NORTH CAROLINA.

Educational Progress and Prospects. The following letter from Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina, has just been received, showing how much good can be done by a triffing effort, when the proper means to accomplish it are put forth. Several months ago a gentleman of our acquaintance, while travelling in Western North Carolina, was amazed to find so little regard for the training of the youth on the Sabbath, or any evidence that the boys and girls were being educated to "Remember the Sabbath day" or "to keep it holy." Sunday Schools, he discovered, were unknown in a large section of that beautiful country, and while journeying with an eminent physician residing at the county seat of Caldwell county, and conversing about this want of means to instruct the youth in the ways of salvation, the formation of Sunday Schools was suggested by our friend, who proposed to supply the means through the West Arch Street Presbyterian Sabbath School, provided the physician would organize and superintend them. Soon after, the West Arch School were apprised of the facts in the case, and the suggestion to supply the means was immediately carried into effect by an appropriation of money, and his Honor Judge Peirce, with two ladies and two gentlemen, were appointed to send out library and music books, etc. This was promptly done, and three white and two colored schools were organized under the immediate supervision of Dr. A. A. Scroggs. The letter contains the second report of the operations of these schools; and we publish it to show how much good the West Arch School, under the superintendence of Governor Pollock, is doing, and how richly and amply we are always paid by liberally distributing to the wants and necessities of the destitute:-LENOTE, CALDWELL CO., N. C., Aug., 1869.

To the Officers, Teachers, and Children of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Sunday School, Philadelphia;—Some time during last spring or early summer it was my pleasure to forward to you a report of an effort in the cause of Sunday schools in the destitute regions of our county. I was stimulated to make this effort not only by the existing wants of that portion of our country, but farther by the magnanimous donation of books and Sabbath school appliances which we received through your kind and Christian libe-

I had advised and prevailed upon these schools to appoint, at as early a day after their organization as it was practicable, an "anniversary day." This might hangurate a custom to be yearly observed hereafter. Accordingly Thursday, the 14th inst., was set apart as their first anniversary occasion. It was duly observed and enjoyed by over five hundred people. It was acranged to have a visit and the ministerial ser-vices of a Sunday School agent, who was visiting this part of oar State at that time. The exercises consisted of singing, marching, preaching, addresses, and partaking of an elegant and sumptuous feast-a free-will offering of the friends and patrons of the schools who were in attendance. The whole programme passed off finely. Speakers and people were highly pleased, and it is hoped and believed that the Sunday School cause has received an impetus which will tell upon its future usefulness and prosperity in all that destitute region of country. Oh, could those kind patrons, teachers, and children-the donors of those beautiful Sabbath School books and papers-have been there and witnessed the events and incidents of the day, it would have cheered their hearts and encouraged them in their "work of faith and labor of love. They would have seen parents there (scores of them) who were never at a Sabbath School celenessed the participation of their children in these (to them) novel yet interesting exercises and in the long procession of two hundred and fifty-nine children. There were to be found scores upon scores who on this day, for the first time in all their lives, took their position these ranks; and the long procession as filed by would have brought to view faces beaming with new-born pleasure, steps quickened by the lively air of one of our sweet anniversary songs, the whole scene giving promise of good, gratifying to every Christian heart, and calling forth from an overflowing soul the exclamation, "Behold what hath God wrought ! There was no one who participated in these

delightful exercises on that day but came away not only pleased but impressed. To every Christian heart especially it was an occasion of the deepest interest, the impressive services of the day, the unalloyed pleasure of the children, the great object had in view, and the probable prospective hope that these precious seeds would yield a harvest of good, And now, dear children and friends, it be-

comes my grateful task to record and transmit to you some of the fruits of this Sabbath School effort, and the fulfilment of those gracious promises which admonish us, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand.

protracted meeting was appointed to be held at a point accessible to all these schools, which commenced two weeks after the "angl-Before the time came around, considerable religious interest was apparent in two of the schools.

Early after the commencement of this me ating the work broke out and increased day after day, till I believe not one unconverted scholar in either of the schools was left. Parents were reached, and a wholesome and salutary revival influence seemed to pervade the entire churchmembership in our town; denominational differences, names and schisms were forgotten. Every child of God felt that it was God's work and with humble, pious zeal they came up "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." The Holy Spirit was divinely present operating and influencing every heart, and we humbly trust the feet of scores were turned into the right A large proportion of these were Sunday School scholars.

There were many incidents connected with this work it would be pleasant to detail in this report did its limits allow me to do so. Suffice it to say that some of those beautiful Sunday School songs in the books you sent us contributed much to give interest and impressiveness to this religious work. This was again and again most beautifully and strikingly exemplified in the song, "Come to Jesus, just now," as the penitent would cry out in anguish of spirit, "Lord, save me." The choir of children would answer, "He will save you just now." Sinking under his weight of guilt again, the penitent would cry, "Lord, have mercy on me," to be responded to, "He will forgive you just now." "Just now," as the Holy Spirit would still flash light upon the mind and heart of the penitent, showing him his sins in all their ingratitude, extorting from his struggling soul the prayer, "Lord deliver me. I am helpless, undone, polluted by sin." The gracious word, "He will hear you, He will cleanse you just now," would fall in harmonious sweetness across his ear, and as his sins rise up before him in all their baseness ingratitude, in agony, loathing himself. Hearts swelling with joy, voices attuned in heavenly harmony with the gracious words they sing, turn his despairing eyes to the Saviour, while they pour forth in melodious strains, "Jesus loves you just now, just now." "Oh, believe on Him just now, just now." Angels might have rejoiced, and no doubt they were there to wit-ness the despairing soul realizing the blessed assurance that "Jesus loved them," and joining assurance that "Jesus loved them," in the thrilling chorus, "Just now, oh, just

There was ofttimes a spirituality, a beauty and appropriateness in these songs that lifted the soul near the confines of those heavenly

symphonies that swell up in rapturous, neverceasing choral around the everlasting throne. Such, dear brethren and children, are some of the fruits, under God, of the seed sown through your instrumentality, and the end is not yet. There is still a fine religious state of feeling pervading those destitute regions, and the indica-tions are that "the wilderness and solitary places shall be made glad, and the desert shall blossom as the rose." I doubt not you will all realize the blessed sweetness of the Scripture, "It is

more blessed to give than to receive." This effort in the cause of Sunday schools, so successful and so signally blessed, has awakened a deep and carnest desire on the part of other destitute portions of our county to enjoy a like good fortune. The "Macedonian cry" comes up from many points; doors are opening, and large fields are spreading out "white unto the harvest." Here is territory, material and moral destitution, demanding active Christian effort, enlarged Christian liberality. This is peculiarly so in regard to our children. Hundreds of the children of our poor, both white and colored, are "perishing for lack of knowledge."

My heart has been stirred again and again to its profoundest depths by these earnest appeals for help. If means and appliances were available, much more could be accomplished for Sunday schools, for the Church, and for God in this remote region.

CONTEST FOR A CORONET.

The Most Remarkable Divorce Case on Record-English Noblemen Backing up the Wife Divorce Obtained by Proxy Papers Stolen from the Courts-Reappearance of the In-

The Dalzell divorce suit, which was so quietly disposed of in April last, has been resumed under strange and interesting circumstances, and promises to become the crowning scan, mag, of the autumn and coming winter, Curiously, it involves a struggle for a coronet between Englishmen and Americans-an international race for a title and its accompanying grand estate. It is a medley of spicy and unusual intricacies. It is a case presenting the majority of the persons involved in both a pitiable and a criminal position. It had surrounded itself with fraud, perjury, and theft; yet those most interested, and who have to bear its ills, have not, possibly, been guilty of either.

petitioned for by Mr. Augustus S. Dalzell, an Englishman, if not of rank, of former great wealth, and closely allied to an English coronet, was granted by the Supreme Court of Brooklyn last April, by the decision of Mr. S. V. Lowell, whom the Supreme Court appointed referee. The application was made in the Superior Court of New York, nearly three years ago. Mr. Dalzell sued for it on the ground of incompatibility of temper and desertion, his wife, Emma Dalzell, having become a confirmed opium-eater, and having gone to England after residing with her husband here four years, during which time they lived in the same house, yet as strargers to each other. Mrs. Emma Dalzell was a young English widow with a daughter when Mr. Dalzell married her. Her people are of the English aristocracy, as are Mr. Dalzell's. A virtual separation had taken place, as claimed by Mr. Dalzell, four years previous to his making a petition for the divorce, during which time he became acquainted with and enamored of

MRS. DALZELL NO. 2,

who was a young, educated, wealthy, and extremely attractive young American widow, having a young daughter as the fruit of her first marriage. Mr. Dalzell enjoyed the possession of a large fortune, the bulk of which he had accumulated in British Guiana as a planter. Mr. D,'s excuse for forming this attachment was the utter incompatibility of temper between his wife, Emma Dalzell, and himself; and after having the promise of Mrs. Minnie Dalzell, his present wife, that she would marry him, providing he obtained an honorable divorce from Mrs. Emma Dalzell, he instituted proceedings to that end. Meantime his business dropped off, and after severe losses he gathered the debris of his fortune, went to California, and embarked in the grain trade with Liverpool, having associated himself with a Mr. King, under the name of King & Co., a house which became a firstclass concern, with extensive credit at home and abroad. Mr. Dalzell is a thorough-going business man, a shrewd manager, and business prospered under his direction. He gave his case into the hands of William J. Fisher, a lawyer at No. 300 Broadway, with a promised fee of \$2000, payable whenever the case should be decided in his favor. It afterward appears that the promise of such a tempting fee induced the attorney to resort to means which have resulted in his arrest and trial for stealing a judgment roll of the Supreme Court.

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

Fisher wrote Mr. Dalzell a year ago that his divorce would surely be obtained within thirty days. Mr. Dalzell then despatched a message to his present wife to join him in San Francisco without delay, and they would on her arrival be married. She went to San Francisco, but Mr. Fisher failed to secure the divorce as he had promised. The young woman remained in San Francisco until January. Then she returned. Mr. Fisher again sent word that the divorce was soon to be granted, and importuned Mr. Dalzell to come to New York and get married. Mr. Dalzell came, the wedding-day was appointed. the trousscau was arranged, and other heavy expenditures were incurred; but again the divorce was wanting. Pressing business arrangements called Mr. Dalzell back to Sun Francisco. The relatives and friends of the present Mrs. Dalzell were disappointed, and though Mr. Dalzell pleaded urgent business calls as an excuse for his abrupt return to the Golden City, they could not reconcile themselves to the situation.

DIVORCE, PERJURY, PRAUD.

Mr. Fisher became desperate over the tempting \$2000 fee, and determined to make a hazard to win the coveted prize. He had learned to his own satisfaction that it would be useless to continue the petition under the old plea of incompatibility of temper and desertion; so he changed it to adultery committed in New York. The application to the New York Court was withdrawn, and a new one under the new criminal charge was made before the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, Mr. Fisher brought forward Mr. Frank E. Archi bald, who appeared before the referee, Mr. Lowell, and swore that he was Augustus S Dalzell and was married to Emma Dalzell. Another witness was presented, a lame man, who swore to her adultery; and on these perjured representations the divorce was granted. Mr. Daizell arrived here at about the same time, and was immediately married to his long patient lady love, a young woman of unimpeachable character, who has made him a devoted wife. The marriage was kept as private as possible. None but the most intimate and confidential friends received cards. The advice of Mr. Fisher was followed, which was to allow the whole proceeding to remain quiet for one year, and thus prevent any possibility of Mrs. Emma Dalzell's appearing to break the divorce. Mr. Dalzell paid Fisher his fee of \$2000. Neither himself nor his present wife knew the fraud which Fisher had per-

petrated to divorce Mr. Dalzell and secure his fee.

KING & CO .- A PAILURE Two weeks after marriage, Mr. Dalzell received word that King, his partner, had absconded with \$300,000 of his (Dalzell's) money, and that he was a rained man in consequence. They had large credits in England; but King, it appears, had informed Mrs. Emma Dalzell of the divorce obtained, and of Mr. Dalzell's marriage. She immediately followed King's advice, and stopped payment to Dalzell of all sums to his credit in England. This sudden turn in the whirligig of American life bankrupted Mr. Dalzell, but did not crush him; for his long career of upright business life had secured him many able friends, who extended to him the necessary funds to begin business again. He did so and is in San Francisco, prospering and

FROM OVER THE SEAS came recently Mrs. Emma Dalzell to undertake to obtain alimony and counsel fees, or to revoke the decree for divorce, since it had been fraudulently obtained. In this she is backed by Mr. Dalzell's own relatives, who are intensely disgusted to think that he should marry an American woman who may give him a son, and thus transfer an English title and estate to Americans. Mr. Dalzell is first heir to the Somersetshire coronet and to an immense estate, after the living heir, who is a deformed ungainly dwarf, a sickly youth, liable to die without a moment's warning. Mrs, Dalzell no sooner arrived than, contrary to the habits of an opium eater, she displayed the most consummate tact in ferreting out the circumstances of the divorce, the means employed, and who were the instruments. She ound the offices and boarding places where Fisher and his false witnesses resided, and visited certain uptown mansions which are frequented by Mrs. Minnie Dalzell, wife number two. Last week she caused

THE ARREST OF FISHER and all implicated with him in the fraud. They were taken before Justice Walsh last Saturday, and a preliminary examination was granted. S. V. Lowell, referee in the divorce case, identified Frank E. Archibald as the person who represented himself as Augustus S. Dalzell in the suit. Judge Walsh held Mr. Fisher in \$1500 bail to appear to-morrow, when some of the above facts may be elicited. The theft of the judgment roll in the case of Dalzell vs. Dalzell was traced to Mr. Holl, clerk in Fisher's office. The roll has not been discovered. Its loss will cause no little annoyance, and probably be the means of the escape of Fisher and his accomplices. The roll was etolen in May, but no action was instituted by the District Attorney until after the arrival of Mrs. Dalzell number one from England.

WHEREABOUTS OF MR. DALMELL. The assertion that Mr. Dalzell had undertaken to isolate himself or keep his address a secret is mere fancy. His business relations extended and extend over the continent, and his reputation everywhere is that of a finished gentleman and upright business man. The attorneys for the plaintiff are not named. Those engaged for Mrs. Dalzell number one are Messis, Pray, Knaebel Pray.

THE PERSONS DIRECTLY INTERESTED are the bloods of England, who look upon Mr. Dalzell's alliance with an American wife with jealousy, since by his English wife he had no male issue. They are furnishing the means by which Mrs. Dalzell number one hopes to have the divorce set aside as illegal because illegally obtained. It is probable that she will succeed in this, The facts wholly justify that course. This of course would annul the marriage of Mr. Dalzell with his American wife. As it stands, Mrs. Emma Dalzell has her child by her first husband and a daughter by marriage with Mr. Dalzell. When Mrs. Dalzell number two married Mr. Dalzell he was nearly a millionaire. He is to-day a poor man, but with brilliant pros-

The case involves points which have never before been brought to the consideration of an American court. There is the stolen judgment roll, the perjured lawyer, false husband of Mrs. Emma Dalzell, the absconded King, the bankruptcy of the central figure, which throws a shadow of romance around the whole. Nothing particularly new with the above anticipated developments can be brought to light; yet great interest will be taken in the trial. There is abundance of English capital backing the effort to set the divorce aside. What the plaintiff in the case can offer in extenuation remains to be deve-

Trophies of the War. The Adjutant-General's office at Trenton,

N. J., contains a large number of trophies of the late war. The American says:-

"In three fine walnut frames, and scattered about in other parts of the room, are photographs of about three hundred men who served as officers in New Jersey regiments, the most prominent being Generals Kearney. Campbell, McAlister, Colonels Hester, Angel Ward, and others, who served with distinct tion in various grades. The flags consist of that of the 1st Brigade, presented by Jerseymen then residents of California; guidon flag, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, tattered and torn in nearly one hundred actions; regimental colors (butterfly) of 3d New Jersey Cavalry, and the flag which floated at the head of the sappers, as they made the attack on Fort Wagner, the night before its capture. There is a picture in the office representing the digging of the sap and position of the men, eleven feet from the Rebei works, with a calcium light shining on the foe. This flag is shattered and torn by shells and bullets, and one thousand one hundred men fell under its folds during the progress of the siege. Adjutant-General Stryker, then paymaster of the United States volunteers, volunteered as an aid-de-camp on the staff of General Gilmore during the siege, and the flag was presented to him after the victory.

"There is a sword of an officer who served under General Lee, which was taken at Gettysburg, and a musket—an English Enfield found on the field. There is also a sword taken by the 9th Regiment on Roanoke Island, and several Southern-made bowie knives. rough in appearance but dangerous-looking weapons. There are also varieties of shells of different manufacture, throws into the Union lines, which were gathered and preserved as trophies.

"A great feature of interest is the copper base of a large shell taken from one of the sunken monitors in Charleston harbor by the Rebels, and thrown into the Union lines while operating at Wagner. The shell exploded after passing within three feet of the tent occupied by General Stryker, who brought the base home as a memento of his narrow

escape from an unwelcome visitor. "The regimental colors of the 40th New Jersey Regiment are at the State Arsenal; and the State House might become a greater object of interest to visitors if legislation would provide a suitable place for the preservation and exhibition of these and other trophies

that can be collected in New Jersey, and which are directly identified with the valor shown by the troops of the State in the late war.

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FIRST OF THE SEASON.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, COP-ner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets; entrance on Greene street (P. O. Box 1811), New York, Sept. 4, 1869.

Scaled Proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, October 7, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States the following Ordnance stores, to wit:—

20,000 Scarlet Blankets. 25,000 Horse Brushes, 20,000 Surcingles, 6,000 yards Webbing. 30,000 yards 36-inch Cartridge Serge. 25,000 yards 38-inch Cartridge serge.

LOOKING-GLASS.

1,000 yards Flannel. 2,500 pounds Tow. 300 pounds White Yarn. 5,000 pounds Skirting Leather, 5,000 pounds Harness Leather.

4,700 pounds Russet Leather. 120 pounds Gusset Leather, 800 pounds Gum Arabic, 25 pounds Orpiment. 20,000 Blue Blankets,

20,000 Carry-combs, 2,500 Girths, 10,000 yards Planters' Linen. 2,000 yards Linen Duck, 1,000 pounds Saddlers' Thread. 600 yards Ticking.

500 pounds Cartridge Twine, 400 pounds Collar Leather. 75 Calf Skins. 45 Morocco Skins. 500 pounds Bridle Leather. 150 pounds Deers' Hair.

19 quarts Landanum. 10 pounds Prussiate of Potash. 10 pounds Sulphate of Potash. The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by

the War Department. Terms cash, in Government the War Department. Terms case, in Government funds.

These stores are on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Bidders will state in their bids whether they will receive the goods at New York city or West Troy, N. Y. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned,

indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Samples can be seen at Watervliet Arsenal or at

For further information apply to the undersigned, S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF

THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PRINSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption o ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M. October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to B. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylv a, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State. J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General. R. W. MACKEY.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B. No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor.

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The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully

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Polite Salesladies in attendance.
MRS, CUMMINGS.

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RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS. No.1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for business or high sounding in Corego. Circulars at No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 18th. 7 17 8m

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO AN-

M nounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2023 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.

Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EICHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

ELOCUTIONIST,

Twelfth and Chesnut and Market.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING RE-

M iss Ediza v. Saith, in the Model of the Mo

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N.

J.-This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, is connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16, 727 am 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.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadolphia, Pa., will represent the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

7 15 thatu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

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Rev. C. W. EVERIFST, Rector, aided by five resident
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and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions,
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fourteen. Terms, 3759 per annum.

The fall session burgins Sentember 7.

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

anght without extra charge. By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Ap-

plications 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

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineer-

ing, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post

Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be

known by addressing President CATTELL, 199r 8283w

S. W. COTHER OF MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part

the Third National Bank Building, will reopen he 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. Janson, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice

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,
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The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1889.

P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal,

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The first term of the College year will begin on WEDRESDAY, September 15, at 10 o'clock. Applicants for
admirston will apply for examination at 10% o'clock. Stodents may pursue either the course of studies for the DEGEEE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS or the DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, in which the Ancient
Languages are not studied, but additional time is given
to the Mathematics and the Modern Languages, or they
may pursue such separate studies as they desire, and which
the Faculty may approve.

Fees for either of the full courses, THIRTY-FINE DOLLARS a term, payable in advance.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

MAISS CLEVELAND, DESCREES TO AN

Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1816 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 806 WALNUT Street. H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 825 Im⁹

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MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 16, at No. 1615 CHESNUT, Street, Particulars from Circulars, 816 7w

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MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth

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