Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

"Parchment for Battledores."

THE spectacle of Mr. Toots writing letters to himself, and signing them "Duke of Wellington," with the endorsement "Official," as presented to us by Dickens in "Dombey & Son," certainly shows human nature in a very funny vagary, but for real comedy is left completely in the shade by the sight of a President of the United States issuing a proclamation for the sole purpose of signing it "Done in the City of Washington—Andrew Johnson." Yet the high reward of surpassing Mr. Toots is reserved for Mr. Johnson, in the extremely long document published by him yesterday. The acme of absurdity is achieved in that effort. Douglas Jerrold or Tom Hood could not have conceived a joke more supremely ridiculous. Selwyn's best *bon mot* pales before it, and the repartee of Churchill becomes second-rate. We could not, with all our knowledge of the extraordinary construction of the Executive brain, anticipate that the madness would thus break out in this fresh place, and the appearance of the eight "Whereases" and the "Now, therefore, I," only show us what extraordinary freaks can be produced by a brain ill-balanced.

But looking at this manifesto in the light of an official document, we will try to find out what it means. To do this we will look at the preambles, for their object is to set forth the evil which the proclamation is intended to remedy. Now the first preamble states that "the President is Commander-in-chief, and that he is bound to see the laws faithfully executed." No clue there to what he is driving at. The second states that "the Constitution is the supreme law of the land." Well, we won't argue that point either. Next, "The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and certain inferior courts." Our knowledge of the Constitution acquired in early infancy told us that. Then, "The officers of the army and navy are bound to obey their superior officers." Which we do not purpose to deny. Then follows an assertion that, "whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces."

So far there is no room for discussion. The empty platitudes to which the proclamation gives utterance are all axioms, and would have been taken for granted by all sane men. But the gist of the whole matter is contained in the next preamble, and we ask our readers to look at it carefully:—

"And whereas, impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing, for a time, a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States."

At first blush, it naturally is asked at what does this aim? Is there a rebellion in South or North Carolina? Is there such an unlawful combination of persons as to disturb the execution of the law? If not, at what is Mr. Johnson making his attack? It cannot be that, like Don Quixote, he is charging on a windmill. Yet there really seems nothing for him to proclaim against. In view, however, of the compendious opinion of Binckley, and of the removal of General Sickles, we have to come to the conclusion that this pronunciamiento is aimed not at the enemies of the United States, but at its officers; not at "unlawful assemblages," but at regularly authorized and commissioned servants of the Government. That it is on General Sickles and his subordinates that the attack is made.

Now, there are several considerations which arise in this connection. In the first place, have they any "unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons" in those States requiring the calling forth of the "land and naval forces?" If so, the "assemblages" must consist of the "land and naval forces" themselves, and as they are called in to suppress themselves, we have the cheerful phenomenon similar to that of the curious South Sea animal which, when pursued, is said to swallow itself. If we have not these "unlawful assemblages," then we must have a "rebellion," for these are the only occasions stated in the preamble on which the President is to call on the "land and naval forces." As there is no rebellion, it must be that the army will have the opportunity of proving, by conquering itself, that it is greater than he who taketh a city.

Now as it is against General Sickles and his officers that this extraordinary assault is directed, the question naturally arises, why, if they have been guilty of the atrocious crimes stated, they are not court-martialled, and punished according to all the laws of war, and not in the unprecedented fashion of addressing the army through the Secretary of State and not the Secretary of War? Why did we not have the substance of this bombastic proclamation given in an order through the "War Department," as the law and custom direct? We cannot but think that General Grant, seeing the evil likely to result, and knowing that those against whom the attack was aimed were only doing their duty, has peremptorily refused to issue any such order, and that, therefore, the State Department had to be used. It is well, however, in this connection, for all officers of the United States to remember that by a law of Congress it is made a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment for not less than two or more than twenty years, for any officer of the army to obey any order not issued through the General of the armies. We think this consideration will strongly detract from the terrors of the proclamation.

When we remember that the laws positively make the civil courts inferior to the military in the Southern States, and do so in an unmistakable manner, we can see the attitude in which the President places himself when he "enjoins upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates, and processes of the courts of the United States."

The fox's skin has proved too short, and to-day even the semi-apology of a Stanbery opinion is thrown away. But so far as the actual effect of the proclamation is concerned, it falls under the head of what Richelieu well classes as "parchment for battledores." The animus, however, remains the same, and shows that daily the President grows bolder and more reckless of all semblance of regard for laws.

Achievements of the Past Generation.

WE reprinted yesterday from one of our exchanges an interesting summary of the events of the second generation of the nineteenth century. The retrospect certainly discloses a remarkable degree of progress in almost every branch of human endeavor and achievement. We can, perhaps, better realize this if we imagine how the world's business would be conducted were we suddenly to be deprived of all that the generation just closed has given us, and to be obliged to go back to the condition of things as they were thirty years ago. How would we get along without railroads, steamships, telegraphs, sewing machines, reapers and mowers, and the whole round of appliances which science and invention have either given us outright, or brought to perfection, during the past third of a century? We could not do it at all. Take, for instance, the article of daily newspapers, and by no process in vogue thirty years ago would it now be possible for any daily journal, of large circulation, to print a sufficient number of copies to supply its subscribers. The newspapers of the present day are possible only because invention has so wonderfully increased the facilities for printing.

Take the means of transportation as they existed thirty years ago, and the surplus products of the great West could not possibly be got to market. Railroads are the modern builders of States.

People had clothes to wear before sewing machines were invented; but if we were to go back to hand-sewing now, we should find it hard work to get along. So, too, the farmer managed somehow to raise and gather crops before the present improved agricultural machinery was invented; but he did not in those days number his single field of wheat or corn by the hundred acres.

The past thirty years has witnessed a vast increase in the elements of production, in the facilities of exchange and locomotion, and in the transmission and dissemination of intelligence.

In some of these particulars we have probably reached, or closely approached, the limit of possible human achievement. It is difficult to conceive how the magnetic telegraph can ever be excelled in the rapidity of transmitting intelligence. The details of the invention may be more fully perfected, but the essential idea will never be improved on.

Future improvements in printing must be sought rather in the matter of type-setting than in that of the printing-press. It is possible that some future invention may do away with type-setting altogether.

We have reached the practicable limit of speed in railroad travelling. So far as increased *rapidity* of locomotion is concerned, we must probably seek for that, if we ever get it, in some form of aerial navigation. The problem in that direction is not necessarily a hopeless one, and some of the most brilliant achievements of the future may be accomplished in connection with it.

But while the practicable limit has been reached in the rapidity of locomotion by means of railroads, the *cost* of freight transportation is still far beyond what it ought to be. It would doubtless be entirely within the limits of possibility to construct and operate a purely *freight* railroad, from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard, which should carry freight at from one-quarter to one-half of the rates now charged. This will probably be done during the next thirty years. The necessities of the country demand it, and it is entirely practicable.

We shall also witness, undoubtedly, a vast extension and increase of the telegraph. It will eventually be *popularized* so as almost to supersede the mails. That it has not already done so is due to the short-sightedness and want of comprehension on the part of those who have hitherto managed it. Wiser and greater men will by-and-by take hold of it, and then people will wonder that it was so long monopolized by the few. Every part of the habitable globe will soon be reached by the telegraph, so that the whole world, as far as all important events are concerned, will live, as it were, a simultaneous life.

It hardly seems probable that the next third of a century will witness as great improvements and as striking inventions as have characterized that just past; but it is impossible to forecast the action of the human mind, and nature may have hidden away in her recesses secrets as startling as any that have yet been discovered. Our knowledge of the laws of the universe and of the forces of nature is as yet very limited. We have picked up a little here and there, but there remains enough, doubtless, to tax the powers of the human mind as long as time shall endure.

The Know-Nothing Spirit.

WE are sure that all sensible men must be disgusted with the manner in which our Democratic contemporary chooses to conduct its canvass in favor of Judge Sharswood. His opponent, Judge Williams, is uniformly spoken of as the "nutmeg candidate," as Judge Williams "of Connecticut," etc. The people who can be influenced by *such* appeals are already in the ranks of the Democratic party. It has a monopoly of them, and they will vote its ticket without any urging.

The *spirit* of such appeals is that of the most fanatical Know-Nothingism. It would exclude from political rights and privileges not merely foreigners, but natives of our own country if they did not happen to have been born in Pennsylvania. It is useless to argue against such appeals, for they are made not to reason but to the lowest form of prejudice. Thousands and tens of thousands of as good citizens as Pennsylvania has are natives of other States. They will notice this effort of the Democratic leaders to ostracize them.

Sectionalism Run Mad.

IT used to be a standing charge of the Democratic party against the Republicans that they were a *sectional* party. The charge was not true, in a broad sense, for the principles of the Republican party were national. But what do we see now in Pennsylvania? An effort on the part of the Democratic party, through its leaders, to *ostracize* all citizens not born in this State! Birth in Pennsylvania is hereafter to be insisted upon as a qualification for Democratic support. A man can't be a good citizen, a capable legislator, or a pure judge unless he was born in Pennsylvania! What is this but *sectionalism* run mad?

THE N. Y. *Tribune* to-day reads the President a parable. It says:—"Years ago, in Westchester county, there lived a noted bull. He was a conservative animal. He believed in the traditions of the fathers, and had risen from an humble station to be a bull of strength and temper, fit for the proudest arena of Spain. His life was fixed. He detested radicalism. He swung around his circle from day to day, like a wise and resolute bull, calmly contemplating the wagon and the ox-cart, the lumbering stage and the old family carriage. By-and-by a railroad was laid, and one morning a locomotive rushed screeching along. The bull was alarmed. He had never heard of such a thing. It was unconstitutional. It was contrary to the teachings of the fathers. The Washington of bulls had never mentioned it, and the Jefferson of bulls, he felt certain, would have condemned it had he lived. There never was a bull so agitated, so vexed, so maddened, so alarmed. He did not care about himself. He would willingly pour himself out as a libation for the good of his race, but this radical innovation he could not endure. So he bellowed, and kicked, and pranced, but all was as unavailing as so many vetoes. One day he escaped from his pen. He heard the whistle. New was his opportunity. Now would he put his foot down, and stop the calamity. The train came thundering along, and placing himself in the middle of the track, he rushed upon it——.

"—We believe locomotives still run in Westchester county."

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Conventions of Cigar Makers and Carpenters and Joiners of New York at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—The fourth National Convention of the Cigar Makers' Unions, now in session in this city, will issue an appeal to Congress asking that the present tax on cigars be modified or repealed. There are delegates from every State in the Union present. The majority of delegates present favor the enforcement of the eight hour law in every State.

To-day there was no business of any importance transacted. The President and Secretary made a few remarks, advocating a change in the present constitution and the raising of a fund by the local Unions to be placed to the credit of the National Union to maintain strikes.

The third Annual Convention of the New York State Carpenters' and Joiners' Union assembled in this city to-day. The meeting was called to order by the President, W. G. Steward, of New York. There are twenty-five delegates present from the local Unions in this State. After the reading of the reports of the President and Secretary, which were referred to a committee, the Convention adjourned at 1 P. M. to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.
A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 28 tf 4p

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. f 8 1owsém
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 Chesnut St., Corner of Seventh.
ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1865.
YOUNG MEN PRACTICALLY EDUCATED FOR BUSINESS.
The Longest Established and Best Organized Commercial College in the City.
The qualifications for Business gained here have already proved a fortune to hundreds of young men.
A large number of applications received from Business Houses for its Students.
The Course of Instruction includes
BOOK-KEEPING
For Wholesale, Retail, Manufacturing, Jobbing, Importing, Commission, Domestic and Foreign Shipping, Joint Stock Company, Banking Business, etc.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and Ornamental, receives especial attention.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS
Including the best and most rapid methods of Adding, Multiplying, Dividing, Balancing, Computing Interest, Interest Accounts, Commission Discounts, Foreign Invoices, Profit and Loss, Foreign Exchange, Averaging Accounts, etc.
BUSINESS FORMS,
Accounts Current, Account Sales, Receipts, Invoices, Promissory Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Mercantile Letters, etc. Also,
COMMERCIAL LAW, PHONOGRAPHY, DETECTING COUNTERFEITS, ETC. ETC.
Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. A knowledge of ordinary English branches all the qualifications necessary for entering.
EVENING SESSIONS commence September 16.
A separate Department for Ladies. [9 3 tuwsit
Catalogues furnished gratis at the College.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. (8 24 smwim4p

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—
Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.
9 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—A PENalty of one per cent. will be added upon all City Taxes for the year 1867 remaining unpaid after the 1st day of September next; two per cent. after 1st day of October; and three per cent. after the 1st day of December. RICHARD PELTZ,
8 29 6t Receiver of Taxes.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6 fmw

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 6 fmw4p

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
8 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL.—I HEREBY FORBID ANY one trusting my son, JOHN F. BLUNDIN, as he is doing no business for me, and I will not be responsible for any debts of his contraction.
Phila., Sept. 3, 1867. [9 4 3t*] M. BLUNDIN

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, September 2, the 2 P. M. Express train to Atlantic City will be discontinued.
9 2 D. F. MUNDY, Agent.

PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT the "Retreat," SCHOOL Lane. 9 4 wfm2w*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We have this day associated ourselves for the purpose of carrying on a
GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS,
At No. 419 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, under the name and style of SABINE & ALLEN.
A. F. SABINE.
FRANK O. ALLEN.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1867.
A. F. SABINE. FRANK O. ALLEN.
SABINE & ALLEN,
AGENCY ESTABLISHED A. D. 1815,
NO. 419 WALNUT STREET.
CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. ASSETS, $600,000.
METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ASSETS, $600,000, OF NEW YORK.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. ASSETS, $345,000.
MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ASSETS, $330,000, OF PROVIDENCE.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ASSETS IN GOLD, $1,342,550, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
FIRE AND LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,
EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT IN THE MOST RELIABLE COMPANIES. 1t

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$207·12	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$200·42	do.	do.	6-20s of 1862.
$187 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$199·17	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$173·00	do.	do.	5-20s of 65, Jan. & July
$174·25	do.	do.	5 20s of '67.
$63·42	do.	do.	5 ⅜ cent. 10-40s.
$199·42	do	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$179·12	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$173·12	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

WE OFFER THESE BONDS TO THE PUBLIC, WITH EVERY CONFIDENCE IN THEIR SECURITY.
9 4 wsmimp HAVEN & BRO.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Colars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16tf

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 843, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 ws12t*

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 2 23tf

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 5tf

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5tf

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10tf EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 6tp Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
NOS. successor AND 611 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City.
Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.
The best organized and conducted Business College in the City.
The Corps of Teachers has no superior.
Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.
Send for circular.
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.) SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.
The Trustees of the University have authorized the Faculty of Arts to make certain changes in the course of studies required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This will enable all, who desire such a liberal education, as will fit them, whether for professional or other pursuits, to secure it, under a plan of ELECTIVE STUDIES, which will offer to the student all the advantages either of the system which formerly obtained, or of that generally regarded as the more practical.
While all the advantages of a thorough scientific and classical course will be continued, as heretofore, to those who desire it, the new plan provides that the student, at the beginning of the Junior year, may elect, in the place of advanced Greek and Latin studies and the higher branches of Mathematics and Physical Science, a more extended course in the English Language and its Literature, in History, in Science as applied to the useful arts, and in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages.
The object of the Trustees in making these changes in the College course, is to provide in the University full and complete opportunities for acquiring an education that will either, on the one hand, satisfy those whose tastes lead them to the highest cultivation of the Ancient Languages and their literature, of Physical Science, and of Pure Mathematics; or, on the other, to meet the wishes of those who desire to be fitted, by a thorough practical education, for an earlier entrance into active business life.
Circulars, showing all the details of the College courses, may be obtained, after September 9, from the Janitor at the University Building; and additional information or advice in regard to the election of studies will be given by the Provost in his room.
The tuition fees are thirty-five dollars per term, payable in advance, and the College year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on Monday the 16th inst.
By order of the Trustees:
CADWALADER BIDDLE,
9 4 wfmwf5t Secretary.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1619 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by
MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.
THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.
A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.
THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated School-room.
See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10wf5t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.
For circulars apply to
SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal.
9 4 wsmlm No. 402 FRANKLIN Street.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 16tmw4t Head Master.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School.
8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1615 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1228 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal.
8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. RADEN,
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.
The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.
J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,
8 24 1m* Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.
W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

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