## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

## GERMAN UNITY. row. As Prussia and Austria remained closed

The Views of David Strauss,

A Letter from the Eminent German to Ernest Renan-A Philosophical Review of the War.

David Strauss, the eminent German scholar, has written the following remarkable lotter to Ernest Renan, the distinguished French author:-

But who can take pleasure in a literary labor, and especially a labor for international peace, as my life of Voltaire was intended to be, at a moment when the two nations to whose union it was meant to contribute stand in arms against one another? Rightly do you say that this war must cause the deepest distress to all those who have striven for the intellectual association of France and Germany. Rightly do you describe it as a calamity, that now again, for a long time to come, injustice and uncharitable judgment will be the order of the day between the two members of the European family whose sympathy is so indispensable to the work of moral civilization. Rightly do you declare it to be the duty of every friend of truth and justice, at the same time that he unreservedly fulfils his national duty, to preserve himself free from that patriotism which is only party spirit, which narrows the heart and perverts the judgment. You say that you had hoped that the war might still be exorcised (beschworen). We Germans had the same hope in every case since 1866 when war seemed to threaten, yet in general we have held a war with France, as a consequence of the events of that war, to be inevitable-so inevitable that here and there one heard the question asked with dissatisfaction :-- "Why did not Prussia declare war sooner; for instance, on occasion of the Luxemburg affair, and so bring things to an issue?" Not that we wished for war; but we knew the French well enough to know that they would wish for war. It is now as it was with the Seven Years' War, the consequence of the Silesian conquests of Frederick the Great. Frederick did not desire that war, but he knew that Maria Theresa desired it, and would not rest till she had found confederates. An established ascendancy is not readily renounced either by a monarch or a people. They will make efforts to preserve it until it is decisively taken from them. So was it with Austria, so it is now with France; both of them against Prussia, by whose side the whole of non-Austrian Germany, better instructed, is this time standing. Since the epoch of Richelieu and Louis XIV, France has been accustomed to play the first role among European nations, and in this claim she was strengthened by Napoleon I. The claim was based on her strong politico-military organization, and still more on the classical literature which, in the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, had grown up in France, and made her language and her culture supreme in the world. But the immediate condition of this upremacy of France was the weakness of Germany; ever against France united, unanimous and quick to move, divided, discordant, and unwieldy, Germany stood. Yet every nation has its time, and, if it is of the right sort, not one time alone. Germany had had its time in the sixteenth century, in the age of the Reformation. It had paid dearly for this pre-eminence in the convulsions of a thirty years' war, which threw it back not only into political feebleness, but into intellectual stagnation. Yet things were far from having come to an end with it. It saw its time again. It began its work on that side where France had fixed the roots, not indeed of its power, but of its true right to European ascendancy. It fashioned itself in silence: it produced a literature; it gave to the world a succession of poets and thinkers who took their place by the side of the French classics of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as something more than equals. If in finish of cosmopolitan understanding and cultivation, in clearness and eloquence, they fell short of the French, in depth of thought as much as in strength of feeling they surpassed them. The idea of humanity, of the harmonious cultivation of human nature in individual as in common life, was developed in German literature in the last 25 years of the eighteenth, and the first 25 years of the present century. The result of this was that Germany won the intellectual leadership of Europe, while France still maintained its political ascendancy, though latterly in hard struggle with England. But the literary outburst of Germany was either fruitless bloom, or it was destined to be followed by political regeneration. In the time of Napoleon, France had laid Germany prostrate before her; the yoke was thrown off in the War of Liberation of 1813-'14. But the ground of our powerlessness, the want of political unity, was not removed; on the contrary, if the German empire had long been anything but a shadow. now even the shadow had vanished. Germany had become a motley aggregate of greater and smaller independent states. This independence itself may have been a mere show, but it was yet real enough to make all energetic action of the whole body impostible, while, on the other hand, the "Bundestag," which had to represent the unity, its existence discernible in nothing made but the repression of all free motion in the individual states. If France was again taken with the humor to aggrandize itself at oar cost, it was not Germany, but Russia and England, that had to restrain it. That was keenly felt in Germany; it was felt by the men who had fought in the liberation war; who, during the dismul years of reaction, saw quite another seed spring up than that which they were conscious of having sown; it was felt by the young men who had grown up in the thought and the sufferings of these wars. Thus it was that strivings after unity during the succeeding time had something very youthful, immature, and romantic about them. The German, idea haunted them as a familiar—as the shalow of the old empire. That the Governments of the time attached so great importance to the students' clubs and democratic machinations, as they were called, only showed how b ad their conscience was. The storm of your July revolution cleared our atmosphere to some degree, without carry-ing us essentially forward. There was now too much observation of a dissimilarly constituted nation; for every people first of all must look to its own work, to its own nature and history. In the Chambers of our smaller

to constitutional life, and held together in opposing its spread in the smaller States, in these latter hostility to the "Bundestag," the pitiful remnant of German unity, passed for patriotism. Indeed, it could not long be concealed that nothing could come of spirited speeches in the small States, so long as their Governments could fall back upon the "Bundestag," that is, upon the two obsolete leading States. Thoughts of a representation of the people in the Bund were floating; in Prussia a hopeful, if imperfect step was being taken in the meeting of the United "Llanderstag;" when, for the second time, an impulse from your countrythe February revolution-struck into the cause of German development. These French influences were dangerous for us only so long as they found us weak; in proportion as we gained internal strength, they became more and more desirable, so that this last, which was thought to be most unfortunate for us is to-day bringing to our view more auspicious consequences than all earlier ones. The impulse of 1848 came upon us at a moment when in each of the German States men had come to be convinced of the fruitlesmoss of all separate strivings for freedom and popular well-being, and at one stroke it forced the idea of German unity to the surface. In the German Parliament, elected by the general vote, this thought gained for the first time a political organ, before whose moral authority all existing individual powers had for some time to fall into the back ground. But if during the twenty years of reaction the idea of German unity had had its life principally among our students, so he who would deride might say that in 1848 it had passed to the professors, and so far at least with truth as in every educated German, according to the common expression, there was something of a professor. Enough; the thing was very thoroughly in theory, but also very impracticably, set going. In fencing princi-ples of right, and debating over paragraphs of the Constitution, invaluable time was lost, till, unobserved, the actual powers had regained their strength, and the ideal fabric of new Germany dissolved like a castle in the clouds. From such airy heights the German imperial throne had been offered to a prince who, although in other respects the man of the people, had yet so much true insight that he could neither believe himself to be the right man for the crown, nor the crown itself to be a possibility. The attempts which he then made to appropriate some part of what had been offered to him ended even more pitifully than the attempt of the German people to constitute itself anew. In the course of these struggles the dualism of Austria and Prussia had more and more brought itself before men's eyes as the essential misfortune of Germany. During Metternich's time, Prussia had been kept in tow by Austria, and this had been thought the guarantee of all order and security. Its present attempts, each more earnest than the last, to have its own will and to carry out its own proper aims, were not less disagreeable than novel to Austrian policy. Whatever, therefore, from this time onward, was undertaken or promoted in Germany by Prussia, beginning with the Zollverein, was both secretly and openly opposed by Austria. Germany fell into the condition of a wagon with one horse before and another of equal strength pulling behind, with no hope of moving. But the times educate their men, provided that among the young growth there are charac-ters of the right stuff, and that these find themselves in their right places. Herr von Bismarck was a man of such stuff, and in his position in the "Bundestag" in Frankfort he was in the right place for penetrating into the inmost seat of Germany's weakness. It was indeed his Prussian pride which swore revenge upon Austria for the humiliations which she had destined for Prussia; but in this he was not unconscious that, with Prussia, Germany also would be helped forward. On occasion of the war in Schleswig-Holstein, the phenomenon was for a moment seen of the two horses pulling side by side; yet the end was hardly attained before the old opposition began again. Now was the time to cut the traces which fastened the back-pulling horse to the wagon; so would it be an easy task for the other to move it forward. A true Columbus egg, this thought. It would have seemed that every one must have shared it, yet there was but one man-if the thought was not his alone-who conceived the true means to carry it into effect. In the life of nations as of individuals there are times when that which we have long wished and striven for presents itself in so strange a shape that we recognize it not, and even turn away from it in displeasure and resentment. So was it with the Austrian war of 1866 and its consequences. It brought to us Germans what we had so long wished for, but it brought it not in the manner that we had wished, and therefore a great part of the German nation thrust it away from them. We had hoped to work at the unity of Germany from the popular idea, from the popular desire, from the thoughts of its best Now it was by the action of the men. de facto powers, by blood and iron, that we saw the road cut out. We had hoped so wide and so high had been the range of the idea to include in one constitution the entire German race. Now, as the result of actually present relations, not only the Germans in Austria, but the intermediary South German States, remained excluded. It needed time to reconcile German Idealism, and perhaps German obstinacy, with the fact which it found before it; but the might, nay, the reasonableness of this fact, was so irresistible that in the shortest time the better view had made a most happy progress. That which in no small measure contributed to throw a light even upon the most blinded was the attitude which France took up toward these events. France had let it be seen that she hoped to strengthen her preeminence by means of the internal conflicts of her neighbor; when she found herself deceived in this hope, she could not disguise her vexation. From this time onward we Germans could regulate the value we attached to our political relations by the French estimate of them; for their value was exactly the reverse to the one and the other people. The sour looks which France cast on Prussia and the Northern Confederation taught us that in these two lay our safety. Her oglings with the unconfederated South taught us that in the latter lay our greatest weakness. Every movement which Prussia made, not to force the South German States to join it but merely to keep the door open to them, was suspected by France, and made an occasion of intervention. Even in a question so en-tirely non-political as the subvention of the Mont St. Gothard Railway, the Gallic cock crowed martially. Since the fall of Napoleon, France has three times altered its Constitution; on none of these occasions did Ger-States there was life enough, many robust | many think of interfering; it has always reforces were aroused, but the narrow range of | cognized the right of its neighbor to remodel | time past have called it to the true road, the

need or conscience, even according to his caprice. Were our German transactions of 1866 and subsequently a different matter? Did the panels with which we lined our hitherto notoriously uninhabitable house, the rafters that we strengtnened, the walls that we carried up, shake our neighbor's house? Did they threaten to intercept its light or air? Did they expose it to danger from fire? No such thing. It was simply that our house appeared to him too noble. This neighbor of ours, he wished to possess the finest and highest house in the whole street, and above all must ours not be too strong. We must not have the means of making it fast; he must never be deprived of the power to do what he had already done several times, of taking possession of a few of our rooms whenever it suited him, and throwing them into his own house. Yet in remodeling our house we had made no claim whatever to those portions of it which our violent neighbor had appropriated in bygone days, but had left them to him, and given him the right of prescription. But now, indeed, since he has appealed to the sword,

these old questions rise up again. France will not give up its European primacy. Only, if it has a right to this, has it a right to interfere with our internal questions? But on what is this pretended right to the primacy based? In cultivation, Germany has long placed itself on a level with France. The equal rank of our literature has long been recognized by the representatives of that of France. The just proportion in which, thanks to a well-devised school education, moral and intellectual training has penetrated every class of our people, is envied by the best men among the French. exclusion of the Reformation The from France, greatly as it con-tributed to strengthen its political power, had an equally great effect in destroying its intellectual and moral well-being. But even in political capacity we have now fully come up to the French, though slowly. The Revolution of 1789 appeared to give them an immense advantage over us. We have to thank it for loosening us from many chains, which otherwise would have weighed upon us far into the future; what we have seen in France since the Revolution has not been of a character to frighten us out of our competition. Limited governments appear to have come into being only to be undermined, to sink into anarchy, as this in its turn into despotism. Whether constitutional monarchy, in which you, no less than myself, recognize the only durable form of government for Europe (exceptional conditions out aside), can ever strike its roots deep in France, appears to be doubtful to yourself in your admirable essay on the subject; at least it is your wish rather than your hope. That I am not blind to the many good qualities of the French nation; that I recognize in it an essential and indispensable member of the European national family, a beneficent leaven in their mingling, it is as little necessary that HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been re-moved from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened I should assure you, as that you should assure me of the like upperverted estimation of the on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither German people and their merits, on your side. But nations as well as individuals effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highes have, as the reverse side of their merits, not grade. less conspicuous faults, and in relation to A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call these faults our two nations have for centuand examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16. GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., 817tf Principals. ries enjoyed a very different, nay, totally op-posite training. We Germans, in the hard school of calamity and dishonor, in which your countrymen in great measure were our relentless schoolmasters and chasteners, have learned to recognize our essential and hereditary faults under their true form-our visionariness, our slowness, and, above all, our want of unity, as the hindrances of all national success. We have taken ourselves to task, we have striven against these failings, and sought more and more to rid ourselves of them. On the other hand, the national faults of the French, pampered by a succession of French monarchs, were for a long time intensified by success, and not cured even by misfortune. The craving for glitter and fame; the tendency to grasp at these rather by sounding adventurous achievements without than by silent efforts within: the pretension to stand at the head of nations, and the thirst to patronize and plunder them all; all these faults which lie in the Gallie nature, as those above named do in the German, were fostered to such an extent by Louis XIV, by the first, and by (let us hope) the last Napoleon, that the national character has suffered the deepest injury. Glory in particular, which one of your ministers has recently called the first word in the French language, is rather its worst and most pernicious-one which it would do well to strike out of its dictionary for a long time to come. It is the golden calf round which the nation has for centuries kept up its dance; it is the Moloch at whose altar it has sacrificed and is even now again sacrificing its own sons, and the sons of neighboring nations; it is the ignis fatuus which has lured it from fields of prosperous labor into the wilderness and often to the brink of the precipice. And while those earlier monarchs, Napoleon I especially, were themselves possessed by this national demon, and therefore went even into their unjust wars with something of sincerity, with the present Napoleon it is the conscious cunning desire to lead the nation astray into aims of self-seeking, to draw their attention away from their moral and political destitution within; that is, by ever and ever stirring up the national passion for glitter, fame, and depredation. Against Russia in the Crimes, against Austria in Italy, he was successful. In Mexico he met with sensible disaster. Against Prussia he let the right moment slip. At the beginning of this year the world could for a moment believe that he was in good faith leaving this path and turning to that of internal reform, in the sense of rational freedom and administrative amendment, till his backward spring to the plebiscitum convinced all the world that he was still his old self. From that time, too, Germany had everything to fear, rather should I say, everything to hope. That unity which he desired to frustrate is ours. The unheard-of claim which lay in his demand on the King of Prussia was as comprehensible and intolerable to the poorest peasant in the march as to the kings and dukes south of the Main. The spirit of 1813-14 swept like a storm through every German land, and already the first events of the war have given us a pledge that a nation who fights only for that which it feels both the right and the power in itself, cannot fall of its end. This end for which we struggle is simply the equal recognition of the European peoples, the security that for the future a restless neighbor shall no more at his pleasure disturb us in the works of peace, and rob us of the fruits of our labor. For this we desire a guarantee, and only when this is given can we speak of a friendly understanding, of a harmonious combination of the two neigh-boring peoples in all the labors of civilization and humanity; but not till that time when the French people shall find its false road closed to it, will it be able to open its ear to voices like your own, which for long

their activity made their horizon equally nar- | the inside of his house according to his | road of honest effort, of self-control, and | morality. I have written in greater detail than pleases

PROPOSALS.

I MPROVEMENT OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINERE OFFICE, NO. 208 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELFHIA, PA., Sept. 8, 1870.) Sealed Proposals, in deplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M of MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, for clearing the channel of the Schuylkill river at its mouth, at Gipson's Point, and above to the Chesnat Street Bridge. The channel is to be dredged at the placesnamed to obtain a width of one hundred and fify (160) feet, and a depth of eighteen (18) feet at mean low water. The material to be removed is mostly sand. It must be disposed of in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Port Wardens. The amount to be excavated is about 40,000 cubic

Board of Port Wardens. The amount to be excavated is about 40,000 cubic yards. Proposals will state the price per cubic yard measured in the scows, and the time of commencing and completing the work. A deduction of ten (10) per centum on partial pay-ments will be made until the completion of the work

work. No contract will be entered into for working after

the 80th of June, 1871. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished by this Office, and any other information practicable to

give. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Dredg-

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, LEAGUE ISLAND, Sept. 6, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for repairs and embankments," and addressed to the

undersigned, for repairing and strengthening about 500 lineal rods of the embankments at League Island,

will be received at this office till 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, 1870, at which time bids will be opened and bidders are in-

which time bids will be opened and bidders are in-vited to be presert. Plans and specifications for this work can be seen and further information had, upon application to the Civil Engineer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Bidders will be particular to state the price per lineal rod at which they will contract to do this work in accordance with the specifications, and also at what line the work mould be appropriate to the second

what time the work would be completed. No additional allowance will be made for any extra

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work caused by floods or other casualties that may

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Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

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(Signed) 9 8 thstuat

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me individually, and, indeed, than is becoming; but our German affairs and aspirations easily rise before the foreigner as a mere mist, and to make them a little clear some minuteness is unavoidable. You will, perhaps, think it even less becoming that these lines come to you in print, not in writing. In ordinary times I would certainly have asked your consent to their publication; but as things are now the right moment would have passed before my request could reach you and your answer come to my hands; and think that it is not ill done if, in this crisis, two men of the two nations, each in his own nation independent, and far from political matters, freely, though without passion, address one another, on the causes and the meaning of the war. For my utterance will seem to me only then to have its true worth, if it gives you occasion to express yourself in like manner from your own point of view.

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spacious and weil-ventilated rooms, with high cell-ings, a retired play ground. Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily. Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Su-

preme Court.

PHILADEL®HIA, June 15, 1870. During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Charence Smith, knewn as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

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Fall term will begin September 12. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

SUBTRIELS

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadel-phia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, Ch. having successfully completed its fourth year, has 5. 法 become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture. Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school. 8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

E BOARDING SEMINARY.-MISS CARR'S SELECT E Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870. It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia

Philadelphia. The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of

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JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia, THE SIXTEENTH-ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tues-

day, September 6. Thorough preparation for Busi-ness or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22 CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M. 8181m Principal. CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M., 8 22.1m Principal. THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS, No. 5917 LOCUST Street, will be reopened September 12, by MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and 9 6 12t\* MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSI-CAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys. 8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 6 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchel's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, Sep-tember 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN, 8 31 tS15 Principal.

S CHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTH-WEST PENN SQUARE.—The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRAIDWOOD, 8 31 19t Principal.

YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, No. 1642 GREEN Street. Duties resumed September 14. REV. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., 9 9 6t\* Principal. WEST CHEANUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4065 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12. 9 3 3w MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal. Y OUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT Y VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Call or send for circular. 922w JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 981m STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Stamily Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal. South Amboy, N. J. 8 Stuths261 MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 95 18t\* THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies and Children at No. 1914 PINE Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 98 194 TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.-H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARE &T Street, on September 5, 8 29 1m \$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUNTION, AT Episcopal Academy, BERLIN, New 97100\*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th 2 2m J W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. 8 22 2m COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 281 PLANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Sources, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [6 31 Im Reference-Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

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PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PARD. 18 104 WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN

Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia

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No. 39 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 41

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 25 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING. LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND

SATURDAY, are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON,

SHIP'S OPTION. INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than

Bfty cents. NOTICE -On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter, Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 281 PIER 19 NONTH WHARVES.

day, September 10. THEOUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the prim-cipal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkausas, and Teonessee in connection with the Central Railroad 'of Georgia, Atlantic and Guif Rail-road, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines,

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Satur-day, September 10, at 8 A. M. The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Satur-

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

The Steamship Mercules

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT ON

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, at 8 A. M.

Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GAL-

VESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS

Through bills of lading also given to all points on

the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St.

Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Or-

Bremen, etc., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by

persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the company's

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHI-LADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAM-SHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points Sonth and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week jat 9 A. M.:-

J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2. Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9. J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.

Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23. J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30. Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., he interior of Georgia, and all points South and

Southwest. Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route. Insurance one-half per cent, effected at the office in first-class companies. No freight received nor bills of lading signed on

No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES, WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charles-

COL. 624 PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STRAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGU-LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR LEANS, LA The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday, September 6, at 8 A. M. The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, September 6, THEOUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, La-vacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and S. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,

No. 130 South TAIRD Street.

General Agent,

at as low rates as by any other route.

For further information apply to

leans Packet Company.

9 10 6t

Southwest.

day of sailing.

ton.

Through bills of lading given in connection with

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 18, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilming-ton Wednesday, September -. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com-pany, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points. Freights for Columbia, S. O., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route.

ria Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route. Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills if lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street. 615 THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH

AND WEST. INOREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAS. KET Street. RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SA-TURDAYS. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

No Bills of Lating signed after to the the solution of the sol

No charge for commodel and the state of the second of the

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXAN dria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest,

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon 'rom the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES. HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 61

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. S W I FT S U R E TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M. The steam propeilers of this company will com-mence loading on the 5th of March. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions. Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 189 South DELAWARE Avenue.

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Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of Ne York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 S, DELAWARE Avenue, JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and in-

ermediate points. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Oaptain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wlarves Puladelphia. 4 115

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Can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-balf the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of cellings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WEL-TON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

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