SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS - COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Assassination a New Element in American Politics.

From the N. Y. Heruld. Ben Butler has discovered a new element in American politics. A few years ago the old constitutional limitation of the term of office and the power of making a change quadrennially were sufficient to satisfy those of our citizens who happened to be opposed to the political sentiments of a President of the United States and to stand outside the pale of his tempting patronage. But this is a progressive age; the world moves, and the hero of Fort Fisher, with his accustomed shrewdness, perceives that four years will in fature be too long for men to wait for the removal of an obstruction to their personal advancement. The process will be altogether too slow—as tedious and unsatisfactory as the digging of a Dutch Gap Canal—especially when the knife, the bullet, and the poisoned cup offer such sure and speedy relief. The assassination of Lincoln is looked upon by Butler as a precedent that will not fail to have its influence upon our political future, and the success of that Rebel experiment he believes will prove highly encouraging to those who may hereafter find themselves the friends of the second in power instead of the first. The weak point in this reasoning appears to be the error in supposing the assassination of Lincoln to have a benefit to the Rebels. Had Lincoln lived, the indications are unmistakable that he would have carried out a broad policy of generosity, liberality, and forgiveness towards the Sonthern people; and he would have done so without encountering any serious opposition from his own party, and without drawing upon himself the pains and penalties of tenure-of-office laws, impeachment, and pro-tracted Congressional sessions. The Southern States have realized nothing by Lincoln's death except military rule, starvation, carpetbaggers, and negro supremacy. Johnson's friendship has been to them a curse rather than a blessing; and if the experience since

will be long before they desire to enlist any more Booths into their service. If Butler's philosophy were sound we should witness a marked and singular change in our whole political system. Our ward politician, instead of being represented in woodcuts with a patch over his eye, a broken hat on his head, and a whisky bottle in his hand, would take the character of the Spanish brigand, with the slouched hat, the black mask, the picturesque cloak, and the poignard. Our office-seeker would no longer approach the Presidential mansion with a subdued air, a clean shirt and collar, and full wallet, but would force his way into the presence with a defant demeanor and the handle of a Bowie knife sticking out from the back of his coat-collar. Our Presidential dress would cease to be the highly respectable broadcloth coat, black pants, white shirt, and vest of the same color, and our Chief Magistrates would receive at the White House arrayed in full panoply of steel, with breast-plate, gauntlets,

and closed vizor.

he succeeded to the Presidential office is to be

regarded as a fair specimen of the benefits they

are to reap from the policy of assassination, it

Butler's idea evidently is that the days of imperial Rome are to be reënacted in republican America, and that our future Presidents are to be knocked over one after another, like so many pins in a bowling alley, after the fashion of Casar, Caliguia, Domitian, and the whole string of rulers in the latter days of the empire. He believes that a President's life will not hereafter be worth an hour's purchase unless his constitutional successor should happen to be a little more objectionable than himself. In this view of the case it will be a matter of self-protection for a Presidential nominee to insist that his associate on the ticket shall be the meanest scalawag to be found in the country. But we are not inclined to believe in this new doctrine. Assassination may be an essential element in some governments, where a ruler who is detested by the people must be endured during a lifetime, be it long or short; but under our own system, with a chance of getting rid of an objectionable Chief Magistrate in a more peaceable and less hazardous way at the end of a brief official term, we have no fear that the knife or the bullet will come into general use. The experience of the past two years is of itself fatal to Butler's theory; for it has been seen that with all the inclination in the world to get rid of Andrew Johnson the radicals have failed even to cut him off by impeachment, to say nothing of assassination. Of course the great political panacea pre-scribed by Dr. Butler, if used successfully by one party, would not be discarded by the other; yet we feel no apprehension that Grant's conservative course as President will shorten his life, even though so strong a radical as Colfax will be second in power and his successor in

field farmer is that he may never die till he gets to the White House. Just Where We Differ.

case of a vacancy. We should not object even to insuring the life of Heratio Seymonr during

his term of office should he be elected Presi-

dent; but this is such a remote contingency

that the best wish we can offer to the Deer-

From the N. Y. Tribune. The World thus arraigns the Republicans for prosecuting the Presidential contest as they

"The Republicans are making the late war the hings of the Presidential campaign. They invoke all the bitter animosities and sectional invoke all the bitter animosities and sectional hatred which prevailed when we were drafting soldiers to fight against the South. To accuse the Democratic party of slackness in the war is regarded as their best electioneering weapon. To denounce the Southern people as Rebeis is thought the best justification of the Republican policy. The subjugation and humiliation of the South is as much the aim now as it was six years ago. It is not a policy of peace, but of passion, revenge, and domination. The symbol of the canvass on the Republican aide is the sword. Its leader is a man who knows no trade but war, selected because the old feeling of hostility would more naturally raily around him but war, selected because the old feeling of hos-tility would more naturally raily around him than a state-man or a civilian. If Virginia-should send General Lee to the Senate, or if the Southerners in the Democratic Convention had asked for his nomination for the Vice-Presi-dency, such a selection would be denounced by the Republicans as an affront to Northern selfrespect. And yet they put forward our most distinguished soldier and brandish his sword in the face of the South, as if the Southern people had no pride or sensibilities which Northern insolence is bound to consider."

Comments by the Tribune. This eternal assumption that the late Rebels are "the South," "the Southern people," etc., is at the bottom of all our remaining troubles. It is at war with truth, with peace, and with the results of our great struggle. So long as the Rebels insist on being considered, and are considering themselves, "the Southern people," the spirit of the Rebellion still animates its late champions and their Northern sympa-thizers and allies.

There are some twelve millions of people residing in the States lately dominated by the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Of these twelve millions, less than three millions incited and voluntarily united in that Rebellion. Of the residue, a part were bullied, coerced, terror-ized into giving a passive, constrained, fearful

vention chosen to resist secession by an immense majority. So it was everywhere. In no single State were "the (real) Southern people" allowed to inquire, confer, deliberate, and then vote as they saw fit on the question of Union or Disunion. The bullet, the bowleknife, and the rope forestalled discussion and precluded an unbiassed decision. Said Gene-ral Clingman, of North Carolina, in the United States Sepate, in December, 1860:-

"They (Republicans) want to get up a free debate, as the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) expressed it in one of his speeches But a Senator from Texas told me the other day that a great many of these free debaters were hanging from the trees of that country (Texas). (Texas.)

The Rev. John H. Aughey, a Presbyterian clergyman preaching in Atala county, Miss., heard a secession speech made in that region just after Mr. Lincoln's election, which ran

"The halter is the only argument that should be used against the Submissionists; and I predict that it will soon, very soon, be in force.

"We have glorious news from Tallahatchle. Seven Tory Submissionists were hanged there in one day; and the so-called Union candidates, having the wholesome dread of hemp before their eyes, are not canvassing the county," etc. etc.

Mr. Aughey thus parrates his own experience as a voter on secession:—
"Approaching the polls, I asked for a Union ticket and was informed that none had been printed, and that it would be advisable to vote the secession ticket. I thought otherwise; and, going to a desk, make out a Union ticket and going to a desk, make out a Union ticket and voted it, amid the frowns and suppressed murmurs of the judges and bystanders; and, as the result proved, I had the honor of depositing the only vote in favor of the Union which was poiled in that precinct. I knew of many who were in favor of the Union, but who were intimidated by threats, and by the odium attending it, from voting at all."

-Such were the means-as ten thousand living witnesses can testify-whereby secession was carried at the South in deliance of the judgment and the wishes of a large majority of her real "people." "Abolitionist!" "Submissionist!" "Tory!" were howled at every one who dared avow his Unionism; the violent, the headstrong, the bloody-minded, were intent on war; and they had their way. Having forced the reluctant Unionists to play their game, and having lost the stake, they now propose to clutch it, and the World is helping them to the best of its ability. Every manifesto of Wade Hampton, Howell

Cobb, George S. Houston, and their confederates, betrays their perfect consciousness that a majority of "the Southern people" are against them. Majorities do not threaten voters with expulsion from their homes, with denial of employment, and with starvation, if they vote as they see fit. That is the resort of an aristocratic, proscriptive minority, who thus

only can hope for success.

"The Southern people" are, by a large majority, for Grant, Union, and peace. The Rebel minority are for Seymour, subversion, and civil war. The leysl masses will see that the latter do not triumph.

The Attractions of the South.

From the N. Y. Times. No man who has travelled through the Southern States of this Union-and especially the great belt stretching from the Potomac by Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, and Jackson, onward to the Missis--will be unwilling to admit that he has passed over a region of country whose natural attractions and charms could not be surpassed

in any part of the world.

Whether the traveller be enamored of a soft, genial, and equable climate—of a region that lies high and dry, and is exceedingly healthy-of fruit trees and forest trees, plants and flowers, rich, varied, and perennial-of a soil that is fertile in the highest degree, and productive of the greatest diversity of useful, the Constitution, in sending up a resolution wholesome, and profitable articles of consumption and commerce—he will admit that in no respect could even his imagination rise higher than the actual facts that have come under his experience and observation.

Yet the whole of this supremely attractive region of country is merely settled by a thinly-scattered population of whites and blacks.

Until the present time it could not be other-

It has been in the possession and under the control of grand landholders, owning great herds of slaves, supplemented by their dependants, and by those who ministered to their necessities, and by those who were the agents for transacting their business with the world. The men who might desire to settle as freeholders of the soil were repelled—the classes who might seek to build up manufacturing and industrial activities found it impossible under the existing tenure of land and labor—the free-handed, independent emigrants who were ready to move southward, as they have moved westward, by the million, learned that they were practically debarred from entering the most inviting region of the globe by obstructions of law, custom, society, industry, and opinion, that neither perseverance nor energy ould surmount.

This state of things is all changed now-or, at all events, is all open to be changed by the powers that have heretofore been compelled to recoil before it.

Those who have heretofore been the great landholders of the South have been reduced in such a way that they can neither hold or cultivate the soil, nor make it in any way available or profitable; and they are everywhere willing and anxious to dispose of it on conditions that are neither hard nor troublesome. Their slaves are gone; their agencies of productive industry have passed out of their control; their inducements to continue their peculiar mode of life, of other times, have gone with the "peculiar institution" on which they were based. They have found that, with the downfall of the "patriarchal" social order which they formerly possessed, all possibility of maintaining patriarchal or aristocratic pretensions of any kind have disappeared. And as old things have passed away without their consent, they are preparing to accept as best they may the new things that are destined to replace the old. In brief, and in plain English, the vast unoccupied surfaces of the Southern States are open for settlement. Land, by freehold, can be obtained in abundance, and there is no obstacle, in law or public economy, to hinder its possessor in the enjoyment of the attractions that nature

has lavished upon the "Sunny South." So far as people may find, or fancy, any disadvantage in local custom, social sentiment, or public opinion, these will not count much, or stand long, before the volumes of immigration that must soon sweep over these inviting

Since the occurrence of the radical changes in the South that were brought about by the war-since the disappearance of slavery, slave-labor, slavery customs, and slavery necessities and conditions—since the arrival of the time which furnished opportunity for emigration, settlement, and free labor, there has been no such emigration to the Southern States as was looked for three years ago. It was thought that great numbers of our soldiers would settle there—that crowds of Northerners would go down "prospecting" | vain hope of saving their States.

support to the war most unrighteously waged for the overthrow of the Union. General Lee is a conspicuous example of this class. He deprecated secasion—saw no adequate exense for it—but "went with his State," though his State was wrenched from the Union by a Con ern staples, as well as corn and wheat and the other cereals, not to speak of the introduction of manufacturing industries, would at once attract myriads of people, who, seeing their chances, would be in haste to embrace them. But these ideas have not been realized. In truth, the universal prostration that was visible in the South at the close of the war, and the impression since then that life, property, and society would be unsafe until the political relations of the Rebel States were properly established, have been sufficient to deter settlers from going forward in any perceptible numbers. bers. It must be remembered, also, that it takes time to turn a chrrent of immigration in any given direction. The volume that is now moving westward is, in great measure, the result of lesser movements during the previous twenty years. And, though the attractions in the South were ten times what they are, it would take some time to direct thitherward a movement of any important magnitude.

Into all the grand region of country, how-ever, of which we spoke at the opening of this article, prospecters and settlers have adventured themselves, and have begun to send abroad accounts of the outlook of affairs.

We give place elsewhere to an account of life and industry in the South, written by a Northern gentleman who has lately become landholder and resident in South Carolina.

Nothing certainly could be more attractive than the description he has given of the district of country in which he has located himself. We know very well that no more in-viting region could be chosen than the one of which he writes. In no respect could the middle parts of the Palmetto State be surpassed. And yet they can be equalled in almost any part of the high belt that lies mid-

way between the mountains and the sea.

The writer of the letter finds that all the social and political conditions are as favorable as could be expected, and much more favorable than is generally represented. As for the soil and its fertility, as for the variety and value of its products, as for the opportunity that are furnished, we must refer to the in-

teresting details given in the letter itself. We believe that if the Southern States are secured to peace, order, and freedom by the election of General Grant, we shall next year. and in years following, see a vastly increased emigration of active, industrious, and intelli-gent white men to the South. And we believe that the South will then rise to a condition of prosperity, wealth, and power that it could never have known under its old institutions.

The Congressional Farce. From the N. Y. World.

The business transacted by a fragmentary gathering of members of the Rump Congress is of no more legal account than if transacted by a Woman's Rights Convention or a Union ague Club. By the terms of the resolution making contingent provision for a meeting there was to be no session unless a quorum of both Houses should be present. There was a bare quorum of the Senate and no quorum of the House. And yet this transated Ramp had the assurance to consider itself a Congress, and adopt a resolution which only a quorum of both Houses was competent to pass. This resolution originated in the House and was passed by that body when no querum was resent. It was sent up to the Senate and passed. Senator Buckalew offered a resolution requesting the House to inform the Senate whether there was a quorum at its passage; but his resolution was rejected on the ground that it would be a discourtesy to the House for the Senate to doubt the presence of a guorum. In the face of the notorious fact this objection was preposterous. The House had perpetra-ted a gross breach of courtesy against the passed when there was no quorum. It was the duty of the Scuate to vindicate its dignity against this flagrant affront. But it pocketed the insult and became the confederate and accomplice of a fragment of the House in a plain breach of the Constitution. No Republican Senator had brass enough to pretend that the House resolution had any validity if a quorum was not present at its passage; but the Senate connived at a violation of the Constitution to save its character for courtesy! There were repeated calls of the House, but upon no call could they muster a quorum.

By the Constitution, the only business that can be transacted by either House in the absence of a quorum is to adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members. A bill or resolution passed without a quorum is a property of the statement of th out a quorum is as nugatory as if it were passed by a mob in the street. The resolution to adjourn on the 16th of October, and then again to the 10th of November, is utterly void. There can be no legal session of Congress under such a resolution. The President can, if he chooses, call an extra session; but a meeting of members, except on the first Monday in December, without his call, and with-out previous legal authorization by Congress itself, is no Congress. No act passed at such a meeting would be law. No citizen will obey, and the courts will declare void, any acts which may be passed at the sessions contemplated by the resolution of Monday.

But although the viper cannot sting, we will inquire into the meaning of its hisses. The dates of the adjourned sessions are very significant. One is just after the October elections; the other just after the Presidential election. It is clear from these dates, and from the desperate recklessness of the Republican party, that if they cannot retain control of the Government by the elections, they mean to at-tempt it by revolution. If the October elections go against them, they intend to hold an extra session in October; if they lose the Presidential election, they will have a session in November. They hold no session now because they are not alarmed by losses in Maine. They prefer to retain power by the authority of the people; but they are resolved to retain it anyhow. Hence they appoint sessions of Congress to thwart the will of the people if the elections go against them. Was there ever such an insulting menace offered to a free people as to provide for a session of Congress installed. gress just after each election, with a view to

annul the popular verdict, if unfavorable? The illegal action of the Rump on Monday is a confession that they feel no confidence in the result of either the October or November verdict. It attests the hollowness of their jubilation over the result in Maine. They know, as everybody knows, that the Democrats had no expectation of carrying Maine. They know, as everybody knows, that the greenback issue hurt us in Maine, and that it will be a chief element of our strength in the States that hold elections in October. New England and the West take diametrically opposite views of that question. The Demo-cratic State Convention in Massachusetts repudiated that plank of the Democratic plat-form, while in Ohio and Indiana it is received with such favor that the Republican leaders in those States dare not oppose it. To such straits are they driven that their two ablest men—Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and Senator Morton, of Indians-have come ont squarely in favor of Mr. Pendleton's doctrine, in the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT SUBDUTE, Freekies, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLY-CRRINE, TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE, it is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as 101 et Scap. Sold by all Duggists. E. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 514 CHESNUT Streek. 24

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA."
This excellent and efficient benevoiers just ution has secured a permanent location, by the purchase, on favorable terms, of the property No. 38 AROH street. The entire lower floor of the building has been flitted up for the use of the Association, and is now used by it. The upper floors are let out at a rate which reduces the item of rent in the expenses of the society to a mere moninal amount. Friends of the society to a mere moninal amount. Friends of the Institution are invited to call in as they pass.
The General Agent of the Society, Mr. EMANUEL.
H. TOLAND, and the Missionaries, Messrs Wif.
MER W. WALTER and ALBERT G. ROWLAND, will soon commence their annual calls for sid, and it is hoped they may meet with liberal responses.
The Society is a purely benevotical organization, and is not sectarian in its character. Its Officers and Managers are—

In Society is a purely benevolent organization, and in not sectorized in its character. Its Officers and Managers are—
President—GRORGE H. STUART.
Vice-President—ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Secretary—RUBOLPH K. HOSFLICH.
Treasurer—THOMAS T. MASUN, No. 119 Arch st.

MANAGERS.

Isaac R. Smith, George B. Bains.
George W. Hill, George B. Bains.
Charles W. Orum, William W. Wilson, Samuel Work, George S. Ugent, Alexander T. Lane, Jacob A. Gardner, H. M. Kimmey, Thomas Pedrick, Hiram Miller, John Weist, John Weist, Thomas L. Gillespie, James W. Carson.
These names are a sufficient guarantee to the community that any funds entrusted to the disposal of the Society, will be carefully and property dispensed.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 B. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM-PANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

8. BRADFORD, 5 28101

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect bye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous into; remedies the fill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, bold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 18 BOND street, New York.

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—
'We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost clitzens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Piliows upon their beds and proncunced them in every way worthy of full endorsement.

PIMPLY FACES, UNNATURAL RED Noses, Tetter, Ring worm. Erysipelas, Ezema, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaty diaguamations upon any part of the body are effectually cured by Helakell's Tetter Olutment. Sold 50 cents per box. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 50 ARCH Street.

POLITICAL.

"THE STARRY FLAG 'NEATH WHICH WE FOUGHT."

"Goodwill to all-Malice Towards None."

TO THE RETURNED SOLDIERS

SAILORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Your National Republican Executive Committee Having Called

A Grand National Convention

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

To meet at Philadelphia, beneath the shadow of

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

On the First and Second of October, 1868. You are invited to be present to assist in welcoming your BRAVE COMBADES IN ARMS from our sister States to the NATIVE CITY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, to concert with them measures to secure the election of the

ILLUSTRIOUS GRANT AS PRESIDENT.

And thus to preserve the Prace and Liberties of our country, whose UNION YOU SAVED through blood and toil. The traitors you conquered and pordoned openly announce their furnose to rule on Rule. In they therearen anothers was unless they can control the Government which they sought to destroy. They are now, from day to day, murdering not only the poor freedmen, but handreds of brave white Union Men, your comrades on many a toll-some b arch and many a bloody field. Thank God, your old leader still lives!

THE INVINCIBLE GRANT

Is with you in Maintaining the Prace as he was in Fighting the war. He is ready, should his country's safety demand it, to lead you immediately against the enemy's works. Announce that you will again follow his lead, and the Traitons will. Stand apparited. They will remember Vicesburg and Modie Chartanoga and Fort Fisher, New Orleans and Richmond, and they will again thank the Patriotic Grant for saying:—

LET US MAVE PEACE.

Come, then every man of you, that each may en-courage his comrade to USE THE BALLOT AS HE DID THE BULLET

Proclaim that only the loyal shall have front seeks in the National Councils, and you will give peace, harmony, and prosperity to your country. The venerated dead,
YOUR COMRADES NOW IN HEAVEN,
will look down upon you with smiles.
All the greatest of your great leaders are with you ple Grant. They work and pray for peace, but they do not lear the Unbeconstructed, Unkerstant Rehells. In the wac of youss, or in any war for the salvation of the nation, they are ready again to
MARCH TO VICTORY WITH GRANT.
MEADE will make another Gettysburg, and Sickles will give another leg to help him: Thomas can redeem another Nasbyllie; SHERMAN'S march to the sea can be repeated, and PHIL, SHERIDAN can send all italiors whirling up the Valley.
Come, then, one and all. Come as individuals, or come in organised bodies. The wolld-wide fame of our Navy was won by our galiant tare. Our brave sold ers astonished manking with their in making a

MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION

IN PAVOR OF

"LIBERTY AND UNION NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

REMEMBER ANDERSONVILLE AND LIBBY BELLE ISLE AND SALISBURY. This is perhaps the last opportunity we will ever have of meeting those who shared with as THE MARCH! THE GAMP! THE BATTLE! AND

Joseph W. Fisher, Charles H. T. Collis, Joshua T. Gwen, A. L. Bussell. Committee of Arrangements.

Address A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary, No. 206 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada. N. B.-Wade Hampton, Forrest, Buckner, Pike and Semmes will not be delegates here. 919 watf

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZA-TION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hop-kine, No. 413 LIBRARY Street. M. C. HONG, Chairman.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BONDS Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. ALSO, FREE FINE LYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

POLITICAL.

GEORGE G. LOUDIN, THOMAS R. BIGAROW, Secretaries.

GRANT AND COLFAX
CAMPAIGN CLUB, Fourtsenth Ward.
A Meeting of the Cilizens will be held at the Hall,
corner THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN
Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 22, at
% o'clock P. M. All the Members of the Club will
be made by Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Hon. HENRY
D. MOURE, Dr. ELDER, and JOHN GOFORTH,
Esq. By order of the Club.
GEORGE G. LOUDIN, Separators

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select
Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at
the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained
by change of residence, there are a few vacancies,
which may be tilled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County,
Pa. Pa, roulars, and every information regarding the Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COUKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S, THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF
Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria
County, Fa. four miles from Cresson. Chartered in
1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location
the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracings air, and
picturesque scenery. Fotolastic year commences 1st
of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying
apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from
eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable
in advance, \$100 per session. Classical and modern
languages extra, \$10.

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

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAI AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to 8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

TANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Giris, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st. At pilcation for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'cleck, or after the school commences.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY,
Miss BUNNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen
their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh
seasion), 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 mwiw

Head Master, MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET,
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed
September 7.

5.27 im.
Principal.

AW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on THURSDAY. October 1. Introductory by Protessor E. SPERCER MILLER, at 8 o'clock P. m. 9 21 95 ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND Dyoung men Berlin, N. J. \$75 to \$150 a year for Board and Tultion, Address Rev. T M. REILLY B. D., Rector, 9 19awss:*

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, Septem-ber J. THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1227 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868.

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7, 9 I tuthelm

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