

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

"Popularizing Loans" in France and the United States.

A Washington dispatch was recently published in a morning contemporary, from which we make the following extract:—

The last war loans asked for by France were in 1854-55, and they were taken by the people without the extraordinary watering that our war debt has had to suffer, without the intervention of outside brokers, or the payment of one per cent. commission, the regular Government officials transacting all the business. The following table shows how well it was "popularized" without the aid of commission brokers:—

Table showing loan statistics for France and the United States, including columns for Loan of 1854, Loan of 1855, and Loan of 1856.

"The second loan of 1855 attracted no less than 227,000 bidders in the heart of France, without including Paris. These results were obtained without watering the bonds or paying one franc commission, the whole business being transacted by the regular salaried officials. The American people are not less intelligent or patriotic than the French."

The apparent object of this despatch, which was deemed of sufficient importance to receive a commendatory editorial notice, is to cast a doubt upon the wisdom of the action of the Government during the war, in securing the aid of Jay Cooke in the negotiation of its loans. Since the question has thus been raised, we propose to consider it briefly from the standpoint suggested by the extract we have quoted.

It must be remembered, at the outset, that there is no novelty in the system of a government dispensing with the aid of agents in contracting ordinary loans. Such, indeed, had been the practice of the United States up to the time of the war. It will be remembered, however, that in the closing days of Mr. Buchanan's administration the efforts of the Rebels to blast the credit of the nation proved so successful, that the ordinary methods of raising money failed to replenish the treasury, and so much uncertainty was felt in regard to the future at this gloomy period that a number of bidders to a United States loan preferred sacrificing the deposits made at the time they forwarded their bids, to the risk of investing in Government securities. This was before any appropriations had been made to suppress the Rebellion, and at a time when the national debt scarcely reached a hundred millions of dollars. This fact, of itself, was sufficient to impress any Secretary of the Treasury who was suddenly called upon to meet enormous requisitions, with the necessity of adopting a better and more efficient method of negotiating public loans than that which had signally failed in the first days of national anxiety and alarm.

The three French loans referred to in the extract amount respectively to 250,000,000, 600,000,000, and 750,000,000 francs, or, in all, \$320,000,000 in round numbers, contracted at three different periods. The insignificance of this sum compared with the amounts required in this country during the war is of itself a sufficient answer to the ridiculous logic of the despatch. The reasoning it seeks to impose upon the people is substantially this: The French Government in 1854 borrowed \$50,000,000; therefore, the Government of the United States could have made its original 5-20 loan of \$514,000,000 without the aid of an agent! The French Government in January, 1855, borrowed \$120,000,000 without extra-charge aid; therefore, the United States could have negotiated its 7.30 loan of \$830,000,000 by merely publishing a few advertisements and authorizing its Assistant Treasurers to receive subscriptions! If the author of the despatch had paraded a list of his acquaintances whose private credit was good enough to borrow, without the aid of banks or bankers, sums ranging from \$10 to \$1,000, it would have been nearly as pertinent to the subject under discussion.

The insignificance of the French loan was not the only thing which rendered its negotiation comparatively easy. Order and tranquility reigning at home, the money was to be expended either in the prosecution of popular foreign wars or in the construction of useful internal improvements. For such purposes and under such circumstances, the treasures of capitalists and of the people are at all times freely contributed. No question was raised in regard to the security of the investment, and no doubts existed as to the financial future of France. Her fate did not hang trembling in the balance. The wars she waged could not by any possibility result in her ruin. When she assailed Russia in the Crimea or appeared as the antagonist of Austria in Italy the forces of the empire speedily punished old enemies and gained new glory by brief and brilliant campaigns, and when these objects were accomplished amid the plaudits of the people peace was speedily restored.

It should also be recollected that the peculiar form of government prevailing in France, with its multiplicity of officials under the immediate control of the central power and directly responsible to it, affords facilities for "popularizing" a loan or accomplishing any other object desired by the Emperor which certainly did not exist in this country at the

time the war commenced, and which do not exist in any other nation to an equal degree. The despatch gives not only the amount of the loans contracted by France, but the number of bidders, viz.:—To the loan of 1854 196,000; to the loan of January, 1855, 354,000, to the loan of July, 1855, 634,000; in all, 1,184,000. This is a large number, certainly, but it falls far behind the number of subscribers to the loans of the Government of the United States, for they are estimated at three millions. As an illustration of the unprecedented degree to which the financial co-operation of the entire body of the patriotic people of this country was secured, we append the issue of the 7.30 bonds, negotiated by Jay Cooke, viz.:—

Table showing bond sales statistics, including columns for Amount asked for by Government, Amount offered, and Amount subscribed.

While Jay Cooke was issuing these 2,655,232 bonds for \$677,322,750, the Treasury was also busily at work effecting similar sales or negotiations. Yet, with the aid of all its immediate agents, including the National Banks, the gross amount it produced was only \$152,676,250—the practical effect of the two systems, when tried side by side, under the most favorable circumstances to the official plan being that Jay Cooke sold, in a given period, more than four times as many bonds as the Treasury and the banks.

Peter Cooper on the Democracy. PETER COOPER, Esq., a life-long Democrat and for half a century one of the leaders of that party in the city of New York, has written a letter to Mr. Horatio Seymour, which we published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Wednesday, and which is well calculated to attract the attention of all of the thinking members of that party. It is the declaration of an old man who has been one of them, and in it he takes bold grounds in his attacks on the party with which he was wont to work. He accuses the leaders of the falsely called Democratic party of being anxious to establish an aristocracy, and of being real enemies at heart to the republican institutions of the United States. He says:—

"When I became convinced that the Democratic party, with which I had been so long connected, was losing its power and influence to sustain men and to assure that had so far perverted the Constitution of our country as to deny the rights of manhood to 9,000,000 of human beings—and when I saw that I was acting with a party which was lending its influence to men and measures that were raising up in our country the fiercest form of an aristocracy—an aristocracy that claimed it as a right that property should own labor," and a crime the right to mix their blood with the black race, and then sell their children to slavery with all their posterity, then I considered it my duty to my country to abandon a party that had abandoned the great principles of truth and justice.

Mr. Cooper does not content himself with the mere assertion, that the tendency of the Democracy is towards aristocracy, but quotes copiously from writers of renown, and from the declarations of their own cherished leaders, to show that they are all of them, in their capacity of leaders of the party, seeking to establish a degenerate privileged class. Having convicted them of this attempt, and thoroughly exposed their wishes and secret designs, Mr. Cooper goes on to show how inconsistent the leader of the Democracy, Mr. Johnson, has been in all his career. He quotes his own words. In a compact form, he gives us the utterances of Andrew Johnson before he was a friend and defender of traitors, and by his own words he convicts him. After grinding Mr. Johnson to powder the old gentleman turns his attention to Mr. Seymour's speeches and in a very few sentences shows how utterly flimsy are the arguments to which he resorted. He shows the unblushing contradiction into which Mr. Seymour is drawn, and refutes the charges he made that \$500,000,000 had been expended "to uphold a despotic military authority to crush out the life of the States." To the charge of invasion of the rights of the South, Mr. Cooper replies:—

It is certain that our Government could never stand in the presence of such laws as prevailed throughout the Southern States before the Rebellion; laws that made it a crime to "ubbing the heavy burden, and let the captive go free;" laws that made it a crime to teach a poor helpless slave to read and write, fearing that a knowledge of the Declaration of Independence, that declares the inalienable right of every man to his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, could make him unwilling longer to remain a slave. To talk of such a system, and such laws as have prevailed at the South being democratic, is to talk of a living body without an animating spirit.

Mr. Cooper, by his letter, has done good to the cause. He knows of what he writes, and the experience of nearly eighty years qualifies him to speak and be listened to with attention and respect.

A Rebel Attempts to Help his Friends. ROBERT OULD, the Rebel who had charge of the exchange of prisoners on the side of the Confederacy, has come to the aid of his friend Horatio Seymour, and written a letter, for which we make room to-day. It is designed as an electioneering document in favor of the Democracy, and endeavors, with an impudence as rare as it is consummate, to throw the blame of the horrors of Andersonville and Belle Isle on—General Grant. The heading of the document as it lies before us in the Washington Intelligencer reveals the object of the letter.

"A Startling Revelation—The Exchange of Prisoners—Statement of Robert Ould, Esq.—Grant Responsible for all the Horrors of Andersonville—Butler's Testimony on the Exchange—Orders No. 10—Change to be Made—Full History of the Exchange of Prisoners." As to the long statement of fact in regard to the exchange, and the offers made by the Rebels, we do not propose to deal with them on the ex parte statement of a Rebel Commissioner. We do not know what were the facts which induced the offer of Mr. Ould to be declined. We were then in a state of war, and there is, in all human probability, reason to believe that the authorities did not keep our soldiers in Southern dungeons just for the pleasure of keeping them there. We think a common sense view of the case, so far as the actions previous to the arrival of General Grant were concerned, was the most satisfactory. If Mr. Ould's statement is correct and conclusive, then the authorities

at Washington, solely for the reason of securing our soldiers' sickness, left them in the South. This is absurd. We will pass over all the preparatory statements, leaving them for a reply from the authorities if they deem it worth while, and come to the gist of the letter in the attack on General Grant. The following paragraph is all the reference, immediate or remote, to General Grant:—

"The day that I left there General Grant arrived. General Butler says he communicated to me the state of the negotiations, and 'most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant-General not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him'; and that on April 30, 1864, he received a telegram from General Grant, 'to receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities may exchange, but send no more in exchange.' Unless my recollection fails me, General Butler also, in an address to his constituents, substantially declared that he was directed in the management of the question of exchange with the Confederate authorities, to put the matter offensively, for the purpose of preventing an exchange.

Now what does this "startling revelation" amount to? General Grant did not wish able-bodied men returned to the Rebellion, and verbally told General Butler so. Wonderful revelation! The Rebellion was tottering for want of men, and Grant did not want an able-bodied reinforcement sent to them. No wonder that Ould and the Democracy are indignant to receive all the sick sent down, but not to keep up the exchange for them. We fail to see a "startling revelation" in that. So far as that part of the letter which is correct "unless Mr. Ould's recollection fails him," and which contains "substantially" what was "spoken" by General Butler at a public meeting, we do not deem it worthy of remark. It is a possibility upon a possibility, and one which even Mr. Ould, with all his zeal for the friends of his cause, will not venture to father. Looked at in a point of common sense, we ask our Democratic contemporary, wherein is the "startling revelation," and in what way they have shown that "General Grant was responsible for all the horrors of Andersonville?" We would like an answer.

TALK VS. WORK.—This morning two addresses are published from two Republican committees. The first is a brief and urgent appeal of Hon. G. A. Grow, Chairman of the State Central Committee. It is good in its way, and has the merit of saying what it means in a few words. The other is three columns long, and is signed by Mr. Charles H. T. Collis as Chairman of the Soldiers' Executive Committee. What possible good this address "No. 1" is expected to do we cannot imagine. In the first place not one man in a hundred reads anything three columns long; and, in the second place, hardly any one is ever converted by it. We do not want addresses. What is needed is earnest personal work. If Mr. Collis, and the members of his committee, will but go into their precincts and lend their aid in organization by acting with personal zeal, they will do far more good to the cause than by addresses "No. 1," or "No. 2," or "No. 20." We do not see the Democracy wasting ammunition in such verbose declaration of principles. While our committees are talking they are organizing and issuing secret circulars which contain practical instructions. This is what we need. We must go to the root of all successful campaigning, and by having not only ward committees and division committees, but committees to every square, so that not one vote can be lost and not one waverer will be strengthened in the faith by the appeals personally made to him. It is by the hand to hand conflict of argument that conviction is brought and not by the one-sided discussion of an address, from which all can and most do escape by ignoring all it contains. Let our motto for the campaign be "less talk and more work," and we will gain victory.

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN OHIO is characteristic. The partisan majority in the Legislature has taken advantage of their temporary supremacy to do a good deal of party work. They raised their pay to \$5, and held a session of one hundred and thirty-four days—the longest ever held in the State—running up a bill of \$100,000. The entire expenses of the Republican Legislature the previous year were \$20,543. The Legislature passed a resolution to reassemble in November, so that the people of that State are in a fair way to have their heart's content of Democratic rule.

THE FALL OF DONNELLY.—It is now stated that William D. Washburne is likely to get the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second Minnesota District, over Ignatius Donnelly, formerly of this city, the present incumbent. Mr. Washburne is a brother of ex-Governor Washburne of Maine, and Congressman Washburne of Illinois. The recent tirade of the latter against Mr. Donnelly will be remembered by our readers.

THE "REACTION"—Judge Alexander Rives of Virginia, has declared in favor of General Grant for President. Artemus Ward would have called him a "carpet-bagger."

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE No. 27 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$100 each, at any time before the (last) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the last day of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Common Stock of this Company, and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, at the 30th instant. All payable at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WE GO BY OUR OWN MOTIVE. BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS' EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY. SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—THIS is the best in the world, the only true and perfect hair dye, reliable, instantaneously removing all dandruff, itching, and scalp disease, and leaving the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Bachelor's Hair Dye Parlor, No. 102 1/2 Street, New York.

in French or English. All this we say in a good candor and kindness. Miss Orlin is a young actress, is justly entitled to rank above the majority of her stage rivals. Why she will perform, as she lately did, in casting aside her unrequited knowledge of her art, and the requirements of good taste, we are at a loss to conjecture. The White Part will be repeated every evening until further notice, and will also be given at a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. McDonough's spectacle of The Black Croak, to use a legitimate expression, is on "its last legs" in this city. But three more representations will be given—this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening—and then the Croak will bid farewell to Philadelphia, we trust to return no more, for everybody has seen it twice, and not a few admirers of muscular art have beheld it half a score of times. As these are positively the last performances, the friends of "Herzog" will doubtless be in full force on each occasion, and The Black Croak will be wound up with as great a flourish as on the opening night. On Monday evening next the legitimate drama will have a hearing, and in these days when every establishment in the city finds the "big business" the best running, the novelty of the thing should draw out a full house. Mr. M. W. Leffingwell, an actor of reputation in the lines of comedy and burlesque, will make his first appearance, but will remain only one week. Mr. Leffingwell has achieved a marked success in New York, where he has played the same characters which he will assume here two hundred and fifty nights. In one of these, "Beppo," in a burlesque of Fra Diavolo, Mr. Leffingwell shows up some of the weak points of "the greatest living tragedian"; the other character is "Romeo Jaffer Jenkins" in Zoo Much for Good Nature. The management of the Walnut Street Theatre also announce Foul Play as in preparation, and promise to produce it soon with new scenery, appointments, and machinery. Foul Play, as everybody knows, is a dramatization of the serial novel by the same title which recently appeared simultaneously in England and America, from the pens of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault. It was produced for a few evenings in New York, at the New York Theatre, but was withdrawn from the stage of that concern in consequence of the facts set forth in the following letter to make a brief reply to the card of Mr. J. T. Loyd, relative to the closing of the New York Theatre on Tuesday night. "I was a partner with the Messrs. of the Theatre and I should be glad to hear of Mr. D. Bauer's right to produce 'Foul Play,' according to my him the sum of 800 per cent. for such privilege. The more I considered the matter, and the more I thought of my own position, I was induced to accept of his offer. He then positively refused to hand over his receipts. Under these circumstances I took down the receipts, which are a perfect record of my business with him, and my receipt book. This I immediately paid to the agent of Mr. Bauer, and received his receipt therefor. The sole reason why I cannot hand over the receipts of the firm, which receipt I could not surrender, it appears that Mr. Harkins, who has purchased the privilege of presenting the piece in New York, has made arrangements by which Foul Play will be produced on Monday night next at the Broadway Theatre, with the same company which was engaged at the New York Theatre.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the usual varied entertainment is presented every evening, and also at a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES. WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC Glycerin. A GRAND FESTIVAL IN AID OF ST. VINCENT'S ORPHANS' ASYLUM. PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1868. UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, ON WEDNESDAY, August 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the TITUSVILLE OIL COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 41 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, September 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of five Directors, to serve until the next annual election. ISAAC DIXON, Secretary.

PAY YOUR RESPECTS TO "OLD NEW PINE." PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE No. 27 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$100 each, at any time before the (last) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. IN REFINED SOCIETY, A PERSON using the daily perfume of the day is as seen set down as devoid of taste and sentiment. Since the introduction of Finton's new perfume, "FLOWER DE MAYO," the scents formerly in vogue have been abandoned by the fashionable world, and this delicate and refreshing floral extract has replaced them. WE ARE GOING TO "SEA" OLD NEPTUNE'S WASH BOWL. You will go and be a "bipper!" EXCURSION BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, TO ATLANTIC CITY. SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

BLACKING. DOBBINS' ELECTRIC POLISH BLACKING. Makes a shine that will outlast the polish of any other Blacking, American or Imported. Those who black their boots on Saturday night with common blacking find they don't shine much on Sunday, as the polish fades off, but the shine of DOBBINS' BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday. Manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, SIXTH and GERMANTOWN AVENUE. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 821 G ST.

LIFE INSURANCE. E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS, And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply to our office.

E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. CLOTHING. THE OHIO GIRLS' BOARDING-SCHOOL. There's a girl's Boarding-School in the State of Ohio, Where they torture the boarders till even hell can cry, Oh!

With a corset so tight, (They don't care how it pinches), And heels to the height: Of three or four inches: Their horrid coxses: Wouldn't go on: Except that they force it: And lace it tight down: So tightly they lace: That they're black in the face, And then they endeavor to travel with grace: With a gay, stylish air, so jaunty and frolicsome, And the new "Grecian Band," as if they had come some, With squeaked lugs and faces, And cramp in each toe: They make painful grimaces: Wherever they go. For though it is they, if they stay at the school in Ohio, He'd think to be treated they'd presently die, Oh!

Not so with our men and our boys, for of course it Never was heard, that a man was a coxse! We clothe them with splendor, and fit them with ease, And let them wear garments as loose as they please, And so cheap! If you want to know exactly how cheap they are, come and see for yourself, and clothe yourself with wisdom, and a bright air, at GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ROCKHILL & WILSON. FRANK GRANELLO TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS), HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS, JOSEPH TACKETT, on Coats, ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests, ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 615 M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. 25 CENTS—HARPER FOR SEPTEMBER, AND ALL THE OTHER MAGAZINES, AT LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICES, AT G. W. FITCHER'S CHEAP BOOK AND PICTURE STORE, 821 N. No. 308 CHESTNUT Street. CAPE MAY STEAMER. FOR CAPE MAY TO-MORROW.—The splendid new Steamer LADY OF THE SEAS will leave Pier 19, above VINE Street, on SATURDAY (to-morrow) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and returning will save Cape May on MONDAY. Excursion tickets \$2, including carriage hire. Each way \$125, including carriage hire. 11

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLAG'S MUSIC STORE, No. 106 CHESTNUT Street. 614 DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, also, Respirators and other Curious Appliances, superior to any others in use, at M. MADRETT'S, No. 15 N. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 286p

EDUCATIONAL. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 29, 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, 1868. 714f

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD LODGE HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia. The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and beautiful situation, September 15, 1868. Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residences, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Miss MARY P. O., Montgomery County, Pa. Circulars, and every information regarding the school given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 118 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 82m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF ST. FRANCIS' BROTHERS. LORETO, CAMBRIA County, Pa. four miles from Union Deposit, Pa. 1868, with privilege of conferring Degrees. Chartered in the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains, healthy for venting the chest, and for a picture gallery. Academic year commences 1st of September. Pre-arrangements to be made for students to board in houses, or at the college, in advance. Board and tuition, payable in advance. \$100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra \$10. References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.; Right Rev. Bishop H. J. Whelan, Scranton, Pa.; Rev. J. P. Kelly, Loreto, Music (piano and use of instrument) \$25. 812m

MR. H. V. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT Classical, Scientific, and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14 at the ASHMEY BUILDING, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a WELL-SELECTED PRIVATE ACADEMY. Applications for admission may be made at the rooms above, from 9 to 12 A. M. 821m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., Head Master. 812 widow

THE UNDERSIGNED, ABOUT TO DISCONTINUE a number of his school, offers for rent the centrally located rooms, No. 12 corner Second and Market Streets, for sale or for hire on liberal terms. Apply to J. H. HILLARY, on the premises, or to J. W. DAVIDSON, Morton Post Office, W. C. and P. Railroad. 815m

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA. Miss ROONEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding School, on Third Street, in the room of the late Mrs. J. W. DILLAYE, on the corner of CHESTNUT Street, on September 15, at No. 1615 Chestnut Street. Particulars from circulars. 810 to 10 1/2

SIG. P. BONDVILLE, TEACHER OF SINGING and Piano, will open his school on September 15, No. 303 CHESTNUT Street. 815m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AM-BERG WILL REOPEN his school on September 15, No. 303 CHESTNUT Street. 815m

DRY GOODS. LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESTNUT STREET GIRDARD ROW, Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PEPPED, REVERED and TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRILLS, JAQUETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS and VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, AT TEMPTING PRICES In every width and quality. SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, and FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, RO-NEXOMB, and OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS and TOWELLING IN DAMASK and BUCKRAM, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC. ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE and SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESTNUT STREET, GIRDARD ROW. FOR THIRTY DAYS I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE WOOD HANGING COMPANY, No. 1111 CHESTNUT STREET, Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING IN WALL DECORATIONS, And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 85 mw12wp

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