Gen. Hancock Serenaded—Another Speech by President Johnson.

A serenade was given last night, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in honor of Major-General Hancock, by the friends of the Democracy. The portico of the hotel entrance was festooned with flags, and adorned with a large number of Chinese lanterns, opposite. A large assemblage of citizens and other friends, with three bands of music, were present, with fireworks of rare beauty.

After repeated calls, Major-General Hancock appeared before the spectators and met with a warm and enthusiastic reception, which after cheer being given.

Gen. Cobb, of Wisconsin, addressed the fellow-citizens of Washington, said that for years he had the good fortune to hold a commission under Major-General Hancock in the Army of the Potomac. He esteemed it a great privilege, as an old companion in arms, and now standing by his side, to bear testimony to General Hancock's kindness of heart and gallantry as a soldier, and truthfulness as a man, and who would always be found a stern defender of the flag of our country.

Gen. Hancock was received with cheers, and spoke as follows:

Citizens of Washington: I thank you for this testimony of your appreciation of my past services and confidence of my ability to perform my duties in the different sphere. Educated as a boy in a new school of war, I served my country as a soldier in the Mexican war and American war, and the field of battle, and in the late rebellion, I need not assure you that my course as a Democrat will be characterized by the same strict, soldierly obedience to the laws there taught me. As a soldier, I know no other guide or higher duty.

Misrepresentations and misconstruction arising from the passions of the hour, and spread by those who do not know that obedience to duty has governed my actions in every trying hour, may meet me, but I have no fear of them. My highest pride will be to perform the duties of my new sphere, not in the interest of parties or partisans, but for the benefit of my country, the honor of my profession, and, I trust, the good opinion of the people committed to my care.

I ask, then, citizens, that I may not be judged in advance, and that time may be permitted to develop my actions. Judge me when I set on the deck I may perform, and, conscious of my devotion to duty and my country, I will be satisfied with your verdict, and if a generous country shall approve my actions in the future as it has in the past, my highest ambition will have been achieved. As a soldier, I am to administer the laws rather than to discuss them. If I am administer them in spirit, with all charity to the governed, and to the satisfaction of my country, I shall indeed be happy in the consciousness of a duty performed.

I am about to leave your city, the capital of our country, leaving the usual round of Washington's life, as an American citizen, the rapid development and happy results of whose growth, prosperity is a matter in which I am deeply interested. But, far, far beyond the limits of this Washington, I shall carry with you that in the trying hour of the rebellion, the capital of our nation constituted as freely in proportion as any State of the Union, to the brave volunteer army, which has demonstrated to the world the strength and immobility of a republican form of government. I shall carry with me the recollection of this occasion, and when I return, may I not hope that those who are present, if not a dozen, or half a dozen, will regret the participation in the honors you have done me to-night.

General Hancock's speech was frequently interrupted by cheers.

Hon. O. H. Walker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, spoke as follows:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens—For I, too, am a citizen of Washington, since I have spent the better part of my life, and where I intend to pass the remainder—you have assembled this evening to do honor to a true and patriotic soldier of the Republic to a man who, in every emergency, has proved fully equal to the occasion, to a man who has devoted his life to the service of his country, and has shed his blood in its defence.

When quite a young man he went with the great army of General Scott to Mexico, and in that army was soon reckoned among the most distinguished and the most accomplished officers of that day, and was invested for brilliant achievements in that great campaign. When the rebellion threatened to destroy the country, and to leave Washington, and the capital of a great nation, but a miserable remnant, a solitary ruin, to mark the existence of a mighty nation—country, and a dismembered Union, General Hancock came forward to the defence of the nation and the constitution, and his glorious career is not marked by one single failure.

I recollect that occasion well, for I was then residing in Washington, and I know that he was much abused, and yet the records of this great war show that the city of Washington, encouraged by large bounties, or any of the other means used to induce men to enter the army, that, in the true spirit of patriotism and devotion, send into the ranks a number immeasurably superior to soldiers than any other city in the Union, in proportion to its population.

And now, fellow-citizens, General Hancock is entering upon a new sphere, and although he now must be military, still, in point of name, it has its civil duties, and imposes a task of the utmost difficulty in its proper fulfillment. I have no doubt that his laurels marked with his blood, and that of the enemies of his country, in Mexico and in the late civil war, will be increased by noble civil wreaths, which all our hearts long to see earned upon the battle-field.

He has now said that his duty is to carry out the laws of his country, and has said wisely, because a soldier of the republic must truly represent a country when he defends the laws of that country, and, fellow-citizens, he will not be misjudged as to whether the law is wise and expedient or as to whether it be otherwise. He will, in his ministerial duty, to carry out the laws as they are written, represent the majesty of the country, even the President of the United States—(Cheers interrupted the speaker for some time)—I was about to say, not even the President of the United States, but the President of the Union represents any judicial power whatever. The judicial power, according to the Constitution, rests exclusively in the courts of the country. No one alone can pass final adjudication upon the law, and say whether it is constitutional or not. But when a law is passed according to the forms prescribed in the Constitution, unless it be overthrown by the decision of the judicial authorities, the executive officer must and is sworn to execute it as one of the laws of the country.

But, fellow-citizens, while I am sure that Gen. Hancock will execute the laws in a true spirit, and according to the meaning that may be placed upon them, I am also sure that he will do it in a spirit of clear, high-toned, and, if I may use the term, the truly brave man is always magnanimous to his conquered foes, and it is by the spirit of kindness and charity that we must restore the Republic—the great Union, not in name alone, but in fact—and make it what its founders intended it to be—the home of a happy and really united people, united not only upon the parchment of the Constitution, but in heart and conviction, devoted to the country, and resolved to maintain it against every foreign or domestic enemy.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the indulgence with which you have listened to me, and for the honors you have I now now to offer.

Mr. Walker retired amid loud cheers. The Hon. William G. Robinson was repeatedly called for, but declined to address the crowd. The latter, it said, who had spoken on the field of battle, and had met the enemy of his country, south, and also the distinguished citizen, who had just addressed them, had long entered all that could be said on this occasion.

Cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and after music by the band, Dr. Mac'Sweeney, of West Point, and Mr. Ryan made a few remarks in honor of General Hancock. The serenade was then concluded with cheers for General Hancock, who remained a short time in front of the stand, and bowed in acknowledgment of the honors.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

The crowd then proceeded to the White House, and vociferously called for the President. He responded to the repeated calls, and addressed the crowd as follows:

Fellow-citizens—In appearing before you this evening, it is not for the purpose of making an address, but simply to express my thanks for this kind manifestation of respect and regard, and especially so on the present occasion, and under the existing circumstances. I repeat that it is not my purpose to make an address on this occasion, but to tender you my thanks, my heartfelt thanks for this demonstration here to-night, and for the fine and large assemblage.

If the time and circumstances permitted, I would, with much pleasure, address you on the questions which abide and distract the public mind. You know, my friends, however, that the country is great peril, and therefore I am compelled, sore that you are crowded and alive to it. (Cries of "Good, that's the talk.") You have saved it in times gone by, and I feel well assured that you can and will save it in time to come.

I repeat, our country is in great peril; the Constitution of our country is in peril—that Constitution which was framed by our fathers, by the patriots of the Revolution, and which they cemented with their blood—and it became their duty to redeem and save it from the peril in which it is involved.

I have another single utterance, and that is, let every one here to-night have a consciousness of the correctness in reference to the preservation of the Constitution of the country, and all will be able to feel a conscientious conviction be our courage. Let the public good be our aim and the Constitution of the country be our guide, and all will be well.

And now again accept my thanks for this kind demonstration you have made and take with you good-bye, my best wishes for your welfare.

The assemblage then dispersed.

The State Agricultural Fair.

The opening ceremonies of the Fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society at Pittsburgh came off yesterday.

Gov. Geary delivered the following address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Deeply sensible of the distinguished honor that has been conferred in selecting me to inaugurate the ceremonies and proceedings of the "Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," I am happy to appear before you for that purpose, on this, the seventh anniversary of its annual exhibition.

Sixteen years ago a few intelligent citizens of the State, actuated by a spirit of enterprise and benevolence, a noble regard for the promotion of the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and for the honor and prosperity of our good old Commonwealth, assembled and organized this now highly prosperous, substantial and beneficent institution.

It was exceedingly difficult, at its commencement, to convince any considerable number of farmers, mechanics and artisans that any material benefit could accrue to them from the payment of tuition, and hence it was for some time regarded with apathy and indifference. But its advance began gradually to develop themselves a change of sentiment in public opinion, its utility was universally acknowledged, and its benefits everywhere eminently realized, so that the society was very well assigned an honorable rank among its kindred associations in the commonwealth, and its members and friends, as those for which the rural districts of Europe have for ages been distinguished.

This usefulness is conspicuously manifest on every hand in the intelligent and still increasing interest that is being evinced for the improvement of everything connected with and pertaining to agricultural pursuits—the fertilization of the soil, the rearing of horses, cattle and other stock, and the invention and manufacture of hundreds of useful implements and utensils to lessen labor and difficulty of the farmer's toil, increase his crops, and contribute largely to the comfort of his family, and extend largely to extend the views, raise the tastes, and to give greater energy and vigor to the minds of those engaged in the mechanic arts and in the cultivation of the fertile soil of our State, and in the adoption of the attractive features of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society of ideas and sentiments, and thus to give effulgence to "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be made glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

The progress of this institution in its useful influence has been steadily onward, and notwithstanding the storm of civil strife, for more than four long years swept with such violence over the country, calling the artisan from his workshop, the farmer from his plow, and spreading death, destruction and desolation over the fairest portions of our Commonwealth, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society still lives; and we can reasonably hope that it will live and still more determined energy and vigor will strengthen it in the future than in the past.

Happily that terrible contest has been terminated. The storm has passed and most of the men who loved their country better than life, with the exception of those whom Divine Providence gives to every good cause, have been spared, and the attitude of our beloved country is that of a strong fortress beaten in vain by the tempest, but now, now subdued, and, with its foes, with a tried foundation, marked with the scars of the conflict, shaken but not broken, crowned with the symmetrical temple of liberty in the sacred shrine of humanity, the temple of freedom, the sanctuary of the oppressed. We can now say to the world, "Behold, I show you a land," and to the plow and sickle, "Go forth, that all sounds and shouts of joy, and the nation gives exceedingly in rejoicing, and the nation gives exceedingly in rejoicing in the principles of universal liberty and Christian brotherhood.

Let agriculture, manufactures and all the arts cover the palace. An hour delightful to us, and evidently gratifying to their Majesties, was spent here, and we were placed in carriages and went a mile further on, to the palace of the Grand Duke Michael. Here we were received by the Grand Duke and Duchess with the utmost kindness and cordiality. Refreshments were served, and while discussing them the Emperor called, bringing his children with him. After a lengthened interview, gratifying, we believe, to every one present, we left and returned to the ship, the Emperor's boat, and we were in some cases his carriage, serving for our conveyance.

During the remainder of our brief stay at Yalta we received on board the Governor-General and his Staff, the Governor of the Emperor's staff, General Todleben, and many ladies and gentlemen of rank and position. Words and acts expressed on their behalf the kindest feelings towards us and through us to the American government and people; and I but speak the sentiments of every one on board when I say that nothing could add to the pleasure of our visit to Russia, except that our government should see it to make known to the government of the Emperor its appreciation of their kindly acts to American citizens.

Respectfully, CHARLES C. DONAN.

Signed, Manager of the excursion party, and Master of the steamship Quaker City.

Girls at the Galway Fair.

The attractive girls of our country often laugh at those of another for their peculiar manners and customs, yet human nature is much alike in all climes. Young men, and ladies are but women after all, and will contrive somehow to accomplish their objects and have pretty much their own way, by means so adroit as to escape detection.

It is a curious thing to this fair for all the marriageable girls to assemble and to tempt all young men, married or single, to become, or to be made more happy for life. Says an American gentleman of the Galway Fair, "I was in company with two witnesses, and invited by a nobleman to go and see these girls: "At 12 o'clock, precisely, we went as directed, to a place of the ground higher than the rest of the field, where we found from sixty to seventy young women, well dressed, with good looks and good manners, and presenting a spectacle quite worthy any one, I should say, to see—and in which I can assure my readers, there was nothing to offend any well or modest man's feelings. There were the marriageable girls of the country, who had come to show themselves to the young men and others who wanted wives; and this was the plain and simple account of the fair. I can judge, and that I saw in the custom no very great impropriety—it certainly did not inspire me, though they were ready to be had, anybody could have them. It was not a Circassian slave market where the richest purchaser could make his selection. They were in no sense of the term, on sale; nor did they exhibit the slightest fear of the effect that which is done constantly in more refined society, under various covers and pretexts—at theatres, at balls, and public exhibitions, I will say nothing about churches—but for these humble and unpretending people in this straightforward manner. Between the noble duchess, who presents a long train of daughters, rustling in silk and glittering with diamonds, at the Queen's drawing room, or the ladies of rank and fashion, who appear at public places with all the beauty and splendor of their and their husbands wealth and taste, and art and skill, can supply, meaning nothing else but a desire to meet, and these honest Galway girls, with their fair complexions and their bright eyes, with their white frilled caps, and their red cloaks and red petticoats, for this is the picturesque costume of that part of the country, and I will say that I was well pleased with the richest of all the gifts of Heaven, a good and faithful wife, I can see no essential difference."—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Pious Gamblers.

The religious lottery flourishes in England. The following advertisements appear in the London *Telegraph*, and has been distributed, in the form of circulars, through the post-office:

"Distribution of several hundred gifts in aid of ——. A large number of gifts are displayed in the new clergy house. Friends are requested to be present at the drawing. The distribution will take place on the plan of the Art Union, with an additional feature of donation to meet the requirements of the law. The winning numbers will be published in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 14th inst. Tickets are limited to 2,000. To insure all possible attention an early application for the purchase of tickets is recommended. Address the Reverend the Clergy, &c., &c. Among the prizes will be found a purse trimmed with gold lace, and containing 100 Australian sovereigns; a handsome silver tea-pot, or cup, or a silver tea service, or £20. Head of St. Peter, painted by Guercino (?), worth very many pounds; a watch from 5s. to £20. A complimentary free ticket is presented to the purchaser of a dozen tickets. Each of twenty tickets, a complimentary free ticket (pink) will be sent to the purchaser of a dozen tickets. Duplicate books of tickets for special drawing. All prizes and no blanks. Tickets, 6d. each, may be had of the fellowship porters, &c., &c.

This petty vice, which has run out here, we may think no reputable people to contend with, but it is not so in England, where it is a lottery in which young wives, by their capitulations, to be made more happy for life. Says an American gentleman of the Galway fair, "I was in company with two witnesses, and invited by a nobleman to go and see these girls: "At 12 o'clock, precisely, we went as directed, to a place of the ground higher than the rest of the field, where we found from sixty to seventy young women, well dressed, with good looks and good manners, and presenting a spectacle quite worthy any one, I should say, to see—and in which I can assure my readers, there was nothing to offend any well or modest man's feelings. There were the marriageable girls of the country, who had come to show themselves to the young men and others who wanted wives; and this was the plain and simple account of the fair. I can judge, and that I saw in the custom no very great impropriety—it certainly did not inspire me, though they were ready to be had, anybody could have them. It was not a Circassian slave market where the richest purchaser could make his selection. They were in no sense of the term, on sale; nor did they exhibit the slightest fear of the effect that which is done constantly in more refined society, under various covers and pretexts—at theatres, at balls, and public exhibitions, I will say nothing about churches—but for these humble and unpretending people in this straightforward manner. Between the noble duchess, who presents a long train of daughters, rustling in silk and glittering with diamonds, at the Queen's drawing room, or the ladies of rank and fashion, who appear at public places with all the beauty and splendor of their and their husbands wealth and taste, and art and skill, can supply, meaning nothing else but a desire to meet, and these honest Galway girls, with their fair complexions and their bright eyes, with their white frilled caps, and their red cloaks and red petticoats, for this is the picturesque costume of that part of the country, and I will say that I was well pleased with the richest of all the gifts of Heaven, a good and faithful wife, I can see no essential difference."—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

POLITICAL NOTICES.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff,

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

Register of Wills,

WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

Clerk of Orphans' Court,

RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

City Treasurer,

DAVID JONES.

City Commissioner,

BENJAMIN F. UPWILER.

Senate—Third District,

JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

Assembly

1st District—DAVID FOY.
2d " ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3d " A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4th " WILLIAM W. WAPP.
5th " EDMUND S. YARD.
6th " G. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " JAMES SUBERS.
8th " JAMES Y. STORES.
9th " F. W. THOMAS.
10th " COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11th " CHARLES EAGER.
12th " ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13th " ENOSC. BENSER.
14th " GEORGE THOMAS.
15th " JAMES HOLGATE.
16th " Col. MARSHAL C. HONG.
17th " COL. JOHN CLARK.
18th " JAMES N. MEEKS.

By Order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL,
ISAAC M. BRIDE, } Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on this date, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Board by the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, for the Bondholders' General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to give notice to the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, that the Bondholders' General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, are now ready for delivery, and that the Treasurer will be ready to deliver the same to the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, upon the surrender of the Bonds, with the coupons attached, and upon the payment of the expenses of the issue of the Bondholders' General Mortgage Bonds, at the rate of one dollar for each Bond, and one dollar for each Coupon, being the proportion of the expenses of the issue of the Bondholders' General Mortgage Bonds, which should be borne by the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

Further information can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS T. TASKER, Treasurer.

THE DESTINY IN AIDS OF HEALTH, WEALTH AND WISDOM, WILL BE GIVEN THURSDAY, September 26, Inst., AT 10 A.M., 2 P.M. AND 7 P.M., THE EIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD WILL LECTURE ON THE DIVINE LAW OF CHARITY.

Also will be the

EIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD.

Tickets issued for last Thursday will be good on this occasion.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1867.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, will be held at the office of Trustee Hosmer, Chestnut street above Fifth, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of submitting to the Company the following supplement to the charter, viz:

Supplement to the act of April 3, 1862, authorizing the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to extend its navigation to the Delaware River.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company may extend its navigation from its present terminus at Easton, to the Delaware River, by a lateral canal, or by slackwater improvement, or by both, at its discretion, and may for the purpose of the extension, or any part thereof, use the waters of the Lehigh River.

Sec. 2. Supplement approved April 3, 1862, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This supplement shall take effect and be in force from the date of its acceptance by the Company.

Sec. 4. That the Company may, at any time, by a vote of two-thirds of its stock, accept the provisions of this supplement, and the same shall be a contract between the Commonwealth and the Company.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN C. HOSMER, Trustee.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Chestnut Street, S. E. corner of Tenth and Chestnut.

There are still few vacancies for the study of Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Harmony, Organ, Melodeon, the Italian, French, German and Spanish Languages and Elocution.

Classes are made to small classes, for each Branch, from Ten to Twenty Dollars per Quarter, under the best Instructors.

Sunday Classes for Boys and Girls, 3 to 7 P. M.

AN ORCHESTRAL CLASS.

For practice in Ensemble and Orchestral Music, is now being formed under the immediate direction of MR. CARL ROLLOFF, Director of Music, Philadelphia.

There are vacancies for Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, Flute, Clarinet, Cornet, Bassoon, Horn, Trombone, etc.

Time—From 8 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

N. B.—Entrance, 1214 Chestnut street.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BORDENTOWN, N. J., under the charge of Miss CASEY, and Dr. ELDRIDGE. The school commences on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SPECIAL TO THE LATE BISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA. Have served Mr. Lafferty four years, part of the time as tutor to one of my sons. His attainments are of the highest order, and his character for integrity, industry, and good conduct is unquestionable. I take great pleasure in his recommendation. He is a fine writer and lecturer as an instructor and a man. ALONZO POTTER.

GEO. W. LAFFERTY, Graduate of Oxford, Eng., Gives delightful Private Lessons at his residence, in a row of continuous rooms of their studios. For particulars address or call at 1107 Spring Garden street, in and 3 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS—THE ELLIOTT SCHOOL, 1 cal, Mathematical, and Scientific Institute, Nos. 106 and 108 South Tenth street, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, will open on the 2d of September. Students may be prepared for any College in the United States, viz: French, German, Drawing, Elocution, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Telegraphy, Civil Engineering, Mechanics, taught by a Professor, for small boys. Dr. JAMES ELLIOTT, A.M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1700 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA. Twenty-one Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Twenty-first session commenced 9th, 1867. A limited number of Boarding Pupils will be received. Circulars may be had at the Bookstores, or at the Academy. SUSAN DAVIDSON.

THE MISS CARRS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN, Ladies, seven miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster Turnpike, near North Pennsylvania Railroad. The Misses Carr have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public that the Spring Term will commence on the 9th of September, and continue 20 weeks. Pupils may be received at any time. Circulars may be had at the Bookstores, or at the Academy. SUSAN DAVIDSON.

MR. AND MRS. J. W. MACKEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 1307 and 1309 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA. Twenty-fifth Session commences Monday, September 23, 1867. Pupils will be received at any time. Circulars may be had at the Bookstores, or at the Academy.

MR. ALBERT ROSENBERG, PROFESSOR OF DANCING, Dancing Academy, Nos. 1008 and 1010 Spring Garden street, PHILADELPHIA. Private Lessons daily. Public Classes every Wednesday and Saturday. Ladies' Class, Wednesday, 2 to 5 P. M. Gentlemen's Class, Wednesday, 8 to 11 P. M. Gentlemen's Class, Saturday, 8 to 11 P. M. Ladies' Class, Saturday, 2 to 5 P. M. Private Lessons, Day and Evening. Circulars at the Academy.

MR. AND MRS. J. W. SHOEMAKER'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1000 Spring Garden street, PHILADELPHIA. Twenty-fifth Session commences Monday, September 23, 1867. Pupils may be received at any time. Circulars may be had at the Bookstores, or at the Academy.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, 1 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA. Twenty-fifth Session commences Monday, September 23, 1867. Pupils may be received at any time. Circulars may be had at the Bookstores, or at the Academy. JENKS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 1009 and 1011 Spring Garden street, PHILADELPHIA. Twenty-fifth Session commences Monday, September 23, 1867. Pupils may be received at any time. Circulars may be had at the Bookstores, or at the Academy. MRS. ELIZA P. JENKS, Principal.

THE FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN SCHOOL, No. 1009 Spring Garden street, PHILADELPHIA. Twenty-fifth Session commences Monday, September 23, 1867. Pupils may be received at any time. Circulars may be had at the Bookstores, or at the Academy. MRS. ELIZA P. JENKS, Principal.

THE FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN SCHOOL, Nos. 1307 and 1309 Chestnut