A

EDUCATION.

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Liberal vs. Vechnical System-"Master's Uration," delivered by Rev. Robert E. Thompson, at the Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania.

The following is the Master's Oration, de. livered by the Rev. Robert E. Thompson, at the recent commencement of the University of Pennsylvania:-

We are not likely to be allowed to forget that we live in a practical age. The watchwords of militarianism are should from every quarter, and "Cui bono?" is the standard acknowledged by almost every organ of public opinion. No-thing is so whereable as to must unchaling and thing is so venerable as to pass unchallenged --so honored as to escape the questioning of our reformers. We have all in turn joined in the movement and the cry-all in turn rejoiced as some venerable anomaly or abuse went down forever before the rising tide of public senti-ment; perhaps all in our turn too have winced as some time-honored institution or method, which had seemed sacred in our eyes, and dear which had seemed sacred in our eyes, and dear to us for the past as parton our own lives, has been caught up in a whirtwind of denunciation and abose. Nothing has escaped assault from some form of radicalism. The faith, the Boos, the home have all shared in the on-set of that great forrent, whose rise Lecky has so well described in his "History of Ballonalism."

these facts may well seen terrible. If we have no faith in an order underlying and controlling all the disorders of this world -no bedef in a will which is above all and in all, and which is world which is above all and in all, and which is working out its purposes through human willshave that faith and that belief, then we will rise to the knowledge that this also is working for good in the great plan in which institutions and methods are but factors. We shall then see that the forcest and most utilitarian radiatism is but the reproclamation of the old message: --Now, also, the axe is laid unto the root of the trees; therefore every free that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." Through every hostile questioning the race is pressing on to a higher auswer: through every scepticism to a higher, a profounder

Well roars the storm to those that hear A d oper voice across the storm -Proclaiming social troth shall spread And justice, even though thrice again The red tool-tury of the Selae Should pile her barricades with dead.

That our educational methods should escape great silting process is neither to be expected nor desired. The crade speculations and hasty negations of hostile theorists may indeed work some temporary evil-may so shape and direct public opinion as that long tried and venerable methods shall be required to step down for a time from their places of honor to make room for newer and less worthy aspirants, and be scorned by those who have not yet seen the reasons for them. But, in the long ran, mothing that is right and desirable will be de-stroyed by any activity of thought or feeling. The greatest dangers always come from induf-ference and mental stagnation.

There may be much, too, to try the patience, as well as the faith of those who advocate those time-honored methods which lie at the foundation of that scholastic and collegiate system which has shaped the mental history of Christendom. In our own country, in which the classics never held an undae prominence, and at a time when every principal university in the land is adapting its curriculum to what are catled "the needs of our time," we still hear the called "the needs of our time," we still hear the old denunciation of "mere teaching about words"-the old denual to "teach about facts and things." And yet it is as hard to find any tangible results of this excessive "teaching about words," as to find where it is practised. Where is that mastery of our native tongue which is admitted to be the result of this too careful training in the classics? Is it found in the councils of the nation, where its found in the councils of the nation, where collective wisdom through inability to embody their meaning in plain English, have involved political parties in an embiliered straggle, involving in the highest degree the national honor? Is it found in the Legislature of the Commonwealth, to which our worthy Givernor sends back bills to secure their amendment into intelligible and grammatical Engish? Is it found in those "popular organs" whose rhetoric is bombast, and whose severity is abuse? Is it seen in the rapid formation of debased provincial dialects and modes of pronunciation, even in this jand of common schools? Is U f in the popular admiration for those newsaper satures, who add point to their with y substituting these debased dialectic forms for e English,-more or less pure-which rily appears in the same columns? Is it seen in prevailing tendency to add emphasis to conversation by cancecration, stang, and unmean-ing protanent as? Or is it seen in prevalence of versation by exaggreation, sindig, and unmean-ing profance as? Or is it seen in prevalence of pure and underlied English among those who hold the ear of the people, and sit in the sents of Alexander Hamilton and Fisher Ames? Above all is it evinced by any pational freedom from the folly of being led and misled by mere party crites and watehwards? cries and watch words? It will be seen, from these mere suggestions, that a careful survey of the field of practical life would afford room for a defense of the older methods of education on the ground of tangibic and easily recognizable utility. The methods which gave our latters their high mental cap city for dealing with the loftlest subjects should be lightly cast aside by their children. culture which made them the men they were should not be despised as useless. But on the ground of the higher usefulness-the very ground on which every believing utili-tarian depends his faith, his fible, and the in-stitutions of his domestic and social life-the case is stronger still The question is in regard to what is useful in education, i. e., best adapted to secure the end in view. But what is the end in view. The two great rival systems of education-the "practical" (as it is called) and the "scholastic" --the technical and the liberal-manifestly do not seek the same end, and nine teaths of abuse heaped upon the latter of the two, rests the assumption that the end sought by the former is the only desirable or practical one I. The "scholastic"-or more properly, the liberal-system, accepting the study of language and of the pure mathematics as the primary methods of mental discipline, deals with man as man, as possessed of a higher nature, as asso clated with his fellow-men by natural bonds of reason, speech, memory, and history; and also capable of apprehending absolute and pure truth. In *language* it ands the tie which associates man with his tellows, and also the records which tell us of the past, and the witness to the unity of the race. In the *mathematics* it sees the method by which the reason is brought to grasp the certainties of life, to contemplate the changeable trata which depends on no man's thought, and which cannot be otherwise than it In all cases it regards man as an end in himself. It seeks to develop his humanity. powers which belong to him as man, and that for their own sake. II. The "practical." or "scientific"-or, more properly, the technical-system, on the other hand, adopting the study of the practical sciences as its method, looks on man not as an end in himself, but as a means to some further end. It seeks, not to make him more human, more like God's thought when He said, "Let Us make man in Our own image?" but merely more capable of "getting on in the world" in some one of the thousand ways-of granifying all the desires of that lower nature which puts soil before aumanity and trath, as the end of life. It lays no check on the runnus selfish tendencies of man and society. Nay, it ercourages them. It devotes the most plastic years of the young life to studies whose ultimate and is the beam of the studies whose ultimate end is the beaping logether of this world's goods. It divides men into castes and cliques, as well by the multiplicity of its methods as by the selfishness of its ends. It seeks the develop ment of men, not as men, but of their technical ment of men, not as men, but of their technical skill as members of some profession, calling, or businese. It tells us, when consistent with itself, that the life is no more than ment—the body no more than reiment, and that true body no more than reiment, and that true wisdom is cousa vivendi perdere causas. takes common ground with the champions of slavery, tyranny, and "free trade," in that it ooks on man as a means, and not an end in himself. It is useless to plead that in such and such given cases, the results do not justify such a description. Nature and society ever set bars of Lola Montez's letters.

and bounds to the effects of human folly, a d se long as the Caristian Church stands, the purely "practical" or selich theory of life, and education will always be modified in its applithe sweet waters to the bitter for anismin "he that," in education as elsewher d, "soweth to the first provide and solid d, "soweth to the fiesh," to the lower and selfs a nature, "shall of the fiesh reap corruption."

Could we analyze all the cases appealed to in opposition to the time h mored methods of the "scholastic" or liberal system, we have no fear of the results. No case, for instance, furnishes, on a superietal view, a stronger relutation of the old tashound ' opener of teaching, than does old-dashioved 'neory of teaching, than does that of the lare and well beloved President of the United States - ARMANAM LISCOLN. When due allowance is more for his merely superficial debuencies, his indifference to farm, 'His lack of all we prize as deboundar," - he is seen to posof all we prize as deboundar,"—he is seen to pos-eess in a high degree all the mental qualities which we claim to be the legitimate results of the "scholastic" system. His ready, sym-pathetic tact in dealing with the mass of men and in cutering into the desires and feelings which below to them as men-his unwavenug convection of a truth and a right which no thought or desire of man had created, which are absolute and not relative— his profound sense of the inity of the race and of bistory, and al an order which comprehends of history, and of an order which comprehends it all—his mestery of himse f and his passions— the perfect balance of his intellectual and moral powers—his wonderful, command of his native hanguage-his power of putting things so prei-bly that even his eremres were forced to applaud, "it came in so pat," they said-all mark him as standing high simply as a man among nice, and not merely as distinguished by his superior *technical* abuities above some set or class of men; in other words, as a man of sibeeducotio

What was Mr. Lincoln's education? He had What was Mr. Lincoln's education? He had certainly no very extensive acquaintance with the sciences. His knowledge of entomology probably extended to the flies and bugs of the Western practice; in botany he knew the irres from each other; in achinyology he probably knew the several species of lish that frequent the fliggish streams of Illinois; and so on through the circle of the sciences. Not are we able to associate any of these accomplishments with his great infellectual analytics. He secars with his great intellectual expatities. He secure at first sight to have become what he was without any education at all, and to realize the dream of the poet :-

Heaven's rich instincts in [htm] grew As heedlessly as wooland nooks Send violets up, and paint them blue. Let us, however, hear his own words, and then judge whether the training was not in all essential respects identical with that given in our nost venerable universities. Be ore his election to the presidency the Yate Professor of rhetoric followed him across that

State, in order to study the art under such an eminent example of it. In an interview he asked Mr. Luncoln how he came by this unusual asked Mr. Encoun now he came by this unusual power of "putting things," saying that "it must have been a matter of education, for no man has it by nature." Mr. Lincoin replied, "Well, as to education, the new-papers are correct in eaving that I never went to school more than six months in my life, Bur, as you say, this must be the result of culture in some form. Among my carfurt recollections, I re-member how, when a more child, I used to get irritated is my body school to me in a way that irritated i any body spoke to me in a way that I could not under tand. I don't think I ever became angry at anything else in my life, but that always disturbed my temper and his done so ever since. I can remember, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my fathers spending no small part of the night waiking up and down, and trying to make out the exact meaning of the r-to me-dark sayings. I could not sleep, though I often tried to, when once I had started on such a quest. In the course of my law reading, I constantly came across the word 'demonstrate.' I consulted all the works of reference in regard to it, but with no result. At hast I and Lincoln, you will never be a lawyer if you do not unders and what 'demonstrate' means. I left my situation in Springdeld and went home to my father's house, and staid there till I could give every proposition in the six books of 'Enclid' at sent. I then found what 'demonstrate' meant and went back to my law studies, " " " I agree with you, professor, that Euclid would be one of the best books the American Tract Society could put on their catalogue, if they only could get the people to rend it

Was he not pursuing with unusual matics? thoroughness that very coarse of mental discipluse which our fathers have handed down to and which we are almost ready to regard as obsolete? It is conceivable that the addition of any amount of "scientific" internation would have added to his powers. It is conceivable that the discipline would have been more perfect had be been brought into that searching contact with the words of the great masters of an iquity, rather than with the sure ad sayings of linnois farmers and townsmen; has instead of being confined to the limited vocabulary of the prairie, the newspaper, and the law book, been set to fathom and analyze the two great types of human speech which history has banded down to us-the Greek illustrating in the highest degree the living powers and force of words, the Latin exemplaying most pertectly the grammatical forms and rules by which they are governed-the two embodying the thought of our race in the period of the rising machood, Can we afford to do without the high qualties which have made his name illustrious and beloved? which have led many beyond our land to place this un chooled, yet truly edu-cated man among the foremost statesmen and orators of the world? Can we afford to despise

Gustave Dore in Londoll.

Paris correspondence London Athenaum. It is provoking to all who have been watchers of Gustave Dore's most patient progress towards the high place he is destined to ill in the art of his country to read the many stories which appear to be circulating freely about him in England. He is prais)d without stint for his skill, he is nomired for his undoubted genius. skill, he is nomired for his andoubted genius, but above all he is commended for his astonish-ing productiveness. I am quite prepared to thusk there are people who are convinced that M. Dore is in the habit of completing a picture st a sitting, and making drawings while he is in the barber's hands. They set nought down to scholarship, and all to intuition. As though his "Triumph of Christianity" could be painted by uncultured genius! As though the Neophyte in the sa on could be put upon canvas by hands that sa on could be put upon canvas by hands that had not been tried turough many years of honest work! The quantity of illustration which Dore has produced is immense; but pe ple forget to spread it over twenty years. He was a child when, in 1848, he produced his "Labors of Hercutes." In the wide round of bis activities he has never travelled from the purpose with which he seth forth-s valiant boy bent on being, through toil and constancy, boy bent on being, through toil and constancy, a consummate master of his beloved art. While I read surface notes on him, in which he is presented to my countrymen as one who has made a hop, skip, and jump into the temple of Fame, I call him to mind fourteen years ago, when I first saw him shaping the legend of the Wander or Jew," in his modest quarters, are Dominique St. Ger main. I have been shocked with this memory upon a to see him noticed as a hasty arond or er main. I have been shocked with this memory upon me to see him noticed as a hasty producer of illustrations; the fact being that in his esrliest dry, when the temptation to over pro-duction was greatest, he lived in a dreamland of high thought, and was rapid because he was intense. The aim was then what it is now. A great ideal hes behind the artist's life, to which he attends, living laborious days. It is because some fourteen years ago I had the happi-ness to set before the readers of the Albenkum ness to set before the readers of the Alhendum Dore's early work of promise—"The Wandering Jew"—and because since that time I have whiched his art at his elbow, that I am anxious to explain his presence in Bond street as that of a noble worker, as well as a britliant centus. Observe Dore's popular work. Take him from 1848, when a boy, he produced "The Labors of Hercales" in the midst of a revolu-Labors of Hercales" in the midst of a revolu-tion! The first work was followed by some rare albums. Who has touched Rabelais as Dore interpreted him before he had come to man's estate? Rabelais appeared in 1853; in the following year the weird dreams of the Wandering Jew. We shall see a sitken threads running through all these years. From the "Wandering Jew" the artist betook himself to the mighty dreamland of Dante (1831). Of the traces in the immense range of subjects grasped in "Don Quixote" (1863); of this and something more. The little pictures are a new charm-light and true and humorous - showing the fillus/rator of Rabelais graced and strengthened by years of study. graced and strengthened by years of study. The quick sense of the picture-que, the com-pleteness with which the knight and his man are conceived, the exquisite bits of, and hints at, Spanish scenery and types, are evidences of the kind of student who crossed the Bidus-on rome six years ago, and stole glances at dark cyes under the mantilla, and feasted on the sweet, rich light-and shade of Peninsular cities. These pencil touches are graces of a man of power in his playful mood, who has Mr. Giad-stone's idea of recreation. To Dore play is but a charge of employment. He who wants to see the inter truit which France's most popular artist brought away from the realms of Isabelia, must seek it on the walls of the German Gallery-in the study of vagabends, made at Grenada-in the interior of Seville Cathedral, where the shrouded ladies are kneeling-in the Spanish beggars whining and loanging, very Spatish beggars whining and loanging, very beggars, at the door of a church-in the group of poor Cordova children, the fortune-teller, the dancing-lesson. The sketches in "Don Qu'xotte" were the wayside patherings of the Spanish travel; but in these patiently-completed pictures lie the solid, slow-coming fruits which every artist who religiously nurtures his genius gives sparingly to the world. Hapbagard talkers and thinkers esti-mate Dore and chatter about him as the here of mate Dore and chatter about him as the hero of tours de force with his pencil and his brush. How should they know that which is pretty well known now, in the art circles of Paris at least, viz., that the young fellow who What branches of study was that Western boy pursuing in those early year's? Was he master-ing "things and facts," or "words only?" Was he learning the 'practical" or the pure mathewhere, the day's money-earning work done, he spent his after hours gallantly striving to prepare himself for enduring work worthy cenius that he felt was in him. It is bard, indeed, aiter youth heroically given night and day to an ideal, to the justification of a daring ambition, to have that reckoned as wholly a gift which is the consummate blossom evolved by the germ of a bent back, under many cir-clings of the seasons! "Respect the burden, Madame," said Napoleon to a lady who was treading over-incumbered climbers on a steep path." It should be said to those who enter Gustave Dore's gallery, "Respect the laborer." His genius will command respect.

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Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves South Trenton. Saturday, Joly 15, 10 A.M. Saturday, July 18, 2 P.M. Sunday July 19, to Burnington, Brustal, and Inter-mediate landburs, leaves Arch street wharf at 3 A. M. and 2 P. B.: leaves Bristol at 105 A. M. and 45 P. M. Monday, July 20, 12 M. Monday, July 50, 4 P.M. Tuesday, '21, F P.M. Tuesday, '21, 5 P.M. Thursday, '22, 15 P.M. Wed'day, '22, 55 P.M. Thursday, '22, 15 P.M. Wed'day, '22, 55 P.M. Friday, '24, 65 P.M. Wed'day, '24, 65 P.M. Friday, '24, 65 P.M. Friday, '24, 65 P.M. Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; Intermediate places, 25 cents. 41

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-BINED RAILROAD AND RIVER

BURDET JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily

excursions to Wilmington (sundays excepted), touch-ing at thester and Marcos Hook, leaving ABCH Street what fat to A. M. and 4 P. L.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS .- THE

5.3.1. FARTHER EAST OF DISTONS. — THE BARTHER STREAM OF DISTONS

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and

L, W, BURNS, Captain,

Light freights taken.

\$ 28 LT

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

Fler 19 North Wharves,



For further information, apply to

7.21

615m

boat.

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Mann-facturers of YELLOW FINE and SPRUCETIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be hat py to furnish orders at wholes le rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

A large assortment of Cooking Banges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Duwn Grates, Vendlators, etc., always

LUMPER

WAREHOUSES, (Masonic Hall), Phila., 265 BROADWAY. NEW YORK, 105 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O., And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities roughout the United States. C. L. MAISER.

FLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. PRINCIPAL]) 721 CHESTNUT ST.,

1 27 stu th 6m

IRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

For framing and the album they are incomparably

excellent order. We want another and larger one, and will call on You as soon as we have time. Yours truly, BHEARMAN BROS. This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melied.

It can be seen at our store. No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

BHOOKLYN, MAY 15, 1865.

MARVIN'S

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

ACAIN SUCCESSFUL.

Messrs, Marvin & Co., New York-Gentlemen; Our

Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lum-

ber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are

happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money. in

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

Will resist all burglars' implements for

any length of time.

MARVIN & CO.,

the methods which, by his own testimony, developed those qualities in him ? May it be long ere our Aima Mater despises either. Ehe has, indeed, cast no scorn on science-she will cast none. Franklin wa ched by her crudle; Sillman instened at her fect; Bache faught in her halls. She forces no candidate for her wisdom and her honors to conform his course to any one-sided theory of procedure. She recognizes the "practical" busi-ness of life as a proper and legitimate subject for thorough instruction, and sends out no one equipped with that mere scholarship, which, when divorced from the work of life, becomes

re pedantry. But she owes it to her founders-practical men, numbering among them Poor Richard himself-who wrote over her portals, Leges sine moribus sana. She owes it to them to aim at the highest ends, to seek to send forth not merely trained engineers, skillful draughtsmen, and scientific chemists, but men also, men or a liberal education, whose manbood has been led forth in fis freedom and power. She owes it to forth in fis freedom and power. She owes it to her name of "Eniversity" to speak to what is *unversoi* in ninn. She owes it to her past and its nemerics—for the Continental Concressione attended these annual Commencements-to see that ber graduates are qualified to play their part, not mercly as members of a profession, or th some special or technical wais of life, but also as members of a great nation-of the human race. She owes it to this ancient Commonwealth, whose name she bears, to devote her highest powers and u blest energies to the great work of plauting the seeds of truly practical wisdom and of rocal virtue. She owes it, above all, to the churches of this land, which early threw around her their care and protection, that she should co-operate with them in dereloping men's higher nature, and in bringing them into the fullness of the stature of periect manhood.

-M. de Boissfere has received official permission to deliver a course of lectures on dramatic literature-provided he will not mention Victor Hugo !

-Walt Whitman is getting up a volume of prose, which he cau't warrant more prosy than his poetry.

-Victor Emanuel wants the Pope to bless the marriage of his son.

-The Paris Moniteur is to change hands in six months.

-The General Sedgwick statue is being cast from the trophies of the 6th Corps.

-A London publisher is getting out some

-Italy is burning petroleum, which leaves the more olive oil for salads.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1868. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,-In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for 'Twenty-five Per Cent, of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1565, and the privilege of subscrib-Ing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:--

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the soch day of July, 1868,

20. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868. 3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day

of June, 1869. sth. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th d .v.

of December, 1859, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in fall at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares. THOMAS M. FIRTH, 51411w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING 199 RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1865, NOTICE-To the holders of bonds of the PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING BAILROAD COM-PANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (ist) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent, intere t, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the lat of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their teuor. 5. BEADFORD, 6 2814.11 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THUES-DAY, July 16, 1888. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Pr. ferred and Common Sock, clear of mail and and Size tax, s: payable on Common Sock on and alter JULY 15 to the heiders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30 b instant. All payable at this office.

Wholewate rates. Ochverable at any accessible port. Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOOMING, SUANILING, SHIN-GLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HAC-MATCC BHIP-KNEES, 131 stuth]

ALL OF WRICH WILL BE DELIVERED ATANY PARTOFTRE CITY PROAPTLY,

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 25, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER& BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Monidings WOCD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 5, 8%, and 4 Inches, BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6128

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUCCISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty,

Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED LOWEST PRICES FOR CASE. 61611

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL

DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC., ALBERT C. HOBERTS, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Ste 217/rp

retail

M

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON, Has large assortment of

MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velves, Fels, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latesi styles. Also, Silks, Volvets, Eibbons, Orapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and

OHN CRUMP. J

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1783 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA

DENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS

8162

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 28, 18%. The attending Managers are:-5, Moris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue. Adolph E, Rorie, No. 158 Dock strees. Attending Physician-Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No, 1005 Spruce str. et. Attending Surgeons-Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 185 North Filewonth street: Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 185 North Filewonth street. The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospi-tal Avery day (Rondays excepted), to receive app.J. cations for admission. Peness seriously followed by accident are alwars admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2277

Linkers, Lin

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CAILING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY, TRIPOLL, ALEPPO, RATES OF PASSAGE: 400 Gold

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No.4 Bowling Green. For steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway, 2 287 E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CAILING AT BREST.

The aplendid new vessels on this favorite route

e Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORT d Hocande

FRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAV SE, First Cabin, \$160 or \$140; Second Cabin, \$85, TO PARIS, including Bailway Tockets, furnished on board, First Cabin, \$165 or \$145; Second Cabin, \$55, To cabin, \$165 or \$145; Second Cabin, \$55,

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers, Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving

time, trouble, and expense, GEO, MACVENZIE, Agent, No, 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, The following FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to east regularly between New York and LIVER-POOL, caling at QUEENSTOWN, viz :-MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building, From Pier No. 37 East River. Cable (the accommodiations being equal to any At-iantic steamer), \$50, cold; return tickets, \$160, gold; in steerage, \$55 corrency. The est to bring ont passengers from Europs can be ofitained on reasonable terms. For freight or pas-sage apply to IVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM

sage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, NO. 71 WALL Street. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and

PEILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLES,

No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2141

MICHAEL WEAVER

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTUREES OF