Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Union League. In the opening sentences of the report of the Board of Directors read one year ago before our association, the members of the League were congratuined on the complete extinction of the slave holders' rebellion, and on the martial and the holders' rebellion, and on the martial and the moral victory of those principles to which we had faithfully held through a long, bloody, costly and, at times, most disheartening war. There was no face in our assemblage of lust year that was not beaming with the triumph of the present and the hope of the future. We regarded the coming history of our country as fixed for a term of years that would extend far beyond the life of this generation. The mere facts of our national position were too vast in their actual results and certain consequences to need one touch of fancy in order to increase their sublimity. We saw our country in all the grandeur of her former proportious, in all the vigor of her active and liberal policy, advancing once more, and ive and liberal policy, advancing once more, and now securely, on that career of empire which had made our progress a wonder to the nations, and a made our progress a wonder to the nations, and a somewhat too boasiful source of pride to ourselves. Already we felt that we were a chief power upon the enrih, and what our destiny might be was a question that baffled the calculations and excited the dread of our rivals. Freed from the odious weakness of human slavery which had trammeled whites and blacks alike; which had suppressed the simplest knowledge and encouraged the most brutish ignorance in both races; which had made us the scoff and the by-word of modern civilization, the evident contradiction at home of the principles of liberty that we sought to spread abroad, which from the earliest day of our naabroad, which from the earliest day of our na-tional existence had hung above our heads as a visible curse of Heaven, sure to fall at last; which had made us dumb and ashamed before the pitiful face of christiantly, and self-convicted either by the common law of morals or the statutes of the Freed from this stumbling-block, which we had heretofore felt at every step of our ad-vancement, we were conscious of a larger national mird, a more vigorous and wider range of action, a purer conscience, a sweeter memory, a brighter hope, and, beyond and above all, we could look upon both the face of Heaven and the face of man withour blushing at the argaments with which we had endeavored to gloss over the guilt of that obscene thing which we mildly called the "Do-

mestic Institution."

This was also the position of the mind of our country a year ago. The flerce struggle was ended; slavery was abolished, and peace was restored throughout the land. Sanguinary, costly and exhausting the struggle had indeed been; but the great-purpose of Providence had been accomplished, the blessing of universal freedom had been bestowed upon us; and we did not gradge one drop of blood, one farthing nor one failing effort. drop of blood, one farthing nor one failing effort, Which we had expended as tribute in securing that priceless benefit. From this point forward all would be well. Minor questions would settle themselves under the new condition of things; or in the changes of a few years they would cease to be causes of contention; and to lime, also, and the reunion of the old links of social and of mercantile intercourse, we hopefully looked for a cessation of the spirit of enmily which then existed between the north and the south. The south was in no condition to resist our terms, or any terms that might be accorded to them by their victors. In-deed, they were inclined to bear their situation with the best grace, and to accept gratefully any crumbs of mercy that might fall to their lot. Who can doubt that if the lamented Lincoln had lived, the whole of the vast matter would not have been quietly arranged on terms in strict accordance with the principles that had animated loyal men throughout the rebellion?

But in the inscrumble wisdom of God, our nation was doomed to suffer from another, and, if possible, more detestable treachery than that which possible, more detestable treathery than that which had inspired the recent rebellion. The man whom our votes had elevated to the second place in the gift of the nation, and whom the hand of the assasin raised to the first, almost from the day that he assumed supreme power, set himself about proving that he was worthy of the manner of his succes that he was worthy of the manner of his succession. Not only did he betray every trust that we had reposed in him, but he became false to his own record, his own pledges and protestations, and to the very words which we had applauded in his first message to Congress. Those fundamental principles of the Union party, which we had followed devotedly through the clouds of innumerable battles, and towards which we looked as our guides in the settlement of the various questions that might occur in the peace then happily surthat might occur in the peace then happily sur-rounding us—principles to which he had volunta-rily sworn allegiance a thousand times and in a rily sworn allegiance a thousand times and in a thousand ways, with an excess of frothy utterance that went far beyond our extremest demand—these principles heat first criticised, then suggested substitutes for them, and at length openly repudiated them both in word and in deed. That every voice of the Union party was raised in ladignation and condemnation, could have been no wonder to the man himself. That Congress taught him many a bitter lesson in the dark ways of his treachery, by overruling his vetoes, rejecting his appointments overruling his veroes, rejecting his appointments and frustrating his policy, was no more than simple justice to him; and whatever temper some of our representatives may have shown in their dealings with this false man was pardonable in men who were not sitting judicially, but struggling for the future welfare of their country, as their disbanded army had lately struggled, with all the passions of their humanity hot about them. Their fervor was becoming to them, and we pity the cold-hearted selfishness that might not warm with a kindred feeling. After this open breach between Congress and the Executive, the latter set bimself deliberately to work to use the power which we had lodged in his bands as a sapower which we had lodged in his hands as a sa-cred trust, for the destruction of the parity to whom he owed the very means which he employed against it. How total was his fallure, how evident his folly and short-sightedness, are known to all; and the recollection of his history must be the most grievous burden upon his impatient spirit, and upon the memory of that blind guide who is now sitting amid the ruins of his cunning schemes, lamenting how by one act of treachery an illus-trious life may be consigned to historical infamy! It is not necessary to retrace the steps by which the destruction of the Union party was sought. Every member of the League possesses all or some large portion of the miserable story, and of the obvious design there can be no question. The ridi-culous vanity which made the man suppose that a traitor upon the stump is a persussive sight, or that he could utter a persussive sound, or that all the official patronage and loose money of the public treasury could corrupt the character of the American citizen to his own and his country's undoing, were thoroughly illustrated in the indecent tour which preceded the late elections, and which followed in the elections themselves.

With the whole official power of the Union party in the hands of a traitor; with our late political enemies and their rebellious southern brothers as his allies; with meny of our best canvassers still in office, and either paralyzed by the fear of removal or cajoled by the promise of retention; with our former admirable organization almost shat-tered by these causes; with nothing, in short, but our wise principles and the individual votes of our faithful people, we entered upon the electoral contest which has just closed in our victory and in the irremediable confusion of our adversaries. Let no one underrate this momentous triumph, or while rejoicing in it, regret that it was not more complete and overwhelming. The wonder is that, under the numerous adverse circumstances, we were able to maintain our former position, and to repulse the foe without the loss of a single representative in Congress or a single governor of a State. Think how sweeping might have been our victory if the Administration had been on the side to which it rightfully belonged! The result of the late elections settles the future

of the Union party, and indicates in what hands the government of the nation shall continue while we remain true to ourselves. That the noble body of men who represented the Union party in Con-gress during the trials and temptations of the last gress during the trials and temptations of the last session will lead us wisely and well during the coming session, no one can have a reasonable doubt. Now that the popular verdict has been uttered, and the lines of the future issues strongly marked, no member of Congress can hesitate as to the duties of his position, or as to what policy will meet with the approval of his constituents. It should be the duty of the League, and of all who sympathize with our principles, to stand firmly sympathize with our principles, to stand firmly beside the Congress which we have elected, and to strengthen their hands and cheer their hearts amidst the stormy session that may be approach-ing, by every form of popular demonstration in which public confidence may be expressed. In looking back on the facts which we have just

reviewed, and in comparing them with other simi-lar though less flagrant events in our national history, we cannot but be struck with the many in-stances of political treachery which have dis-figured our annals, and on which no such sign of condemnation has been set as the crime deserves at the hands of common honesty. It should be self evident to the dullest preception that if a man who has acted with a party, should accept a nomination from that party, after having protested his adherence to its leading principles, and in the confidence inspired by his declarations he should be elected to office by those who bestowed the nomination, such a man, if he should afterwards nomination, such a man, if he should afterwards forsake his once avowed principles and act in political opposition to his former friends, is guilty of a plain breach of trust, not the less odious and morally base because there is no pecuniary consideration involved in his treachery. He who is false to a trust concerning property finds himself, on the discovery of his fraud, before the courts for trust and punishment.

The guilt of a political fraud is as morally wrong

as any other fraud, although, in the nature of things, it is not punishable by the law. Many other acts of human baseness are not brought to the bar of justice, and yet manking has discovered a method of making the trangressors suffer in a way that is far more oppressive than the mere action of a sharp legal sentence. Public contempt and domestic neglect, an picton following the ordinary relations of life, and the withdrawal of all confidence from the culprit, these are social sentences. dence from the culprit, these are social sentences that are barder to endure than fines or imprison-ment. This virdict should be visited upon political treachers. A man who, through honest change of opinion, finds himself opposed to his former principles, and to the people who elevated him occause of his profession of those principles, has an easy method of escaping from his self-imposed thraidom by the resignation of his office.

In the lower walks of life resignations for this cause are of daily occurrence. It does not lessen the moral turpitude of clinging to an office after the moral turpitude of clinging to an office after the official has ceased to represent his constituents because the office is a high one; it rather makes the offence more marked and open to condemnation. We know that much casuistry has been and may be expended on this subject, but the conclusions of an instinctively honest mind would be the same for all the arguments. Political honesty, before the judgment of good morals, in no way differs from common honesty. The practice in the two cases may differ, but the underlying principle is the same in both. Therefore, the members of the League, who have on more than one occasion endeavored to purify our political system, should set deavored to purify our political system, should se their faces against political treachery as they would against any other breach of trust, and refuse, under any circumstances, to confide a repre-sentative office to one who has formerly been false to an official position.

The part taken by the League in aiding the as-sembling of the Convention of Southern Unionists in this city is a subject on which we congratulate our members. Not only was the political effect of the Convention as powerful as it was universal, but following so closely on the hybrid assembling of our opponents, it did much towards correcting the evil tendencies of the latter, and in exporing the hollow frand which has sought to be foisted upon the people by the ostentatious but hollow truce which had apparently been negotiated between the new patriots of the northern Democratic party and the conquered rebels of the south. We are created it to the loval southern men whom we are grateful to the loval southern mem whom we welcomed to their Convention for the wise and temperate resolutions which expressed the sense of their meeting, and proved how little gall was in their forgiving natures, even after they had suffered through years of persecution, and were well aware that, on returning to their homes, they would be subjected, both in their persons and in their families, to a worse renewal of their trials. The effects of their visit to our institution have also been productive of good to their cause in the south. Taking copy by our asso-ciation, and recognizing the strength and capabilities of organization, since their return they have instituted Union Leagues amongst themselves. The Secretary is in receipt of many letters, asking for aid and advice in the constitution of Southern Leagues. These documents are necessarily kept private at present, because the Southern Leagues are as yet secret bodies, and hold their meetings at great risk to their members; but their letters declare that the mask of secrecy will shortly be removed, and they will enter with us into open correspondence and co-operation.

In the midst of the late political campaign, an unsuccessful attempt to fire the League House was made by some cowardly incendiary who, until the present time, has escaped detection. It is gratify-ing to the Board of Directors to be able to report that notwithstanding the loss and the inconvenlence occa≡ioned by the fire, no work in which the League was then engaged was in any way prevented, or even postponed for a single day. Under our roofless and dripping bonse, the various com-mittees of our body went steadily on with their du-ties, rather inspirited than depressed by the sur-rounding desolation. Although before the fire we considered our building and furniture to be fully covered by insurance, we afterwards discovered covered by insurance, we afterwards discovered that certain things, which were matters of orna-ment, were not protected by our policies, and by their destruction the League sustained a pecu-niary loss. The committee to which was con-fided the repairing of damages to our proper-ty, after intelligent consideration, resolved on many alterations and improvements in the original plan of our house, which involved the expenditure of a sum much greater than that which had been received from the insurance. The necessity of greater cellar room, of increased ac-commodations in the dormitory of the servants, of a more perfect system of heating the house, of additional facilities in the crowded laundry department, and of firmer supports to certain parts of our house, had long been known to the Board of Di-rectors; and it was thought wise to make all these needed alterations in our building at a time when the fire had anticipated us in the work of demoli-

The late dispater had also taught us that we should guard against its recurrence, and make the building as near fire-proof as possible. To accomplish this end, the brick partition walls were run bove the roof and formed into battlements thus dividing the roof into separated sections, and the whole was covered with metal. One portion of the building may now burn out without danger to the other parts, and it will be almost impossible to communicate a general fire to the roof, which is necessarily the most vulnerable spot, and the one least under observation, in our whole structure. The changes could not be accomplished without a large outlay of money, and the Board of Directors has therefore increased the annual tax for the year 1867 by the sum of ten dollars, which will furnish ample funds for our purposes, and will, by so much, add to the value of our building. It is no considered that this increase in the annual tax will be continued beyond the next year, and we trust that our members will bear it cheerfully, in view of the many advantages secured by it.

At a special meeting of the League, held on the twenty-second of August, in this year, a commit-tee of seventy-six members of the League was appointed for the purpose of employing the energies and resources of our Association in the approach-ing political campaign. How that committee acquitted itself in the performance of its patriotic duties, the result of the election may bear witness. The thanks of the Governor-elect and of the State Central Committee, have been publicly tendered to the League, on more than one occasion, for our assistance in their canvass, and the deep satisfaction which each one of us feels at the issue of the arduous contest is a sufficient reward for our voluntary labors.

The most powerful adjunct to the committee of seventy-six was, as it has always been, the intelligent action of the Board of Publication. Previous to the election of October that board had distributed eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand and fifty eight documents, consisting of eighteen millions and sixty-four thousand eight hundred and seven teen pages of sound Union doctrine. All this great literary work has been quietly accomplished; but of its value, in the grand result, no man can form an adequate estimate. Let us once more advise our members not to permit the Board of Publication to languish for want of funds wherewith to prosecute its noble career. The spread of true knowledge contains within it nothing that is correction to the nonview mind, and while we are rupting to the popular mind; and while we advance our cause with such means as are furnished by the Board of Publication, we may smile at the harmless slanders which our opponents have heaped upon our institution. Our thanks are due to the firm of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, for the generous manner in which they not early for the generous manner in which they put early sheets of two of their brilliant political articles of the "Atlantic Monthly" at our disposal, and per-mitted us to print them for our purposes even in advance of their own publication. The cheerful, unselfish co-operation of the Union men of one part of the country with those in another formed a

part of the country with those in another formed a bright feature in the darkest days of the late war, and we are happy to recognize the continuance of this spirit of fraternity until the present hour.

The report of the Library Committee is little more than a list of losses occasioned by fire and water to the perishable property which they have in charge. Great damage was done to the voluminous files of newspapers and magazines which had been accumulating since the organization of the League, and which were stored in the upper part of the building. This loss cannot be supplied part of the building. This loss cannot be supplied without great trouble and expense. Our members are earnestly requested to co-operate with the committee in the proposed extension of the library, so that it may not only become a useful department of our justitution, but a collection of mark in the

The report of the Committee on Fine Arts and Trophies is also little more than an array of losses incident to the fire. As soon as our rooms are in proper repair, most of the works which we posessed, and those which were loaned to us by our members, will again ornament the walls, in as good condition as the careful exertions of the committee have been able to accomplish. The thanks of the League are due to Mr. James McHenry, of London, for the excellent marble bust of the great Loglish Liberal, Richard Cobden, with which Mr. McHenry has adorned our house, in commemoration of the pleasant visit which he and his English france paid to be during the present year. On-Mr. McHenry has another to the mand his English friends paid to us during the present year. Our thanks should also be rendered to the generous donors of the admirable portrait of that wise and steadfast statesman, the Hon Thaddeus Stevens, whose visible form has at length followed his patriotic spirit into a house where that spirit has long been domesticated and deeply reversnced.

The Committee on Membership report that during this year they have recommended to the Board of Directors three hundred and thirty-nine candidates for admission to membership of the

The Board returns its thanks to the committee for the care and fidelity with which their rust has been discharged, and renews to the com-mittee the expression of confidence contained in our

On the 1st of December, 1866, the roll of the Legue contained the names of nineteen hundred and seventy members. Of these two hundred and eighty-nine were elected during the current year. We deplore the loss of twenty-two of our members by death. There have been filty-four who have resigned their membership, and six, after having been suspended from membership for non-payment of their annual dues, were finally dropped from the roll, in accordance with the bygropped from the roll, in accordance with the by-laws. Once more let us urge upon our members the duty of inducing others of our political creed to join in our association, and give additional weight and value to our corporate action by their welcome presence and counsel.

The reports of the treasurer and of the auditors for the present year have been laid upon the table for examination. The income of the League to the first of December, 1868, amounted to eighty-five housand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty cents. The disbursements to the same period were sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-one dollars and two cents, leaving a surplus in the treasury of seventeen thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighteen cents. It is impossible to form an accu-rate estimate of the outstanding bills chargeable sgainst this surplus. The payments for the re-pairs of the damage by the fire have already be-gun, and there were various expenses incident to the fire that form no part of our regular outlay, which the treasurer was obliged to meet during the present year.

present year.
Notwithstanding the immense advance in the prices of all articles used in our establishment—an advance of which our members may judge by re-ference to their domestic affairs—and the extraordinary and heavy expenses entailed upon us by the fire and the additional work projected in our plans for rebuilding the damaged portions of the house— the Directors are confident that with the small increase made in the annual tax for the year 1867, and a system of proper economy, the incoming Board will find itself in a position of financial ase, and that the close of the next year will show the treasury of the League to be in its usual flourishing condition.

The general prospects of the League were never more flattering than on the day of rendering this report. An unabated public interest precedes, ac cmpanies and follows every movement of our ody. Our political friends have greeted us with body. Our political friends have greeted us with their applause, and our political enemies have honored us with their denunciations. Both these expressions of feeling are equally tributes that re-cognize our services. It seems as though nothing cognize our services. It seems as though nothing more remains to us than to persevere steadily in our old courses, and to follow our traditions and principles to the end. We are satisfied with the harmonious spirit that at present impels our Association, and can only hope that it will never decline in vigor or lapse into the dangerous security of inaction.

Our future duties are plain before us. In possible struggle that may at no distant day arise between Congress and that body which was once our Administration, we shall stand with the Con-gress of our recent choice, rather than with the men who have betrayed us, and whom we have also repudiated. Rumors come to us from the Capi-tol that it is the deeign of the Executive to seek some means of reconciliation between himself and our faithful representatives. Trust him not! The friendship of such a man is the most dangerous thing about him. The first treachery may be his crime, but the second act will be the folly of his victims. With our overwhelming majorities in hold branches of Congress. his victims. With our overwhelming majorities in both branches of Congress, we have no need for his services beyond that limit which the Constitution imposes upon him. We all know what would be the consequences of his infringement of that secred document. Warnings are aiready in the air that he may heed or not, according to the measure of his wisdom. The position of the Union party during the continuance of his term of office is an assured one, from which we cannot be driven, and should not be seduced. We have had enough of compromises. The Missouri Compromises, which now almost belongs to our ancient history, was a proof of the short-sightedness of those who tamper proof of the short-sightedness of those who tamper with truth and justice for the sake of temporary peace. Whenever a lie or a false principle arises in the land, let us strike it down; and the sooner the blow falls and the battle is fought out "on that line," the better for all concerned in the contest. To postpone the evil day is to double the volume of its wrath.

If we Americans have not taken these truths to heart, we have fought through a long war, and heart, we have fought through a long war, and gained great results in the struggle, but we have gathered little wisdom by the way. The questions between us and the people of the south should be settled but in one way, by the inflexible advancement of the principles for which we fought, and by which they fell. This is the only solution of the difficulties which our people will tolerate, and it is therefore the only adjustment that can be permanent. Let Congress stand by the limatriad manent. Let Congress stand by the time-tried principles of the Union party; let us stand by Congress in its efforts to put those principles into practice, and if that which we call "truth" be not false in its own nature, all will be well with us, and in the long result of time all will be well with our unreflecting adversaries. By order of the Board of Directors.

# **GOVERNMENT SALES.**

GOVERNMENT BALE AT AUGUSTA,

The following Property will be sold at A PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSIA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1836.
Property at FORF FISHER, North Carolina, as

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, 84 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on 240 barre's damaged Powder. Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA,

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350,000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell,

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60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses, And a quantity of other property, consisting princi-

pally of Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry Accountements (leather).
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and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with
increased sacilities to accommodate those having vessels
to be taised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and cauker, will give personal attention to the
vessels entrusted to him for repairs
Captains or Agents. Ship-Carpenters and Machinists
having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wotterstedt's
Patent Metale Composition" for Copper paint, for the
preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to jurnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

115 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Olls, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET. 243m) COPNER OF RACE.

W I L L I A M S. G R A N T, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Dupont's Gappowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Coops, and Brown. Crooker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Shea hing, Bolts and Nalis.

CAILROAD LINES. READING BAILBOAD ROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLETIL, SUSQUE-HANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS. WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and
CALLOW HILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following
hours:—

CALLOW HILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 5:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 3:10 P. M.

MORNING EXFRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Fimira, Rochester, Ningara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., at PoRT Ofintion Valley train for Barrisburg, etc., at PoRT Ofintion with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Bayen, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquelanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Finegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at \$30 P. M., for Reading Potts-t Havrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and gabia Railroad rains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6-30 A. M., stopping at all way atautons, arriving at Philadelphia at 9-40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 9-40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4-30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7-35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8-10 A. M., and Portsville at 8-45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1-00 P. M., Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2-10 P. M., Potteville at 2-45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6-45 P. M.

HARRISBUEG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7-50 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4-10 P.

Leaves Reading at 780 A. M., and Harrisburg at 410 P.
M. Connecting at Reacing with Afternoon Accommodation south at 650 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 910 P. M. P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphis at 12.45 moon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11.30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations. All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 5.00 A. M., restorting from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downigton and Intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Loaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Embra, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:30 A. M. and Pittsburg ard 15 P. M. SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Anders at 7:00 A. M. for Pinegrove and

st. returning from Tamaqua at 750 A. M. and 740 and 415 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 750 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emisrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of 8 ERADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphis, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintend-cent, Reading:—

Philadelphis, or of G. A. MCOLLS, General Separation cent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for smilles and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, \$52.50 each, for families and firms.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, \$52.50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entiting themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLO WHILL Streets.

Birects.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Fhiladelphia daily at 5-26 A. M., 12-45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal tations only at 3-15 P. M.

PREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day. warded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 moon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Frieght for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachmak with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortleth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BeTHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASI ON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:50 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown,
Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:50 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc.,
reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk,
For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:50 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City
Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15
P. M.

Leave Doy'estown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave Poy'estown at 640 A. M., 325 and 539 P. M.
Leave Lanadale at 600 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Esthlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices,
THIAD Street or BERKS Street.

5:21

1866. —PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL.

err and Northwest Countries of Pennsylvania to the City
of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated
by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

11ME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7A. M.; Erie Express
Train, 120 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5 40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express
Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 5 00 P. M.
I assenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express
trains without change both ways between Philadelphia
and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Eric 10 60 A. M.

Leave New York at 5 00 P. M., arrive at Eric 7-15 P. M.

Leave Eric at 5-20 P. M., arrive at New York 4-40 P. M.

Leave Eric at 9-10 A. M., arrive at New York 10-10. A. M.

Liegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains. information respecting passenger business, apply at r THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B.
Kingaton, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market atreets,
Philadelphia; J. W. Beynolds, Erie; William Brown,
Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore,
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport. W EST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1863.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Milwille, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 280 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 330 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3 50 P. M.
EFTIRNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7 15 and 8 40 A. M., and 4 55 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7 05 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Freight, 5 45 P. M.
Milville at 0 55 A. M. and 3 05 P. M. Freight, 5 45 P. M.
Milville at 0 55 A. M. and 3 05 P. M. Freight, 5 10 P. M.
Cape May at 145 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Wainut atreet, from 9 06 A. M. until 5 00 P. M.
That received before 7 05 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, 30, 928 S. DELAWARE Avonce.
9 25

### BAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BAL
TIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866. Trains will
leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON
Avenue, as follows:

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for
Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Kortheast, Perryville, Havre-deGrace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgowood, Magnolis,
Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8-10 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for
Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting
with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crishoid and
intermediate stations. with Delaware Railcoad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Ballimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Ballimore and Washington, storping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Ferryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), storping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anno, and connecting at Criafield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Rost from Baltimore for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Passengers by Boat from Bal imore for Portress Mon-roe ard Norfolk will take the 11-42 A. M. train.

Uns to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltim re 7:25 A. M., Way-mall, 9:29 A. M.,
Express. 1:10 P. M., Express. 6:35 P. M., Express. 8:35
P. M., Express.
From Battimore to Havre-de Grace and intermediate
stations at 4:00 P. M.,

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 449 and 854 A. M., and 358 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 528 and 940 A. M., and 415 P. M. Leave Wilmington at 5 28 and 9 40 A. M., and 4 15 P. M. SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-deGrace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets te all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Cheanut sireet, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can nave their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4.16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
WINTEB ABRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave
the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is
reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger
Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and
Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Bay gage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train.—At S'00A, M.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND pany's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as ioliows, viz.:— At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommoda-

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st ctass

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class.

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewans-ville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Froehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Belanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Fibrence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. fines ron direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 430, 645 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare \$300, The 645 P. M. Line will ron daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 730 and 11 A. M. S. S. S. A. 480, 5, and 645 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Britisl, Trenton, etc.
At 730 and 19 15 a. M. S. 430, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's At 730 and 19 15 a. M. S. 430, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's At 13 to A. M. S. 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.
At 730 and 10 15 A. M. S. 45, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

Frankford, and at 8 P. M. far Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE] RAILROAD.

For the Belaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 730 A. M. for Kiagara Falls, Buffalc. Dunhirk Canandaigus, Elmira, Ithaca, Owege, Rochester, Bunghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sirondaburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 730 A. M. and 230 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 330 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. Allentown, Bethlenem. etc. At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations. December 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORKISTOWN RAILEOAD.
On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1886, until fur-

ther notice. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 %, 3%, 4, 5, 5%, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7%, 8, 8, 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4%, 6, 6%, 7, 8, 3, 10, 11 F. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3% and 5% up trains will got stop on the Germantown Branch ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9:14 A. M., 2, 7, and 10% P. M.
Leave Germantowis 84 A. M., 1, 6, and 9% P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD. Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3%, 5%, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7-10 minutes, 8, 9-40, 11-40 A. M.

1-40, 3-40, 5-40, 6-40, 8-40, and 10-40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 1/4 mioutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 minutes A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 25 minutes P. M. FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6,8 35 11 05, minutes A. M., 134,8,445,534,634,805 minutes, and 1134 P. M.
Leave Norristown 5 40,7,750 minutes, 9,11 A. M., 134,8,454,634, and 8 P. M.
The 534 P. M. train will stop at Falls. School Lane. Wisshielden, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 25 and 6 M. P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8 M. P. M. FOR MANAYUNK.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 858, 11-65 minutes A. M., 1
8, 454, 554, 654, 845, and 115; P. M.
Leave Manayunk 610, 752, 820, 954, 1154 A. M., 2, 5, 6M.,
852 P. M. ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 2 A. M., 2); and 6 M. P. M. Leave Manayunk 7 & A. M. Stand 2 P. M. W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot NINTH and GREEN Strong

## FERTILIZERS.

TAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action to permanent in its effects. Established over twelve i salers supplied by the cargo, direct from the whar it is considered only by BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 29 South DELAWARE Avenue. Philadelphia