## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1869.

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# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

#### TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1869.

#### THE WATER QUESTION.

THE documents submitted to Councils yesterday place in a clear light the events connected with the existing searcity of water in the Fairmount Reservoirs. Mayor Fox discussed the whole question not only in an able. but an earnest, candid, and creditable spirit; and as his views and recommendations substantially accord with those of the Chief Engineer, we hope that no petty partisan issue will hereafter be raised on a subject in which men of all parties are equally interested.

It will be seen by the correspondence with the Schuylkill Navigation Company that that corporation promptly came to the relief of the city in the hour of its greatest peril. Instead of insisting upon the stringent execution of the contract which requires the Fairmount Water Works to suspend operations whenever the water falls below the breast of the dam, they closed their locks and freely placed the contents of their pools at the disposal of the Chief Engineer. By this action they not only lost revenue at an important season, but they subjected to serious damage and inconvenience hundreds of boatmen, and it was for their immediate relief mainly that the appropriation of \$25,000 to the Schuylkill Navigation Company was passed yesterday.

The only other resolution which was adopted authorized the Chief Engineer, with the consent of the Water Department, to adopt any temporary measures his judgment may approve to remedy the present scarcity, provided the expense does not exceed \$25,000. and that the hydrants in and for dwellinghouses shall not be stopped. This measure may not be intrinsically of much importance. except as an evidence of the disposition and temper of Councils, yet it will no doubt incite the Engineer to renewed exertions, and fully justify him in giving a fair trial to the steamfire-engine project, which now promises to be attended with considerable success.

So far as the future is concerned, Councils were not prepared yesterday for definite action. All propositions were referred to the Water Committee, which was perhaps the wisest course, but we fervently hope that they will not be suffered to sleep there. A disposition was shown by a few of the members to do less than the emergency required. and by others to do more than is necessary: but, on the whole, a wise and prudent spirit prevailed. There are, however, two plain dangers to be averted-first, prolonged inaction or indecision until it becomes too late to remedy the present defects by next summer, and, second, the consideration of expensive and extravagant schemes for seeking a new source of water-supply for the city. The evils of neglect are so appalling that we should agree with the Mayor that apprehensions on this score cannot be well founded. if past experience did not justify them. Auxiliary engines are not only necessary now. but they have been necessary for years, and scarcely a summer has passed without the city being obliged to use more water for water power than her authorities are entitled to demand by the existing contracts. Philadelphia has long been equally at the mercy of a great freshet or a prolonged drought. No new facts are developed by the present scarcity; but as it has helped to familiarize the entire public with the deplorable deficiencies of the present system, new delays will now be more inexcusable than ever. The Mayor well says, in view of the repeated recommendations of Chief Engineers, that it is surprising that auxiliary steam engines were not erected at Fairmount long ago, "in view of the mere possibility of accident at Fairmount dam." But the danger is that, as there have been delays in the past there will be delays in the future; and that while Councilmen debate or ignore a subject in which the whole city has such a vital interest. months will swiftly fly by, and the burning rays of another summer beam upon us before the necessary new machinery is in working order. This danger is intensified by the proposition introduced into both branches of Councils yesterday for the appointment of a new commission to consider the water question. But a short time ago a commission thoroughly examined and reported on this subject in a manner that is entirely satisfactory to the Mayor, the Chief Engineer, and to the public generally. It is not necessary to adopt all their suggestions immediately. We can postpone for the present the construction of a sewer from Manayunk to a point below the Fairmount dam, and the proposed substitution of inclined planes for the outlet lock in the Schuylkill; but the general idea of utilizing larger quantities of the waters of that stream at all seasons cannot be too closely adhered to. None of the projects for bringing water from a great distance by expensive aqueducts deserve serious consideration at this juncture. In the present financial condition of the city, they are impracticable on the one hand, and totally unnecessary on the other. Even if ten or fifteen millions of dollars were expended to bring supplies from the Lehigh or the headwaters of the Delaware, we would certainly get no larger and scarcely a better supply than that which the Schuylkill now delivers without expense at the base of our reservoirs. What we need is a remedy of the minor defects of the present system, not its abandonment. The expensive aqueducts which are required by other cities are fortunately not needed here; and it would be the height of folly to pile a mountain of useless debt on the shoulders of the taxpayers, who are already too heavily burdened.

Like a sourcy politician seem To see the things thou dost not!" SUCH is the quaint and pointed caption which

we find at the head of the first article in the Boston Gazette of March 12,1770, a tattered, threadbare copy of which lies before us as we write. The article in question, as far as we can decipher it, appears to be a forcible argument in favor of the separation of the colonies from the mother country, in response to a counter argument from a Tory source in a previous issue of the Boston Chronicle. The revolutionary writer not only attempts to bolster up his cause by substantial argument, but indulges in an abuse of his antagonist in terms that recall the bitterness with which Parson Brownlow was accustomed in the late civil war to belabor the Rebel sympathizers of East Tennessee. He crushes his opponent with irrefutable arguments, and then, when he has placed him hors de combat, accuses him of being "guilty of impertinence, absurdity, sophistry, and falsehood,' and finally dismisses him with the intimation that "matters of greater importance than viewing his defects and deformities" claim instant attention.

This curious document affords a striking illustration of the rancor which, even at this early period-full six years before the Declaration of Independence-had entered into the contest between the colonies and the mother country. This, in itself, would prove a profitable theme for discussion, but we desire at present to attend to a point which is incidentally made by the indignant and zealous advocate of independence. He defies his antagonist to offer the least shadow of evidence that he "would convert every province or island, however insignificant some of them may be, into separate and distinct States."

From this passage it would appear that the Tory writers of the day were hard pushed for argument, and in their dilemma hit upon the device of accusing the advocates of independence of a desire not only to cut the colonies loose from the mother country, but to split them up into an infinitude of sovereignties, without any common bond of union. As soon as the ties which had bound them to the British crown had been effectually severed. the very spirit which the writer in the Boston Gazette so indignantly repudiated was manifested by many of the leading men of the new nationality. Even during the darkest days of the conflict which terminated in a separation from England, Pennsylvania jealous of New York, and was Rhode Island looked upon Massachusetts with undisguised distrust. The common danger and the necessity of providing for the common security sufficed, however, to keep the thirteen rebellious colonies in the line until that common danger was past. Then followed the trying ordeal of the Confederation, during which the spirit of local independence had such full play and sway that the Union was the merest farce of an abstract theory; and not until it was conclusively proven, by the bitterness of experi-

ence, that the common welfare of all the States demanded a "more perfect Union," as the only practicable way of establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquillity, providing for the common defense, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of

ceded on all sides that the best thing that Spain can do is to get rid of Cuba as quickly as possible, and if she can obtain the payment of a good round sum for so doing she will be particularly fortunate. This is the view taken by the English and French journais, and while their emphatic expressions of opinion on the subject suggest that their advocacy is prompted by other motives than the good of the Cubans and a desire to add this rich and fertile island to the possessions of the United States, yet it is certain that but one line of policy is open for Spain in the matter, and nothing but foolish pride, will make her hesitate to adopt it. It is becoming more and more evident every day that the ability of the Spaniards to hold Cuba is decreasing: they have their home troubles to attend to, which promise to keep their hands full; they are unable to send an adequate force to Caba to put down the patriots, and the prospects of the representatives of Spanish authority already there are becoming more and more gloomy. In conducting such negotiations as those which have been mentioned, secrecy is of course required until the final consummation of the bargain, if for no other reason than that the unpopularity of the measure among the Spanish people might make the Government recede even from what it considered the most politic course that could be adopted. In the present impoverished condition of the Spanish treasury, the payment of several millions of dollars by the Cubans would be particularly lacceptable, while, as the matter now stands, fighting the insurrectionists causes a drain on the national treasury that it is little able to bear.

It seems scarcely possible that Cuba can ever again resume her old position of a colony of Spain, and a grand field for Spanish officeholders to make fortunes in; and if her independence can be obtained through the friendly offices of the United States, the first step towards adding another State to the Union will be taken, and we will obtain what we have long desired, a possession in the Antilles that will give us entire control of the Gulf of Mexico, and make it emphatically an American lake. This is an exceedingly important consideration, as was sufficiently proved during the Rebellion; and while we do not care to invest money just at present in acquiring new territory, the acquisition of one of the more prominent West India islands is something that our Government ought to keep steadily in mind, and be ready to avail itself of any opportunities that may offer.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .-- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet map. For sale by dragging generally, R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No 634 UHESNUT Street. 245

U.S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. -An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by ses for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS Congress

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS e United States Army and Navy mutilated in the icc, application may now be made, in person or by r, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1509 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GEEEN Street, Boston. of the Uni

Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers 5 195 REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS. Ben

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN. The Union Republican State Central Committee have nade arrangements for Mass Meetings as follows, viz, :--Troy, Bradford county, September 4, 1899, Towanda.

Governor JOHN W. GEARY and the Hon. JOHN COTT have been invited to address these meetings, and ave consented to be present on bothese meetings, and



SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHES-NUT Street, will re open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. 89 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal. ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU-BURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Alb. uy Railroad). For seventeen years a load-ing New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplish-ments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Loca-tion for health beauty, and refining influences, unsur-passed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 727.6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

7 17 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL

liberty to the people of the country and their posterity for all time to come, was public sentiment prepared to concede and accept the compromises of the Federal Constitution.

But three quarters of a century under this constitution did not suffice to eradicate the vicious principle of local sovereignty which the Tory writer of 1770 had hurled in the face of his assailant. The man-selling aristocracy of the South clung to this principle with wonderful tenacity, for the simple reason that it appeared, early in the history of the country, to be the only safeguard of the infamous and blighting institution which they upheld. And when the voice of the majority at last signified that the further extension of this peculiar institution was impossible, and elevated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency by way of giving emphasis to the sentiment, the man-sellers threw off the mask: declared that the "more perfect union" to which their forefathers, and themselves in turn, had sworn allegiance, was even less perfect than the mere farce of a Union which had preceded it: and appealed to the sword to decide the issue of local against national sovereignty. Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Appomattox were more effective than the sobe teachings of history, and at last the taunt of the Tory writer of 1770 has been disproved. The election of General Grant to the Presidency confirmed and emphasized the verdict of the battle-field; and, despite the unreasonable twaddle with which the Democratic press daily floods the country, the great and good work of drawing still closer the ties between the States and the people who compose them is steadily progressing. The "more perfect Union" is fast becoming a living reality; the Constitution which was framed by our fathers to form it, to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," has ceased at last to be a mere string of glittering generalities.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA. The information which was published vesterday about the negotiations between the United States and Spain for the acknowledgment by the latter of the independence of Cuba, on the basis of a sum of money, the payment of which is to be guaranteed by the United States, is denied this morning, and we are consequently as much in the dark as ever as to whether our Government has really taken any steps towards persuading Spain to relinquish Cuba on peaceable, and what must certainly be considered very advantageous. terms. Rumors of such negotiations have been prevalent for some time past, but nothing definite could be learned about them. and although it has been denied that the United States has moved in the matter, it would not be a matter for surprise if at any time intelligence should be received of the truth of the reports. It is con-

JOHN COVODE, Chairman. W. J. P. WHITE,

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Medico-Oirujano de la Universidad de la Habans recibe consultan de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su aficina calle Nueva (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1617.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has re-moved his office to No. 735 S. Nintli street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours-9 to 11 A. M. 3% to 6 P. M. 7 33tf

MERCANTILE L I B R A R Y, TENTH Street, above Chesnut. - On MONDAY, 23d instant, and until further notice, the Newspaper Room will be opened at half-past 7 o'clock A. M. The Library Room will be opened at 9 o'clock as hieretofore. 8 21 stu 2t

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING LILIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your from Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appe-commend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the field of a ferro ginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectively, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Pro-tessor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th fat. For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 622 ARCH Street, and by Drazeists generally

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THE TREASURY.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 24-2 P. M .- Consols for money,

cars passed over one of his legs.

By the Analo-American Cable.

An Experiment at Picking the Locks on the Vault Doors. From the Washington Star of last evening. An experiment made at the Treasury Department on Saturday last, by consent of Treasury officials, developed the startling fact that there is not a lock in the department which may not be picked with comparative case. Some time ago Mr. A. B. Mullet, the Supervising Architect, was informed by Mr. James Sargent, of Reches-New York, that the combination locks adopted by the Government and in general use. not only in the vaults at the Treasury building, but in those of the public buildings and banks throughout the country, could be opened with ease without injuring the locks or attracting attention, and that he was ready at any time to prove this assertion. Mr. Mullet was doubtful, and he told Mr. Sargent to come on and try the experiment, and said one of Dodd's Eureka combination locks would first be submitted to his skill. In the meantime the country has been startled by some of the most daring robberies ever recorded, and bank vaults that were supposed to be burglar-proof have been opened with the greatest case, and the public mind has been awakened to a sense of the insecurity of the locks of our public depositories. On Satur Mr. Sargent arrived here, and called upon Mr. Mullet to give him an illustration, not so much of his skill as a lock-picker as of the ease with which the "unpickable locks" in the Treasury could be opened. He commenced operations on the safe used by Mr. Mullet, and in one hour and seven minutes, and without any noise, had the same access to the interior of the safe that Mr. Mullet had with his knowledge of the combination to which his lock was set. General Spinner, the custodian of the funds, was notified of what had been done, and hastened to the room of Mr Mullet, where Mr. Sargent again gave him proo of the insecurity of the locks. It is General Spinner's custom to try every door of the vaults and safes of his office after office hours, and on Saturday, after Mr. Sargent's experiment, he spent a little extra time in examining the exte rior mechanism of the different parts of the safe as he passed from room to room. He will now have every lock thoroughly examined, and efforts will at once be made to secure some sort of a lock that will be burglar-proof. IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS. Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at \$6% to \$7 per ton, instead of paying \$3 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittaburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively. Then why can't we do the same in Philudelphia ? Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS

Broad Top Config a danisable adapted for STEAM PUR-COAL, and is admirable adapted for STEAM PUR-POSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, RANGE, and the STOVE. Is not your duty, therefore, to by aside prepadic with Anthracite at its present EX. ORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least \$2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal. FOWELTON COAL AND IRON 90. S. W. gor, Front and Walnat. S. W. cor. Front and Walaut. S. C. FORD & CO., Reading Bailroad and Second street furnpike. GEORGE A. HEBERTON, Chesnut and Thirty-third streets, R. B. WIGTON,

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Apply on the premises, or by letter, to

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a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. OATTELL,

6 28 tf Principal R E C T O R Y S C H O O L, R E C T O R Y S C H O O L, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVERENT, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Throwald physical education, including military drill, boating, and swim-ming in their success. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, 8760 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference-Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS-(F)UNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers. From September 1, 1868, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearby in advance.

alf yearly in advance. French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are

it extra charge By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Ap-dications for actinission may be made during the pre-seding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, 8 16 mwf flw Hend Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

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The facilities of this building for school purposes will e apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice ervisi of Dr. Jausen, and is

if either light or boavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed fit boys for Coll- go, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after

ingust 21. \*T HE HILL' An English. Chassical, Mathematical, Scientific will Artistic Institution. FOR VOLVE MEXAND HOYS: At Pot Young MEN AND HOYS: The First Terr of the Ninetscentri Annual Session will commence on W BAESDAY, the Stady of Soptember next. Pupils re., and Annual Session will the Ninetscentri Annual Session will commence on W BAESDAY, the Stady of Soptember next. Pupils re., and annual Session will the Ninetscentri Annual Session will commence on W BAESDAY, the Stady of Soptember next. Pupils re., and annual Session will the V. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M. Principal

REFERENCES: rs. Scheeffer, Mann, Krauth, Soiss, over, Hutter, Stork, Gonrad, Bom-arret, Murphy, Crutkshanks, etc. adow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Bejer, Jacob & Yost, Hiester Clymer, REV. DRS.-M. Muhlenberg, 1 berger, Wylio, HONS,-Jud HONS.-Judge Theyer, Benj. John Killinger <sup>12</sup> Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, G. S. Harvey Baneralt, Theodoro G. Bogge, Hoopt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Joher, James, Kont, Santes & Co. 7 25 mwi2m FSQS -, James 1. Grove, T. C. W C. F. Norton, I. Charles Wanns Y. LAUDERBACH'S Н.

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