Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS RECEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price. Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Elighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1868.

Is General Ganta Radical or a Conservative?

A RECENT INTERVIEW between General Butler and a newspaper reporter closed with the following interrogatory and answer: -

"Reporter—Well, General, I should like to ask you one more question. The conservative Republicans, as they call themselves, who last year voted against the Republican ticket in this State and elsewhere, are now going for Grant, and declare their conviction that if elected he will eschew radicalism and make his administration strictly conservative. What is your opinion of this?

"General Butler (after long and profound flection)—Well, upon that subject, sir, I have no information."

The subject here referred to is one about which no person is authorized to pronounce an authoritative opinion. The habitual reticence of General Grant forbids the idea that he has promised either "rad cals" or "conservatives" that he will blindly follow in their footsteps, and he is too sagacious and independent a man to commit himself to any faction or wing of the great party which he is leading on to victory. All that was important and essential he told the whole people. He accepted the Republican nomination. He indorsed the resolution of the Chicago Convention. And at the same time he declared that he would remain untrammelled in regard to future issues, so that he could act freely and wisely as they arose, and carry out as fully as possible the wishes of the American people. He does not aim to enforce au obnoxious policy of any kind upon an unwilling constituency. The nation has suffered too much from Buchanan's attempt to en'orce his Lecompton policy, and from Johnson's efforts to secure the trinmph of his reconstruction policy, to desire that any future President should prostitute the powers of the first office of the Government to the unholy purpose of defeating the wishes of a majority of American citizens. At the same time, General Grant is a Republican, and it will be to him a pleasure, as well as a duty, to secure the triumph of Republican princi. ples as they are popularly understood by the mass of his supporters. In the present aspect of American politics there is no cause for division among members of the Republican party, and it is idle, if not impossible, to attempt to classify them as "conservatives" or "radicals." The developments at the Tammany Hall Convention and subsequent to the nomination of Seymour and Blair have been sufficient to satisfy every patriot that the triumph of the Democratic ticket in the coming Presidential election would exalt and enthrone the Rebellion as effectually as if the Rebel armies had captured Washington during the war, and dictated the terms of peace to a defeated North from the portals of the White House. Under such circumstances loyal men rally around a loyal standard with as much

spirators to foment a new Rebellion. Our Municipal Affairs and the Manner

enthusiasm and unanimity as they evinced

during the dark days when the forces of the

enemy were striving to destroy the National

Government with bullets, instead of the Demo-

cratic ballots which are their present weapons.

And when these machinations are thwarted, as

they doubtless will be, by the election of Grant

and Colfax, there will remain no serious differ-

ence among Republicans. It will be the duty

of the new President to enforce all the laws of

he United States in all portions of the Union.

Radicals can ask for nothing more, conserva-

tives will be content with nothing less, and

General Grant will discharge this duty with

answerving fidelity. The whole subject is dis-

posed of in the single sentence: -"LET US HAVE

PRACE"—a peace based on the terms of a just-ment dictated by the Republican party—a

peace that will protect every honest citizen, and thwart forever the efforts of bailled con-

in Which They Are Conducted. THE City Councils, after a summer recess, reassembled last Thursday, and will now proceed to the disposal of the usual course of business. How much of the comfort, health, and prosperity of the city depend upon their actions can be but slightly appreciated by those who do not fully understand their working. By the liberal act of incorporation under which our municipality was created, there are few limits imposed upon the power of this representative body. Probably no city in the world has more liberal powers granted to it. In all matters of local interest, appropriations, bills, ordinances, opening of streets, and all similar movements, they have control. The last year has proved that, as a rule, the conduct of the Councilmen has been such as to prove that the power vested in them will be used with disoretion and with a due regard to the wants of the city. Under the recent administration the taxes of the city were reduced. Last year it was four dollars, while under the more economical administration of the present Councils the taxes have been reduced to one dollar and forty cents. A more equitable system of assemment has been made. No longer are fancy prices put upon real estate, and the amount of valuation loft entirely to the opinion of a corrupt assessor, or of a chance whim. There has been, beyond all question, a marked improvement in the city government. Economy is more prevalent, illy-digested legislation is more rare, and we can congratulate the people that their representatives have more generally become cognizant of the responsi-bility of their position. We have faith that, during the coming winter, there will be a yet more marked improvement, and the great cause for complaint in 1867 will not be seen

"Ar last reports Camilla was quiet !" Such are the closing words of the unreconstructed despatch from Augusta, Ga., which details the particulars of a fearful riot alleged to have taken place at Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell county. Three hundred negroes, headed by two carpet-baggers, plentifully supplied with war material, and provided with three weeks' rations, marched down upon the town of Camilla, with the serious intention of "overawing the citizens and killing the lead ing Democrats." Despite the remonstrances of "a deputation of three prominent citizens," thrice repeated, the mob entered the townfour hundred strong, and began to clamor for the blood of "a man named Johns." Johns was shot at, and so was every man that could be seen, when the white and black population of Camilla, with utter extermination staring them in the face, rallied to the number of fifty, and forced the invaders to beat a hasty retreat. In consequence of the panic which took possession of the mob, but five whites were injured, and none of them fatally. The total casualties, however, reached one hundred, ninety-five of whom must have been negroes, thirty-five having been killed outright on the retreat.

It would seem that the Democracy of Camills sustained the prestige which they have doubtless acquired on many a well-fought field. Fifty to four hundred-one to eightwas about the relative number of the contend ing forces throughout the war. Vide the New York World and Pollard's "History of the Lost Cause." And yet this superiority in point of numbers was too overwhelming, and Lee at last succumbed, after Grant had lost more men than his entire army comprised at the outset of the campaign. Looking at the Camilla contest from this standpoint, the "man by the name of Johns" is a greater soldier, and his forty-nine companions in arms more valiant fighters, than Lee and the Army of Virginia. For Lee surrendered, while Johns and the forty-nine chased the negroes and the carpet-baggers five miles out of town, killing thirty-five of them and wounding ever so many more. What a wretched failure, then, attended this radical sally in Georgia How completely abortive was the attempt "to overawe the citizens and kill the leading Democrats" of Camilla! When Frank Blair marshals his revolutionary host, the valiant men of Camilla, white and black, should not be forgotten. Nowhere in the whole South can he pick up a more chivalrous, a more dashing, a more destructive body-guard. And what a captain of the guard will be this "man by the name of Johns." And what a fishy thing the whole story is, from beginning to end. It is a fair sample of the Quixotic episodes which are daily telegraphed North by the unreconstructed Democrats who are employed by the Associated Press in the South.

We publish the truth of the matter elsewhere, and our readers will see from it that a more monstrous lie has never been fabricated by desperate men. The affair at Camilla was one of the most diabolical outrages which has as yet been perpetrated by the Hampton Democracy. It was a wanton and unprovoked assault upon a peaceful assemblage of unarmed Republicans, who had met together for the purpose of discussing the issues of the day. Rebels armed to the teeth, among them the Sheriff of the county, forbade the meeting, and when it was attempted to be held in spite of intimidation, they fell upon the orderly citizens who were exercising the privilege accorded them by the Constitution, and killed and wounded fifty of them in cold blood. The details of the outrage are horrible enough, but when it comes to the "omnipotence of lying" by which the perpetrators have attempted to shroud their bloody deeds, we can appreciate the full force of the situation in the South, and the desperate measures to which the Democracy of that section are resorting to uphold the fortunes of Seymour and Blair. There is but one remedy for it all, and that is for the people of the North to rise in their might and forever extinguish the slumbering fires of rebellion.

POINTLESS RIDICULE.-A few days since great throng of the unreconstructed Democrats of Mobile attended a freedmen's meeting in "anticipation of fun." So says the Tribune of that city, and forthwith proceeds to edify such of its readers as were so unfortunate as to miss the entertainment, by holding up to ridicule a simple-hearted negro who declared that "God would feed the black people discharged by their employers for voting the Republican ticket." Our Democratic contemporary this morning assures us that "all the godless infidels and religious persecutors are leagued together" against the saintly Seymour. Yet such earnest, steadfast faith as was displayed by the Mobile freedman is not regarded as an element of strength by the Southern Democracy. Hence, when they resort to the treacherous device of Wade Hampton, condemned by no Democratic journal in the North, they can well afford to laugh to scorn the illiterate black who believes in the mercy and goodness of his Creator, and refuses to vote for Seymour and Blair simply because he is threatened with starvation. If these worthy Democrats had lived in the days of King Ahab, what rare sport they would have had over the prophet Elijah's prospect of a hearty meal, when he started for the wilderness, relying implicitly on the promise of the Lord, "I have commanded the ravens to feed thee." By such faith the world has been turned upside down more than once, and the day of such miracles is not yet past, as Wade Hampton and his Democratic train will in good time discover.

DAY BY DAY the reports which come to us are more and more encouraging as to the future of the campaign. The Republicans of our entire State are earnestly alive to the duties of the occasion and to the necessity of active exertion in the prosecution of the campaign. Not

only is the whole country alive with public meetings, but quiet, active work is being done, and both by voice and personal influence the good cause is prospering by the aid of all its

The Financier-Seymour. MR. HORATIO SHYMOUR glories in the fact that he never held a dollar's worth of United States bonds during the entire war. What s wretched pass has the Democracy come to that such an assertion as this is received as the qualification of its holder to the office of President! The finances of the nation are the most difficult of all the questions to be settled in the future. They affect every man, woman and child on this continent. Yet the man who is to have the chief post in their management has no personal interest in them. He never had a cent's worth of them, and will act as though he were a foreigner. Why, any Englishman or Irishman would have as much at stake in the settlement of this great question as would Horatio Seymour. Yet he is to be the financier, and lays claim to office because of financial ability. Better have a Rothschild, with no sympathy, but a shrewd head, than this non-holder, non-favorer our

THE RINDERPEST has assumed a strange feature in Rishmond. The Dispatch of that city, a thorough-going and orthodox Democratic sheet, is alarmed that "such cattle" as "Hale, Clay, Dix, and other radicals now representing the country abroad," should declare against Seymour, Blair, Hampton, and Forrest. But it consoles itself with the melancholy assurance that "all such cattle" will be called home in case Seymour is made President. In this event it becomes a matter of serious consideration to the American people as to who shall succeed them. Will the diplomatic yoke be placed upon the necks of such gentle lambs as Hampton and Forrest ? Will "the stern statesman" now sojourning in England, where the climate appears to be more conducive to his health than did the moist air of Fortress Monroe and the Georgia swamps, be entrusted with the duty of representing the nation at the Court of St. James ? Will Mason and Slidell again start on their travels from capital to capital, attired no longer in Confederate livery, but in the plaincut coat and unassuming breeches prescribed by act of Congress? Or will the commission of the roving "Minister to Mexico" be enlarged so as to embrace all Christendom, and the polished periods of Bancroft and the stately sarcasm of Reverdy Johnson be supplanted by the incoherent ramblings of White Sulphur Springs epistles? These questions present a very nice point, apon which we do not feel inclined to dilate at present. Moreover, they contemplate a contingency quite beyond the range of probability-the defeat of Grant and the election of Seymour.

A SUBSTANTIAL STRAW. - The Vineland Democrat, a journal published in Vineland, N. J., and heretofore an earnest supporter of Seymour and Blair, has renounced the Hampton-Democracy and raised the names of Grant and Colfax. For so doing the editor gives the following cogent reasons:-

"First. Because we had a mind to do it.
"Second. Because the party that was Demo-cratic, that promised to lighten the taxes, that promised to give the country a low tax candi-date, allowed an ignoble clique of traitors and bloated capitalists to force their disloyal tool upon the party.
"Third. Because if the Democratic ticket is

elected, the Democratic party is defeated.
"Fourth, Because Grant and Colfax better fill the bill. "Fifth. Because there is Rebel element enough in the Democratic party to control the party, and we desire to have liberty in the South at least long enough to give Northern fathers and mothers time to remove their dead sons where they can lie uninsulted by Democratic bone-

"Sixth. We felt unwilling to furnish a free literature to a party that could not read."

trinket manufacturers.

Wallace!

To THE POINT .- The New York Tribune has the following pithy editorial observations:-"Mr. William A. Wallace is Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee and not 'Mark Tapley,' as we the other day inadvertently stated. This gentleman has issued a manifesto proving that there has been a great Democratic victory in Maine, but admitting that the State will probably vote for Grant And here Mr. Wallace, leaving coffee-making for a while, comes in with his trenchant and invincible logic as follows:- 'Maine voted for John C. Fremont, yet James Buchanan was elected President, and Pennsylvania led the column,' etc.etc., that made J. B. the President-Therefore, argues Bunsby Wallace, as Maine will vote for Grant, so Pennsylvania must certainly vote for Seymour! Therefore, we suppose, if Maine should vote for Seymour, then Pennsylvania will certainly vote for Grant. Now, it is clearly evident that if the Democrats go on gaining in Maine from now until the next election, in the ratio claimed by them in the last election, Maine must inevitably vote for Seymour. Ergo, Pennsylvania will vote for Grant. Q. E. D. Stick to your coffee pots, Mr.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.-The Minister of Public Instruction in France has published the "Statistics of Adult Classes for the year 1867-8." During the past winter 27,902 adult classes for men were opened in 26,193 communes, and 1429 classes for women in 4034 communes; and the number of persons who attended them amounted to 779,373, of whom 95,281 were women. These figures are, however, inferior to those of the preceding year; for says the document in question, if there has been no falling off in zeal, and if the teachers deserve the highest commendation, the winter was long and rigorous, the cold rendering communication difficult, especially in mountainous parts, while to other difficulties was added the dearness of provisions. In some rural communes a portion of the population was compelled to emigrate. Yet, in spite of these exceptional circumstances, a general desire to attend the adult classes was evident; mar ried men and women, in many instances no longer young, were often to be seen at the evening schools for months. Of the whole number that attended the adult classes, at least one-half were in a state of complete ignorance. or had a most imperfect knowledge of the most elementary matters; and it appears that there were certainly not eighteen thousand who falled to derive any appreciable advantage from their attendance at the classes. In Algeria eightytwo classes were opened for men, and twentytwo for women, during the year. The whole of these were evening classes, and open to all

without any charge whatever. Of the teachers, eighty-seven were laymen, and only seventeen belonging to religious societies. The total number of persons who attended the schools was twenty-five hundred and forty-eight men and two hundred and seventy-four women. A comparison is made between the state of primary education at the present time and that of thirly-five years ago, when primary achoois were organized in all the communes of France. In 1833 the proportion of illiterate conscripts was 48 83 per cent.; in 1853 it was 34 39 per cent.; a gain of 14 44 per cent. in twenty years, or 0.72 per annum. The adult classes are gradually being completed by the addition of scholastic libraries, the teachers, as well as the poor scholars themselves, contributing the collections, The movement is so unanimous, says the report in question, that it cannot be arrested, and it may safely be predicted that before long France will occupy a high place among the nations most famous for popular education.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS IN SPAIN.

-The "Annual of Public Instruction," published at Madrid, contains some interesting details of the national libraries in Spain. The number of volumes contained in those establishments is 1,166,595, spread over the capital and the provinces: the library of Madrid alone contains 300,000; that of the Central University, 300,000; of Barcelona, 136,000; and of Salamanca, 55,000. There are similar institutions not only on the continent, but 'n the Balearic and Canary Isles; that of Palma and Majorca contains 35,000 volumes, and that of Mahon nearly 11,000. As to the archives, the entire history of the country, of its customs and political life may be said to be represented in them: there are 70,278 packets of papers in the old palace of Simancas, 35,000 at Aicala de Henares, 34,000 in the archives of the Crown of Aragon, and 97,000 in the national Historical Record office. At Valencia, Corunna, and Majorca there is an immense number of papers, manuscript volumes, account-books, and parchments preserved with care, and which show the interest Spain has never ceased to take in written monuments and serious studies. The same publication contains also some indications concerning the general state of instruction in the Peninsula and the adjacent islands. There are 27,000 infant schools, attended, according to the last census, by 1,500,000 children; 77 institutions for training teachers, and five for the deaf and dumb or blind. With respect to secondary instruction, there are 2 establishments of the first class, 16 of the second, 32 of the third, and 14 local institutions. There are 10 universities for teaching theology, law, medicine, pharmacy, the sciences, literature, and philosophy. In addition to those there are several special schools, of which 11 are for the fine arts, 1 for music and declamation, 2 for manufactures, 1 for diplomacy, 5 for commerce, 17 for navigation; also, 29 boarding-schools and 118 private establishments. The Budget of Public Instruction amounts to 22,428,090 reals, but the sums raised for the same object in the provinces and the communes increase the total amount expended on educational purposes to 110,000,000 of

DRAMATIC.

The "Dead Heart" at the Walnut, Mr. Watts Phillips' Dead Heart is one of the best of the so-called sensational plays of the day. It is a little obscure in some places, but on the whole the plot is well worked out; the situations are effective, and, without rising above the commonplace, the dialogue is easy and natural, and is not encumbered with unne cessary verbiage. A vein of genuine poetical feeling runs through the work, and what appears constrained and unnatural in the character of "Robert Landry" is due more to a want of explictiness in the text than to any real incon sistencies.

The Dead Heart has been given so many times in this city that the theatre-going public are generally familiar with it. The part of "Robert Landy" is well suited to the abilities and style of acting of Mr. Edwin Adams. and, without rising above the conventional, he is easy, natural, and unaffected. The strong points furnished by the dramatist are made the most of by the actor, and the interest is well sustained throughout. The best drawn character in the piece, however, is that of the "Abbe Latour," and this type of an intriguing, luxurious, and dissolute class, who, more than any others, were the means of bringing on all the horrors of the French Revolution, is depicted with much skill by the playwright. This part was well acted by Mr. Walcot, who appeared to have an intelligent appreciation of its requirements. The character of "Catharine Duvai" was assumed by Miss Graham, who appeared for the first time this season in her old position as lead ing lady at the Walnut. Miss Graham is still too cold and inanimate to be considered a thoroughly good actress, although last evening she performed with much real power and effect in portions of the play.

The Theatres this Evening.

At the Arch the Richings troups will appear this evening in Fra Diavolo. To-morrow La Somnambula will be given; on Thursday Orispino and the Fairy for the first time in English. At the Walnut Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this evening as "Robert Landry," in the drama of the Dead Heart.

At the Chesnut the beautiful spectacle of the White Fawn will only be performed a few times

At the American there will be a miscellaneous entertainment of an attractive character, At Hooley's Opera House the burlesque of the Grand Duchess of Gerolsiem is a very funny affair.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb a a tolet soap. Sold by all Druggists. A. a. G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 242

AN EXHIBITION PICTURES OF THE WAR,

From Fort Sumter to the Surrender of Lee, will be given at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelth, on

THIS (TUESDAY) EVEVING, at s o'clock, FREE OF CHARGE. The public generally are invited, ladies especially. order of Committee.
WILLIAM R, LEEDS, President, JOHN S. HILL, A. M. WALKINSWAW, Secretaries.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 B. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1888.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM-PANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1800 each, at any time before the (lat) 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 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

E. St.ADFORD,

Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIKE THE GREEK FIRE, WHICH could not be extinguished, the aroms of PHA-LON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," clings to every textile fragment upon which it is drooped. A bandkerchief perfumed with it and laid adde in a drawer will retain its delicious odor for six months. Sold by all druggists.

PIMPLY FACES, UNNATURAL RED Noses, Tetter, Ring worm, Erynipelas, Eczema, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations upon any part of the body are effectually cured by Heiskell's Tetter Olntment. Soid 50 cents per box. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. ARCH Street. 9 18

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE
Largest First-Class HOTELIN NEW
ENGLAND.—Vertical Bailways; Apartments with
Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe,
79tu the 3m LEWIS RICE & SON. Proprietors.

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING

AT CONCERT HALL

The Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, and the Hon, HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, will address our citizens on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 28d instant, at 8 o'clock. THURSDAY EVENING, 24th instant Governor O P. MORTO N. of Indiana.

GRANT AND COLFAX
CAMPAIGN CLUB. Fourteenth Ward.
A Meeting of the Citizens will be held at the Hall, corner THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN
Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 22, at 7% o'clock P. M. All the Members of the Citib will be made by Hon. James Pollock. Addresses will be made by Hon. James Pollock. Hon. HENRY D. MOURE. Dr. ELDER, and JOHN GOFORTH, Esq. By order of the Citib.

GEORGE G. LOUDIN.

GEORGE G. LOUDIN. Secretaries. UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZA-

TION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hop kins', No. 41s LIBRARY Birest. 98 ti

THE FRENCH VELOCIPEDES.

What is this news we hear from France That makes our spirit within us dance? A novel sort of velocipede. To go at a terrible rate of speed! Believe, as you listen about it, I beg, It goes by the power of the rider's leg. "Twill go, by the nower of the L E G. Some fifteen miles an hour, you see. Perhaps, indeed, the time is near When they'll introduce these vehicles here And then-oh! wont it be jolly fun, To see the new-fangled velocipedes run? It's easy enough on the rider's feet;

But you have to be careful, to keep your seat. For, when you ride, you're obliged to straddle The singular thing without any saddle, And when it wears out your pantaloons, You can come to our store and just get new ones Warm, and strong, and thick, and stout;

That will last awhlie, ere you wear them out. Whether you come on a velocipede, or on foot, or n what manner soever you choose to come, you are welcome to examine the prodigious piles of autumnal raiment now on our counters; and If you find nothing in all that multitude of Garments to suit you, all you have to do is to step up one easy flight of broad stairs to our Custom Department, where it is our custom to

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN HALL,

give complete satisfaction to everybody that wants it.

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY GOODS.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE. No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET, Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS.

SATIN RIBBONS. SILKS. VELVET RIBBONS,

CRAPES, LACES. HATS.

BONNETS, FLOWERS. FRAMES, FEATHERS.

To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street. P. S.-No trouble to show goods. 9 22 tuths

INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE or Blueing Clothes, is put up and for sale at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store, No. 238 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. BARLOW S INDIGO BLUE

will color more water than any other Blue in the BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is free from acid, and will not injure the finest article. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

dissolves perfectly clear, and will not settle on the clothes or make them streaked.

The Label is copyrighted, and reads, "Barlow's Indigo Blue, prepared and for sale at Altred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 23 North Second street, Philadelphia." Barlow's Indigo Blue is sold to dealers at a price that pays them to keep it.

CONSUMERS WILL FIND it on trial to be the most conomical and handlest attlice ever used for Blueing Clothes. Barlow's Indico Blue is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 224 N. Second street, and newhere else. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

is made in the same way it was fourteen years ago, and does not contain any acid. ONE FIVE-DENT BOX OF BABLOW'S INDIGO dissolved in a mineral water bottle of water, will make the best Liquid Blueing that can be made,

BARLOW'S INDIGO
does not require any rags to the it up in.
A few grains of Barlow's Indigo Blue on the end of
the finger will color a tub of water.

9 16 1214p

HATS AND CAPS. IT CENTLEMEN'S HATS.

The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready. The favor of an opportunity to submit the same your inspection is respectfully solicited by

WARBURTON, Hatter,

No. 480 CHESNUT STREET,

Next door to the Post Office. JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
BHIONABLE HATTERS,
NO. 25 S. NINTH Street.

Piret door above Cheanut street. 4 St WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), all the improved fashions of the season. CHR T Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 55p DEAFNESS .- EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT D science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafuses; also, Revpirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 285pt

Boats leave bot of SOUTH Street every few

EDUCATIONAL

SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD op "oaite the York Road Station, North Ray Isoad, seven miles from Palladei-EILDON HALL), phia. The Fifteenth Bes vion of Miss CARR'S Select Enarding School for Y oung Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1863.

Increased accommodati, his having been obtained by change of residence, the rese a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa. Oircuisrs, and every informs tion regarding the school, given at the Office of JA Y COUKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above.

T. PRANCIS' COLLEGE, IA CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Fa. four miles from Oresson. L'martered in 1858, with privilege of conterring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegmany Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year comme, ces ist of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Stadents admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, \$100 per session. Cinssical and mostern lasguages exira, \$10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philac'elphia; Right Rev. Bishop Lomenco, Pittaburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynelds, Loretto. Music (pinno and use of instrument), \$25.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAT AND BOARD. ing-School for Young Ladies. No. 8810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 18:8. For terms, etc , apply to

8 241f PHILIP A. OREGAR, A. M., Principal, TANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 16 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY,
PHILADELPHIA,
Miss BUNNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen
their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventa
Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street,
Particulars from circulars.

A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS-

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
9 7 mwf4w Head Master, MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SOCIOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 23 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7.
J. W. FAIRES, D. D. Principal. TAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF

PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence of THURSDAY. October 1. Introductory by Projesso E. SPENCER MILLER, at 8 o'clock P. M. 921 91 ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND Dyoung men Berlin, N. J. \$75 to \$150 a year for Board and Tuition. Address Rev. T M. REILLY B. D., Rector. 9 195ws81.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN
No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September J.

8 24 1m* THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1888.

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7. 91 tuthsim

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater.

DROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE Address No 1102 CHESNUT Street. Orculars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 97 mwftm*

SINGING CLASSES FOR LADIES AND Gentlemen. Terms, \$10 per quarter of 12 weeks.
A. R. TAYLOR,
No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SING-ING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 808 S. THIRTEENTH Street. \$19 2m*

PIANO.-MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS BR-T BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGLAG, No. 568 S. TENTH Street. 911 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE .- A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful bland of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1901 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in. the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to JOHN WARBURTON.

No 1004 CHESNUT Street. Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE - SEVERAL DESIRABLE Lots of groupd, suitable for manufacturing or building purposes, having plenty of good spring water and plenty of good building sione, situate on and near the North Fennsylvania Railroad, and only 15 miles out. Apply to

B. Harper & O.,

9 21 61

No. 427 UHESNUT Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE, A Brown-stone House, with all modern convenience, Locust street, near Fortleth. Price, \$16,000.

Handsome double house on Walnut street; side yard. Price, \$13,000. WILLIAM B. WEIR, No. 8936 CHESNUT Street 9 21 3te

FOR SALE, NORTH
Elegant Residence. Apply to
J. C. SIDNEY, Architect,
No. 204 South FIFTH Street FOR SALE, NORTH BROAD STREET.

FOR SALE-A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN Who street, opposite Logan Square; has all intern conveniences, and in periect order. Address "Beal Entate," at this office.

TO RENT.

RENT. R

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St., FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

0

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENI-A HANDSOMELY FUR-postession October 1. Apply at E. CARPENTER & SON 8, NO 242 S. THIRD street. 922 61

WANTS.

BOY WANTED-A STEADY YOUTH, WHO O can read Manuscript accurately and carefully, can find a permanent situation by applying in the fifth surry of "The Evening Telegraph" Building between 8 and 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALES-lady in the Slik Department of a first-class Retail Dry Goors House. None need apply but those that are competent. Address, with reference, SILKS, at this office. WANTED, A BOY IN A RETAIL DRY Goods Store, Address, with reference, G, 919 66

PIANOS.

Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND
Square and upright Planes, at BLASIUS
BROS'. No. 1846 CHESNUT Street. \$1

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES
TEVETBROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON &
HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.