### LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS. KONIGSMARK; THE LEGEND OF THE HOUNDS, AND OTHER POEMS. By George H. Boker. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Boker enjoys the distinction of being the only American author of the present day who has written an actable play that is not beneath contempt as a literary performance. Why our poets and best prose writers should so completely cut themselves away from the drama it is not easy to tell; and with dramatic literature, as it is now, at its lowest ebb, it would be most gratifying to see a writer of real ability devote himself to what is certainly a noble style of composition, and endeavor to raise it to something of its former dignity. Most modern poets, however, have shown a sensitive dread of the theatre. Lord Byron purposely constructed his dramas so that they could not be acted, and Swinburne appears to have had the same idea in view in his Chastelard and Queen Mother, two works that, with a little pains, he might have made firstrate stage plays instead of merely dramatic poems. Shelley, it is true, was controlled by no such squeamishness, and in his Cenci he specially avoided the temptations to overload his subject with poetical ornamentation and adhered strictly to his purpose of writing a drama that would act well. He produced the finest tragedy in the English lauguage, outside of Shakespeare-one admirably adapted to the stage, but which has been excluded from the theatre on account of the unfortunate subject. Bulwer remains as the only writer of first-rate reputation who has made a real and successful effort to occupy the stage, unless we except Mr. Boker, most of whose dramas obtained a fair amount of popularity on their first production, but for some reason or other they have failed to maintain themselves in the regard of the public.

In looking over a new dramatic work by Mr. Boker, therefore, we are inclined to consider its acting capabilities as of even more importance than some other qualities. In this respect Konlysmark appears to have the same inherent defect as most of the other dramatic writings of Mr. Boker. While it might succeed as a novelty, it is doubtful whether it is sufficiently strong in its plot and situations to maintain a permanent hold upon the regards of the playgoing public. As an acting play it is fully equal to the majority of the novelties that are brought out at our theatres in the course of a season, while as a literary work it is out of all comparison above them. The play, however, cannot be called a strong one. The subject does not lack tragic interest, but the author has been unable to rise above a certain level in working out his theme. The scene of the tragedy, which follows very closely a wellknown historical incident, is laid at a petty German court, and it is occupied with the miserable intrigues of a worthless woman to compass the destruction of a man who has discarded her affections. It is hard, perhaps, to tell why, but this play, like Schiller's Cabale und Lieb and Lessing's Emilia Galotti, is belittled by its surroundings. It is impossible to feel a real tragic interest in the jealousies, plots and counterplots of the princes and courtiers of little seven-by-nine German principalities. All the genius and flery energy of Schiller and the fine poetic taste of Lessing could not make either Cabale und Lieb or Emilia Galotti more than mere bandbox tragedies. It is but just to Mr. Boker to say that this sense of littleness is not so apparent in Konigsmark as in either of the works named, probably because it is based on a real tragedy, but it still lacks something of the dignity that is indispensable in a tragic work. Mr. Boker does not seem to have derived any inspiration from his subject: his blank verse is smooth and flowing, it is studded with poetical thoughts, and while the drama is evenly good throughout, there is, even in the culminating scenes of the tragedy, a lack of energy that makes them appear tame and feeble.

That Mr. Boker can write energetic verse, powerful in its tragic interest, is shown by his spirited poem entitled "The Legend of the Hounds." The story is told of a brutal Cornish squire, who, because his hounds show themselves laggards in the chase before a company of cockney visitors, throws them one by one into the blazing mouth of the Colebrook furnace, not even sparing Flora, the favorite dog that had on one occasion saved his own life. The subject is a horrible one, but for genuine poetic vigor of expression it is unsurpassed by anything that has yet proceeded from Mr. Boker's pen. As a specimen of this remarkable poem, we quote the following description of the squire's death-bed:-

"He spoke: 'Where's Flora?' None replied, "He spoke: 'Where s Flora.' Sold tried 'That's strange!' and then he weakly tried 'To peer around. 'Gone, gone! then I Must follow!' With a dreary sigh, As one accepts a coming fate, Foredoomed him from the earliest date, The Squire turned slowly on his bed. Open the curtains; raise my head! For I must look my last to-night On Colebrook Furnace. What a light Circles its head! What angry reeks, In blue and white and yellow streaks, Roll o'er it, flashing high and higher, Whene'er they feed the raging fire! Give me some drink.—Not that damned stuff, But whisky! I have had enough
Of doctor's potions. Let me slip,
With honest liquor on my lip,
Out of this life. I long to fee:
Better may come; worse cannot be. As he was ordered thus, the nurse Held long and oft the liquid curse To the Squire's mouth. The leech had said, Shaking his placid smiling head, When the spent wretch rejects his draught— And here the fawning nurse had laughed— 'His hour will be at hand.' The Squire Gazed long on Colebrook's lurid fire.
A while he muttered to himself
Of dogs and horses, girls and pelf;
Or softer fancies of the child Made pictures, till he almost smiled. But suddenly, with fearful cries, Through the wide sash he fixed his eyes Then strained, and rose, full half his length, Upon his mattress, by main strength, Shouting, so all the house might hear, Aghast with more than mortal fear, 'Here they all come the ballion are. Here they all come, the hellish pack, from Colebrook Furnace, back Into the world! Oh, see, see, see!
They snuff, to get the wind of me!
They've found it! Flora heads the whole,-Whiter than any snows that roll O'er Cornwall's hills, and bury deep The wanderer in blissful sleep. Ho! mark them! We shall have a run Before this ghastly meet is done! Now they give tongue ! They've found their prey!

Here they come crashing—all this way—And all afire! And it is I—Weak as I am, and like to die—Who must be hunted!" With a bound He reached the floor, and fled around; Once, twice, thrice, round the room he fled, Then in the nurse's arms fell dead. Still Colebrook Furnace grimly stands Waving its plume o'er Cornwall's lands, Blighting the air with poisoned breath, Spreading its bounds of waste and death, Its siag and cinder, dry and dun, That nothing green will grow upon; Still, like a hoary king, it rears Its head among its dismal peers; Still at its glowing feet are rolled Still at its glowing feet are rolled. The floods that turn to wicked gold; Still beasts, birds, reptiles shin the place, And man alone will do it grace; The Squire and all his race are gone; But this wild legend still lives on. Christ save us from the wretched fate Of him who dared his wrath to sate On God's dumb creatures, as of old.

On God's dumb creatures, as of old Befell the Squire of whom I told! In addition to the two leading works that give the title to the volume, we have a collection of the miscellaneous poems from Mr. Boker's pen that have appeared from time to time in the magazines and newspapers during the last five or six years. These include "Countess Laura," "The Fiddler," "Ad Criticum," "Dirge for a Sailor," "Captain Semmes, C. S. A. N.," "Cavalry Sheridan," and other well-known verses, which are among the most popular of the offspring of Mr. Boker's

-From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received a number of new publications. "Adam Bede" is the first volume of a new, cheap, and elegant "Household" edition of George Eliot's works, the publication of which has been commenced by Fields, Osgood & Co. There is no English writer of the present day that better deserves to be put before the public in a handsome but cheap and popular style than the author of "Adam Bede" and "Romola," and in this country, where her genius has always received the heartiest recognition, this edition of her writings will undoubtedly obtain a wide-spread popularity. It is proper to state, too, that the author has a pecuniary interest in this "Household" edition, and in a letter to the publishers, a fac-simile of which is given, she expresses a desire that her books may appear under their auspices. The series will be concluded in five volumes, and will be bound in green cloth, similar to the "Household" editions of Charles Reade and Thackeray.

"Meta's Faith," by the author of "St. Olave," etc., and "False Colors," by Annie Phomas, are a couple of entertaining novels by popular writers.

Appleton's Journal for September 11 has for a frontispiece an engraving entitled "The Chess Players," from a painting by Meissonier, and it also contains, besides other illustrations, a steel engraving of "West Point," from a painting by H. Fenn. The literary contents of this number are up to the usual mark of

Our Boys and Girls for September 11 has an entertaining variety of reading matter for young people.

-From the same house and from Porter & Coates we have received "A Guide and Time-Table to Fairmount Park," which contains a colored map of the Park and a time table of the Park accommodation train run by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and also of the Schuylkill river steamboats.

-From T. Ellwood Zell we have received Nos. 45 and 46 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title

-From McCauley, No. 1314 Chesnut street, we have received parts three, four, and five of a new collection of hymns edited by James Pearce, Esq., organist of St. Mark's Church. -The September number of The American

Journal of Homoopathic Materia Medica, edited by Constantine Herring, M. D., and Henry Noah Martin, M. D., contains a number of valuable papers on medical subjects.

# BUTLER ON BYRON.

The Hero of the Dutch Gap Canal Reviews the Stowe Scandal, and Denounces at in Toto. From a lengthy article by General Benjamin F. Butler, in the Boston Journal of Monday, we present

the following extracts:-When we contemplate the alleged motives of Lady Byron for disclosing the horrible tale of guilt, which should hardly be named among Christian men, forty years after her husband's death, we are struck with the extreme puerlity—or, as Lady Byron was then at the mature age of 64, better the senility of the reasons given for the desirableness of its pub-lication and the necessity for this consultation How could Lady Byron or her advisers believe that the interest of the masses of the people of England in the cheap edition of Lord Byron's poems would be diminished by the publication of the fact by his wife that he had been guilty of in-cest with his only sister, and that the wife had assented to that intimacy by living with him during quite their whole married life, until she wan driven away? Nor is it explained how it was supposed that this disclosure was to go hand in hand with the cheap edition to the people of England. Was it to be put by the publishers as an advertise-ment to that cheap edition? Without further critizing the sufficiency of the motive for this diwas it the true one? If so, how does it comport with the fact stated by Professor Wilson in Ele wood, in 1832, that Lady Byron sat specially for her portrait to illustrate a very high-priced edition of all Byron's works, then about to be published by Murray, and thus to enhance the sale of "Manfred," "Cain." "Don Juan," and all, among the aristocracy of Eug-

If Mrs. Stowe's revelation had affected Lord Byron alone, then had this examination of its credibility probably never been made. But the last gift of the sister to the erring brother when they parted—as mentioned incidentally in one of the letters of Byron to his publisher ordering books for his library, five years after the separation, when there could be no motive for not stating the truth—is so convincing of the woful falsity of this "True Story," that the writer was led to examine the testimony to prove it. What could Christian men and women conjecture to be the last gift of an adulterous, incestuous, sister-para-mour to her brother when they were about parting, it may be forever, separated under the threat of the exposure of their guilt by the injured wife if they ever met again? Under date of October 9, 1821, at Rayenna, Byron, writing to Murray, his publisher, to send him books, among other things, says :-

"Send A common Bible, of a good legible print (bound in Russia). I have one; but as it was the last gift of my sister (whom I shall probably never see again), I can only use it carefully and less frequently, because I like to keep it in good order."

It is difficult to see how this mistake of two years for one could have been made by Lady Byron. A wife could never attain an age which could cloud her memory of the pungent epigram made by her husband on his wedding-day, as to the duration of their merried life. their married life:-

TO PENELOPE. This day, of all our days, has done The worse for me and you: "Pis just six years since we were one, And see since we were tee.

And see since we were tee.

Let us now examine the two main statements of this "True Story," to which we can apply any test of truth other than that of probableness, by comparing them with other known facts. If the story of the wedding scene and the story of the manner of the separation, in the circumstances of each, are found, as set forth in this "True Story," to be entirely contradictory to every other fact and circumstance, heretofore known or believed in relation thereto; and if—more than all—the very statement is contradictory in itself, then there will be no necessity for analyzing further this "True Story," but it can be dismissed from the minds of all good men with the simple wish that it had never been told. with the simple wish that it had never been told.

If the statement of Byron's conduct to his wife is entirely true, the fact is an entirely inexplicable one upon Mrs. Slowe's theory or that of anybody else. What could have been the motive of Lord Byron for such a street what could have been the motive of Lord Sylvio for such an attack, at such a time, upon a young and loving wife, at the prospect of losing whom he had fainted some weeks before, and whom he had treated with an at least uncomplained of affection up to that moment? It ought to take agreat deal of evidence to verify so unlikely a fact, first stated forty years after it occurred.

Comparing it with contemporaneous history, we find the letters of Byron to his friend Moore, who had advised him against marrying Miss Milbank, written within a week after this occurrence, and followed from time to time during the honeymoon, filled with many expressions of love, affection, and satisfaction with his wife. These were not written for any purpose of defense by Byron, or with the expectation of meeting the public eye, but are apparent transcripts of his condition of mind to his most intimate friend at the very time. It may be permissible to condit a sentence or two them.

sible to quote a sentence or two from them.

The first business letter written at Hainaby, where
the unhappy wedding journey terminated, within a
week after the hour when Mrs. Stowe represents Lady Byron as alighting from the carriage in an atti-tude and with a face of despair, with traces of tears, after having been told that "she had married a "Lady Byron is eastly well, How are Mrs. Moore and Joe Alkinson's graces? (Moore's children.) We must present our women to one another."

Again, in a letter written nine days afterward, on Jan. 19, lifteen days after marriage, Byron says:

"So, you want to know about milady and me?

"I like Bell (his wife) as well as you do (or did, you villain!) Bessy—and that is (or was) saying a great deal."

Again, ten days afterward, on the 2d of February, "My spouse and I agree to—and in—admiration. Swift says no wise man ever married; but, for a fool, I think it the most ambrosial of all possible future states. I still think one ought to marry upon lease; but any very sure. I should proper upon at the but am very sure I should renew mine expiration, though next term were for ninety and

nine years. We are not left, however, without Byron's account We are not left, however, without Byron's account of the journey; and if the fact which is therein stated is true, then the narration of Lady Byron of what took place in that carriage is simply impossible. In his conversations with Captain Parry, which were published more than forty years ago, and have remained uncontradicted to this time, Lord Byron speaks of it as follows:—
"After the order was over we set of for a coun-

'After the ordeal was over, we set off for a country-seat of Sir Ralph's (Lady B.'s father), and I was surprised at the arrangements for the journey, and omewhat out of humor, to find the lady's maid stuck between me and my bride. It was rather too arly to assume the husband, so I was forced to submit, but it was not with a very good grace. I have been accused of saying, on getting into the carriage, that I had married Lady Byron out of spite, and because she had refused me twice. Though I was for a moment vexed at her prudery, or whatever you may choose to call it, if I had made so uncavalier. not to say brutal, a speech, I am convinced Lady Byron would instantly have left the carriage to me and the maid. She had spirit enough to have done so, and would properly have resented the affront, Our honeymoon was not all sunshine; it had its

"If the lady's maid were in that carriage, the speech attributed to Lord Byron, in its length and breadth, is impossible. If she were not, how did the version of the story get in circulation that he said to Lady Byron that he had married her out of spite? And why has not that version of the story been contradicted before, Byron having put his for-ward more than forty years ago? There is a little in-cidental evidence showing that the lady's maid was present, in one of his letters to Moore, dated March 1815, which would seem to be conclusive upon this

Bell is in health, and unvaried good humor and behavior. But we are all in the agonies of packing and parting; and, I suppose by this time to-morrow, I shall be stock in the charlot with my chin upon a bandbox. I have prepared, however, another car-ringe for the abigail, and all the trumpery which our wives carry along with them."

To have a lady's maid thrust into a carriage with

one at the beginning of a wedding tour might easily be imagined to be vexations, for it is to be hoped nobody but Byron has had any experience in that direction; and in balancing probabilities, which is more likely, that Byron might in vexation have said to his wife, in reference to this proceeding of his mother-in-law, who did it:—"You had power to have sayed me from this annoyance. One would suppose that your mother, madam, thought you had married a devil!" and that years after this was remembered to his disadvantage, and the version given which Mrs. Stowe recites; or that to a young and loving wife, in her maid's presence, he burst forth in the brutal manner alleged? In the interest of manhood and human nature, we are constrained to believe the

Mrs. Stowe avers that "during all this time an other gui tier and more damning memory over-shadowed the wedding hour;" thus plainly leaving us to infer that the connection between Byron and his sister had been going on long previously to this have quoted, that the packing and journeying was to take the newly-married pair to Colonel Leigh's, he house of the husband of Augusta, there to remain until the 17th of March. Could it be possible that a man thus writing to his most intimate friend about his new wife, was taking her to the house of his atster's husband for the purpose of incestuous connection with that sister?

How did Lady Byron learn that this connection had been going on for nearly a year before her mar-riage? What valid excuse can she give for remaining in the house where this pollution was present, as she claims, for two years—one year longer than she actually did? How could a woman of the high purity of character of Lady Byron live in the house, as Mrs. Stowe declares she did, for more than a car (two), as a cloak and accomplice of such in famy? How, under such circumstances, can the declaration of Mrs. Stowe that she did not leave her husband at last, but was "driven" from him, be trae? For the sake of "pure womanwood"—nay, for the sake of human nature itself—ought not Lady Byron o have fled from such a house as she would not fled from Sodom and not looked back, and no have been driven from it, even if her views of the duties of a wife would not permit her to denounce the crimes therein perpetrated? She did not tate to denounce other women less guilty. finding in Byron's desk the correspondence of a married woman, she sent it to the injured husband. Why was she less thoughtful in regard to her brother-in-iaw, Colonel Leigh? And yet Mrs. Stowe makes it a merit in Lady Byron that she staid in such a house until driven from it by Byron.

We are further called upon to believe that she maintained a 'child of sin," which we are to inter was the child of Augusta by her brother. Now here is something tangible, because we are told the child lived to a very considerable age. Why have we not heard the story of this child before? Mrs. Leigh ind other children by her husband. Why was it not pos-sible that her husband was the father of this? Would it not have been more than possible for a bad a woman as its mother to have so claimed its parentage to shield her own reputation? How cam parentage to she are own reputation. They can either Byron or Mrs. Leigh to put themselves in the power of his wife by leaving the fruit and "damning proof" of their sin in the possession of Lady Byron when there was so ready a means of concealment; Above all, why should not Mrs. Stowe have spoken was Mrs. Leigh's or not?

Does she mean to say this "child o We do not here advert to the remarkable sense of aty to herself or the world which induced Lad Byron to foster such a child, born under such cumstances. The Christian spirit of forgiver which this shows is almost too lovely for earth, ewhich this shows is almost too lovely for earth, especially taken in connection with the story of Mrs. Stowe that Lady Augusta finally died in Lady Byron's arms. She seems to have forgiven everybody concerned in these transactions, innocent or guilty, save the one most needing it—her husband. To him she is implacable even after death.

Could it be possible that Byron should write letter demanding reasons for a separation when he had driven his wife away for a deadly guilty reason which he knew too well of?

That correspondence Byron desired to have published, and put it into the hands of his publishers for that purpose after his death. That correspondence Lady Byron caused to be destroyed, so far as he was concerned. She had, it is to be presumed, on her part at least, his letters to her at the time of her consultation with Mrs. Stawe. Did she show those letters to Mrs. Stowe? They would have been the most valuable "memoranda with the dates affixed," to throw light upon this question. Do those letters exist now in the hands of her executor or friends? If so, it is due to the memory of her child's father, it is due to Literature—nay, to Religion and father, it is due to Literature-nay, to Religion and the world-that those letters should be published and the truth be made known.

But, it may be asked, what motive could Lady Byron have for pushing forward this story? Mrs. Stowe, in apologizing for her, feels that there is a necessity for some explanation for the manner in which, and the causes for which, Lady Byron sepa-rated from her husband. The world has felt that, up rated from her husband. The world has felt that, up to to-day, accusing him of the ordinary indicilities of a husband would not be sufficient. She took him with those; she lived with him with those; she invited him to her bed, and caused her mother to indorse the invitation, after learning them all. In the language of the law, she condoned all these. May she not have felt that no other excuse was left her except the one now so unfortunately, and we may hope without an unkind thought towards her—so untruthfully put forward? But we are not required to find motives; we are dealing only with the facts find motives; we are dealing only with the factsand the evidence to sustain them.

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AT THE SCHOOL. 727 3m FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Gatalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16, 7273m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND 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. P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1528 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute, 7 15 thatu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU-BURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

R E C T O R Y S C H O O L,
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, 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. Thorough physical
education, including military drill, beating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to
fourteen. Terms, \$750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7. irrteen. Terms, 8750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869.

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With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be
NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable
balf yearly in advance. ialf yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and iNatural Philosophy are aught without extra charge.

By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer, The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the pre-ceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, 8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the

eding day at 8 o'clock A. M. Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 12r 8 28 3w

WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part

f the Third National Bank Building, will reopen has School on MONDAY, tember 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed

to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial 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 August 21.

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SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL

and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session of Commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of Septem next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars addy REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M. REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Storver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylle, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Hudlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. 1984, L. Claghorn, C. S. John Killinger, etc.
PSQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Weod, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., 726 mwi2m Y. LAUDERBACH'S

ACADEMY. FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. This school presents the following advantages:— Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with collings thirty feet in eight, grving each pupil more than double the usual reathing space.

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height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.

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A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of imparting knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently profitable.

A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.

Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to bP. M., daily, on and after August 23.

Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above H. Y. LAUDERBACH,

Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School.

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MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG M Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filtert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq. No. 636 WALNUT Street.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 825 lm\*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SING-ing and Piano, No. 23 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 Lta THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 12. 830 im MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL

IVI reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT, Street, Particulars from Circulars. A N D A L U S I A C O L L E G E
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 18, 1899.
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CA HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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M. RACHELLE G. HUNT. GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.-English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MON-DAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A.M. Principal,

Germantown, Philadelphia. STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys-dill commence on Seytember 6, 1868. Location unsur-assed in everything desirable for a school. The instruc-ion will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful versartion for college. Circulars sent on request. preparation for college. Circulars sent on request,
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Frincipal,
SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next section in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL. Principal. MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF M Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth

DHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSELL,
Street, south of Locust. Medical Department,
Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7% o'clock, with
a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esc, Free
to the public. Students desirous of attending College
will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the Uni-

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES UKWIN, Princeral

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