

The Relics of "Dotheboys" Hall. THE PROVINCIAL "CHEAP BOARDING-SCHOOLS" IN ENGLAND. The London Daily News says:—"It is possible that many more months, if not years, may elapse before a definitely organized scheme of national education can be completed and brought into general use."

Science and Orthodoxy in Prussia. The London Star says:—"A very pretty little quarrel between science and orthodoxy seems to be at present agitating the people of Berlin. It is hardly necessary to tell our readers that in the capital of Prussia science is strong, orthodoxy of the most old-fashioned kind is strong, philosophy is strong, and a neo-evangelism which aims at reconciling all and bringing them to complete unity is also strong."

Mr. Bryce, one of the Assistant Commissioners in the recent inquiry—the reports of which are in themselves a good-sized library—has published some curious statements regarding what are termed "cheap" boarding-schools, and his evidence may be studied with considerable profit by those who would add to their stock of information.

Mr. Bryce might have added that the 'cheap' boarding-school offers a convenient opportunity for the disposal of illegitimate children. The average cost of board and education at these schools is stated at twenty-five guineas a year, for which sum, Mr. Bryce contends, a private school-master cannot give good food, comfortable accommodation, and a thorough plain education.

The Rev. Lisso published a report of his lecture, and of the debate which followed, including, of course, the speech of his foremost adversary. He follows it up by a pamphlet, expressing, it is said, with unmistakable clearness, his views on miracles and the Mosaic cosmogony. We have not read the publication, and do not even know what are the precise views it expressed.

On the other hand, the Protestant Association, the body representing what we may call the newer school of evangelism in Germany, and which holds its meetings periodically in all the principal German cities, declared against the protest, and against those who would suppress the free Protestant spirit of inquiry.

The municipal assembly finally adopted a formal declaration against the too rigid orthodoxy of some of the clergy, and begged the magistracy of Berlin, as patrons of the churches and schools, to protect the religious and scientific instructions of the city against the ultra-Galileo theory.

"So we understand the controversy now rests. It is not unlikely that it may result in some modification of the system of Church government in Berlin, at all events, and some alteration in the relationship which exists between the Church and the schools."

Such is the not very rose-tinted picture drawn by a state official of the 'cheap' boarding-schools of provincial England. In a bad form he believes these establishments to be not uncommon; in their worst form Mr. Bryce is glad to think that they are rare, but he contends that they should be impossible.

Mr. Bryce's virtuous indignation. The 'cheap' boarding-schools will not be 'impossible' so long as parents are foolish or stingy enough to expect that for a paltry pittance of twenty or twenty-five pounds a year their children can be thoroughly taught, comfortably lodged and abundantly fed.

Meanwhile we are glad to perceive that Mr. Bryce acquits the conductors of these establishments of positive cruelty to the poor little fellows entrusted to their keeping. School cruelty, indeed, seems to be dying out, and it is mainly those public schools, to which the Assistant Commissioner gives so marked a preference over private establishments, that preserve two disgraceful relics of barbarism—flogging and fagging.

There is much that is to be commended in our public school system, but it is certainly not free from defects, and many, if it does sometimes turn them out complete dunces; but we must depress the somewhat feverish tendency displayed by certain educational reformers to exalt public schools, and to disparage all private ones.

In an 'age of the 'cheap' boarding-schools little lies lead at the door of the teachers than at Nor should it be forgotten that all private boarding-schools are not 'cheap and nasty' establishments of the worst respectable kind, boys and girls are thoroughly taught, comfortably housed, and unparagonably fed.

Science and Orthodoxy in Prussia. The London Star says:—"A very pretty little quarrel between science and orthodoxy seems to be at present agitating the people of Berlin. It is hardly necessary to tell our readers that in the capital of Prussia science is strong, orthodoxy of the most old-fashioned kind is strong, philosophy is strong, and a neo-evangelism which aims at reconciling all and bringing them to complete unity is also strong."

Mr. Bryce, one of the Assistant Commissioners in the recent inquiry—the reports of which are in themselves a good-sized library—has published some curious statements regarding what are termed "cheap" boarding-schools, and his evidence may be studied with considerable profit by those who would add to their stock of information.

Mr. Bryce might have added that the 'cheap' boarding-school offers a convenient opportunity for the disposal of illegitimate children. The average cost of board and education at these schools is stated at twenty-five guineas a year, for which sum, Mr. Bryce contends, a private school-master cannot give good food, comfortable accommodation, and a thorough plain education.

The Rev. Lisso published a report of his lecture, and of the debate which followed, including, of course, the speech of his foremost adversary. He follows it up by a pamphlet, expressing, it is said, with unmistakable clearness, his views on miracles and the Mosaic cosmogony.

On the other hand, the Protestant Association, the body representing what we may call the newer school of evangelism in Germany, and which holds its meetings periodically in all the principal German cities, declared against the protest, and against those who would suppress the free Protestant spirit of inquiry.

The municipal assembly finally adopted a formal declaration against the too rigid orthodoxy of some of the clergy, and begged the magistracy of Berlin, as patrons of the churches and schools, to protect the religious and scientific instructions of the city against the ultra-Galileo theory.

"So we understand the controversy now rests. It is not unlikely that it may result in some modification of the system of Church government in Berlin, at all events, and some alteration in the relationship which exists between the Church and the schools."

Such is the not very rose-tinted picture drawn by a state official of the 'cheap' boarding-schools of provincial England. In a bad form he believes these establishments to be not uncommon; in their worst form Mr. Bryce is glad to think that they are rare, but he contends that they should be impossible.

Mr. Bryce's virtuous indignation. The 'cheap' boarding-schools will not be 'impossible' so long as parents are foolish or stingy enough to expect that for a paltry pittance of twenty or twenty-five pounds a year their children can be thoroughly taught, comfortably lodged and abundantly fed.

Meanwhile we are glad to perceive that Mr. Bryce acquits the conductors of these establishments of positive cruelty to the poor little fellows entrusted to their keeping. School cruelty, indeed, seems to be dying out, and it is mainly those public schools, to which the Assistant Commissioner gives so marked a preference over private establishments, that preserve two disgraceful relics of barbarism—flogging and fagging.

There is much that is to be commended in our public school system, but it is certainly not free from defects, and many, if it does sometimes turn them out complete dunces; but we must depress the somewhat feverish tendency displayed by certain educational reformers to exalt public schools, and to disparage all private ones.

In an 'age of the 'cheap' boarding-schools little lies lead at the door of the teachers than at Nor should it be forgotten that all private boarding-schools are not 'cheap and nasty' establishments of the worst respectable kind, boys and girls are thoroughly taught, comfortably housed, and unparagonably fed.

Meanwhile we are glad to perceive that Mr. Bryce acquits the conductors of these establishments of positive cruelty to the poor little fellows entrusted to their keeping. School cruelty, indeed, seems to be dying out, and it is mainly those public schools, to which the Assistant Commissioner gives so marked a preference over private establishments, that preserve two disgraceful relics of barbarism—flogging and fagging.

There is much that is to be commended in our public school system, but it is certainly not free from defects, and many, if it does sometimes turn them out complete dunces; but we must depress the somewhat feverish tendency displayed by certain educational reformers to exalt public schools, and to disparage all private ones.

In an 'age of the 'cheap' boarding-schools little lies lead at the door of the teachers than at Nor should it be forgotten that all private boarding-schools are not 'cheap and nasty' establishments of the worst respectable kind, boys and girls are thoroughly taught, comfortably housed, and unparagonably fed.

Meanwhile we are glad to perceive that Mr. Bryce acquits the conductors of these establishments of positive cruelty to the poor little fellows entrusted to their keeping. School cruelty, indeed, seems to be dying out, and it is mainly those public schools, to which the Assistant Commissioner gives so marked a preference over private establishments, that preserve two disgraceful relics of barbarism—flogging and fagging.

There is much that is to be commended in our public school system, but it is certainly not free from defects, and many, if it does sometimes turn them out complete dunces; but we must depress the somewhat feverish tendency displayed by certain educational reformers to exalt public schools, and to disparage all private ones.

In an 'age of the 'cheap' boarding-schools little lies lead at the door of the teachers than at Nor should it be forgotten that all private boarding-schools are not 'cheap and nasty' establishments of the worst respectable kind, boys and girls are thoroughly taught, comfortably housed, and unparagonably fed.

FINANCIAL. DEXHAVEN & BRO. POPULAR LOANS. UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO. No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 660 MILES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT. The United States Government makes of this railroad a GREAT NATIONAL WORK, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, PAYABLE IN GOLD. Having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold.

PAINTED PHOTOS. A NEW THING IN ART. BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS. A. S. ROBINSON, No. 9 CHESNUT STREET.

PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office No. 131 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1868. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE BY WHELEN BROTHERS, No. 106 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK, DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 7-30s converted into 5-20s STOCKS AND GOLD Bought and Sold on Commission.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS The Union Pacific Railroad Co., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898. \$5,000,000.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STORE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

GOLD BOUGHT. DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1. C. & H. BORIE, No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:— President, Wm. H. Moore.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRER CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC., No. 23 NORTH WATER STREET, AND No. 22 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS, No. 45 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Stock and Gold Brokers. QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DRY GOODS. LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY for their country houses or the seashore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET, GIRARD ROW. Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STORE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

CAPE MAY STEAMER. FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SHIPPING. FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.—THE Steamship PROMETHEUS is now loading at the wharf foot of WALNUT Street, and will positively sail SATURDAY next, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:— President, Wm. H. Moore.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 36 CHESNUT STREET, Central Depot, No. 100 FIFTH STREET, and County Depot, No. 100 FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. The Human Lion, under contract with the United States and British governments, for carrying the mails.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALLEGANY, DELAWARE, AND DELAWARE CANAL. The Express Steamboat Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND D. THROUGH AND THROUGH RECEIPTS TO ALL PORTS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 71 WALL STREET. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York to North and South Carolina.

WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 71 WALL STREET. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York to North and South Carolina.

WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 71 WALL STREET. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York to North and South Carolina.

WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 71 WALL STREET. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York to North and South Carolina.

WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 71 WALL STREET. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York to North and South Carolina.

WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 71 WALL STREET. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York to North and South Carolina.

WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 71 WALL STREET. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York to North and South Carolina.