Gaitor's Table.

Sarrond. The Blennerhasset Papers, embodying the private journal of Harman Blennerhasset; developing the purposes and aims of those engaged in the Wilkinson and Burr Revolution; embracing also a Memoir of Blennerhasset. By William H. Safford. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin. 8vo. pp. 665.

This ponderous volume is an interesting and valuable addition to our knowledge of one of the most remarkable episodes in our early national history. The movements of the conspirators who. in conjunction with Aaron Burr, sought to overthrow our government, or embroil us in a war with Spain, are detailed with great minuteness in these papers, now first. brought to light. Blennerhasset was the willing accomplice of Burr, and risked and actually lost everything he was worth, which was not a little, in promoting his schemes of guilty ambition. The latter part of the volume, which reveals the abject condition into which Blennerhasset and his family were brought by the failure of the expedition, is touching indeed.

Three vignette portraits-of Blennerhasset, Burr and his sister Theodosiaadorn the volume, which is a very great credit to the Cincinnati publishers in no such urgency in the social condition their own conceptions. Every literary paper, typography and binding.

cott & Co.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER and Administration of the Sacraments, &c., as amended by the Westminster divines and in agreement with the Directory for Public Worship of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Philadelphia: William S.

& A. Martien. 16mo. pp. 637.

Liturgia Expurgata, or the Prayer Book amended according to the Presbyterian Revision of 1661, and historically and critically reviewed by Charles W. Shields, D. D. Published as above. pp. 188.

In these two volumes in one, all who are curious may learn how far the Presbyterians and Independents in England were ready, two centuries past, to go, in conforming to the liturgical tastes of the Episcopal Church, with which they hoped to be able to unite. Dr. Shields' critical review of the character, appropriateness, and historical formation of the Prayer-book, must be regarded as especially valuable. The appendix contains in brief the results of great labour upon this field of inquiry; a chronological list of Liturgical and Historical Documents connected with the prayer-book; Presbyterian exceptions against the use of the Book of Common Prayer, and other important inquiries.

The work is issued in admirable style by the publishers-Martiens, of this city. BETHUNE. Expository Lectures on the Heidelberg Catechism, by Geo. W. Bethune, D. D. In two volumes, Vol. II. New York: Sheldon & Co. 12mo. pp. 535. Philadelphia: forsale by J. B. Lippincott

This is the concluding volume of Dr. Bethune's masterly exposition of the standards of his own and the German Reformed Church-the Heidelberg Catechism, the first volume of which we noticed last week. Such an able defence of sound doctrine, commended too by the very brilliant and popular qualities of the distinguished writer, is a desideratum in these times of agitation | the second edition, by mistake, I preand doubt in the theological arena. We commend them to all students of theology and intelligent inquirers for the

The course is interrupted at the lecture on the Fourth Commandment, there being no material in the posthumous papers of Dr. Bethune to complete it-a fact much to be regretted. Much value is added to the volume by the index, table of scripture passages writers on the Catechism. The paper and typography of the volume are excellent.

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE, by Charles and Mary Lamb. New York: F. H. Dodd. 32mo. pp. 365. For sale at the Presbyte-

terian House. Price \$1 25. This is the second of a pocket series of standard authors, which, for the peculiar combination of miniature elegance, compactness and durability, is quite unique among the issues of the American press. The type is beautifully clear, so that the smallness of the volume is scarcely any drawback to its legibleness. The effort of the well-known writers, in the volume before us, was to adapt the best parts of Shakespeare's works to the intellect of the very young, thus creating and cultivating at an early age a taste for the sublimest creations of human genius. The stories are simply and gracefully told, and all the blemishes of the plays are of course omitted. Mr. Dodd announces an "Elzevir Series of Favorite Standard Authors," the first of which will be Shakspeare's Plays in six volumes.

ARTHUR. Out in the World. A novel. By T. S. Arthur. New York: Carleton. 12mo, pp. 412. Price \$1 50. Philadel-phia: W. S. & A. Martien.

Domestic life is the favourite sphere of this well-known and very successful writer. The interest of the story in this volume centres in the misander

part of the husband in exacting obedience, aggravates the difficulty. Much practical wisdom is inculcated in a kindly and familiar manner in the course of the story, which would not come amiss to many married couples, whose difficulties are of the less serious, though really annoying, character.

Mr. Carleton announces as parts of a series by the same author:

LIGHT ON SHADOWED PATHS. NOTHING BUT MONEY.

D'Hericouri. A Woman's Philosophy of Woman; or, Woman Affranchised. An answer to Michelet, Proudhon, Girardin, Legouve, Comte, and other modern innovators. By Madame D'Hericourt. Translated from the last Paris edition. New York: Carleton. Philadelphia: for sale by W. S. & A. Martien. Price \$1 25.

This is a work which meets a great and most pernicious error prevails, and boldest antagonists. Happily, there is For sale in this city by B. Lippin- the prevalent views of the relative position of woman in our country, as to us. It is important as helping to show the real state of society on the continent of Europe, and the wide contrast as yet obtaining between it and our own domestic life.

ERNEST. A true story. New York: Sheldon & Co. 18mo, pp. 177. Philadelphia: for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A beautiful story of a child Christian, differing from the oft-told and outworn narratives of sickly and pining children, whose piety is overcast with sentimentalism. The boy Ernest is a manly, athletic character, rejoicing in school romps and pastimes, who gives himself to Jesus in the beight of health and vigour. It is well calculated to make excellent impressions on the young. The name of A. D. F. Randolph, in the copy-right, helps to account for its

A. L. O. E. Cortley Hall, or the Straight R. D. O. E. Cortley Hall, or the Straight Road is Shortest and Surest. By A. L. O. E. New York: R. Carter & Bros. 18mo. pp. 105. For sale at the Presbyterian House.

Another story, from this inexhaustible fountain of good things for the young. Thrilling and powerful, going direct to the conscience, and leaving, as all these stories do, a deep and salutary im-

SAVINGS OF SAGES; or, Selections from dis-tinguished Preachers, Poets, Philosophers, and other Authors, ancient and modern. Compiled by E. C. Revons, with an Introduction by Edward Thomson, D. D. phia: for sale by Higgins & Perkenpine.

LITERARY ITEMS

Puffing New Books.—The London correspondent of Cailds' Laterary Gazette says: "Henry Dunbar, the Story of an Outcast," is the title of Miss Braddon's new novel. Messrs. Maxwell, who publish it, sent me a copy of sume, before the publication of the first. This kind of puffing has brought Miss Braddon's name and novels into some disrepute. I fear more houses in the trade, calling themselves respectable, sometimes resort to this disreputable trick. I could name an instance where were thirty thousand copies, and orders the trade absolutely refused to subscribe to a new novel of which the second edition was advertised in all the literary according to official calculations, annupapers in the next week. Out of curially 500,000 cwt. of paper, the German osity, inquiry at Mudie's revealed the Zollverein 1,000,000, France 5,000,000, fact that of twenty-five copies of the and England 15,000,000; while the rest first (title-page) edition subscribed for, of the civilized and uncivilized world referred to, and full bibliographical list of twelve, with uncut leaves, were then to consumes 10,000,000; there is thus alto-

be bought at half price. A REMARKABE LITERARY CURIOSITY s described in the book notices of the same publication. It is a translation recently published in London, under sumption of paper in the United States the title, "Reynard the Fox in South must be far greater than in any other Africa; or Hottentot Fables and Tales, chiefly translated from original manuscripts in the Library of His Excellency Sir George Grey. By W. H. L. Bleek, Ph. D. pp. 94." The critic says: "The existence of fables among the Hottentots seem to have been first made known through Sir James Alexander's 'Expedition of Discovery into the interior of Africa,' published in London in 1838. Quite recently the Rev. G. Kronlein, Rhenish missionary at Beerseba, Great Namaqualand, brought to light and transmitted to England the original manuscripts of a number of tales, fables, legends, songs, proverbs, and riddles, all in Hottentot, and taken down by him from the mouths of the natives. The fact of such a literary capacity existing among a nation whose mental qualifications it has been usual to estimate at the lowest standard, is of great importance; and that their literary activity (in contradistinction to the general character of native literature among Negro nations) has been employed almost in been taken by our earliest literature, is in itself of great significance. As to the fables comprised in this volume we may state that they are classified into Jackal Fables, Tortoise Fables, Baboon Fables, Lion Fables, and Sun and Moon Fables, to which are added a few household tales and other legends.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of

notions of duty by modern theories, ces has elected Dr. A. P. Stanley (the tion southward, and we must, willing or across a ploughed field on the brow of to speak from my own observation of while the lack of good judgment on the Dean of Westminster) a corresponding no, accompany it. A night of broken the hill. Their object was almost imthese citizen soldiers. I have seen member in lieu of Mr. Grote, who was recently made a foreign associate.— The French government forbade the celebration of the Tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth.—The "Sauveagot Collection" in the Louvre,—a museum worth \$200,000—was collected by a custom house clerk on a salary of \$300. An illustrated catalogue of the articles is about to be issued under government patronage. Morgan is about to bring out a work in seventeen volumes (nine of text and eight of plates), "The Vegetable Kingdom," price 800 francs.

"Poor Richard's Maxims" have made their appearance as "A Sciencia do bon homem Ricardo, ou Meios de fazar fortuna, por B. Francklin." published here for the Brazil market .-Mexico, Palenqua, Occcingo, etc., drawn on the spot by M. de Waldeck, the text by M. Brasseur de Bourbourg; it will conwant in France; it gives a just and tain fifty-six plates folio size, and cost wholesome view of the position of 130f.—M. Ed. Laboulaye's "Paris in woman in a country where the grossest America" has reached an eleventh edi-and most perpisions error prevails and tion.—The custom prevails among French authors, even of the highest where philosophy has lent itself to the character, of reading their works in MS. work of degradation. The writer is a to select parlor audiences. Scarcely a member of the medical profession of book or a play of pretensions is brought long standing, and is therefore well out which has not been submitted to qualified to meet some of her ablest and Our authors, as a general thing, read the suffrages of some hospitable parlor. admirably, and they would do justice to ness," I took my place along with the their own conceptions. Every literary rank and file of the army and learned of any large part of our people, or in visitor to Paris has head (for public opthe prevalent views of the relative portunities are not wanting) M. Villemain, and M. Victor Cousin, and M. Saint Marc Girardin, and M. Legouve make the work peculiarly valuable to read, and may judge for himself their excellence in this art.

Some astonishment has been raised in Paris by the arrest of the author of an article in the "La Revue du Progres." The contribution was a bold philosophical speculation of great thought and profound original views. The authorities regarded it as dangerous from its irreligious teachings, and hunted up the author. He was found in one of the public schools here—a smooth-faced boy of sixteen. He was one of the best boys in the school, an industrious student, a lad of pure morals, in one word, the head of his class in every way. At home he was tenderly loved for a most dutiful and affectionate son.

"Le Petit Journal," is a small sheet printed on four sides without advertisements (at least with very few advertisements;) it does not touch on politics; it is sold for one sou; 120,000 copies are sold daily, and the newsmen or newswomen tell me that, let them lay in ever so great a number, their stock is exhausted before noon. I am amused when I remain on the Boulevard, to see the incessant calls for this diminutive sheet. Hackmen, market women, policemen, soldiers, even the sewersmen, lay down their sou as they call for the paper which gives them full particulars of the last calf heard of as having three heads, New York: Carlton & Porter. Philadel | fluence again. He employs the best pens to contribute to his feuilleton and varieties. M. About writes the criticism on the Art Exhibition, M. Leo Lespes (under the pseudonym Timothee Trim, writes the review of the day; M. Louis Jourdain, of Le Siecle, and M. Alexandre Dumas are among his contributors. His rate of compensation is one centime and a quarter each letter. A centime is two of your mills; there are five centimes in a sou, which is equivalent to

> MISCELLANEOUS.—The advance orders for Mr. Greeley's "History of the American Conflict," of which Derby & Miller, New York city, are the agents. have come in at the rate of ten thousand copies a month.—Austria consumes, gether thirty-one or thirty-two millions of cwt. of paper wanted per annum. [We cannot receive the latter part of this statement as correct. The conmust be far greater than in any other country of the world.]—The Reader says: "On the 1st (13th) of March last the 300th anniversary of the printing of the first book at Moscow was celebrated at that place. There appeared, in 1564, under the reign of Czar Ivan Vassilievitsch, this first work in question, called 'The Apostles' in (ecclesiastical) Slavonic. A further celebration of this typographical event took place at the University on the 15th (27th) March

NOTES OF A VISIT TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

furnishes the Telegraph of that city, some of the most interesting and valuable "notes" upon the movements and would especially call attention to his testimony in regard to the degree of the same direction as that which has drunkenness and profanity which he

The March of the Grand Army

Leaving Fredericksparg, in company the wife being warped from correct Academy of Moral and Political Scient was severed, the grand army was in mola body of rebel cavalry dashed furiously stay at home. I am happy to be able r.a. Wenderlein.

in the movement of a great army that partakes of the sublime, especially un- when the enemy, finding all attempts der circumstances like those under to dislodge us and drive us across the which the army of Grant and Meade river futile, fell back, and our army, has moved, a mighty and wily foe close giving three rousing cheers that made in front and watching every movement. both banks of the river, the field, the No more hazardous movements have woods and the sky resound, advanced ever been attempted in warfare than and held new positions. The day was those by which day after day, the vast ours. The rebel dead were left on the swung around as on a pivot in the very face of its enemy. Silently, to corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, to hospitfor a movement—no one knew whither. With a sublime, unquestioning faith, the | the first time, the famous rebel yell. It collection of the ancient monuments of filled with the remaining sick and and stands in marked contrast with the Mexico, Palenqua, Ococingo, etc., drawn wounded, knapsacks buckled on and cheers of our own men. The two canmuskets shouldered, horses mounted, not be mistaken for each other by any and soon cavalry, infantry, artillery, hospitals and supply trains and rear is a fierce, mobbish yell of voices the 5th corps, commanded by Maj-Gen. Warren, my observations during the subsequent ten days were limited almost wholly to this corps. Putting myself in light marching order, i. e. leaving my coat behind, and carrying only canteen and a stout walking stick, cut near the terrible field of the "Wilderby experience a little of their life. Under the shade of some noble trees in front of Massaponax Church, I was permitted to look upon a number of our In a half hour we were ready; had generals in council, consulting some moved out on the road, and halted to maps of the region through which we were moving. A crowd of curious eyes of it. From 8 o'clock, P. M., till 3, A. gathered around to look upon the noted M., we waited by the roadside, while faces for a moment, while from the gal-lery windows of the church, I observed ing and full of spirit, and the heavy a photographic instrument seizing the rumble of artillery reminded us an army rare chance. I quietly studied the faces of these men, whom the generations will continued marching brought us across

ing the chiefs in council. Missing the brilliant dash at the Po, in which our cavalry scattered in wild retreat the cavalry of the enemy and seized, uninjured, the bridge at the crossing, I contented myself with a bivouse under an army wagon for the night, hoping that when next "John Gilpin chanced to ride, I might be there

Steadily all day, Sunday, 22d, we moved forward, and steadily all day to our right we heard the cannonading of

one of our corps clearing its way. The Battle of the North Anna. On Monday evening, about 5 o'clock the 1st Division of the 5th corps, with a friend and myself had been marching from early dawn, reached the bank o the North Anna. The 2d and 3d di visions came up, and while the pontoons were being laid the divisions of Griffin and the last drunkard who fell from a and Crawford, the Pennsylvania Resixth story window without so much as serves forded the stream. The North an abrasion of skin, and the last exploit. Anna is a muddy river, from two to four of the lightning, together with the om- leet in depth and about one hundred nipresent feuilleton, which seems to be yards in width at Jericho Mills, the the salt necessary to give savor to the periodical porridge. This sheet belongs to M. Millaud, the once famous partner fifty or one hundred feet to high rolling of M. Mires, and it is raising him to af- ground, skirted by woods. In consequence of the three days' rapid marching, our troops gained the ground, forded the river and took position on the south bank without any resistance by the enemy at this point. They soon, however, found a foe in front. Standing near the General's beadquarters on the north bank, my companion and myself watched our troops as they crossed filed up the hills and formed in line of battle, in some open fields on the south bank. A single battery was taken across the river, while the remaining ones were posted on the crown of the hills along the north bank on either side of headquarters. Off to our right, as we lay in the clover beneath the shade of an toak, and nearly a mile away, sat a rebel horseman as immovable as a statue, watering our operations, and ready at the slightest warning to fly across the river and join his friends. When the skirmishing opened he vanished and was seen no more. Soon a line of skirmishers was formed, and now opened a scene very exciting to one who had never yet seen an engagement of any kind. The skirmishers boldly, vet cautiously advanced to the edge of the woods. While we watched with painful eagerness they enter the woods. Then came the first single shot, then another and another, an enemy was there—then two or three shots in rapid succession, when auddenly the rebel yell burst upon our ears, followed by the rattle of quick volleys of musketry, and our skirmishers came flying out of the woods in double-quick and fell back upon the line of battle for support. The object was gained—the presence of the enemy discovered, and now came the marshaling for conflict. Generals and their aids were busy forming our forces into lines of battle preparatory to a movement in force into the woods. An hour passed away. Our line of battle has entered the woods, the sun is Rev. T. H. Robinson, of Harrisburg, sigking in the west, the prospect of a wickedness, profanity and recklessness battle for the evening seems to have through society. The country will suffer passed, and passing to the rear a few an hundred fold more by the men who hundred yards I lay down by the road- stay at home to support drinking and side (being exceedingly weary) and gambling saloons on all the streets of character of the Army of the Potoma | was about falling asleep, when I was our cities, than it ever will from the that we have anywhere met with. We orought to my feet by such a roaring rough and sunburnt men of the army. copy a considerable portion of them and and screaming of shells and terrific rat- There is profanity in the army. There tle of musketry as surpassed, infinitely, is profaulty here, on every corner of all my conceptions of battle. A little our streets, more of it, and less exstretch of woods lay between me and cusable, than in the army. Here it the field of conflict, which concealed the cambatants from sight. I only decency. In the army you will find heard the roar of cannon and explosion | thousands of serious men, of noble and of shells that shook the earth under my gentlemanly bearing, among whom one Leaving Fredericksourg, in company teet and filled the heavens over my may move from day to day without with a few delegates of the Christian head. A body of surgeons, who had in- beholding an act or hearing a word that Commission, and running the gauntlet cautiously advanced too far, came hur need cause a blush on the cheek of of guerrillas, after a hard day's walk I rying past to get beyond danger. The virtue. There is no mercenary and

The fight thus began lasted for an hour, oners were captured. The battle of one who has ever heard both. The one guard would all be on their way to screaming without concert; the other ome unknown point. Accompanying is three open, manly, rousing cheers, given in concert. As far away on a battle-field as the sound can be heard, a listener may tell how the tide of battle wavers and turns by the alternate rebel yells and Union cheers. Another Grand Flank Movement.

As we were awaiting anxiously the expected battle between the North and South Anna, and just at dark, one evening, came the quiet order " Prepare to move immediately. The hospital train will fall into the rear of the division.' let the army pass—rather the 5th corps was near us. Two days of heavy and delight to honor, and having photograph-ed them for private use, passed on, leav-and within ten miles of Richmond. I shall regard it as one of the great est privileges of my life that I had been permitted to be with the grand Army of

the Potomac during the splendid move

ments that took it from Spottsylvania

Court House to the immediate front of Richmond. I have seen something of armies before; have read and heard of battles and of marches before, but my experience and my conceptions have al been surpassed by the events in which I have mingled. It has been worth ten years of peaceful life to go amid those stirring scenes; to follow and accompany that host of men in their glorious movements; to look day after day upon their bronzed faces; to march with them; tent by them; to sleep as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as they fared; to grow weary as they; and like them, to fall by the road-side for an hour's sleep. It has been worth more than I can measure to study their unflinching patriotism; to be a witness of that calm endurance which could march by night and fight by day, for weeks together; to look upon the men who so cheerfully stand between us and ruin. Wasking bravely up to the great sacrifice of home and life as dear to them as ours to us. It has been worth [10,000,] and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of they more than I can name to look upon dollars, [50,] one hundred dollars, [100,] five hu their chiefs in council on the march and in the field; to see the calm deliberation; the high resolve; the confident hope that rested on the countenances of the men whom we delight to honor— Warren and Burnside, and Hancock, and Meade and Grant. There may be a spirit of despondency and of repining here and among those who have never put their hands to this great work—it cannot be found in the army. There the spirits of men rise to something of the greatness of the occasion. No repulses; no losses dampen the ardor or shake the confidence of the army. From the highest general down to the lowest private in the ranks, I marked a unity of spirit, a confidence of each in each, a strong faith in ultimate success, a persistence against all obstacles, and a patience under all sufferings that prophe sied the best things. I saw men manfully bearing during those days of heavy marching, who had lost all regular sleep for weeks, and had been living on part rations for days. It has been said by the enemy that the fields and the woods in the rear of Grant's army were full of stragglers. They were invisible to me By nothing was I more astonished than by the spirit and discipline of this great army, which prevented it from becoming disorganized by forty days of almost unexampled toil. Drunkenness in the Army.

Another fact pleased me. I spent two weeks with the army, with its officers and men every day. The only drunken men I saw from the time I left Fredericksburg till I reached Baltimore, was an officer on the boat from Fortress

Profanity and Wickedness of the Army

It has frequently been said that the great peril of the country will be when the army returns home and scatters its breaks over all restraints of society and reached Spottsylvania Court House, enemy had suddenly opened with must mean spirit. The army is lifted up to only to find that our connection with ketry and artillary upon our advancing a broad, American and patriotic feeling standings of a young married couple, the Gazette and Circular says: The Washington by way of Frederickshurg troops. On a high hill, to our left front, such as does not characterize all who

sleep upon the boxes and bales of our mediately manifest, when, beneath the them in camp, on the march, on the supply wagon was followed by an early cloud of dust they raised, a battery of brink of battle, "storming the imminent order to pack up. There is something artillery opened upon our headquarters breach," borne wounded from the field, lingering in the hospital, and gasping in death, and I can say that I believe a nobler band never went forth to war, a band inspired by a higher impulse than the "Army of the Union." There may be still faint-hearted men at home, or worse than faint-hearted men, who are repeating yet, in this fourth year of the Army of the Potomac has ever been field to be cared for by the hands of inswung around as on a pivot in the very human Venkoes. Second hands of inswering the army entertains no human Yankees. Several hundred pris- doubt on that matter. The arm of the soldier pauses not to strike at any man Jericho Bridge ceased as the twilight of who would trample under foot the banals and supply trains came the orders evening was deepening into darkness. ner of the country. He loves his Go-It was at this engagement I heard, for vernment and is willing to die for it. It is no spirit of adventure, nor love of French government is bringing out a tents were quietly struck, ambulances is but a single, confused, fierce scream blood, that has sustained these men in the fearful conflicts of the Wilderness and led them up into the very face of death. The spirit that animates the ranks animates the leaders. Like Wadsworth, many of them have left fortune. family, high social position, chances of distinction in civil life, and gone out to the privations of the camp and the perils of the field, moved by one great absorbing love of country.

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