LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

-From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "The Mill in the Floss," the second volume of the "Household" edition of George Eliot's works in course of publication by Fields, Osgood & Co. If "Adam Bede" made the fame of George Eliot, this novel confirmed it, and placed the writer in the front rank of English novelists. It is a story of peculiar and fascinating interest, and the delineation of the characters is done with a master hand. It is written in that clear, eloquent, and graphic style for which George Eliot claims precedence above any living novelist; and while it is rich in the humor, the eccentricity, and the fascinating commonplaceness of English home life, the impending catastrophe is induced with the regularity and certainty of a Greek tragedy. Powerful as some of the scenes of "Adam Bede" are, there is nothing in them that exceeds in profound pathos the concluding chapters of this work. In presenting a neat, elegant, and cheap complete edition of George Eliot's works, the publishers are doing a genuine service to the reading public, and this attractive series of five volumes will be a prized addition to many a library.

-D. Ashmead sends us "Elements of the Greek Language." This is an abridgment of the large Greek Grammar of Professor Hadley, of Yale College-a work that has a well-deserved reputation with Greek scholars. This abridgment has been made in compliance with a general demand from teachers for an elementary grammar that will be better suited to the wants of beginners than the larger work. The main plan of Professor Hadley has been adhered to, with only such modifieations as were absolutely necessary, and a clear, concise, and practical analysis of the · principles of the Greek language is given, which will give the student a solid basis upon which to pursue further investigations.

From the same house we have received "New York Illustrated," a well-written description of New York and its suburbs, illustrated with numerous engravings of all the principal buildings and points of interest in and about the city. A plan of New York is also given and a stranger's guide, which visitors will find useful.

-Turner Brothers & Co. and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Henry Esmond" and "Lovel the Widower," both of which are given in one volume for the low price of fifty

-From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have also received "Countess Gisela," by E. Marlitt, translated by A. Nahmer. This is a new version of the fascinating German tale with which the public is already familiar through the translation of Mrs. Wister.

-From T. Ellwood Zell we have received Nos. 49 and 50 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Burton on Trent."

-Howard Challen, No. 1308 Chesnut street, sends us a convenient "Wash Book," designed for the use of ladies and ladies' boarding schools. This is so arranged that it will be found an easy matter to keep a correct account with the laundress, and it cannot fail to be useful in private families as well as schools.

-The Journal of the Franklin Institute for September contains, besides a variety of other interesting matter, Professor Henry Morton's report upon the transactions of the Philadelphia Photographic Expedition to observe the solar eclipse of August 7. The report gives a concise and lucid explanation of all the operations of the expedition, and it is illustrated with a fine photograph of the eclipse and a number of interesting woodcuts. In the next number will be published the reports of those in charge of various departments.

MARK TWAINITIES.

Mr. Greeley is going to lecture on the Byron scandal. We have no authority for making this statement, but then it makes an interesting item of news, and the inexorable business of a newspaper is to collect interesting news. Another Samson gone. The pioneer manu-

facturer of fine tooth combs in this country has just died in Connecticut. What were the achievements of the jaw-bone of an ass compared with the performances of this man's humble little instrument?

The last soldier of the Revolution, who goes on with his dying constantly, and will for years to come, is thus reduced to formula:— "The old man, survivor of the Revolution, more than one hundred years old, who always rose with the sun, never drank anything in his life stronger than brandy and sugar; who has cut two cords of firewood daily every day except Sundays for the last sixty-nine years; who invariably walked five miles before breakfast; who is the father of thirty-eight children, the grandfather of two hundred grandchildren, and the great grandfather of thirteen great grandchildren; and who would shortly have been the great great grandfather of one great great grandchild, is dead. And now we hope nobody will disturb the good old

man any more. The wonderful two-headed girl is still on exhibition in New England. She sings duets by herself. She has a great advantage over the rest of her sex, for she never stops talking to eat, and when she is not eating she keeps both tongues going at once. She has a lover, and this lover is in a quandary, because at one and the same moment she accepted him with one mouth and rejected him with the other. He does not know which to believe. He wishes to sue for breach of promise, but this is a hopeless experiment, because only one-half of the girl has been guilty of the breach. This girl has two heads, four arms, and four legs, but only one body, and she (or they) is (or are) seventeen years old. Now, is she her sister? Is she twins? Or, having but one body (and consequently but one heart), is she strictly but one person? If the above-named young man marries her will he be guilty of bigamy? This double girl has only one name, and passes for one girl; but when she talks back and forth at herself with her two mouths is she soliloquizing? Does she expect to have one vote or two? Has she the same opinions as herself on all subjects or does she differ sometimes? Would she feel insulted if she would spit in her own face? Just at this point we feel

too tangled for us.

"According to the reports of the inspectors of mines in Great Britain, there were, in 1867, 3195 coal mines and 333,116 miners, producing about 105,078,000 tons (2,133,183, 000 centners-20.3 centners equal one ton) while in 1868 the production had decreased to about 104,500,000 tons (2,121,000,000 centners), and the number of workmen, however, had risen to 346,820, and the number of mines to 3291. Prussia produced 420,571,116 centners of coal in 1867, with 426 working mines and 102,773 miners and in 1868 the same number of mines, with 106,848 workmen, delivered 454,486,660 centners of coal. The coal production of Great Britain in 1867, therefore, exceeded that of Prussia five-fold; in 1868, however, excess in favor of England was only 4.6 fold. Fourteen years previously, in the coal production of Great Britain, which was about 647,661,000 tons (1,312,618, 300 centners), exceeded that of Prussia which amounted to 136,225,096 centners, nearly ten-fold. Taking into account now the acquisition of territory by Prussia in this period, deducting the production of the lands annexed in 1866, amounting to 7,881,-840 centners, from the total Prussian production as above given, there remain 446,604,820 centners as the production of the old Prussian provinces, or about the 4-7th part of the amount produced by Great Britain, While the coal production of Great Britain has increased within this period of fourteen years forty millions of tons (812,000,000 of centners), or 62 per cent., the production of the older Prussian provinces has been increased 310,379,724 centuers, or 227.8 per cent.

"The average production of coal to each mine in Great Britain was, in 1868, about 664,000 centners, or 6116 centners to each miner; in 1867 the proportion was 667,000 centners to each mine, and 6398 centners to each miner. In Prassia the average production of each mine, in 1868, was 1,067,000 centners, or 4273 centners to each miner; and in 1867, 987,000 centners to each mine, and 4092 centners to each miner. According to this the average production of coal by the British miner is 1813 centners, or 43 per cent, higher than that of the Prussian miner; the reason for this may be looked for in the more favorable positions of English mines, their extent and the use of improved machinery in them. Besides, the pay of the English miner is much higher than that of his Prussian brother.

"The number of accidents, in 1867, in the mines of Great Britain resulting in the loss of life was 907, by which 1190 persons, or 3.57 per thousand miners, were killed. In the mines of Prussia, in the same year, there were 200 accidents causing fatal results, by which 293 men, or : 84 per thousand miners, lost their lives. According to this there is in Great Britain one case of accidental death to every 280 miners employed and 1,792,490 centners of coal produced; and in Prussia one death falls among every 352 workmen and 1,440,157 centners of coal. A comparison of the killed in relation to the total number of miners employed is, therefore, in favor of Prussia; while in regard to the amount of coal produced, the a ivantage is on the side of Great Britain. In the district of Clausthal one death occurs to every 1,839,852 centners of coal produced; in the district of Breslau to every 1,729,178 centners; and in the districts of Dortmund and Bonn 1,447,863 and 1,131,-253 centners respectively. The number of miners killed in the year 1867 in the two countries is apportioned to the various kinds of accidents as follows:-

Killed. England. Through explosion Other causes in un-Above ground ... 88, or 740 p.c. 9, or 807 p. c. In the shafts ... 156, or 18:11 p c. 65, or 22:18 p. c. 1190, or 100 p. c. 293, or 100 p. c.

Incidentals.

-A Cincinnatian has wagered \$100 that he can carry an anvit weighing seven hundred pounds a distance of seven miles without resting. —Graduates of Brown University propose to organize Alumni Associations in different cities, including New York and Boston, to promote the interests of the College.

—Jefferson county, Tennessee, experienced an earthquake shock on Sunday evening, 5th inst.

The shock lasted nearly a minute, and was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise.

—Major-General Schofield, commanding the Department of Missouri, arrived in St. Louis on Monday, his object being to make arrangements for transferring his headquarters from Leaven-worth, Kansas, to that city. The removal will take place about the 1st of October.

—Some of the most graceful and appreciative tributes to the late Secretary Rawlins have been rendered by the Southern press. And they express the hope that the President will be as fortunate in selecting his successor as he was in choosing his faithful friend, whose loss the country now mourns.

-It is reported that leading and influential members of the Bond and Creswell wings of the Republican party of Maryland had, by request of the latter, a friendly meeting recently, and, after a full discussion, cordially agreed to abandon all former differences and unite hereafter heartly to advance the party's interests.

A telegram has been received in Detroit from Major Powell, dated September 5, and sent from St. Georges, Utah. Major Powell says that he has left the Grand Canyon at a point somewhat north of that at which he expected to come out.

He says that he will be at home in two weeks, and adds the expressive word, "success."

—The people of Illinois are to vote at the general election, on the 2d of November, upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution which forbids the Legislature from relieving the Illinois Central Railroad Company from its obligation to pay into the State Treasury either the tax or the per centum of its gross receipts stipu-

lated in its charter.

—Peter Bonesteel, Esq., a prominent lawyer and leading Republican of Columbia co., N.Y., died at his residence in Copake last Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness. He has been several times a delegate to State conventions, and was formerly a partner of Judge Hogeboom of the Supreme Court. He recently received an appointment in the Custom House in New York. He

was 43 years of age.

—Colonel Lewis D. Campbell made a twohours' speech at a Democratic meeting in New London, Ohio. He made a vigorous assault upon the doctrine of State sovereignty, and spoke in high terms of the soldiers who fought for the Union, but otherwise, except that he did not once allude directly or indirectly to the Democratic candidate for Governor, his speech must have been satisfactory to his hearers.

—The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Portland, Me, was dedicated last Wednesday. The building is 196 feet in length by 100 feet in width, and is of brick, with granite trimmings. Among those who officiated at the dedi-cation were Bishop Bacon, of Maine: Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn; Bishop Goosbriand, of Burlington, Vt.; Bishop Williams, of Boston; Very Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Portland, and an extensive list of priests from the New England

States and elsewhere. -The Albany Argus relterates the story that a young milliner in Washington county has fallen heir to \$17,000,000, left her by a young Englishman who became enamored of her while compelled to drop this investigation, for it is I travelling in this country. She has been premised \$5,000,000 in December, and the bal-

Production of Coal in Prussia and Great
Britain.

The Prussian Staats-Anxeiger has the following interesting exhibit of the product on of coal in Prussia and Great Pritain:

"According to the reports of the inspectors"

"According to the reports of the inspectors" upon the new depot on St. John's square, New York, says:—"The statue reflects as much credit York, says:—"The statue reflects as much credit on Captain De Groot as honor upon the Commodore. It is one of those big conceptions which we might expect from De Groot when he felt like complimenting one of the largest-brained men that this country ever produced, and who is already in the field as the Democratic candidate for President in 1872."

-The Montreal Gazette takes exception to a remark, apropos of the discontent cherished by the Nova Scotlans in regard to the Dominion, that a change vitally affecting their interests was carried into effect without affording an opportunit; for an expression of opinion by the people or their representatives. The Gazette replies or their representatives. The Gazette r that the representatives were consulted. this is a mere evasion. The "representatives" who did approve of the bargain had not been chosen with any view to action upon it, and at the first general election thereafter a majority of them were sent into private life for assuming authority to speak when no such authority had been given. Neither directly nor indirectly have the people of Nova Scotia sanctioned the present scheme of confederation.

Political.

-The Republicans of Maryland are to hold a State Convention in Baltimore on Wednesday, October 13, to nominate a candidate for State Comptroller. —The Georgia Democratic papers are again making inquiries respecting their Congressmen— whether the members of the last Congress hold over or not, whether a new election should be held this fall or not, etc. etc. And no one answers.

—The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform party of Massachusetts, at their meeting yesterday, voted to call a Political State Convention at Mechanics Hall, Worcester, on Tuesday, September 28, to nominate a State Labor Ticket.

The Knoxville Whig admits that Senator Brown w is feeble, but it tells General Stokes that he is not in his dotage; moreover, that "he is not deaf, he is not in the hands of others, he indited every letter of his that has been published during the canvass,

not been published,"
—Who are in the Hickborn movement in Maine, —Who are in the Hickborn movement in Maine, we wonder? The leading prohibitionists of the Stafe certainly are not. Governor Chamberlain has no warmer friends than Lot M. Morrill, Sidney Perham, Anson P. Morrill, Neal Dow, Woodbury Davis, Ebenezer Knowlton, John J. Perry, Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lyndon Oak, and Dennis L. Miniken.
—Senator Sherman says that a Republican Congress passed a Homestead law, the last Democratic President, Buchanan, vetced it; and it was only when we had a Republican President and Congress that such a law was passed and went into operation. Now the Democratic meet in convention and solemnly declare that they are in favor of free homesteads.

and some that were written to Stokes men that have

declare that they are in favor of free homesteads,

—The Parkersburg (W. Va.) Times intimates that
the progressive Republicans in Wood county, that
State, will soon inaugurate a movement, in co-operation with that in Onlo county, in favor of repealing the d'sfranchising clause of the State constitu-

ion, and of adopting a liberal policy towards those tely in rebellion,

—The Nashville Press and Times calls upon the press of Tennessee to jo'n, without distinction of party, in urging the ratification of the different amendment. It says that the amendment can affect Northern States only; that Tennessee hat adopted colored suffrage of her own accord, and that she has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the ratid

HAYTI.

Attempt on the Life of the Ex-United States

The Litchfield Enquirer of September 9 says:
From a private letter to this place, we learn that the
life of the Hon, G. H. Hollister, Minister to Hayti, life of the Hon. G. H. Hollister, Minister to Hayti, was attempted by an assassin, at his residence near Port-au-Prince, on the 11th uit; that his woond was not fatal, although he lest a good deal of blood, and that the perpetrator of the act is in prison. No further particulars have been received, but from what we learn of the state of affairs, we presume that the attempt was made by some one in the Caco rebell interest. Mr. Hollister's life has been threatened before, because his instructions have compelled him to recognize Salnave's Government, and no other. before, because his instructions have compelled him to recognize Sainave's Government, and no other. The rebels are still more incensed at Mr. Hollister because Mr. Bassett, as in duty bound, nursues pre-cisely the same policy, and as Mr. Bassett is staying cisely the same policy, and as Mr. Bassett is staying at Mr. Hollister's house, he is supposed to be unduly influenced by him. Mr. Bassett's life has also been threatened by vile agents of the Saget and Domi gue faction. Mr. Hollister's action in his difficult official position has, we understand, won him high commendation from the present as well as the pas

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
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DAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia 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. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.

27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Roarding 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.

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The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the precoming week, between to and 12 cyclock in the morning.

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16 mar 6w

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THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young La dies and Children. THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DE-SIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, will Recepen on MONDAY, Septembor 20, 5 9 ft. T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal. MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

Ladies opens Sextember 26. Personal interview can te had, after September 6, at No. 1816 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL EZOPEN HIS MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 825 im* MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SING-ing and Piano, No. 22 S. NINETEENTH St. 18 21 im

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 lm MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1816 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8167w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piaro, will remme her duttes September e, at No

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Wrs. M. S. Mitchell's. The Fall Term of this School which begin on WEINESDAY, September 22 Miss AGNES

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 lad on application at No. 343 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE .-Miss E. T. BROWN desires to aurounce that she will open on TURSDAY, September 21, at No. 4830 CHES.

NUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15.

9.1118t SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH

Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing. Vocatization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual. A. R. TAYLOR. No. 1207 FILBERT Street. S TEVENS DALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH MINISTER OF SOUTH SAMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on Sestember 6, 1889. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful 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 session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 3, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTPLL,

ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU-BURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Roston and Albany Railrond). For seventeon years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Psinting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Addross. 7.27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

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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. Thereagen physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, \$750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

Hamden, July 15, 1989.

Hamden, July 10, 1908.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The first term of the College year will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 15, at 16 o'clock. Applicants for
admission will apply for examination at 10% o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DEadmission will apply for examination at 10% o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DE. GREE 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. 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 preceding 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. 8 28 3w WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

PENN SQUARE,
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part
the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h s
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 symnastics. of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial

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Circulars containing full information respecting Primary
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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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An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution.
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Ninoteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal. REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Siever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bornberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HONS.—Judge Hadlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj, M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Riester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Oo., etc.

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Finely-rentlated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.

Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impessible.

A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of impariting 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.

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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,
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