FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

If the Canadians cannot secure the presence of the Queen at the opening of the great Victoria Bridge, they are likely, it appears, to be honored with the Prince of Wales, accompanied, in all likelihood, by the Colonial Secretary; in the course of the ensuing year. This will be something, and the young prince and the minister may rely upon a warm and generous reception. We wish, for the sake of the Canadians, that her Majesty would undertake the journey. She seems to be a good sailor, from the frequency of her journeys in the royal yacht, and a voyage across the Atlantic would be nothing to one accustomed to the cross-currents of the Channel. Being on the American Continent, she could hardly escape a visit to New York—perhaps to Washington—and the result would be in every way gratifying to all concerned. *European Times.*

Among the curious *on dits* which we have recently heard, is one relative to the head of all financial care in a certain great family, one of the daughters of which will shortly be married. It is asserted that the nurse of the young ladies, who rendered her account annually for little nursery etceteras, among other things put down the modest sum of £350 for brandy to sponge the children with!

It is said that Mr. Charles Kean has refused the honor of knighthood which was to have been conferred upon him at the conclusion of his management of the Princess's Theatre.

The American Minister and family have left London for Brighton, where they have taken a house for a month.

IRELAND.

The Dublin *Evening Post*, in noticing the harvest operations, says—"Here potatoes are excellent—quite equal to the quality before the blight—and the produce is large, although a considerable portion are small."

THE REVIVAL.—The great temperance revival movement in Ireland is still progressing. Mr. J. Revell, from America, is busily engaged in the work in many of the towns in Ulster. He has had some large meetings of the children, and addressed them upon the revival in America. Their is to be a monster gathering in the city of Armagh, on the 14th instant. Excursion trains are organized from all parts of the North to this great meeting, and it is supposed there will not be less than from 10,000 to 15,000 present.

FRANCE.

Symptoms are apparent that a new light has broken on the mind of Louis Napoleon. It is now tolerably certain that he will be no party to forcing back the Austrian Princes on the Italian Duchies. The inhabitants of Paris have recently presented to the Empress Eugenie a two superb vases of gold, weighing one hundred and eighty ounces. They contain flowers of gold, each flower emitting an odor similar to the natural one of the flowers which its form represents.

The Emperor and Empress were surrounded by a great crowd, at Tarbes, and could not pass, and the Emperor, with a laugh, said that "at present he was certainly made a prisoner." This observation drew forth a loud cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!"

During the late military *fete* at Paris, the Emperor reined in his charger while riding by the photographer's, Dinderi, on the Boulevard, that he might be photographed at the head of his army. A copy of this picture is to be presented to each of the marshals.

According to the *Moniteur de l'Armée* the French army in Italy under Marshal Vaillant consists of 42,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, 1,600 artillery, and 96 guns, besides the military train and sappers and miners.

The intention of the Duke and Duchess of Malakoff, in proceeding to Marseilles, is to embark for Spain on a visit to the Duchess's family, in Andalusia.

The works of the Cathedral of Notre Dame proceed rapidly. Seventeen of the statues have been placed the "Gallery of the Kings," over the grand porch. The number when completed will be twenty-seven.

The *Messager de Bayonne* states that the last West India packet from Southampton carried out via Demerara, the amnesty order to French Cayenne, and directions to embark the whole of the political convicts for France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"I hear, on good authority, that a relaxation of the press system is under serious consideration: one change spoken of is an extension of the privilege of publishing a journal, by either greatly reducing or altogether dispensing with the caution money now exacted."

The *Journal des Débats* is the only Paris newspaper that has been clever enough to avoid a warning, notwithstanding its known adherence to the House of Orleans. The *Siècle* has been warned three times; the *Constitutionnel* twice; *La Presse* twice; the *Patrie* twice; the *Univers* twice, and the remaining papers at least once. Even the railway paper has not escaped.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Cabinet, in consequence of the recent modification, is thus composed: Count de Rechberg, Minister of the Imperial Household and of Foreign Affairs, President of the Council; Baron de Hubner, Minister of Police and Governor of the district of Lemberg, in Gallicia; Count Goluchowski, Minister of the Interior; Baron de Kraus, Justice, since 1857; Baron de Bruck, Finance, since 1855; and Count de Thun, Worship and Public Instruction, since 1849. The Ministry of Commerce, Manufactures, and Public Works is suppressed, and its different services are divided between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, and Finance. The Archduke William, commander-in-chief of the army and Minister of War, or in his absence General Steninger, his deputy, is to have a seat in the Cabinet.

The Austrian Minister of Finance has established a commission charged to ascertain what economy can be effected in the public expenses.

The German and Austrian journals all speak of the late ministerial changes and of the reforms in Austria, but their comments in respect to the proposed changes become each day more striking.

GERMANY.

In replying to an address to him on the 28th, the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha has officially recognised the question of German unity as the great want of the day. This step is considered likely to influence the answer which the Prince Regent of Prussia will be called upon to make to an address from Stettin.

PRUSSIA.

The latest accounts from Berlin state that the health of the King of Prussia has improved so much of late that no more bulletins will be issued should there be no instance of unfavorable symptoms. On the 26th ult. the Prince and Princess Frederick William gave a grand dinner at the new palace at Potsdam, in celebration of the birthday of the Prince Consort of England, at which several members of the Prussian royal family and the *personnel* of the English embassy were present.

SWEDEN.

The Government is about to renew the attempt it made last year to relax the the extreme rigor of the laws against the dissenters. It will be remembered that on that occasion the really important part of the Government bill, having been accepted by the citizens and peasant orders, was rejected by the privileged orders, the nobility and clergy.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* continues to insist upon the necessity of a Congress, as the only possible way of getting all parties out of the dead look in which they are placed. It says: "It will be interesting to see how all this will finish. The Powers which signed the peace of Villafranca have placed themselves in a situation from which there is no issue, by stipulating for the restoration of the old dynasties, without having recourse to armed interference. In the face of the firm and immovable resolution of the Italians not to receive them, we see no other mode of reconciling all parties."

PORTUGAL.

THE NEW QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—The French matrimonial brokers (says a letter from Paris) have found a wife for their discomfited young widower, the King of Portugal. His Majesty, they assert, has been counselled to demand the hand of Queen Victoria's second daughter.

SPAIN.

The *Espana* confirms the statement that negotiations of peace between France and Spain on the one hand and the Emperor of China on the other, had been entered into.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, August 31.—Advices from Constantinople to the 24th ult., state that the Sultan had been on the point of death from fever, but had recovered.

ITALY.

Count Linati, podesta of Parma, who had been sent on a mission to Paris, has, on returning to Parma, issued the following proclamation to his fellow-citizens:

"Inhabitants of the States of Parma: While the 100,000 soldiers of the Italian war were defiling in a proud and joyous pageant through the streets of Paris, and the colors and guns of Austria reminded France of her victories and our hopes, I presented to Napoleon III. the expression of our serious wishes. His reply was worthy of himself, and in accordance with the solemnity of that day; 'Tell the populations that have sent you to me, that my arms shall never do violence to their wishes, and that I will not permit any other foreign force to commit violence against you.' These words make you the arbiters of your destinies, and I shall be proud, all my life of having been the bearer of them.

"LINATI."

A Paris correspondent of *Le Nord*, states, and the *Journal des Debats* accepts the assertion, which is made with great positiveness, that the Emperors of France and Austria signed at Villa Franca a formal engagement which expressly provides that neither shall employ arms to restore the sovereigns of Tuscany or Modena.

The *Russian Gazette* of St. Petersburg has some ingenious arguments showing that the Italian Confederation might probably become consolidated, if a portion of Italy were placed under the dominion of France, in the sense way that Austria possesses Venetia. The two States would control each other. It is in the double protectorate of Austria and Prussia that the German Confederation finds its stability.

King Victor Emmanuel has taken measures for establishing a cannon foundry on improved principles at his newly-acquired city of Pavia, seat of a university.

The return of the French Ambassador to Rome is accompanied by a rumor that the Emperor demands of his Holiness the establishment in the Legations of a viceroy who should govern in the name of the Holy See.

Le Nord says that in a new note addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Catholic Powers, he not only rejects all reforms, but protests warmly against what he calls an attack on the sovereign rights of the people.

The *Moniteur* of Bologna declares itself authorized to contradict the rumor of any projects of aggression against the Romagna on the part of the Papal troops.

Many of the Swiss who quitted the service of the King of Naples have demanded an engagement of the Pope, and have been accepted.

The advance of the Pontifical troops into the Legations was believed to be imminent. If they were successful, the entry of the Duke of Modena into his States at the head of his army was considered probable, but, if the Papal advance is repulsed, a rising in Naples would most likely follow. A Milan letter expresses an apprehension that bad blood was growing up between the French army of occupation and the Italians.

It was suggested that the new Piedmontese Kingdom might be called, without prejudice to European interests in general, or to any interest in particular, the "Kingdom of Upper Italy," *Regno dell' Alta Italia*." This denomination by no means pleased Austria. The Emperor cedes or loses Lombardy, the Dukes may be dethroned for ever, or any other similar calamity may befall Austria, but to consent that the King of Sardinia shall describe himself as King of Upper Italy, was intolerable and inadmissible. Austria will hear of Victor Emmanuel being known as King of Sardinia and Lombardy, but not of Upper Italy; and from the tenacity with which she resists such pretensions we may infer that the phrase "*Agatis non capti tiscere*" was never meant for the Austrian eagle.

The Tuscan Government has addressed to the cabinets of Europe a memorandum on the affairs of the Grand Duchy. Tuscany, it is declared in this document, regretted the termination of the war which left the independence of Italy incomplete, but it coincided in the generous policy of the Emperor of the French. The Tuscan Assembly, in declaring for the annexation of the duchy to Piedmont, has only exercised its right, for the restoration of the Grand Ducal dynasty was impossible, and the programme of the Grand Duke Ferdinand illusory. In this state of things the wishes of the Tuscans cannot be repelled without giving rise to regrettable consequences. The memorandum concludes by an expression of gratitude to the great Powers and a protest against foreign intervention.

The Tuscan Government has issued a decree enacting that the arms of the late Grand Ducal family shall be obliterated from the Government stamps, and that the latter shall remain in blank until further orders.

GARIBALDI AT PARMA.—A letter from Parma gives some details of General Garibaldi's reception in that city: "The people and the National Guard were waiting for him at the railway station; the crowd was excited to such a degree that they took the horses from the carriage and drew him in triumph from street to street through the town, amid a shower of bouquets; and not content with this, on reaching his hotel he was compelled to undress the people from the balcony, which he did as follows: 'After this demonstration, say, is it possible that the fugitive princes can ever return?' No, it is impossible;' was the unanimous response. 'Well, then,' added the General, 'I swear to you by this sword, that if ever they dare to attempt to consign you again to servitude, we shall know how to defend ourselves to the last gasp. We ask no favors from any quarter, we only want our rights like other nations, and with the help of Heaven we will have them at any cost, since diplomacy is endeavoring to deprive us of them.'"

The following are the loans at present required by the Governments of the Duchies in Italy: Tuscany, 12,000,000f.; Modena, 5,000,000f; and Parma, 3,000,000f. The city of Bologna has also been authorized to raise a sum of 6,000,000f.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, July 18.—Five thousand Europeans have already taken their discharge, and no returns have been received from the hills, from Bombay, or from Madras. Four thousand more are expected to follow, and the old Company's army may be considered dissolved. Non-commissioned officers are leaving as freely as privates. Some hope to re-enlist, others say they will get the Admiralty bounty. Many more believe war is certain in Europe; but the great majority are actuated simply by a craving for change, and that utter disgust to Indian life which is becoming a formidable danger; and which is driving the officers home in shoals, and which will drive their men could they only get away. Of all men, the sappers are going away. They receive immense pay, have almost a monopoly of minor appointments, read Overseerships, conductorships, and commissariat berths, and are not only wasted but relatively better off than first-class English artisans. Still they are going, partly, it is said, from disgust at an order of Lord Stanley, which they fancy will interfere with their appointments. Civilians, they say, are to be sent out to do sappers' work; but, I believe they are altogether mistaken. Fortunately for Government, freights are low, and they have contracted for transport at £17 a head. Even then, however, they will hardly send home the men, and enlist, train, and send out their substitutes, under £500,000.

I believe the deficit here, in addition to the home expenditure, will be at least £3,000,000 a year for five years. Nothing says radical military reform more emphatically than this result, and no effort even has been made in that direction, except by an order reducing native regiments to seven hundred men, a mere playing with the difficulty.

Some noticeable events have occurred in Oude. The ex-King has been released from his long confinement in Fort William. His Queen, who has continued to reside at the house near Calcutta, occupied by the King at the time of his arrest, sent a petition to Lord Canning praying for his release, and suggesting that a fitting occasion could be chosen than the issue of the proclamation on the restoration of peace. Lord Canning, whether with reference to the petition or not, addressed a letter to the King, informing him that he could leave Fort William when he pleased. He did so on the 9th ult. A number of state prisoners were released with him, including the late vizier of Oude, Nawab Alli Nukky Khan, and Tikoit Rao, formerly in the service of the Queen. The King has left a favorable impression on those who have come in contact with him during his confinement. He has been fleeced by people who have pretended they could obtain his release, and Government has urged him to fulfil any outstanding promise of further gifts.

He had formed a plan, two months ago, for residing, on his release, at Chandernagore; but I believe that will be prevented. He would be a very valuable weapon there. He now resides in Garden Reach, below Calcutta. He behaved very well during his confinement, passing his time in stringing verses and painting portraits.

His Majesty has at length consented to receive the pension granted by the Indian Government pending the reference of his case to England. It is now in the hand." &c.

Rupees have been paid on account. The King's name is still made use of for seditious purposes.

Bala Rao is confidently reported to be dead. The Lucknow *Herald* remarks: "Thus the second great rebel is gone. Tantia Topee was the first, the greatest of the three, the Nana, only remains."

JAPAN.

The last China mail brings news from Japan to the 5th of June.

The intercourse of Europeans with the country was daily becoming more extensive, and is likely in a few years to effect a complete change in its aspect.

The Emperor, after the first experiments with the electric telegraph, ordered the construction of lines connecting together the towns of Yeddo, Nagasaki, Simoda, and Hakodadi. He also decided on transforming his fleet, and already possesses six steam war-junks. One of them, the Niphon, has started on a voyage of circumnavigation. Her engine is 250 horse power, and is of American manufacture. The crew consists entirely of Japanese sailors, who show great aptitude in the management of steam-engines.

A difficulty has arisen between the American consul and the Japanese Government has been amicably settled. An American who had discovered a rich copper mine laid claim to the mine and to the soil, contrary to the laws of the country. The Government resisted, and the affair was assuming an unpleasant aspect, when the Emperor, to prevent all further dispute, proposed that a third Power should be selected as umpire, and designated Great France and then the Russian. The American consul had not sent in his answer when the author of the discovery, who was morally certain of the result, gave up his claim on the soil, and solicited authorization to work the mine and share the profits with the Japanese Government. The offer was at once accepted. Every one speaks highly of the Emperor's moderation in this case.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOS. S. SPRINGER,
JOHN SPARHAWK, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
SAML. J. REEVES,

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy.....Liverpool, Oct 1
Bark Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave.....Havana, soon
Bark Gesaner, Lankenau.....Rotterdam, soon
Brig Delhi, Kenny.....Havana, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Tuzo.....St Jago de Cuba, soon
Brig Clara, Herdman.....London, soon
Brig Emma Jerome, Crowell.....Kingston, Ja, soon
Brig Thad. Wooster.....Kingston, Ja, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1859.

SUN RISES.....5 58 | SUN SETS.....6 2
HIGH WATER.....8 33

ARRIVED.

Steamship Virginia, Kelly, from Richmond, via Norfolk, 25 hours, with mdse and passengers to Thos Webb.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to H Winsor & Son. Passed at Dook's Creek, Capes Arron I Hand, from Charleston, and Island Home, from Table Bay, CGH, and a berm brig.

Steamer G H Rogers, Langley, 4 days from Newburyport, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr Martins, Baxter, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.

Schr Mantua, Mason, 2 days from Frederica, Del, with grain to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr T P McColley, Deputy, 2 days from Milford, Del, with wheat and bark to J H McColley.

Schr Margaret Pister, Blizzard, sailed from Wilmington, Del, 19th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schr Wm Collyer, Rayner, hence, arrived at Braintree 14th inst.

Schr L Sturlevant, Dole, hence, arrived at Braintree 19th inst.

Schr Henry W Morse, Phillips, hence for Taunton, at Dighton 17th inst.

Schr Orient, Coombs, sailed from East Greenwich 17th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schr Brightington, Thatcher, sailed from Fall River 15th inst, for Philadelphia, and was at Newport 16th.

Schr Susan Bray, Lunt, hence, arrived at Newburyport 17th inst.

Schrs O M Pettit, Clark, hence for Boston, and Elizabeth, Shaw, from Eastport for Philadelphia, at Newport 17th inst.

Schr R Corson, Ludlam, hence, arrived at Quincy 19th inst.

Schr Burrows C, Clark, and Gen Armstrong, Kelly, hence, and Leader, Hart, from St George for Philadelphia, at Salem 17th inst.

Schrs Ann S Brown, Brown; B F Woolsey, Errickson; Sarah E Taylor, Young, and Flight, Huntley, sailed from Providence 17th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schrs Fidelia, Wheaton; and George Edward, Baker, sailed from Salem 18th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schr S L Crocker, Prosbrey, hence, arrived at Taunton 18th inst.

Schr J C Baxter, Price, hence, arrived at Weymouth 14th inst.

Steamer St Johns, from Savannah, arrived at Wilmington, Del, 19th inst, for repairs.

CLEARED.

U S M steamship State of Georgia, Garvin, Savannah.
Ariel, Baron, Jr.
Ship Reaper, Kelly, New Orleans, Twells & Co.
Brig Empire, Crowell, Boston, do
Brig Jupiter, Sylvester, Bay Island, do
Schr Jas Neilson, Burt, Taunton, do
Schr S Charles, Charles, Saneus, do
Schr Shannon, Bower, Wilmington, NC, D S Stetson & Co.
Str G H Rogers, Langley, Newburyport, L Sturtevant & Co.
Schr A Middleton, Jr, Sipple, R Greenwich, do
Schr Olina Carroll, Pratt, Providence, do
Schr W Saulsbury, Hudson, Salem, do
Schr A Jennings, Lake, Quincy, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Franklin, Mayhew, Washington, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Alburne, Vangilder, Washington, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr American Banner, Anderson, Washington, do
Schr Sarah Jane, Ale, do
Schr Bolivar, Hendrickson, Alexandria, do

SAILED.

The U S M steamship State of Georgia, Capt Garvin, for Savannah, sailed at 10¾ o'clock yesterday morning with a full freight and a number of passengers.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept 20 1859.

The Wyoming left here this morning with 1 boat in tow, laden and consigned as follows:

Schr Wm Lowe, lumber to Newcomb & Sheets.

The boat Wm G Herrold, reported in Saturday's tow for Philadelphia, lost her deck load of bark just below Lazaretto Point.

The boat Alexander Nesbit, in tow of the steamer Lancaster, from Baltimore, loaded with plaster and cement, was aground between Miller's and Pool's Islands last night, and is most likely a total loss.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del. Sept. 19.

About fifty sail remain at the Breakwater, among which is the Br schr Flores, from Rio de Janeiro, for orders. No communication with the Breakwater since Friday last, in consequence of the very high sea running. I have not ascertained the names of the two dismasted schrs. The schr Ellis, from the eastern port, in ballast, was dismasted, and left for Philadelphia in tow of steamship America.

Yours, WM. M. HICKMAN.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Decan, hence, arrived at N Orleans of the 19th inst.

Ship Sea Lark, Balch, from Penang, arrived at Boston 17th inst.

Ship Elizabeth Cushing, Pritchard, from Calcutta, arrived at Boston 17th inst.

Bark Jane, Nolze, hence, arrived at Barbadoes 20th ult, and sailed 1st inst, for Mayaguez.

Bark Helen Maria, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 19th inst, and anchored in the channel.

Brig Black Squall, Burns, hence, was discharging at St Jago 3d inst.

Brig Jos Young, Eaton, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 17th inst.

Brig Emily, Saunders, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from below Providence 18th inst.

Schr Martha A McNeil, Hand, cleared at New York 19th inst, for Wilmington, Del.

Schr E W Gardner, Bourne, for Baltimore, cleared at Boston 19th inst.

Schr J H Stroup, Corson, arrived at Wilmington, Del, 19th inst; for repairs.

Schr Margaret Pister, Blizzard, sailed from Wilmington, Del, 19th inst, for New York.

Schr Wm Collyer, Rayner, hence, arrived at Braintree 14th inst.

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EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—DEPARTMENT OF MINES, ARTS, AND MANUFACTURES.

The Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on the 1st of November.

Prof. S. H. FRAZER—"Mechanics and Chemistry."
Prof. CHAS. B. TREGO—"Geology and Mineralogy."
Prof. E. C. KENDALL—"Mathematics."
Prof. WILLIAM B. ROGERS—"Civil Engineering."
Prof. PETER LESLEY—"Mining."

For information apply to the Janitor, at the College, North Building, or to FAIRMAN ROGERS,
Dean of the Faculty.
s16-6t 202 W. RITTENHOUSE SQUARE.

LAW DEPARTMENT — UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, October 3d. The subjects of the different courses are as follows:

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD—"Persons, Personal Property, and Mercantile Law."
Prof. E. McCALL—"Real Property."
Prof. E. SPENCER MILLER—"Equity Jurisprudence."

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept 30th, at 8 o'clock P. M., by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. s16-dtoo

MUSIC.—A. R. TAYLOR, Teacher of Singing and Piano, 676 North TWELFTH Street, below Coates. s13-1m

EUSTON'S WRITING ACADEMY, S. E. corner EIGHTH and SANSOM Streets, Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

To Gentlemen, a rapid and elegant business hand is imparted. To ladies a neat and graceful epistolary style. *Classes Private*. Cards written, and every description of Penmanship neatly executed. s13-3m

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1853, and organized with a full Faculty and the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Paris and Germany; constituting a Secondary Department and Four TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, viz:

The School of MINES,
The School of PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,
The School of CIVIL ENGINEERING,
The School of MECHANICS and ENGINEERING.

Architecture, and Topographical and Mechanical Drawing are included in the Engineering Course, and the most extended *Field and Laboratory practice* is afforded.

The Seventh Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, September 19th, 1859. For Catalogues and further information, address

JOHN FRASER, LL.D.,
s12-2w President of the Faculty.

NO. 230 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.—Mr. THUNDER has resumed his professional practice. s10-12t*

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND DHERVILLY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 1809 LOGAN SQUARE, VINE STREET.

Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has taken independent of her Boarding and Day School, directed by herself and her niece, Mme. PREVOST, in NEW YORK, she intends to open, on the 15th of September, in PHILADELPHIA, a similar Institution, offering the same plan in the one above mentioned.

The Principals will answer applications and receive visiters on and after the 12th day of September, and the Establishment will open on the 20th.

MISS A. BURGIN WILL RE-OPEN her School for Young Ladies on September 19 1859. Circulars may be obtained at the Schoolroom, 911 WALNUT Street, where applications for admission may be made, and after September 5th, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Albert Barnes, Wm. B. Page, M. D., Prof. C. D. Cleveland, Ambrose White, George Trott, L. Johnson. au22-1m*

MUSIC AND SINGING.—MISS LIZZIE CARROLL would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has returned to the city, and is ready for profession. Scholars will be received at her residence, No. 622 South TENTH Street, or taught at their own residence. She refers with confidence to the pupils of or to Mr. Conrad Meyer, Piano Manufacturer. Terms moderate. au26-1m

MARY L. STACKHOUSE WILL OPEN her Boarding and Day-School for Girls, No. 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street, on the 1st of October. For Circulars apply to the Principal. au26-1m*

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACADEMY LOCUST Street, west of Sixteenth, will re-open on MONDAY, September 12th, at 9 A. M.

Applications for admission may be made before the beginning of the term, which is the best time for the reception of pupils. J. ANDREWS HARRIS,
au10-wf&m-1f 1507 RACE Street.

MRS. GERTRUDE J. CARY will resume the duties of her School, as usual, on MONDAY, September 12th. Northwest corner SPRUCE and JUNIPER. s7-w1m-1m*

HEMAN ALLEN, A. M., Teacher of the PIANO and LIMNO. Mr. Allen may be applied to at the residence of his father, Professor Allen, No. 216 South SEVENTEENTH Street. s6-1m

THE HEMANS INSTITUTE.—Rev. JAS. J. HELM will open, September 12, his School for the higher education of a limited number of young ladies. Persons to whom he is not personally known are referred to Prof. C. D. Cleveland, Prof. Charles Short, Rev. D. Page, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, and others. RESIDENCE, 1315 WALNUT Street; SCHOOL, 1313 CHESTNUT Street. s6-12t

SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS N. E. cor. EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Session commences TUESDAY, September 6th. Number limited; all pupils under the immediate care of the Principal; the government mild but firm; no smoking allowed. Circulars sent to parents weekly; the *Moral, Intellectual*, and Physical education of the pupils will be carefully and conscientiously attended to. Catalogues gratuitously at the Academy or 429 North Eighth street.

au26-2m* CHARLES LEAVY LONG, Principal.

PENN INSTITUTE.—The Session will commence on MONDAY, the 5th of September. The object of this Institution is to prepare pupils for College or business. In accomplishing this object, rapidity of progress is not considered desirable, but rather to be thorough requires not only that the general difficulties must be met, but those of each individual.

The method adopted for giving instruction is to become a co-laborer with the pupil, efforts being made to win to him hand, and reserve for the teacher the point out errors, remove doubts, or suggest the manner of proceeding.

For exemplifying the principles of the various branches of Natural Science, apparatus is fully provided, and for practical operations in farming a first-class transit of Philadelphia manufacture is furnished.

Besides pursuing the various Studies with Text books, Lectures are delivered on Natural History, Geography, Chemistry, Geology, Mythology, etc.

The Pupils are occupied from one to the second, third, and fourth stories of the building at the S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, entrance on Filbert street. The large and lofty rooms will afford ample space for Recitation, Lecture, and Play Rooms. They are now open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., where further information may be obtained.

au23-1f R. STEWART, Principal.

PRICE-STREET ACADEMY, GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE G. BARKER, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Term of this Institution commences September 5th, 1859. The course of instruction is thorough, and the branches of a thorough English Education, together with the Latin, Greek, and French Languages. au22-1f

THE MISSES EWING WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, September 5th, at 1230 LOCUST Street, where Circulars may be obtained.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. W. W. Spear, D. D., Prof. C. D. Cleveland. au17-6w*

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL of H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1708 MARKET Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 1st. au25-1m*

THE MISSES CASEY AND MRS. BEEBE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 1703 WALNUT Street, reopens WEDNESDAY, September 7th. aug-fm

THOS. BALDWIN'S ENGLISH MATHEMATICAL and CLASSICAL SCOOL FOR BOYS, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH, will reopen Sept. September 1st. au22-1m*

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL REOPEN HIS School, at 1230 LOCUST Street, September 5. au27-6w* E. KENDALL.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY—N. E. corner of CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, entrance on Eighteenth street. The next Session will commence SEPTEMBER 5th, 1859.

LUCIUS BARROWS, } Principals.
JOHN H. WESTCOTT, }
s3-1m

ALLEN GROVE FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORD, PENNSYLVANIA, six miles from Market street, Philadelphia.

The course of instruction in this School is comprehensive and thorough. Parents and Guardians who intend to place their daughters or wards at this Institution will do well to make immediate application to

Rev. E. L. THOMPSON,
au20-1m Principal and Superintendent.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S NATIONAL MERCANTILE COLLEGES, located at Philadelphia. S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT; New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago. For information, call or send for Circulars. s6-1f

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER of TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will be reopened MONDAY, September 5. Boys prepared for COLLEGE, or for the GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, for BUSINESS, or for COLLEGE.

au22-6w* H. G. McGUIRE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, below LOCUST.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed on Monday, September 5th.

au27-1m J. W. FAIRES, A. M., Principal.

THE GERMANTOWN ACADEMY WILL reopen on MONDAY, September 5th, 1859. The Principal will receive a limited number of Boys into his family. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.,
au17-6w* Principal.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, East of 41 North ELEVENTH Street, will reopen the 29th inst. All denominations admitted. $12 per term of 12 weeks.

au27-1m* WM. WHITALL.

NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY EXHIBITION.—The NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at POWELTON, PHILADELPHIA, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of September next. On the 1st of September, the Secretary will remove to the Rooms of the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture, No. 626 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, where Books of Entry for the Exhibition will be opened.

Letters addressed to the Secretary, at Harrisburg, to JOHN MCGOWAN, Philadelphia, or CHARLES K. ENGLE, Bustleton, will meet with attention till 1st of September.

DAVID TAGGART, President.
A. O. HEISTER, Sec'y. au10-w&s-tse24t25to30

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Dealers in Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Suspenders, Braids, Webs, and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name, and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in process of manufacture for the Spring Trade to the undersigned, EXCLUSIVE OWNER OF THE TITLES AND EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS IN THE PATENT for these goods, which since embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others.

ALSO, LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE and SELL —and the Terms—may be obtained on application to me at No. 25 COURTLANDT Street, N. Y.

n24-1y HORACE H. DAY.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the FLOUR INSPECTOR will call at No. 14 VINE Street, between the hours of 9 o'clock and 5 P. M., where they will find the Inspector or his Deputy, G. M. LAUMAN,
je17 Flour Inspector.

BRUSHES.

THE CHEAPEST BRUSH HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Look at the following list of prices for Handscrubs, and compare them with those bought elsewhere:

No. 1	53 knots,	62½ per dozen.
No. 2	62 knots,	75 "
No. 3	66 knots,	87½ "
No. 4	80 knots,	100 "
No. 5	83 knots,	112 "
No. 6	100 knots,	125 "
No. 7	104 knots,	150 "
No. 8	150 knots,	175 "

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PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED
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For Banks and Stores.

BANK LOCKS,
Equal to any now in use.
IRON DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c.,
On as good terms as any other establishment in the United States, by
EVANS & WATSON,
No. 26 South FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia.
PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. au18-1f

GRAIN MILLS—GRAIN MILLS—For the Farm and Plantation. The IRON-HURR MILL has no equal for Grinding Fine Meal, Feed, Coffee, Spices, etc., by hand or power.

Price $8, $15, and $15.

Now in operation at 126 South SECOND Street.

Agents wanted in every county and State, by
au17-3m E. FARREL & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, The Subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard House, in the town of Elkton, in Cecil county, in the State of Maryland, the following property, viz.:

Lot No. 1—Having a fine timber and wood lot, consisting of 91 acres and 15 perches.

Lot No. 2—Having sixty acres of fine cleared arable land, the balance in timber, and being in the whole 230 acres and 13 perches.

Lot No. 3—Being a good farm, with suitable buildings, consisting of 203 acres 3 roods and 21 perches—100 acres good wood and timber, and the rest cleared land.

Lot No. 4—Consisting of a fine wood and timber lot of 101 acres 2 roods and 25 perches.

Lot No. 5—Also very fine wood and timber land of 74 acres and 20 perches.

Lot No. 6—Consisting of 74 acres and 2 perches—62 acres cleared, and the balance in fine timber.

Lot No. 7—Being 132 acres and 35 perches—all of which is cleared, except about 30 acres.

No. 8—Being a farm consisting of 161 acres 1 rood and 32 perches, with suitable buildings, and upon it—100 acres cultivated land, and 84 acres in wood, easily cleared.

No. 9—Being a farm of 107 acres 3 roods and 33 perches, of which there are 100 acres of cultivated land, with good buildings, the rest fine timber.

No. 10—Consisting of 152 acres of very fine land, with suitable buildings.

No. 11—A very fine wood and timber lot of 93 acres and 6 perches.

No. 12—An excellent farm, with good buildings, consisting of 192 acres and