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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

The Debt and the Democracy.

THE Democratic party is making desperate efforts to excite popular discontent in regard to the magnitude of the public debt. It is a sufficient answer to these appeals to reply that the Democratic Rebellion created the debt, and that the war was prolonged and the debt greatly increased by Copperhead opposition to a vigorous prosecution of hostilities. Every dollar of the national burden tends to swell the enormity of the offense directly chargeable

upon the present supporters of Seymour and Blair. The radical Democracy of the Pomeroy school are the only true logicians of that party. They advocate open and undisguised repudiation, for they justly fear that while the people are paying the price of national existence, they will not cease to remember with indignation the true authors of the prevailing financial evils. It is the height of folly for those who placed this load upon the shoulders of the people to seek to win their votes by magnifying the extent and pressure of the debt. They virtually say to a wronged and outraged people-"We have inflicted upon you untold miseries in the past, and imposed

upon you intolerable present and future bur-

dens, and you should therefore entrust us with

the control of public affairs."

The actual cost of military and naval expeditions, from 1861 to 1868, inclusive, was, for the War Department \$3,175,150,880 54, and for the Navy Department \$426,783,699-92; a total of \$3,601,934,589.76. The ordinary military and naval expenditures, previous to 1861 were \$28,000,000 per annum, or, during a period of eight years, \$224,000,000. Deducting this sum from the amount the nation was compelled to expend from 1861 to 1868, the cost of crushing the Rebellion is fixed at \$3,377,-934,589.75. With a few notable exceptions, the men who presented to the nation the dread alternative of incurring this enormous expenditure, or of stiking the United States from the list of nations, are now the active leaders of the Democratic party. Their "yell" secured Seymour's nomination, their advocacy of Blair was the undoubted cause of his selection as the Democratic Vice-President candidate; they dictated the Democratic platform, and they would wield over any Democratic National Administration as powerful an influence as they exercised over the Confederate Government of Richmond. In all the annals of political canvassing there is nothing equal to the hardihood displayed in the attempt to win favor and power for the traitorous

its magnitude. Heavy as the debt is, however, no better proof of the ability of the people to grapple with it and to maintain the national credit unimpaired need be given than a statement of the sums already devoted to this purpose. Of the extra expenses incurred by the war nearly \$1,600,000,000 have already been paid in prin cipal and interest and bounties, notwithstanding repeated reductions of taxation, and the frauds upon the revenue which have been perpetrated mainly by a Democratic whisky

authors of the debt by misrepresentations of

Few Public Meetings.

From reliable sources we are able to ann ounce that the general programme of the approaching campaign on the part of the Republicans of Philadelphia does not include the holding of many of the immense mass meetings which have of late years so decidedly aroused the enthusiasm of the faithful, but utterly failed to make converts from the opposition. We are glad that they will be dispensed with. There are other and far more effective ways of working than by the holding of mouster demonstrations, with six stands and as many bands of music. It is not by this means that votes are made or frauds detected. We can see in them, however, much good-so much that we hope that there will not be a total omission of them all. The truth is that the city of Philadelphia has 10,000 majority in favor of the Republican party, if the vote can only be brought out. Then while it is a duty to seek converts, it is also a duty to impress those we have with the importance of taking an active part in the campaign. The latter result is secured by these meetings. The people are aroused into enthusiasm when they see squares upon squares of human beings, all animated by one impulse, all coinciding in the same thought, and acting for the same end. Thus the meetings do good. If there were to be a few such, they could not fail to enhance the Republican triumph. But if instead of these, the thousands of dollars required be spent in organizing, in detecting anticipated frauds, and getting the name of every friend and seeing that he votes on the day of election, the result would be a much larger and general awakening than if a like sum be expended in meetings. The Democracy know this, and taught us a lesson by their wisdom last fall. Having learned by sad experience, we do not doubt but that the managers will act with discretion, and much work and great good be done.

THE Chairman of the Democratic State Cen. tral Committee counsel's his partisan followers to "Arouse the people! Teach the people! Pursue the enemy!" In the light of the developments made by the investigations of a contested election case by a committee of the last State Legislature, the real meaning of the

Evening Telegraph injunction is—"Prepare to manufacture false naturalization papers. Let a knowledge of coffee grounds be widely disseminated among the faithful. Attack and pursue, even unto death, any man who attempts to expose the fraudulent devices to prevent a free and honest expression of the sentiments of the loyal voters of Pennsylvania."

Louis Napoleon.

THE sphoristic, "Nothing succeeds so well as success," is unfortunately more distinguished for truth than freedom from alliterative error. Had Louis Napoleon failed on the 2d of December, 1857, as he had previously failed in his attempts at Strasburg and Bolougne, we should not have to apply the miserable saying to him-the Great Man! the saviour of France! the Regenerator of Europe! and much more of this undiscriminating admiration which we are every day obliged to listen to. We have often thought that if the full history of Louis Napoleon's coup d'état were known as it should be, many who indulge in these expressions of admiration would not be so lavish of their praises. Everybody has read of the convulsion occasioned by the son of the late General Cavignac refusing to accept a testimonial for good scholarship under the eye and auspices of the little French Imperial Prince. How strong and deep-rooted must his Majesty's Government be! What a deep hold must it have on the affections of the French people when so slight a cause can occasion so great an excitement! But many will reason without going to facts.

There is no event in history so well known as the history of Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat. Without going into a full htstory of his life we should like to present to our readers a brief summary of that event. Unlike history generally, instead of there being a scarcity of materials, we have an abundance. We have Bonapartist accounts, royalists, moderate republicans, radical republican accounts by people of all shades of opinions-Garnier de Cassignac for the Bonapartists, Victor Hugo for the extreme democrats, despatches in the Moniteur by Magnan and others-Xavier Durrieu, Bulletin Francaise, La Vérite, Recueil d'Actes Officielles. But the authority to which we attach the most importance is the testimony of a British officer. This gentleman was on a visit to Paris at the time; he was not connected with any of the parties, was merely there as an involuntary spectator. He was not even acquainted, as far as we are aware. with any of the actors in the scene, and whose statement we are bound to think is impartial and correct. This officer, Captain Jesse, in his letter to the London Times, thus speaks of what he witnessed. After telling that he was on the balcony of the house at which he was lodging, he suddenly heard a firing of musketry, believing at first that it was a salute, never dreaming that soldiers were firing ballcartridges at men, women, and children. We

will'let him tell part in his own words:-The windows were crowded with people, principally women, tradesmen, servants, children, or, like orselves, the occupants of apartments. Suddenly, as I was intently looking with my glass at the troops in the distance eastward, a lew musket shots were fired on the head of the column, which consisted of about 3000 men. column, which consisted of about 3000 men. In a few minutes it spread, and after hanging a little, come down the Boulevard in a waving sheet of flame. So regular, nowever, was the fire, that at first I thought it was a fue defote for some barricade taken in advance, or to signal their position to some other division; and it was not till it came within fifty yards of me that I recognized the snarp, ringing report of ball cartridge; but even then I could scarcely believe the evidence of my own ears; for as to my eyes, I could discover no enemy to fire at, and I continued looking at the men until the company below me were actually raising their fire-locks, and one vagabond, sharper than the rest, a mere lad without whiskers or moustache, had covered me. In an instant I dashed my wife, who had just stepped out against the pier between the windows, when a suot struck the ceiling immediately over our heads, and covered us with dust and broken plaster. In a second after, I placed her upon the floor, and in snother volley came against the whole front of the house, the balcony, and the windows. of the house, the balcony, and the windows; one shot broke the mirror over the chimney plece; another the shade of the clock; every pane of glass but one was smashed; the curtains pane of glass but one was smashed; the cuttains and window frames cut; the room, in short, was riddled. What made the fire at the house the more deadly was, that even after it had begun at the eastern end of the Boulevard Montmarre, people castern at the balconies and windows could eastern end of the Boulevard Montmarre, people standing at the balconies and windows could not believe that the troops were really firing in at the windows with ball cartridge, and they remained in the front rooms, and even continued standing at the windows until a volley came crushing in. At one of the windows there stood a Russian noble with his sister at his side; suddenly they received the fire of the soldiery, and both of them were wounded with musket shots.

This description although episodical, is conclusive as to the dreadful means resorted to by Louis Napoleon. We intend to collate what must be considered as the first or preliminary movement, commencing with the removal of Chargarnier as commander of the garrison of Paris, followed by the proceedings of the National Legislative Assembly, and hope to resume it an early day.

Many thoughtful observers in Europe and this

country think they discern faint glimmerings

On the Tendency of the Age.

of a coming revolution, not they they would look for a revolution like the old French explosion, but a revolution in the political and religious world—a revolution in men's minds against authority-that the tendency of the old Governments of Europe is to Democracy they think is becoming more apparent every year; coupled with this is a revolt against priestly rule. Some of the staunchest adherents of that rule are fain to admit this. Even M. de Montalembert, the eloquent Catholic writer, who does not wish to see that change, it is evident from some of his late writings, is prepared to look for it. The bold stand taken by the Austrian Minister against the Pope's recent letter, the decline of priestly influence in other countries-especially in France-the rupture in the Church of England, caused by Ritualism; if we view these risings against

secular and priestly influence, it would seem

that some great change was certainly about to

take place. Nor is it alone confined to the

two sects above named; in every sect there is

a feverish effervescence existing, as was well

observed by a writer on Gothic archi-

tecture which was lately republished in

this journal, the spirit which impelled

and, according to the writer's opinion, will never : in be revived. We may say in addition, that the day for crusades is over. Neither Peter the hermit, nor Simon de Montford, could again awaken the enthusiasm necessary for such enterprises in our time. We might almost as well look for a restoration of the inquisition. Some again see in all this what they believe to be a change for the better. They say that with this revolt against authority, comes a revolt against bigotry and superstition. Then again there are others who see with this decline of authority a tendency to the other extreme; that is to say, that with the weakening of all former beliefs, there will eventually come a period of decided unbelief; that with the attempt to demolish a few idols, the entire superstructure will be so terribly shaken, if not destroyed, that a materialistic pantheism may be set up in its stead.

To us the tendency of the political system seems more clear than the religious; for religious fermentations have been constantly taking place at nearly all periods of the world's history; and so have political, some may say, also; but the signs of a democratic tendency we think more visible than the other. In corroboration of this we could point to the condition of England, Prussis, and France. We may be deceived in the signs, but we think not to the same extent as to the indications in the religious world. We think the latter far more intricate in their secret workings than is exhibited in the open expressions for a change of material condition every day manifested to the world in the countries which we have particularly mentioned.

Whatever tha future may bring forth (returning to the religious branch of the subject) we are aware of what has been accomplished; we know that only a few years ago a prominent member of the British Cabinet, existing at the time of the Crimean war, had publicly declared that the dissenters were no Christians. We further know what disabilities have been removed from dissenters, Catholics, Jews, and Quakers; we know positively that reforms in this particular have been made in other countries, too, than England. Is the tumult existing in the minds of men widely to produce good or bad fruit? Will the present or future generations be benefited or injured by the bubbles on the surface? On another occasion we may take a historical retrospective view of events which may have caused this condition of things.

WE have long been accustomed to an ever varying iteration of the allegation that the negro could not be elevated above his old inferior condition; that by canon fixed from all eternity he was and must ever be subject to the white race; that religion and nature had established the rule, and the slave code had only reaffirmed the physical, psychological, moral, and mental superiority of the sons of Japhet in a practical form for the convenience of society. But instead of its being impossible, or even difficult to raise the negro into equality with his master, it now appears to be easy to make him superior. The address from the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania asserts that now the white man in the South is inferior to the negro, and asks the reason why. We did not know that it was so, but if the Democrats say so we must believe it-they ought to know! Their rebel white friends are down there, and they have been long and intimately acquainted with them. If a Democrat knows and feels that he is the inferior of the negro, just fresh from the rice-swamps and the cane-brake, the moment that negro becomes entitled to a vote, we may be sorry for him, but we cannot help it. Inner consciousness must be the test, and the only test in such a mattter.

THE ROSECRANS' MISSION.

An Expose of its Objects and Intended Effects, by Governor Pickens. A correspondent, writing from White Sulphur

Springs, Aug. 31, says:—

If the following substance of a conversation that occurred at the portico of the hotel here between General Rosecraps and Governor Pickens, of South Carolins, very shortly after the arrival of the former and before the correspondence was consummated, is of importance, I give it for what it is worth. Certain it is that the greatest importance is attached to the views of Pickens, and they may be regarded as in connection with this very mysterious mission. In answer to General Rosecrans, General Pickens said that he thought the General's objects were wise and patriotic; that if Seymour and Blair were elected by a decided majority it would add much to the restoration of sincere peace, and that the negroes would be more justly protected in all their rights by mutual interest between the races, capital and labor adjusting more properly their relatious than could be done by any regular force, and kind feelings would soon be entirely restored if those who were interested in offices and bad designing men who wanted to use the negroes for their own vile purposes were removed or not sustained by the Freedmen's Bureau. At least, said the Governor, such is the case in South Carolina.

Unless these men were removed, and the unprincipled governments created by them were checked and destroyed, and that very soon, they would destroy all confidence in the future and derange all peaceable organization of labor and productive industry. The consequence would be there would in a very few years be compara-tively none of those productions from the south which entered so largely into our exports and aided in adjusting the balance of trade so as to prevent heavy shipments of specie. Without these exports the Government banks could not sustain themselves and public boundholders would be deeply injured in the depression of all foreign credit and public funds. In fact the public debt could not be paid without the establishment of real peace and just law in the South. The basis of permanent peace was just law wisely administered. A system that required bayonets to support it was always dangerous in any country educated and trained up onder free institutions. All society in the South was now as an inverted cone with the apex down and base up, and such a system could not stand even propped up by bayonets, was death to all enterprise and industry, and would finally end in the destruction of all credit, and we would see Government bonds burnt, the French assignats were burnt in Paris. Therefore the election of con-servative men was a step towards the res-toration of law and towards the security of public credit. It would be a great point gained in the preservation of the Government, and a check against the tendency of things towards a change from a republic into an em-pire. In Europe they appeal to revolution and arms for settlement and adjustment of fundamental systems; here our theory is to appeal to discussions and conventions. Let that wisdom the erection of such edifices is dead, be appealed to now. The old articles of con-

federation failed and run out. The Constitution then ran its career and ended in a terrible war. The deep wounds of that war, North as well as South, can never be permanently healed over in affection and new enthusiasm but by invoking the sovereignty of all the States, in convention assembled, and moulding over the organic law to suit the changes that have taken place and fairly and frankly to acknowledge great events. Under this league and covenant thus renewed this people will take a new start in the career of greatness and empire, and the Union thus re-moulded and remodelled may last for ever. Without some such appeal to the great national sovereignty that or ginally made the Union there will be waste and danger, and it may require more power to keep us permanently to-gether than is compatible with a free govern-ment. Let the great State of New York and her statesman (Mr. Seymour) take the lead in this, and while she will be the Virginia of the reinvigorated Union he will be the Madison of a brighter and a grander system of government. But the triumph of the Demogratic party in the next election will be a great step gained in the progress of law and justice; while to cement the Union and make it perpetual, the invocation of all the States in convention is essential to give new life and regeneration to the whole system.

Accident to General Sherman's Daughter. A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, at Cheyenne, August 26, gives the following account of the accident to General Sherman's

Generals Sherman and Augur passed up on Sunday evening to Fort Saunders, on a trip to Idaho Springs, Colorado. General Sherman brought with him two of his children, a young girl of fourteen or fifteen years, and a son. Or Monday the little girl took a horseback ride, escorted by Lieutenant Male, of the Twentieth Infantry. The borse was thought unsafe, but a lady who was skilled in horsemanship had rode him, and the party left in high spirits to explore the beautiful scenes near the Black Hills. Not long after both horses came into the Fort riderless. The General, with Generals Gibbons and Potter, being out hunting in an ambulance, were soon apprised of the circumstance, and started in pursuit of the riders. About a mile or so out they found the girl lying insensible and tenant Male supporting her head. The horse had run away, and the girl jumped off, striking on her head and hands. The Lieutenant dis-mounted to succor her as he best could. She was conveyed in the ambulance to the post, and medical aid was soon at hand. I regret to say that at three in the atternoon she was still insensible when my informant left, and I have no tidings since. The party came out to seek health and recreation, but we are sorry for the General that it may possibly prove the reverse of his good intentions. His uniform urbanity of manners and careful interest in all our affairs has endeared him to the army beyond measure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SENTENCE HAS BEEN PASSED against the admission of foreign perfumes by
the protective tariff, but were it otherwise, no French,
German, or Italian extract could compale with
Phylon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new periume for
the handk-realist in the state of absolute perfection
to which it has been brought. Soid by ad druggists, it

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Subourn. Freckies, 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. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 6/4 CHESNUT Street. 24

EVERY MAN HISOWN LANDLORD. A meeting of the RELIABLE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Gartland's Palace, northeast corner of SEVENTEENTH and MELLOY Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING September 4, at 7% o'clock. Stockholders will please come prepared to pay Twenty-five Cents on each share of stock. Nomication for officers. LEAVERING MINISTER.

WILLIAM VANCE, A. P. BEATITE.
Treasurer pro tem.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 8,

I. The Club will assemble on THURSDAY, September 8, 1868, at 7 o'clock P. M., for PARADE in the Third Congressional District.

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS Assistant Marshals.

NOTICE. - THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1868.

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

8 25 11t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILA DELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD 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.

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We assure those looking for LACE CURTAINS, that we have no old and solled stock to get rid of. having filled our new store with entirely fresh goods.

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CLOTHING.

WEAKLY REPORT OF THE MARKETS.

EATABLES generally are to be had, either by paying for them, or getting trusted. The former is the most trustworthy method.

PEACHES, more pleaty. Some of them pretty green. The folks who eat the green ones are a shade greener. If you eat too many, you get the new "Gre-clan Bend." At the eating-houses, two peaches, with the skips off, and seeds out, chopped up in a saucer, with two cents worth of white sand and sugar, and a gill of milk, can be had for 25 cents. The mixture is called "pearbes and cream."

CANTELOPES,- Good to feed pigs on, at two cents each. At the eating-houses, half a two-cent Cante lope for 15 cents.

OYSTERS - Hardly in season yet. Small and lean A puny oyster, with a big lump of batter round him is called "Fried." Much fry, and little oyster. SPRING CHICKENS .- Four year old hens; dear eating-houses, but now, being teo tough to cut, are served whole.

CLOTHING.-Summer Clothing rather thin for these cool even.ngs. Don't get rheumatism by going tco thinly clad. It is one of the worst "isms" of the day, or the night either. Elegant Light Cassimere Suits, all the go for late at night in the Early Fail. powerfully chesp at

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Is prepared to manufacture at low prices,

And articles in general family use, ordinarily made of OPAQUE WHITE GLASS AND CHINA. Parties furnishing their OWN MOULDS WILL BE AFFORDED SPECIAL FACILITIES. ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

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LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.

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B. Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is compiete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from \$2.25 to \$5.56; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from \$1.10 to \$5.56; superior W halebone hand made Corsets, from \$1 cents to \$2.20 in ableids asd circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at \$1.26.

Also, Ers. Moody's Patent Belf-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

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WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY. Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from a to 12 A. M. S 21 im N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

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Address, personally or by note, N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,

10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J. DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

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The Essalon commences THURSDAY, September 3. For circulars, apply to Jas H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Oheanut

street, or to COL. THE JOORE HYATT. 8 28 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

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 CATTELL, or to Professor B. B. YOUNGMAN, Easton, Pa., July, 1868. Clerk of the Faculty.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North nesylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadel-

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The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select
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the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1888.

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. Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO.;
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8 18 2m

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References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittaburg: and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto, Music (piano and use of instrument), \$25.

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHE-MATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner o SEVENTEENTH 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 [8 25 12t] JO SEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAI AND BOARD. ool for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to 8 24tf PHILIP A. OREGAR, A. M., Principal,

A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS-Streets.

The Automnal Session will open on MONDAY.
Septenber 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.,

8 12 wfm4w JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BUNNEY 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 MISS ELIZA H. SMITH'S FRENCH AND FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 1224 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7.
J. W. FAIRES. D. D. 8 27 lm
Principal.

A NDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARD-ing School for Boys reopens WEDNESDAY-september 9, 1868, Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 93 125* H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN No. 1168 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September J. 8 24 Im*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7. 91 totheim THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTI-TUTE of C. F. COSTEN, No. 1838 OHESNUT Street, will reopen September 7. DIANO.-MB. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RE-

sume his Lessons September 14, No. 264 South FIFTEENTH Street. SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SING-ING, Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 319 2m. FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

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