profile House, 26 miles by stage; Profile House to Littleton, 11 miles by stage; Littleton to White River Junction, 60 miles, via White Mountain Railroad; White River Junction to Burlington, 35 miles, via Vermont Central Railroad; Burlington to Fort Ticonderoga, 56 miles, via Lake Champlain steamer; Fort Ticonderoga to Lake George, 3 miles by stage; Lake George to Caldwell, 40 miles by Steamer "Minnehaha;" Caldwell to Moreau Station, 14 miles by stage; Moreau Station to Saratoga Springs, 14 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Saratoga to Albany, 32 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Albany to New York 150 miles, via Hudson River day boat. Fare, $56 85.

Passengers have choice of routes from Niagara Falls to Montreal