FEMALE EDUCATION.

6

Interesting Proceedings in the British Association for the Advancement of Science-Miss Lydia Becker on "The Two Sexes of Man"-The Degree of "Spinster of Arts." The members of the British Association were

plunder the farmer of a portion of the produce of his fields; that the maddest and wickedest saturnalia of the year, to which fairs are unnointermemory of the bins of Association were entertained on the 25th ulc., by a paper real by Miss Lydia Becker, the well-known advocate of women's rights, "On the supposed differences in the minds of the two sexes of Man." Miss Becker, as may be imagined, is of opinion that cent and camp-meetings pure, are institutions justifying any number of screaming leaders in their detense. The right of their does not even in theory extend to the farmer's silver spoons, there are no such differences, and she com-plained strongly, though with much good humor, of the way in which women are treated, owing to the false views on the subject which are held by men. It was generally admitted, she said, that girls as well as boys should be taught to read and write. Yet the notion of inferiority in the same grain when laid out in the field it is prescriptive, immut-able, and divine, to be defended by quotations from Scripture and nineteenth cenfeminine requirements underlays all educa-tional legislation. For instance, in the bill to provide for the education of the poorer classes, introduced into the House of Commons last session by Mr. Bruce, while infants under six years of age were placed on a level as regarded the pro B Dro vision made for their intellectual needs, boys above that age were to receive 6d, worth of instruction weekly, while 5d. worth was deemed sufficient for the girls. The existing arrangements of society were founded on a principle at present almost universally accepted without inquiry or examination, and which was the basis of political, social, and educational legislation. This principle had been recently defined by a writer in the Patt Matt Gazette as the radical inequality of the sexes, the radical inferiority, physical, moral, and intellectual, of woman. This radical interiority Miss Becker set herself to disprove. The propositions which she desired to submit were three in number:-1. That the attribute of sex did not extend to mind; that there was no distinction between the intellects of men and women corresponding to and dependent on the special organization of their hodies; 2. That any broad marks of distinction which may at the present time be observed to exist between the minds of men cohectively were fairly traceable to the influences of the different circumstances under which they passed their Inves, and could not be proved to inhere in each class in virtue of sex; 3, that in spite of the ex-ternal circumstances which tended to cause divergence in the tone of mind, habits of thought and opinions of men and women, it was a matter of fact that these did not differ more among persons of opposite sexes than they did among persons of the same sex. In illustration, she would observe that among plaats there was no superiority of any kind connected with sex, and that among animals, whichever sex happened to be superior in physical strength, dominated over the other. This superiority was not always on the side of the male, as in raptorial birds and some species of insects, such as ants and bees, Some extracts were burnedly read from a

paper by Mr. Joseph Payne on the "Relation between Learning and Teaching," but the interest excited by Miss Becker's paper was so great that it was found impossible for the author to secure the attention of the section.

A discussion then ensued on the education question generally, and also on Miss Becker's paper in particular. Upon the question of en-dowments (treated of in Mr. Filch's paper on the preceding day) a general opinion was expressed that they must be made more in ac-cordance with the requirements of the times, the main points urged being that the endow-ments produced most inadequate results; at Croydon, for instance, a grammar-school master received £300 per annum without having a single pupil for years together, while the schoolroom was used by an enterprising bailder for storing timber. (Laughter.) With regard to Miss Becker's paper:-Mr. J. G. Fitch observed that the smaller sum

proposed to be allowed per head for the teach-ing of girls arose simply from the fact that girls' schools could be conducted more cheaply than boys' schools

The Rev. F. Meyrick, who has had considerable experience as an inspector of schools, said he considered that in examinations relating to Holy Scripture, girls were equal to boys; in the matter of reading he considered that the girls excelled the boys; in the matter of writing, girls and boys were about equal; and in the matter of arithmetic, the boys were superior to the girls, whose time was a good deal occupied in instruction in sewing. Each sex had its special excellencies, and education must be adapted to his fature work in life. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. A. Jessop did not see the force of

the illustration drawn from bee land (laughter); we were not bees, but men and women (laugh-

pour a cup of tea from it, when the spcu: be came clorged. Looking into the pot, appa-rently for the purpose detecting what was the matter, he pulled out the handkerchief and returned it to the owner. He next took the orange from the bystander and cut it open, when it was found to be full of rice. He performed a number of pleasing feats, but I have given enough to satisfy the reader that they are equally as expert as the Japanese.

A CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

A Curious Chapter of Celestial History, The influence of European intercourse upon China is slowly but surely extending, and will doubtless end in greatly modifying the enstoms and institutions of that very editions people. One of the latest results of this influence is the

stablishment of a University after the manner of such institutions in Europe, and under the direct sanction and protection of the Imperial Government. The history of this project is well told in a recent number of the Pal. Ma I Gazette, from which the following interesting particulars with reference to the enterprise are condensed:

"The matter seems to have been initiated by Prince Kung, who, together with the other member of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, addressed a petition to the Emperor, embodying a series of proposals relating chiefly to the toundation of mathematical and astronomical col-leges. This was received very favorably, and within a comparatively brief period the proper decrees for the establishment of these and other colleges were promulgated. In consequence of these decrees the spection of suitable buildings, including an astronomical ob ervs ory on a large scale and on an entirely European model, his already begun. Nor is this all. A number of European protessors, of more or less eminence, have received invitations to assume some o: the new chairs, and several members of the learned pro'essions have already arrived at their new

place of destination. Two years will be allowed them for learning Chinese. "The first of the official documents is dated February 26, 1867, and contains Prince Kung's memorials and proposals; therein reference is made to a general petition of two mouths before, which in the meantime had been approved in its outlines by the Emperor. One of the points upon which the memorialists particularly insist s the employment of foreigners as teachers in the new schools, not, they say, 'that we admire the cleverness of foreigners in mechanical sciences, from a tendency to the miraculous and supernatural, but because we know that the ways in which the inhabitan's of the Westmanufacture their machines and instruments are those merely of mathematical computations."

'The six paragraphs into which the petitioners have condensed their proposals are in each case accompanied by a full expose, which for lucidity and sound common sense need not shrink from a comparison with many a similar European production.

"1. Only such graduates an ! employees are to be admitted to academical classes who, by a previous examination, have shown themselves sufficiently advanced to profit by the instruction, "2. The candidates shall live in the university

itself, so that they shall not only have the ad-vantage of being constantly within easy reach of their masters during their private studies, but also in order that they themselves may yield less to the temptation of neglecting their work. For this purpose also their absences shall be strictly noted down.

"3. Every month there shall be an examination on some one special subject, by way of testing the profictencies of the single students, to that proper distinctions and encouragements may be conferred. These examinations shall take place in the presence of the Prince himself

"4. Every three years there shall be a great general examination. The successful candidates shall be recommended to the Torone, and shall at once be suitably employed in the lower grades of the State service. The unsuccessful ones shall continue their studies until the next examination.

"5. The students shall be properly remune-rated in order that they may apply themselves to their work with undivided attention. Apart from the free living it is proposed to give them ten taels monthly, in order that they may not have to indulge in 'melancholy reflections.' Generosity is above all things the fittest stimulus for those who apply themselves to science and learning.

"6. The progress made by the students is to be properly and liberally acknowledged and rewarded, not merely in token of satisfaction with their labors, but also as an encouragement for those within and without who might not otherwise use all their energies for the purposes of study, since it is in the interest of the State and

A Hindos Wedding.

A Hindoo wedding, or at least that portion of A Hindoo wedding, of st feast that portion of it which takes place in the street, is worth sec-ing. Last evening I heard the sounding of trumpets and besting of drums, and stepping upon the verandah, had a fine opportunity or seeing a wedding procession. It was high class -the marriage of one who has any amount of rupees to spend. The procession turned the street corner and came past the house-scores of men and boys with torches, then the music, ten or twelve drams and tamboarines, two gongs, two men with fron rings beaten with an fron pin, several cow bells, four trampels, two flageolets, each mustoinn playing with spirit, if not with understanding-the drammers doing their best, just as you have seen drummers at an old fashioned country muster; the bell mea jugling their bells as if hife decended upon getting the utmost of jugle out of the m, and the trumpeters blowing their foundest blasts. No melody, no rhythm, no time, but cach musician making music after his own conception. It was a "calathumpian" band in carnest, doing its best music. Then came the candle bearers candles by the hundred in glass shades-six. eight, ten, twelve candles fixed to a frame cartied by the bearer on his shoulders. The two gong men waked each beneath a canopy in the form of a pagoda, carried by four men, the pagoda decorated with silver and gold. Mingled with the candle bearers were the bearers of red, green, and blue Bengal lights.

After these came a bamboo cart drawn by two white bullocks; upon the cart a car in the shape of a neacock, a curved neck decorated and adorned with all the colors of that bird's plumage, its tail reaching far behind; six boys sitting in the car, bearing flags, and a dozen or more boys, in crimson tunics and gold banded turbans, also carrying flags. Then more candiebearers and blue lights, all

escorting the young bridegroom, borne in a gorgeous chair, overlaid with gold-a canopy, with a dome, above him, bright with colors-the bridegroom in a cioth of gold robe, with a tur-ban of gold-two pages in scarlst and gold standing by his side-a great crowd cheering-the bridegroom yet in his teens, looking with complaisance upon the brilliant speciacle. He was on his way to the house of the bride, where there will be great feasing for a week to come. -Boston Journal.

-The Oshkosh Northwestern says that Winne bage county, Wisconsin, is good for 2500 majority for Grant and Calfax. This is 500 better

than she ever did before. --Congressman Finck, an Ohio Democra*, once said of Grant:-"I honor him, sir, not only for his brilliant services in the field, but because of his magnanimity in the hour of triumph, and bis genu

his genuine modesty."	INSURANC	E COMPANY
PROPOSALS.		ALNUT SI
PROPOSALS FOR MEAT.	PHILA	DELPHIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.	CHARTERED CAPI	TAL, \$5
Scaled Proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received in dupilcate, until SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, at 14 M, for	PAID IN CAPITAL	4 \$1
all the Fresh and Corned Beer and Mutton required for sale or issue to all connected with the Depart- ment of Wissington, in this city. Also for supplying	NO LOSSES	OR DEBTS.
the troops at Forts Foots and Washington, Md. with Fresh and Corned Beef, Said proposals for Washing-	Insure against loss or d	amage by Fire on B
toa, D. C., will include all Fresh and Corned Beet and	Merchandise, Household Furniture, and	
Muttow required for issues, and for sales to officers and others authorized to purchase at this depot.	Insurable property, and also take Marine	
the Fresh Beef required for sales to officers sup-	and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest i	
plied to be of the fluest quality, of select parts, made by the officer in charge, from the hind quarters and	sistent with security.	W. E. OWENS, Pre
ibs of the fore quarters. That required for the troops	NATHAN HAINES Secretary.	
to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow not received. All		
the meat will be subject to rigid inspection; to ba of	BENJ. F. OBRYON, Su DIRECTORS,	
excellent marketable quality, and in unexceptionable cordition. In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory,	Wm. E. Gwens;	Arthur Magiunia
purchases in the open market will be made at the	Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence.	WILL W. Fonner.
The contractor will be required to deliver the meat	Hon. Stephen T. Wilson James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines.
t the storehouses, at the places named, where he	R. C. Worthington,	I homas William
ill distribute it in such quantities, and at such	Wm. R. Cressan, John Smick,	Howard A. Mickl
nies, as an officer of the Subsistence Department	Edward N. Grattan,	Jhas. K. McDons
teparate proposals will be received for supplying		
he freeps at Forts Foote or Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef, and with Corned Beef and Mutton, in Washington, D. C. but no proposition will be regarded for furnishing the Fresh Beef in Wash-	STRICTL	Y MUTU
ington D. C., without it includes both sales and issues.	DROUDENT LIEC	AND TOUC
In accepting the last bid the lowest average price on the quantity required for both purposes will be con-	PROVIDENT LIFE	AND TRUS
idered. Bidders must be present at the opening of	OF PHIL	ADELPHIA.
he bids. Payment to be made at this Office monthly for	the second s	
all meat purchased or when in funds for the pur-	Organized to promote members of the	LIFE INSURANC.
All questions respecting quality and condition will	SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.	
he settled by the officer of the Subsistence Depart-	Good risks of any class accepted.	
ment receiving the meat. The contracts will be made for six months from the	Policies issued upon ap	
ist day of October, 1868, or such period as the Com-	rales,	roton pinus, at th
issary-General may determine.	President,	
The proposals for supplying all connected with the Department of Washington is made by direction of	SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.	
Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby, commanding.	Vice-President, WILL	
G. BELG, 95 6t Depot and Chief C. S.	Aciu	ary, ROWLAND P.
and the second s	The advantages of the	

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

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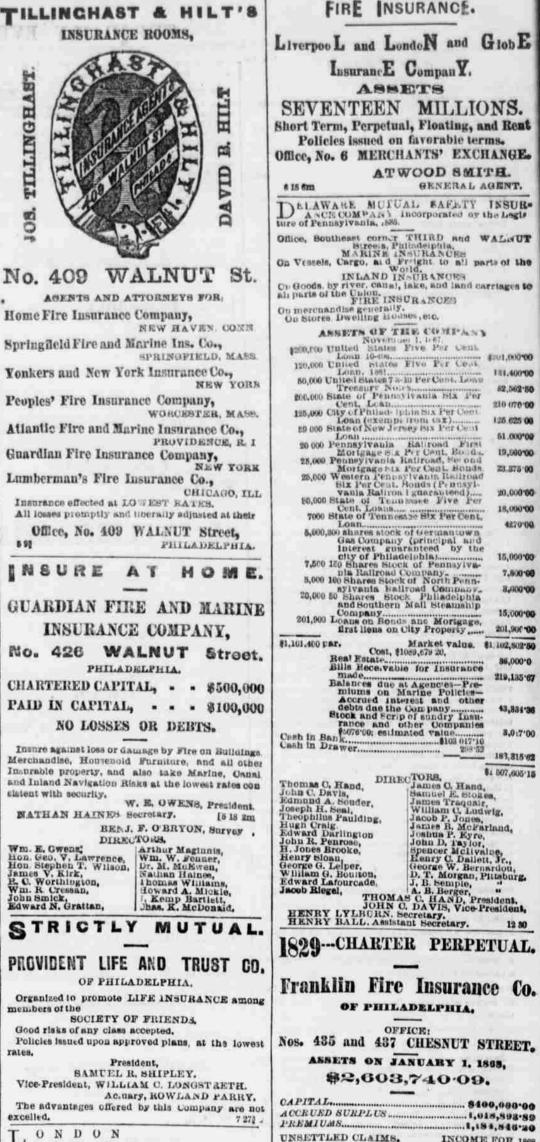
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INSURE



INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ter); and, we could not ignore the actual physical distinction which existed between the sexes. (Laughter.) Mr. Heywood stated that the University of

London proposed next year to conter degrees upon ladies in the event of their passing a rather stiff examination. (Langhter.) He did not exactly know yet what they would be termed-whether "Spinsters of Arts," or what not. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Fellowes said the whole system of female education among the upper classes must be entirely remodelled. At present a girl who had finished her "education," as it was termed, was generally about as empty-headed a creature as could be found on the face of the earth. (Laughter.)

Other gentlemen and one lady (Miss Robinson) having spoken, Dr. Farr moved, "That the Council of the

Association be requested to appoint a committee to consider how the scientific education of women can be promoted."

The President expressed his opinion that up to a certain age there need be no difference in the education of the sexes, but that the mission of women in life was different to that of men, the former having reserved for them a higher mission, in which the delicacy, refinement, and grace which formed the charm of the female mind were more important than the pursuits of science, viz.:-the training of a family, which was, after all, the most important education that

could be imparted to mankind, (Applause.) Miss Becker, in reply, said she could not un-derstand why an inferior teacher should be in-trusted with the training of girls; and, in answer to a remark by one of the audience, "Not inferior, but cheaper," she observed that efficiency was generally considered to be measured by the amount of salary paid. The system of having separate teachers for the girls and boys of a family she condemned as wasteful, and contended that the same teacher should undertake the education of both, believing it would be found that they mutually encourage each other and do each other good. Some gentlemen had said that he hoped sewing would not be abandoned as a part of female education. Upon that point she would observe that in former that point she would observe that in order days spinning was the great employment of English women, and at that time the process was laborious and not very prof-table. As soon as it became profitable, by the introduction of superior machinery, it passed out of the hands of women. She hoped a similar torolation would arise with regreat to a similar revolution would arise with regard to sewing, and she looked forward to the time when a needle would be as much a stranger in the hand of a woman as the spinning machine was in the present day. She argued that the isolation of the sexes was prejudicial to both, and particularly complained of the evil effect upon females resulting from their being shut out from the great stream of humanity around With regard to the Cambridge examinathem. tions, she expressed her gratitude to that Uni-versity for having taken the lead in recognizing the existence of women, which the sister University had hitherto ignored; but con-demned the practice of adopting a dif-ferent examination for women to that arranged for the opposite sex, arguing that that system had to a great extent de stroyed the value of the examination, and de-claring that she would not care to enter into a competition from which all men were excluded. In reply to the Chairman's observations, she said her opinion was that delicacy and refinement were required equally by both men and women, and she did not think the highest intellectual culture at all incompatible with a training for the important duties the President had referred to: on the contrary, she thought the one would rather tend to promote and assist the other, (Miss Becker, whose observations had been frequently interrupted by laughter and a plause, resumed her seat amid loud cheers.) ap-

the wonder that in Essex or Sullock a man who presumes to protect peaches which cost him a shilling apiece by sending a thief to the petty sessions is hooted till his life is a misery to him, till, in despair of obtaining justice, he cuts his fruit trees down, or takes the law into his own hands? Well, Mr. Roberts, of Cheshire, being unable to afford the pillage, being also it may be a little scandalized at ocobeing also, it may be, a little scandalized at con-sequences of that pillage, at which we have only dared to hint vaguely, proclaims that 'he will not have it," and finding custom almost invincible, by protests makes, as he says, "an example." He prosecutes a woman. The bench, knowing what "gleaning" means, condemned her to seven days' imprisonment. The woman had no right whatever to Mr. Roberts' Mr. Johnson's exclamation, property. shall have all the newspapers in England down on us," struck at the very root of law and order-which are maintained by magistrates executing the law as passed by Parliament, and not as passed by newspapers-and the attack on Mr. Roberts is a direct attempt to excite popular prejudice in favor of a custom of their. But, we shall be asked, are the laborers to have none of the grain their labor produces? Not one grain in that way; not one straw by theit. We wish the laborer had a third of the crop he grows for his own use, but we would rather him than see him steal it with impunity, and gleaning is now neither more nor less than an unpunished and specially demoralizing form of theft. Ruth's example would not justify that, if Ruth had stolen; and the writerwho quote her as an example for thieves forget always that Boaz was owner, that Boaz's permission was needful before she could glean as she would. At this moment as then, gleaning is a privilege in the Oriental world; and now, as then, Boaz must give the order before the "yoang men" aught to "let fall some of tha handfuls on purpose for her, and leave that she may glean them."

A Curious English Custom-Ruth and

From the London Spectato

Boaz Modernized.

There are people in London, and presumably in Manchester and other great towns, who believe that the Eighth Commandment is in

some mysterious way suspended about corn; that the wives of the laborers in any given parish have a clear right, moral and legal, to

or to his banker's balance, or even-we have no

idea why-to his grain property when once stacked in his rickyard; but as far as regards

tury versions of the story of Boaz and Ruth, versions in which the entire meaning of that

exquisitely poetical but surely not divine idyl is

perverted into a justification of deliberate theft.

Heaning is one of the customs which, though

originally it may be harmless, or even an acknowledgment of certain rights in the soil

and its produce, are now simply causes of demoralization. Like most other incidents of feudal society, it has become unreal, has lost

its old compensations, and tends only to keep up the degradation of the poor. The custom

destroys, to begin with, the very imperfect ideas current in villages of the Eignta Commandment, Under the old system of reap-

ing with the sickle, wielded entirely by men born and bred upon the and, and paid in any-

thing except money, a certain quantity of cora-

usually exceedingly small, was left upon the field, and, as it cost more to pick up than it was worth, any woman or child born in the parish and entitled to pay parish rates

was allowed to lighten those rates by carrying it away. Neither the scythe nor the reaping

machine leaves this corn, but the custom of gleaning has continued; and as the women will

not work for bothing, they come to an arrange

ment with their husbands or brothers, if they are the mowers, or with the Irishmen, if they

are employed, to leave wilfully a quantity of the corn. This quantity, especially when the healthy and sound practice of giving the harvest work

to neighbors is observed, increases every year, till the amount wilfully left-that is, stolen-

amounts often to five per cent, upon the total, a tax of a shilling in the pound illegally imposed

upon the most important of our manufactures.

No possible overseeing will prevent this offense. The women are mad for the corn,

offense. The women are mad for the corn, and if they cannot prevail in any other way they will offer bribes which the overseers

can no more, resist than the reapers will. Naturally the farmer objects—as we almost ven-

claimed every twentieth copy of the Telegraph without purchase, the proprietors of that jour-

nal would object-and the squires and clergy join in the objection for other reasons. Did the

writer of that astonishing article about "Roberts

vs. Jones," and Boaz and Ruth, and pastoral arrangements generally, which appeared in the

Telegroph of Tuesday, ever see a village return-ing from a successful foray after illicit corn?

We have, and we appeal to any county clergy-man in England if we exaggerate when we

say the loray is utterly demoralizing; that

women go out decent, respectable, douse mothers of families, and trig girls whom others

than agriculturists might admire, and return hall mad, Bacchante-like viragoes, their arms

over their heads, their mouths choked with songs Mr. Swinburne dare not print. It is a

mad, bad festival of license, dreaded by every good clergyman, every decent mother in Israel,

three times as much as an ordinary fair. Its effect, moreover, is confined to the women.

Nothing that corrupts them leaves men un-scathed, but apart from that the system teaches

and protects the practice of theft, which is the

voice of our rural districts. How is a man to be taught that his neighbor's corn, or fruit,

or rabbits are not his, when for one month in every year he is deliberately instructed by the

metropolitan press that in protecting his pro-

perty their owner commits a crime? What is the wonder that in Essex or Suffoik a man

their bosoms exposed, their petticoats

ture to

full,

believe, it the news-venders' wives

Chinese Jugglers.

Canton, and in fact in every Chinese city. They also travel from place to place throughout the country, displaying their feats and picking up a few cash here and there. As a general thing their juggling feats do not amount to a great deal, yet some of them are very clever, and would create fully as much of a theatrical furore in the United States as did the Japanese performers. Sword-swallowing and stone-eating appears to be the commonest test, and opera-tors of this description can be seen in almost

every street. One fellow, however, performed a number of feats in front of our hotel, which dec and from me more than a passing notice. He stationed himself in the centre of the street, and having blown a blast upon a bugie to give warning that he was about to begin his entertainment, he took a small lemon or orange tree, which was covered with fruit, and balanced it upon his head. He then blew a sort of chirruping whistle, when immediately a number of rice birds came from every direction and settled upon the boughs of the bush he balanced or fluttered about his head. He then took a cup in his hand and began to rattle some seeds in it, when hand and organ to rate some seeds in it, when the birds disappeared. Taking a small bamboo tube, he next took the seeds, and putting one in it blew it at one of the fruit, when it opened, and out flew one of the birds, which fluttered about the circle surrounding the performer. He continued to shoot his seeds at the oranges until nearly a dozen birds were relensed. He then removed the tree from his forehead, and setting it down, took up a dish, which he held above his head, when all the birds flew into it. He then covered it over with a cover, and giving it a whirl or two about his head, opened it and displayed a quantity of ergs, the shells of which he broke with a little stick, releasing a bird from each shell. The trick was nearly performed, and defied detection from my eves. The next trick was equally clever and difficult of detection. Borrowing a handkerchief from one of his spectators, he took an orange, cut a small hole in it, then squeezed all the juice out, and crammed the handkerchief Dr. Farr's resolution was then put to the into it. Giving the handkerchief to a bystander meeting, and carried with only one dissentient. I to hold, he caught up a teapot, and began to

the common weal to fire the ambition of study in every possible way. "A further official document, published in the

Peken Gazette on the 24th of April, 1867, contains a reply to a counter petition addressed by Wo-jen, the principal member of the Imperial Council, wherein he had set forth the undesira bility of complying with the wishes of the reformers. 'It was a mistake,' he had said, 'to suppose that in this big China there were not able men enough. There existed people in large numbers proficient in mathematics, as-tronomy, and all the other sciences. You need only look for them.' Whereupon the Imperial decree justantly charged Councillor Wo to look for them. He was, in fact, to form a rival institution, in which his candidates were to vie with those to be educated on the new principles. 'And,' the document significantly adds, 'this undertaking shall not be considered a mere formality.

"Two days later the *Gozette* contains a further official communication to this effect:— That whereas Wo-jen has been charged with potating out men of proficiency, of whom he said there existed ample numbers in the empire, the same had sent in an immediate report, stating that he had not had any special men in his eye, and that he would never dare to propose this one or that one at haphazard-the said Wo shall not for all that be freed from the obligation he has thus undertaken. He shall go on seeking for such individuals, and shall bring them under official notice in order that they may receive their further education in the institution he will found in friendly rivalry to that of Prince Kung.'

"And the next and last chapter in this curious Chinese court play is the already-mentioned promotion of this opponent Wo to a seat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

POLITICAL.

-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, is for Grant and Coltax. He will soon take the stump. -General Vanderveer, of Hamilton, Ohio, a prominent Democrat, announces that as no has not supported Valiandignam since the inauguration of the war, he will not support him now.

-The Augusta (Ga.) Chronic e and Sentine! abors under the impression that it has demolished Governor Budock by calling him an "express agent."

-The Republicans of North Carolina are making a square fight. From Cumberland, Alamance, Wake, and other counties counces news of the forming of Grant and Colfax clubs wherever the population is large enough to admit of any organization.

-The Massachusetts Democratic State Con-vention deprecated "all attempts to detract from the military fame, or blacken the charac-ter of General Grant." The waroing comes too late. The Democratic press, from Brick Pome-roy's sheet to the Chicago Times, have got so in the habit of defaming General Grant, that it stopped in this mole of campaigning they would be dumbfounded.

-The Richmond Whig, alarmed at the tone of certain speeches recently delivered by unre-constructed Southern rebels, savs:-"It has reached us in a very direct way that Mr. Seymour has expressed the opinion that a certain speech (lalsely reported, we believe) of a distinguished Southerner cost the Democratic party of the North 260,000 votes. Better not say anything than use language that exasperates and

strengthens our enemies." -At the great Republican meeting at Sacramento. Cal., on the 6th ult., one of the speakers was a "recruit from the enemy," Mr. A. P. Dudley, of Calaveras. He said:-"Let us call things by their right names. Let us call Democracy secessionism. As for Seymour, is there not some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven, red with the wrath of justice, to crush the man who would owe the gratification of his ambition to his country's ruin?"

98.61 Depot and Chief C. S. DROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF FUESISTENCE, DEFARTMENT OF WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C. ADGUST 7, 1988. Scaled Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of Brevet Brigadier General T. Wilson, C. S. U. S. A. Baltimore, Md., on THURSDAY, Sep-tember 10. at 12 M., for all the Fresh Beef required at Foit McHenry, Md., tor six months from October 1, 1878, or such less time as the Commissary of Sub-sistence at that place; of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quar-ters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be ex-cuded) The necks of the cattle slaughtered to be out in the tourit weitebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of bind cuarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint. Broposa's must be endorsed distinctly. "Proposals for fresh Beef at Foit McHenry, Md." The ouder-signed reserves the right to reject any bids for good cuse. Codditions, requirements, payments, etc. etc., as

use. Conditions, requirements, payments, etc. etc., as

heretofore. By command of Byt. Maj.-Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby. G BELL. 954t Chief Commissary Subsistence.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOFSAFES

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