Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 148 & THIRD STREET, rice. Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or lighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1868.

Davis in England.

THE files of the British newspapers contain

comments on the reception which was accorded to Jefferson Davis on his arrival at Liverpool, and they differ widely in the views they take of that occasion. The London Herald contains an article which is one of the delightful John Bullish productions, and which is eminently calculated to exert the worst possible influence at a time when it is of great consequence that everything possible should be done to foster friendly feeling between the two nations, When we unite with the impolicy of the article an assurance that it savors decidedly of the foolish, we give a correct idea of the views of the Herald. It commences with "feeling a surprise at the warm reception accorded to Mr. Davis," and goes on to explain this reception on the ground that the "heroes of an unfortunate cause are always popular with us, especially when they have struggled and suffered on behalf of a people struggling for national independence."

It then draws a comparison between Davis and Kossuth and Mazzini. "Kessuth fresh from a Turkish detention and from the Hungarian Rebellion, was greeted with enthusiastic applause by every class of the community; even Mazzini's name was popular until the recollections of the gallant defense of Rome were effaced by other and less honorable associations. But no man could appeal more strongly to English sympathies than Mr. Jefferson Davis." What sane man can find a comparison between these heroes of freedom and the arch Rebel of slavery? They struggled to raise mankind and give liberty to the oppressed. He strove to fetter, with forged chains, a race whose only wrong was its helplessness. They battled to give freedom to their fellows, and to advance to the doctrine of a republican form of government. He entered the field to overthrow republicanism and to make slavery a perpetual institution-a corner-stone of his new nation. Between them what simi'arity can be discovered, save both fought against existing powers from different causes and from different ends.

What are the reasons why Euglish sym, pathies are given more strongly to Davis than to others? The Herald states them:-"In the first place, he represents a kindred people, a nation of English blood and English speech, whose assertion of their independence was based on principles thoroughly congenial to our own. Again, the Southern cause had a peculiar hold serve these kulls as well as those afloat from on our sympathies because it was, to begin the effects of the weather by careful housing. with, the cause of constitutional right and esta- Less than one hundred ships are in commisblished law against the domination of a mere numerical majority; and because it was the cause of the weak against the strong, of eight millions against twenty."

These, then, are the all-sufficient reasons; and, given as they are, they form the most complete index of the ignorance and the prejudice of the English people. "Established law" and "Constitution" on the side of the Rebellion! They know nothing of our institutions, except the peculiarly "congenial" one of slavery, and that by the confession of the Herald is one with which the hearts of Englishmen accord. To do away with the injurious effect of its tone, the journal makes a discrimination insulting in its apology. It says, "We welcome him not as the enemy of the United States, but as the thief of the Southern people.' Where on the face of the earth can the English sympathizers find "the Southern people?" We know of no such nation. Certainly not on this continent. There are a number of subjects of the United States living in the States where cotton is grown, but we know of no fiction which can call them a "Southern people." It is folly for the Rebel sympathizers across the water to talk as they do. Their friends are subjugated, and we neither

How infinitely more sensible and polite is the course of the London Star, which, in an article on the same subject censures the stupidity of its contemporaries, and administers to them a fitting rebuke. It wisely says:-"At a time like the present, when the coldness that lately existed between this country and the United States is in a fair way of giving place to a more kindly feeling, we can conceive of no more shameful insuit to a great nation than a cheer in honor of a person in Mr. Davis' position, unless it is the assurance which fol-lows the words we have quoted, to the effect that the cheers are not to be taken as a 'demon-monstration of nosthing to the present Govern-

fear their enmity nor court their friendship.

We are glad that somewhere in England is a paper which is influenced by common sense, and sees rightly the absordity and insulting character of the conduct of the British people to the defeated traitor, still under bands.

monstration of hostility to the present Govern-ment of the United S ates. We have blun-

dered once with our precious sympathies; for Heaven's sake let us not blunder a second

Elegant Southerners. B. H. Hill, a Georgia Rebel, made a recent speech at Augusta, in which after making the statement that Grant would not carry five States, he called the Republicans some elegant names, and, as specimens of how the "chivalric Southern gentlemen" speak, we give them:-

Governor of the State is a "huckster." Judges of the State "butchers," "perjurers," "cheats."

Republican speakers "liars," "villains,"

"vipers," "hell-hounds." At the conclusion of the address the orator said that "some people had called him a violent man," but he wasn't. How strange! "Some people" must have been out of their senses; for did not Hill close by counselling moderation?

The National Navy.

THERE are few better criterions whereby we can judge of the greatness of a sea-bound nation than by her commercs. Her merchant marine attest the wealth of her people, her national navy the strength of her government. The late war has materially altered the entire naval status of our country, and the termination of that struggle has again caused a revolution in our power on the seas. It cannot be uninteresting for our readers to know exactly the standing at present of that arm of the Government.

From the special Register recently issued by the Navy Department we compile the following statistics exhibiting the strength of the navy in ships and officers on the 1st day of July, 1868. The ships, by the order of the Secretary of the Navy, are divided according to their tonnage into rates, as follows:-

First-Rates-Vessels of 2400 tons and up-

Second-Rates-Vessels of 1200 to 2400 tons. Third-Rates-Vessels of 600 to 1200 tons. Fourth-Rates-Vessels under 600 tons.

They are also classed as iron-clads, screw and paddle-wheel steamers, ships-of-the-line, frigates, sloops, store-ships, etc., according to their construction, rig, duties, and uses.

The first rates embrace such leviathans of wood and iron as the Niagara, 4582 tons; Franklin, 3684; Vanderbilt, 3360; Roanoke, 3435; Puritan, 3265; and Dictator, 3033, vessels that compare favorably in strength, beauty, and efficiency with any in the world. Those of the first-rates that have been recently built, however, of the Chattanooga and Madawaska class, are considered almost total

The "dear old Hartford," Brooklyn, Constitution, Ticonderoga, De Soto, and Kalamazoo represent the second rates; the Dacotah, Iroquois, Passaie, Winooski, Kearsarge, and Jamestown the third rates; and the storeships, tugs, despatch boats, etc., of smaller size, constitute the fourth rates. The exact number of each class is given as follows:-VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

	1st Rates.	2d Rates.	3d Rates.	4th Rates.	Aggregate
Iron clad Screw Steamers Wooden Pad,-wheel Str's. Shipsof the Line Frigates Sloops of War Store Ships	7 19 3 5 	4 21 4 6 3	38 17 25 6	3 45 11 3 2	52 103 43 5 6 12 9
Total	85	38	92	65	3:0

It thus appears that since the war the navy has been reduced from six hundred to two hundred and thirty vessels, and there is no doubt that a further reduction is intended so soon as it shall be deemed politic or advantageous to the Government. Many of the vessels enumerated above have never been in service, and about half of the first noted are in an unfinished state, several being still on the stocks. Measures have been taken to presion for service, about fifty of them being in foreign squadrons.

The officers of the navy constitute an immense body of men of great rank, and seemingly in great disproportion to the present wants of the service. The number in the higher grades of rear-admiral, commodore, captain, and commander are greatly in excess of the assimilated grades of major-general, brigadier-general, colonel, and lientenant colonel in the army, and must eventually attract the serious attention of Congress, for the enlisted corps of the navy is less than onefifth as large as that of the army, being in round numbers about nine thousand.

The exact number now in the several grades of the line and staff is shown by this table, though several hundred more lieutenants, masters, and ensigns are authorized by existing laws. The regular navy numbers as follows:-

Grade.	Active.	tired.	gute.
(Line 1100.)			- 1
Admiral Vice-Admiral		110	1
		214	
Rear Admiral		16	26
Commodores		60	85
Captains	50	32	82
Commanders	88	16	104
Lieutenant-Commanders	172	3	175
Lieutepants			31
Masters	70	6	76
Ensigns		100	107
Midshipmen (graduated).			163
Midshipmen (Academy)		899	
(Eugineers, 312)		245	243
Chief Engineers (Captain).	5	444	5
Chief Engineers (Comman	der) 39	1	40
Chief Engineers (LieutCo	m.) 7	1	8
1st Assist. Engineer (Liet	it.) 97	4	101
2d Assist. Engineer (Master		9	124
3d Assist, Engineer (Ensig	24	- 1	34
(surgeons, 187.)		***	5.00
Surgeons (Captain)	15	18	33
Surgeons (Commander)	38	4	42
" (Lieut Comman	der). 27	3	30
P. Assist. Surgeous (Lieut.) 41	3	44
Assist. Surgeons (Masters). (Paymasters, 153.)	54	4	38
Paymasters (Captain)	10	14	26
		7.27	
(Commander)		- 1	30
(Lifett, Com n		111	35
P. Assist. Paymasters (Lie		111	38
Assist, Paymasters (Maste	r) 21	***	21
(Chaplaius, 28.)			
Chaplains (Commander)	7	7	14
" (Lieut Comman	der), 13	- 1	14
(Professor of Mathematics			
Rank of Commander	4	1	5
" Lieut. Commande	r 7	î	5
(Naval Constructors, E			
Rank of Captain		2	4
" Commander			
" Lieut, Commande		441	1
	(T) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	157	Ţ.
Distated		+1.0	5
Civil Engineers	5	277	5
Boatswains	02	- 6	58
Gunners	02	6	58
Carpenters	35	6	41
Sailmakers	30	¢i.	36

In addition to which we have the following officers of the volunteer navy still in commission:-

Acting Assist't Pay-Volunteer Lieutenant Commanders... 2 Acting Chief Engi-Volunteer Lieuten-Acting Musters...... 62 Acting 1st Assis't do. Acting Assist't Sur-Total... .459

Thus it appears that, although short of the authorized allowance, the regular navy still has a total of 2000 officers, which, with the addition of the volunteers remaining in ser-

vice, and numbering 459, gives a grand total 2462 officers, or about one officer to every four men. In the army, it is stated, that the rate is about one officer to fifteen men, and in the Marine Corps, one sflicer to thirty men.

In the same register we observe a large number of regular officers recorded as "waiting orders," but it is not apparent why so many volunteers are retained when the regugulars have not enough to do. There seems to be a wide room for reduction of expenses in this department. Now, when retrenchment is so necessary to diminish taxation, we think that an excellent opportunity is afforded for economy to commence with the volunteer

The Nomination of Seymour.

THERE is nothing like knowing all about the company one is in. To let our Democratic friends know all about the man who nominated their leader, we give the following extract from a statement under oath of Captain Francis Johns, who commanded the blockaderunner which carried Vallandigham from rebeldom to Halifax. It will be remembered that this same Vallandigham nominated Heratio Seymour for the Presidency, and in case of his election would probably hold a seat in the Cabinet. The affidavit states that in June, 1863, the Harriet Pinckney arrived at Ber-

"About two days after my arrival in said port, was hurriedly dispatched by Major Norman Walker, the Confederate agent there, on to Halifax to convey a certain number of Confeder rates, then at Bermuda, some twenty-eight or thirty in all, most of them officers of various ranks, among whom I remember the under mentioned:—U. L. Vallandigham, Colonel The burn, Colonel Prinzle, Colonel Black, Colone Sweezey, Captain Hurtslein, and Captain Styles. Before setting out I had several conversations with Major Walker, relative to this expedition. He stated definitely and positively that it was a secret mission organized at Richmond, which Vallandigham was the head of; that they were to have mob meetings in the cities of Boston and New York to create a diversion in f vor of General Lee, and the Southern army then about to invade the North. I was expressly directed by Major Walker to proceed without a moment's delay, as Mr. Vallandigham and others were bound to be in Boston and New York before the 4th of July, the day on which the mob meetings were to take place in those cities,"

The ship arrived in due time at Halifax, and Vallandigham was in Boston on June 30, 1863. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July, or only one day after the time fixed, the New York riots took place, and Seymour, the nominee of Vallandigham, addressed the rioters as "my friends." This gang of Rebels now seek to secure possession of that government which they so earnestly sought to destroy. Let the people remember and reward them.

ON THE BORDER,-General Sherman telegraphs to the President that "he deems further forbearance with the Indians impossible," and that General Sheridan is in pursuit of the band of murderers who have recently committed such depredations, and will kill them when he comes up with them. We are glad to hear that the President approves of this course. Further leniency is mistaken for timidity, and it is time that these treacherous savages should be taught a lesson not to be

IN DOUBT .- Judge Cadwallader is in doubt as to whether or not he should swear John P. O'Neil into the office of United States District Attorney. The reason for his hesitation makes his action perfectly right. The Tenure-of-Office act "provides that if any Judge allows a successor to an officer illegally removed, to practice before him, he is guilty of a misde. meanor." Of course the Judge must protect himself, and if he thinks the appointment in conflict with the law, it is his duty to refuse to receive the oath of Mr. O'Neill.

THE Governor has reprieved Alfred Alexander until the 8th day of September. He was to have been hung to-day. We are glad o this action. The case of Alexander is a pecu liarly hard one, and we have already referred to its features. Now that at the eleventh hour he has been spared, after undergoing all the agony of death, we think that mercy will not be strained if his life is spared, although he need not have his liberty restored.

THE BRITISH STANDING ARMY .- A recent Parliamentary return shows the numbers, officers, and men serving in the British army in the last nine years. In 1859 the number of the regular army-cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, sappers and miners-was 218,447, and the militia, volunteers, and enrolled pensioners brought the total up to 339,124. In 1860 the regular army increased to 225,791, and the large addition to the volunteer force brought the total number up to 483 511. In 1861 the regular army numbered 227,005, and a further addition to the volunteers brought the total to 483,672. In 1862 the numbers were 215,879 and 512,245; in 1863, 228,688 and 527,211; in 1864, 215,975 and 530,058; in 1865, 213,612 and 523,391; in 1866, 204,614 and 514,680; in 1867, 201,396 regular army and 518,770 total, including militia, volunteers and enrolled pensioners. The volunteers were 114,981 in 1859; 133,342 in 1860; 176,571 in 1861; 173,318 in 1862; 178,260 in 1863; 188,334 in 1864; 194,430 in 1865; 197,511 in 1866; 201,029 in 1867. The distri. bution of the regular army in 1859 was 66,921 at home; 39,566 in the colonies; 111,960 in Indiatotal, 218,447. In 1867, 89,198 at home; 48,280 in the colonies: 63.918 in India-total, 201.396. The amount voted for all these services was £13.532 .-776 in 1859; £15,356,781 in 1860; £16,003,572 in 1861; £16 060,350 in 1862; £15,469,237 in 1863; £14,844,088 in 1864; £14,348, 447 :n 1865; £14,388,479 in 1866.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE Mr. M. W. Leffingwei I was greeted last evening by a large audience. It was his first appearance in this city, and the impression which he created was decidly favorable. In the burlesque of Fra Diavolo, he appeared as "Beppo," his main ef-forts being directed to the burlesquing of Edwin Forrest's peculiar traits of voice and manner, Although Mr. Leffingwell's personation was an unequal one, it was excellent as a whole, and his exaggerations of the peculiarities of "the greatest living tragedian" elicited hearty rounds of lauguter and applause, As "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins," in Falconer's extravegar Zs of Too Much for Good Nature, Mr. Leffingwell's make no was certainly one of the Leflingwell's make-up was certainly one of the most ridiculous and laughter-moving that we have enjoyed of late. While the character is somewhat repulsive in parts, it was altogether mirth-provoking, and executed with much mock-heroicenergy. Mr. Leffingwell's stay is limited to the present week, and promises to be a very successful one.
AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the
White Foun continues to crowd the house to its utmost capacity.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the usual varied programme is presented every evening. SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE "NEW THING UNDER THE SUN" of which Solomon doubted 's Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO." that rare perfume for the handle kerci led, It cannot be described, for there is nothing like it in the whole realm of fragrance. Sold by all there is not because of the control of the control

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT Sundurn, Freches, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLY-CERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a tolet soap. Soid by all Druggists, E. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 614 CHESNUT street.

RALLY! RALLY!

A MEETING OF THE

GRANT, COLFAX, AND MYERS CLUB Of the THIRTEENTH WARD will be held THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the Club Room, N. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streats. The meeting will be addressed by the Honorable L. MYFRS, and E. H. RAUCH, Esq., editor of "Father

Abraham," of Reading. All are invited. EDWIN H. FITLER, President

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mens on

JAS W. SAYRE Secretary. UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1838. 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. to take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections.

By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

NOTICE. — THE PENNSYLVANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1888.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockneiders of the
Pennsylvania Fire leaurance Company with be held
at their office on MUNDAY, the 7th day of September
next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be neid for
nine Direc ors, to serve for the ousning year.

8 25 11t WILLIAM G CROWELL, Secretary. NOTICE. - THE PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE-To the holders of bonds of the PHILA DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM-

PANY due April 1, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (1st) 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 lat of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868,
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURS-DAY, July 16, 1898.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall exand registered on the beoks of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON .- THE Langest First Class HOTELIN NEW ENGLAND - Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Bil-Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Bu-liard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe. 79 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON. Propriet ors

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK .-POINT BREEZE PARK.—
Fail Trotting Meeting to commence MONDAY. Sectember 7th, Entries to close WEDNES.
No. 1, \$250-Horses 6 years old or under, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$75 to first, \$75 to second horse.
No. 2, \$400-Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$75 to first, \$75 to second horse.
No. 3, \$400-Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$400 to first, \$100 to second.
No. 3, \$400-Open to all double teams, miles heats 3 in 5; \$200 to first, \$100 to second team.
No. 4, \$500-Horses that have not trotted in 2.35 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 to 5 in harness; \$300 to first, \$150 to second and \$0 to third horse.
No. 5, \$200-Horses that have not ocaten 2.39 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$150 to first, \$50 to second horse.
No. 5, \$200-Horses that have not beaten 2.39 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$150 to first, \$50 to second horse. No. 6, \$200- Horses that have not beaten 2 as left, \$50 lest July, mile heat 3 in 5 to wagons; \$150 to first, \$50 to second horse.

No 7, \$175- Horses that have not beaten 2 45 prior to let July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness: \$125 to first, \$50 is second horse. to second horse.

No 8,\$150—Horses that have not beaten 3 minutes prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second horse.

8 25 24

PIANOS.

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and Greek Languages
in Logic.
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy

The Buildings, which have been erected expressly for the Institution, are located on an eminence one bundred feet above water level. They are new and complete in all their app intments. Facilities un surpassed by those of any other institution in the country are afforded to Cadets in the prosecution of an English Classical and Scientific Education. The dis cipline for which the Academy is distinguished, is strict and exacting, but not arbitrary. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of

Circulars may be obtained of JAMES H. ORNE. Esq , No. 626 CHESNUT Street, Philade phia; of T, B. PETERSON, Esq., No. 306 CHESNUT Street. Philadelphia; or of

Colonel THEODORE HYATT, CHESTER, PENNA.

Colonel HYATT will be at Parlor C. Continental Hotel, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th instants, between the hours of 10 A M. aud 12 M., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy or others on official business.

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BUSINESS PRACTICE, Commercial Law, etc. etc. ness Forms. O plomas awa ded on graduation students instructed separately, and received at any COLLEGE NOW OPEN.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

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 28, 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,

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAAIES, Terms-Board, Tuition, etc.-per scholastic year,\$ 00. NO EXTRAS.

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N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,

South Amboy, N. J. 103 thmtf LIDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Penesylvania 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 healthful situation, September 18, 1568.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Hankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. or as above.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Fa. four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Monotains belog proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and tains belog proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and
picturesque icenery. *conclastic year commences ist
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languages extra. \$10,
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphis; Right Rev. Bishop Domence, Pittsburg; and
Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto, Music (piano and use
of instrument), \$25.

Hamilton Institute Dal and Board. ing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc , apply to

824tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal, A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS-COPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY,
Septen ber 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.,
812 wfm4w

Head Master,

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street, Particulars from circulars.

8 10 to 10 1

D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN
D. his CLASSIC & L and ENGLISH SCHOOL,
NO. HIS MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September J.
8 24 im* THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE birect, will reopen (D. V.) september 14, 1868.

DIANO.-MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RE-I some his Lessons september 14, No. 254 4out FIFTEENTH street. 815 lm*

SIG P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SING ING. Private lessons and classes. Residence 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

Classical, Scientific and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY,

September 14, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, This school will combine the thoroughness and sys-

tem of a first-class public school, with the peculiar WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms carly, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 31 im

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Makes ashine that will outlast the polish of any other Backing, American or imported.

Those who black their bot ts on Saturday night with common blacking find they don't spine much on Funday, as the polish fades off, but the shine of DOB-BINS' BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day

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PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING. THE WICKED FLEA.

Last night a wicked little flea Began to bite and bother me. Uncerementously he'd bite-Then jump away with all his might, And then with all his might and main, He'd jump directly back again! Oh: how his bites tormented met The lively, poisonous little flea! He jumped about, so smart and fast, And yet I caugat the flea at last! Betwixt my finger and my thumb I crushed him-then his time was come I smashed his sides, squeezed out his breath, And gently put the flea to death. And so I slew the wicked flea,

That came to blue and bother me. There are 92 more verses, much like the above, but we have now pursued the matter far enough, and these will do for the present. The conclusion of the thing is, that all active men ought to jump round at once, and get new Clothes at the magnificent

BROWN STONE HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA;

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TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

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EXCURSIONS.

M U N D Y'S

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

MOONLICHT EXCURSION

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves ATLANCIC CITY at 4 A. M. Monday morning, arriving at Philadelphia at 7,

Last boat leaves VINE STREET FERRY at &

To be had at the ferry one hour before starting.

D. H. MUNDY