Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING

NO. 108 S. THIED STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Malled to Subscribers out of the city at Nine

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

Dellars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period

In Opposition to a September Session of Congress.

LOOKING cal nly at the present condition of the country, we do not hesitate to declare our opposition to a September session of Congress. The reasons which induce us to thus deem it impolitic, if not improper, to thus call the national legislature together, are sufficient to carry conviction at least to our mind.

I. On the eve of a national election when the people have their ballots in their hand, it is certainly expressing a doubt of the infallibility of this court of last resort, to make laws to enforce its decision. It is not as if a general election were far off and the misguided, if not criminal, rulers must be held to accountability by other powers than the people. At present the people are themselves sitting in judgment and will, beyond all doubt, punish their unfaithful servants. Why not then leave this punishment without special legislation? We cannot but see that if any partisan legislation be indulged in, it would do far more harm at the North than it will do good at the South. If, at this late hour, other tests for voting be imposed on the Southern States, it will be brought against us at the North. We have had years to perfect our system of reconstruction. We consider that we have perfected it. If at this time we undo what we have done, we at once confess that it is not as it should be, and great capital will be made out of such a confession by the ever-watchful Democracy.

II. Then, again, if Congress be assembled in the heat of party passions, in the midst of the seething, boiling cauldron of political quarrels, in which we are, there will naturally be many things said which will be intemperate in tone and highly inflammable in their character. We have never, heretofore, held a session of Congress in the midst of a Presidential election. If we have one now the result will be that, instead of debating a question wisely, each speech will be addressed to the people, and not to the House. Partisanship will run rampant, and sentiments will in all probability be uttered by both sides which will do infinite damage and might precipitate bloodshed. Each party has in its ranks men who act rather from the heart than the head, and once warmed up into passion they will say many things which in cooler moments should have been repressed. Especially is this bers. Their grievances are great. They are suffering gross wrongs and outrages, and the people of the North know and realize their wrongs and will redress them. But if they meet in Congress, it is only natural for them to seek protection and to speak with great vehemence. This we do not want. Let the punishment of the Rebel element be left to the Northern people at the polls, and not to intemperate legislation. To avoid any such danger, better let the Southern members keep their views until December.

III. Even if the session was to be called, the time between its assemblage and the day of election, is so short that the act desired could not be made effective. Congress meets on the 21st of September. It will require ten days to mature a law. The President pockets it for ten days. Thus it will be the 12th of Ostober before it could be a law. Add to this the time necessary to transmit it South, have it proclaimed, probably have the Legislatures called together, and it will be seen that so law could have more than a few days to take effect. This would naturally injure us in the North The conservative people are to day all with us. By indiscretion we may drive them away. Let us, therefore, not trust to the too inflammable spirit of the members, but leave it all to the people.

IV. Finally, even if there was time and there was no impropriety in such hasty legislation, we do not deem it necessary. We consider the election of General Grant as certain as that there is a sun in the heavens, unless we throw it away by our own action. The people are fully alive to the necessities of the occasion, and appreciate, in a way which no other people but the American can appreciate, all the results of electing one ticket or the other. They see perfectly plainly what is the issue to-day, and recognize its identity with that which called them to action in 1860 and 1864. There is the same battle between the institutions of the North and of the South now as there was then, only intensified by the war. Caste, privileges, and anti-Democratic spirit on the one side, unity of interest, equality of political rights, no privileges, but justice to all on the other. Seeing this, can we doubt the American people? No. The same determination which elected Lincoln in 1860. and re-elected him in 1864, will elect Grant in 1868 by a majority which will surprise even his most sanguine friends. This is sure, únless we ourselves cancel our chances by gross lethargy or fatal error. Also, it is well to remember that we want the Republican members at home. Many of them have great opposition to overcome, and it not only might, but in all probability it would, cause the defeat of many of them in case they were

Under these considerations we deem it useless and unwise to have a session of Congress before December next.

absent.

The New Dominion.

THE course of affairs on the northern frontier, in British America, possesses at this period an unusual degree of interest. Various causes combined to inspire the British Government with an ambition to consolidate and strengthen her provinces on this continent. The French effort to establish an empire in Mexico having proved a total failure, the Canadas presented the only remaining opportunity of maintaining a check upon the freedom and influence of the United States on this side of the Atlantic. The purchase of Alaska stimulated increased exertions from the indications it afforded of the disposition and ability of the American people to extend their frontiers. The Fenian raids, with all their follies, were sufficiently formidable to inspire a fear that if the provinces were not closely watched they might be gobbled up piece-meal, or at all events, seriously assailed by the doughty champions of the Emeraid Isle, who propose to liberate Ireland by enslaving colonists on this continent. A powerful industrial and commercial motive also inspired a desire to retain under British control a railway route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The New Dominion was the natural offspring of these motives. The general character of the scheme is to effect for the colonists who were formerly independent a union scarcely less complete than the Americans cemented during and subsequent to the Revolution. Many difficulties, however, have been encountered in the completion of this combination. The old policy of the British Government was to distract its colonies, keeping them as distinct from each other as possible, so that amid their conflicting interests and antagonisms the influence of Parliament and the Home office might remain supreme. Besides, each colony had a distinct charter, which could not rightfully be abrogated without the clear consent of its citizens. It was humiliating enough to be under the sway of trans-Atlantic rulers, without feeling the oppressive yoke of a band of adiacent colonists. If the original thirteen colo nies of the United States had been combined under a sort of Congress paramount to the local Legislatures, and if, at the same time, the authority of Great Britain remained as supreme as it was before the Declaration of Independence gave birth to the nation, we would have a government substantially similar to that established by the New Dominion. It is easy to understand that this complex system may authorize the establishment of a double tyranny, and that it is not likely to prove popular among any portion of a people whose proximity to our country has inspired to no inconside rable degree, an admiration and yearning for republican institutions. In Nova Scotia antagonism to the new form of government has assumed an especially determined and resolute shape. Her citizens were never really in favor of this project. At one period, however, an unfaithful Legislature, under the skilful manipulation of an adroit Governor-General, the case with the Republican Southern mem- | yielded a reluctant consent, and this consent is now declared to be a complete barrier to further opposition. In vain do the Nova Scotians plead for the maintenance of their old charter, and denounce the injustice of an alliance antagonistic alike to their interests and their prejudices. Parliament turns a deaf ear to their entreaties, and new intrigues are fomented to seduce by bribes, decorations, and cheap honors, her leading public men from an advocacy of the known wishes of their constituents. For the present submission is inevitable, but one of the results of the indignant feeling which has been aroused is the rapid growth of a proclivity towards annexa-

> union is merely a question of time. None of the Colonies appear to be particularly well pleased with their prospects. What they need above all other things is free intercourse with the United States, and the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has proved a terrible blow to their prosperity. If the efforts to revive it, which are now being made at Washington prove successful, British rule will regain many of its lost charms; but it is doubtful whether the American people will consent to this proposed renewal. The sentiment prevailing when the treaty was abrogated still exists to a large degree, and there seems to be no good reason why we should share, on equal terms, our prosperity with any people who do not share our burdens, and who are not in all things bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.

> tion with the United States, and the opinion

has become widely prevalent that such a

While the British Government does not totally ignore its duty of promoting the industrial prosperity of its American possessions, this duty is generally discharged in an offensive, ungracious, and inefficient manner, and even nominal blessings are thus converted into grievances. In constructing railways, for instance, commercial considerations are subordinated to political and military objects. The new Intercolonial Railway, which is to be constructed at the joint expense of Canada and Great Britain, is located rather on the route over which troops can be safely and rapidly transported from Halifax to the interior, than on the line of development and settlement, and the money of the Canadians is thus used to forge their own chains.

Beecher on Seymour.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHES, in his letter on the present political condition of the country, gives a correct estimate of the duties and the privileges of our citizens during the approaching campaign, and paints Governor Seymour's real character in colors truthful if not comp'imentary. He says:-

"Since all the men who sought to destroy this Government are rallying around Saymour, it is fit that all the men who stood up for the Union should gather about Grant. It is an honor that should gather about Grant. It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's lifetime to have a chance to vote for such a man as Grant. No young man can well afford to throw away his chauce. Even if done, it ought to be in favor of some better man than he, who through gli the years from 1860 to 1868, studied how to

belp Southern tresson without incurring the risks and pains of overt and courageous trea-

Against the minister the coarseness of the Democratic press are immediately turned. "That a minister should so far forget himself as to express his political sentiments is dreadful." "He disgraces his cloth." Strange how opinions change. When Mr. Beecher favored a lenient policy towards the South, before its contumacious spleen was displayed, the Demooracy failed to see the least impropriety in his conduct; but now it is decidedly "irreligious." The offense, however, in reality, does not rest in the fact that an opinion is expressed. It is in the fearless, truthful character of that opinion. Mr. Seymonr did entertain feelings of sympathy for the South during the war, and was too shrewd or too cowardly to show them, and that Mr. Beecher fairly says so, is the crime of which he is guilty. The people recognize the truth of the reverend gentleman's statement, and whether they think it proper or not for a clergyman to meddle in politics, they will not deny that what he says is just.

A PUBLIC and general expression of condo. lence ought to be offered to sundry New York politicians. How pleasant it must have been to some of them to know that everybody considered John Allen to be the very wickedest man in New York! We have always supposed that it was a matter of self-gratulation to have a genuine individual with a name and residence to officiate as the "head and front of that offending." It gave such a fine opportunity for a majestic folding of the ample drapery of oratory, and a proud Pharisaic gesture of self-satisfaction as Allen could be virtuously pointed out as holding that "bad eminence."

It must have been a sad blow when the "wickedest man" so earnestly assured his visitants from the Democratic nominating Convention that he never had considered himself entitled to the honors thrust upon him, and with a bow that pointed the inuendos, added that he thought that popular prejudice would now relieve his abode from the obloquy under which it had suffered.

As New York has no longer a living condensation of its worst crimes, the sinfulness must again resolve into its ancient elementary state and be diffused throughout the bodies, which hitherto made so good their claim. A pleasant and congenial theme for discussion and description has also been "lost to sight' though it may still be held "to memory dear." The fitting close to the scene must have been the dramatic grouping of the anxious iuquirers who rushed eag- rly in the early hours of Sabbath morning to learn if the tidings could indeed be true, and if the wickedest man in New York had voluntarily relinquished that honor.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS .- Our German Republican citizens are fully alive to the necessities of the hour, and are already working actively in favor of Grant and Colfax. The unfortunate intervention of side issues which at the last election caused so much dissatisfaction with these members, has at last ceased to interfere in any way with the complete work of the party. They are with us to-day heart and soul, and we will have from them a vote which will surpass even the splendid one they have ever extended to the cause of freedom in the past.

BELIEF IN DISHONESTY.-The New York Times has the following:-"There is a grand business difficulty in Philadelphia which the railway owners try to get over in a remarkable way. Distrusting the conductors of the cars and having, of course, no check over them, they ropose that the conductors shall be farmers o he route, on the good old tax gathering plan of the Kings of France. The conductors would thus undertake to pay a certain weekly or monthly sum and then take their chance. It would be a sort of lottery for them; and some o hem may like it for that reason. It is a puzzling necessity-and a sad one-founded on a belief in dishonesty. Business men, as well as moralists, must come to first principles. They must educate the people, in self defense, and so build up self-respect and a conscience in the mind of every man. Men are probably pirates by nature. It is training that must make a man see his own right in the right of every one

THE CALICO INTEREST of the United States is an important one. The total product of printed goods in 1828 was about 3,000,000 yards. In 1836 it reached 120,000,000. In 1855 there were 27 print works in the United States, which produced in the aggregate 350,000,000 yards per year. This amount, at an average of 10 cents por yard, was worth \$35,000,000. In 1854 our exports of printed goods amounted to \$3,600,000. Our imports of printed cottons in 1856 reached \$19,110 752 Our exports in 1857 were only \$1,785,-685 worth. The total production of printed goods in 1880, according to the census of that year, was \$7,748 644. There are six million cotton spindles now in operation in the United States, of which over two million are running on cloths for printing, and produce \$450,000,000 yards.

DRAMATIC.

"FOUL PLAY" drew to the Walnut Street Theatre last evening a large and patient audiencelarge, for nearly every seat in the building was occupied; and patient, for, despite the excessive heat, scarcely a person left his seat not to return, until the clock indicated twenty minutes after twelve. It was a "first night," and the machinery was very complicated, which necessitated long waits between the acts, and slow work frequently while the curtain was up. Such delay is almost inevitable, and is incident only to the first representation of a drama of this character. In New York, where a similar version has been running for a month, the performance closes at a seasonable hour, and such will be the case here in a night or two more, even if all vexatious delays should not be fully over come this evening. Charles Reade's pretensions as a dramatist are scarcely on a par with his claims as a novelist. His dramatization of the story of "Foul Play," which was the one presented last evening, follows the thread of the rom suce quite faithfully, the occasional deviations being for the sake of stage effect; but as a work of art it sinks into insignificance when compared with the original. Yet, while not as

good as the readers of the novel would have reason to expect, it can fairly rank with the general run of popular dramatizations. While tirged throughout with a melo-dramatic savor, and capable of eliciting the most uproarious applause upon the Bowery stage, if played with that rare unction which is found in the Bowery alone, it is not devoid of the most essential elements of the fastidiously legitimate drama, and can easily be made acceptable to a refined and critical audience.

Such an ardience was present last evening, and altogether they were well pleased. The most deserving peace of acting was that of Mrs. W. A. Chapman, who understood the character of "Nancy Rouse," and did it full justice trom beginning to end. Mrs. Walcot as "Helen Rol leston," was not in her proper sphere, and yet she did creditably well, being both careful and earnest. Mr. Walcot executed the somewhat difficult role of "Robert Penfold," with his accustomed skill, and was enthusiastically received on taking his old place as the leading member of the company. There was nothing in the personations of the others embraced in the cast deserving of special notice.

The piece is bandsomely mounted, and when the machinery gets into good working order it will prove one of the most attractive in this respect of any that we have seen of late years in this city. Particularly noticeable is the scuttling and sinking of the ship Proscroine to the second act. By a decidedly novel contrivance, the good vessel is made to sink before the eyes of the audience, and as the last spar disappears the whole stage is covered with a feaming sheet of mimic water.

Fout Play will be repeated this evening, and antil further notice.

MR. WILLIAM WHEATLEY last evening took his final farewell of the stage at Niblo's Garden, New York. He was most enthusia tically cheered, and in acknowledgment made the following brief speech :-

Ladies and gentlemen-I appear before you this evening to say tarewell after a lifetime devoted to your service as actor and manager. During that long period it has been my earnest aim and endeavor to do my duty to all with whom I have had business relations. That my efforts have been crowned with success is evidenced in the reward of a generous public, which enables me to withdraw from my toils and responsibilities, and in the very many affectionate expressions of regret at my retirement received from the members of my profession. In taking a final leave of the stage the satisfaction is naturally mingled with sor row, for my connection with it has been truly a labor of love, and I look back upon my seven years at Niblo's with feelings of pride and plea-sure. In the very height of its prosperity and renown I resign the management to my enerretic and enterprising successors, Mesers. Jarrett Palmer, wishing them a bright and brilliant future of success, which I am confident they will achieve. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must pronounce that last ead word "that must be and hath been," that "sound which makes us linger," to one and all, respectfully, farewell.

OUR DEBT is quite stupendous. At \$2 per bushel, it represents 1,261,767,245 bushels of wheat, or 37,853,017 tons. To transport this amount in two-horse wagons, allowing one ton to each, would require 37,853,017 wagons and 75,706 084 horses! Give each team thirty feet spi ce, and you have a cavalcade wutch encircle the globe nearly nine times. On the same subject some one has gone into a mathe-metrical calculation, which shows that if our national debt was reduced to one dollar bills and placed one upon another, the pile would be three condred and ninety-eight and a half miles high.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VOLUPTUS SUPREMA, THE LATIN phrase expressive of the u imax of voluntu-cus rich ness may be justly applied to the fragrance of Pusion's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," the most inturious and permanent of floral odors. Sold by all druggets.

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT Sunourn, Freekies, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLY-CERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transport It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a tol et soap. Sold by all Duggists, R. & G. A. WRIGHT. No. 644 CHESNUT street. 24

NINTH WARD AGAIN IN THE "NINTH WARD AGAIN IN THE FIELD". "The glorious victory achieved in Ninth Ward last year to be repeated."—An adjourned meeting of all the Republicans of Ninth Ward, ravorable to the formation of a Campaign Cine, will be held To-Morrow (Wednesday), EV ENING, at the hall, MARK ET and MERRICK Streets, at 8 o'clock, CHARLES O'NEILL, Temporary Chairman.

JOHN L. HILL Secretary pro tem. 9124

NOTICE. — THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September pext, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Direc ore, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 1)1 WILLIAM G CROWELL, Secretary. PHILADELPHIA AND READING

BAILBOAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA 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 The bonds not surrendered on or before the lat of

October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor, S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE
La RGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW
ENGLAND - Vertical Railways; Apartments with
Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe,
7 Stuths 3m LEWIS BICE & SON, Proprietors,

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES. POINT BREEZE PARK .-

POINT BREEZE PARK.—
Fall Trotting Meeting to comment's MONDAY, Septemeer
7th. Entries to close WEONESNo. 1, \$250—Horses 6 years old or under, mile heats
8 in 5 to harness; \$175 to first. \$75 to second horse.
No. 2, \$400—Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to
harness; \$350 to first, \$100 to second.
No. 3 \$350—Open to all double teams, mile heats 3 in 5; \$200 to first, \$100 to second.
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 beaten 2 35 prior to
1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$150 to first,
\$50 to second borse. ho second horse
No. 6, \$200— Horses that have not besten 2.29 prior to
No. 6, \$200— Horses that have not besten 2.29 prior to
int 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 to second horse. to second horse.

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

A DEITIONAL PURSE—No 9, \$150—Horses that have not beaven 2 50 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to wagons; \$160 to first \$50 to second horse.

9 1 2t

Entries for the Fall Meeting will cless To-MORROW (Wedness As), at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 114 Double FOURTH Street. PLANCHETTE.

POINT BREEZE PARK,-

THE GREAT MYSTERY,

Is endorsed by Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWN and many other of the great intellects of the country

Calland examine it, at

PITCHER'S CHEAP BOOK AND PICTURE STORE, No. 903 CHESNUT Street.

The trade supplied at towest rates.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

TRUST COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Incorporated by the State. CAPITAL, - - \$1,000,000

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORS.

GFORGE H. STUART.
GEORGE W. UHILDS.
HOD. WM. A. PORTER,
P. A. DHENWIL.
THOS. W. EVANS,
B. H. HORSTMANN,
HENRY E. ROOP.

DIRECTORS IN OTHER CITIES. Naw York-James M. Morrison, President Manhattan Bank; Joseph Stuart, of J. & J. Stuart,

Boston-Hon. E. S. Tobey (late President Board of CINCINNATI-A. E. Chamberlain, of Chamberlain

CRIC-GO-C. M. Smith (late of George C. Smith & Co. Bankers); L. Z. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co.

Louisville, Ky .- William Garvin, of Garvin, Bell

BALTIMORE-William Prescott Smith, Superiatendent Consolidated Rallway Line New York to Washington.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE B. STUART, President, HEN "Y K. RO.D. Vice-President HEN Y K. ROUD, Vice-President,
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDIOW. M. D., Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIVEN, M. D.,
JOS. P. KUERPER, M. D.,
C. STUART PATTERSON,
RICHARD LUDLOW,
C. STUART PATTERSON,

This Company is prepared to issue policies of Life Insurance upon all the approved plans either at mutual rates, or at stock rates, as low as those of other reliable institutions. Blank applications and tables of rates can be ob-

tained at the office of the Company. 9 Ituthas.4p

CLOTHING.

A RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

Ho! Good friend! Are you a Dyspeptic? Have you a miserable feeling of "goneness" before you have had your dinner, and of general wretenedness after you have swallowed 1.? Have you forty other distressing symptoms, each one warse than the

Well, come along then, you are the man. Here is the cure!

"Get a nice piece of beef, and give it to a hungry dog: the long-leggedeat dog you can find Then start him off on a full run; and go after him with all your might, until he drops it."

In doing this a few times you promote your activity to such an extent that you will cure your dyspepsia You will probably spoil your clotnes, too, but that is no matter, for at our magnificent

BROWN STONE HALL You can get a new suit of elothes for a good deal less than your doctor's bill would be, if you would get

cured on the old plan. The most elegant lot of Clothes you ever saw, for the early Fall! Come and see how cheap they pe!

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS). HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE

FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS. JOSEPH TACKEY, 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' NOTIOE.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW MESS MACKEREL.

JUST IN STORE, IN FINE ORDER.

ALSO,

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

GROCERS.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA

EXTRA FINE

11.78rp

8 81 64

NEW MESS MACKEREL IN KITTS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND BROS'. No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. SIL STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES

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 FRIVATE ACADEMY. Applications for admission may be made at the rooms carly, from 9 to 12 A. M.

N. B. No tear her who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms-Board, Tuition, etc.-per scholastic year, \$ 00. NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 716 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers' ,No. 306 CHESNUT Street. Address, personally or by note.

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, South Amboy, N. J.

DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY. AT CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders Only. The Fession commences THUR-DAY, September For circulars, apply to Jan H, Orne, Esq., No. 636

best ut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 206 Chesnut COL. THE POORE HYATT. 8 28 124 President Pennsylvania Military A ademy.

DARDEE 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 CATFELL, or to Professor B, B, YOUNGMAN, Easton, Pa., July, 1868. Cierk of the Faculty.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York fload Station, core phia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautini and healthrai situation, september 18, 1898.

Lucreased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be slied by early application to the Principal, Shoemskertown P. O., Moutgomery County, Pa.

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

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF
Franciscan Brothers, LUREITO, Camoria
County, I's four miles from Crees in. Chartered in
1888, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location
the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Monutains brigg preverbial for pure water, braclog air, and
picturesque accenery. * contastic year commences ist
of September and ends 29.h ef June. Land Surveying
apparatus furnished grais. Students admitted from
eight years to manhood. Board and tultion, oayable
in advance, 100 per session. Classical and modern
languages extra 10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Immence, Pittsburg; and
Key, T. S. Rey nolds, Loretto, Music (plano and use
of instroment), 225.

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHE-MATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner o SEVESTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care, will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 26 12:] JO SEPH DAVIDSON.

MILTON INSTITUTE DAT AND BOARD. bg-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc , apply to

8941f PHILIP A. CREGAR. A. M., Principal. A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS-COPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPES 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., Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY,
Miss BUNNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen
their Boarding and Day School (Phir.y-seventa
Session), September 16, at No. 1815 Chesnut street.
Particulars from circulars.

M ISS ELIZA H. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BUARDING AND DAY SURGOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

NG. 1824 SPRUCE street,
will reopen on MONDAY. September 14. 8 29 6w CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7.

J. W. FAIRES. D. D. 8 27 lm

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. THE MISSES ROJERS, NO. 1914 PINE Bireet, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7, 91 to the lim

THE MISSES JUHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 182 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) september DIANO .- MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL BO-FIFTEENTH street.

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SING-No. 86 S. THIRTEENTH Street. Besidence. 5 19 tm* FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POS-

FOR SALE, WITH Indicated with session, the degant double front residence with large lot, all modern improvements, grapers, etc., No. 1915 GREEN Street. Liquire on the premises of at No. 1103 Ulia SNUT Street. 5 29 34

TO RENT. FOR RENT

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE. ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

EXCURSIONS.

DOWN RIVER. At 8 o'clock A. M. from ARCH STREET WHARF. steamer PERKY continues her DAILY TRIPS from Chester, Pennsgrove New Castle, Delaware City

in the evening. Delightful dally excursion. 8 28 61. Beats teave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes.

Port Penn, Bombay Hook, and Smyron Returning

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., BHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 25 S. NINTH Street. First door above Chesnut street. 42

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), is all the improved fashions of the season. OHES T Street, next door to the Post Office. If 19 55p