THE LATE SENATOR WILT, IAM WRIGHT, OF NEW JETSEY. Speech of Hon. Alexander O. Cattell, in the United States Senate, December 16,

Hon, F. W. Frelinghuyen baving addressed the Senate, and taken his seat, Hon. A. G. Catrell obtained the floor, and said:-

Mr. President, I am paintally oppressed with the reflection that the first words which it becomes my duty to utter in this Chamber must be words of sadness, such as are belitting the announcement just made by my colleague, that

announcement just made by my colleague, that seath has again invaded the Senatorial circle. You have histened to the official announcement that Senator William Wright, or New Jersey, is so more. He closed a long active, and honorable life on the 1st day of November hast, in his own home, in the city of Newark, where he had lived for nearly half a century currounded by his family and friends, ministered to in his last hours by those he loved best on earth, and sustained in his passage through "the dark valley" by the consolations of the Christian's mith.

Of his life and character, my colleague, who knew bim more intimately than I did, has spoken so fully and in such fitting terms that there is little left for me but to express my full accord in all the kindly words which he has

It has already been said that Mr. Wright was a business man, a merchant, and manufacturer, and I beg to add that he was a worthy type of that large class whose enterprise and energy have done so much to develop the resources and promote the prosperity of our great country. He was a self-made man, the architect of his own fortune, and throughout a long business life, in which he accumulated his large fortune, he exhibited the leading traits of a true mer chant, intelligence and integrity, combined with

He was also a man of political distinction.

New Jersey, the State of his adoption, honored him with the highest positions within her gift, having twice elected him to a seat in this body, and I can bear testimony to his fidelity to the principles and measures of the political party which invested him with official power. I had not the honor to serve with him in the Senate not the honor to serve with him in the Senate, but I am sure he brought to the discharge of his duties there a sound and discriminating mind, with a store of valuable information in regard to the trade and commerce and manufactures of the nation which could not be otherwise than u-etal and important to the Sentte and the nation in the position he for some years occupied of chairman of the Senate Committee

on Manufactures.

I am aware that during his long senatorial career he never ventured to enter the arena of debate in this Chamber. I am not surprised at this. Mr. Wright was naturally a modest man, a virtue not so common in these latter days as to be altogether despised. He made no claims to facility in the forms of speech. Merchants and men of business are seldom men of many words. They are usually men of actions, of deeds. They write their thoughts in the enduring monuments of great enterprises which mark a nation's progress in her onward march to a

higher civilization. The active, carnest, stirring life of a business man, with its engrossing cares and manifold anxieties, especially in this country where the brain is always run to its maximum capacity, affords no time to cultivate the flowers of ructoric or the graces of elocution. If you would have facility in the forms of speech, readiness and efficiency in debate, with the power of eloquence and the graces of oratory,

"The applause of list'ning senates to command." you must look for those high attainments in the earned professions to which the scholars and men of culture of our land so naturally gravitate. But if you would originate "enterprises of great pith and moment," if you would open up inter-course with far distant lends, with Ethiopia and the islands of the sea, and widen the boundaries of your Christian civilization, you must then look to the men of action, the men who control your trade and commerce and send their white winged messengers into every sea under the heavens, carrying the Bible and the missionary

to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Nay, more, if you would put a girdle about
the sorth, along which to send the disabling
lightning as the courier of your thoughts and wishes through "the dark untathomed caves of ocean" from continent to continent in the twinkling of an eye, you must call from the counting-room the indomitable will, the sleep-less energy, and the sublime faith of an American merehant to perform the service.

If, then, the fact be admitted that my late

colleague hesitated to engage in the discussions of this august body, let it be remembered that his busy life afforded neither time nor opportunity for training in this direction. He studied men rather than books; and, I am sure, ackno xledging the value even in this Chamber of such knowledge as he possessed, you will appreciate the modesty, and approve rather than condemn

the motives which impelled him, in such a presence as this, to remain silent.

That Mr. Wright was a kind hearted, courteous gentleman, scrupulously regardful of all the proprietics of domestic, social, and public life, the Senate and all who knew him will bear testimony. His private character was, I believe, without a stain. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people with whom he lived so long; and occupied a prominent place in the lived to a good old age, having passed the aliotted years of inreescore and ten, and now "he rests from his labors,"

And here, perhaps, having paid my tribute of respect to my departed colleague, I should pause But the Scuate will indulge me in a single re flection. Four times during the current year the angel of death has thrown its shadow over this Hall. Collamer and Foot, and Lane and Wright have fallen at their post of duty. And shall we not draw from these lessons, following each other in such rapid succession, fresh admo nitions that we, itoo, are mortal; that senatorial robes are as vulnerable to the shafts of death a the tattered garments of the lowliest poverty And gathering instruction and wisdom these solemn events-remembering that life is

short and duty pressing.
"And our hearts, though stout and brave. Still like muffled drums are beating

I uneral marches to the grave," shall we not draw therefrom fresh motives to renewed activity and zeal in the performance of the grave duties that lie before us, and in view not only of the brevity of human life, but also of the uncertain tenure by which it is held, be led to adopt the invocation of the Psalmist, "so teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom?"

An Unpublished Letter from General Washington - Interesting Political

The following letter from General Washington, says the incinnati Enquirer, has never been published. It contains some interesting items of political history, bearing upon the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States. It was written shortly after the adjournment of the Convention which framed that instrument, and betore it was ratified by the several States. It is noticeable from the fact that General Washington believed that Patrick Henry would not be friendly to the Constitution, because "it was an effectual bar against the emission of paper-money." Henry being a paper-money

"MOUNT VERNON, October 10, 1787. - My Dear Sir:-I thank you for your letter of the 20th ult. It came by the last post. I am better pleased that the proceedings of the Convention are handed from Congress by a unani-mous vote (feeble as it is) than if it had appeared under stronger marks of approbation without it. This apparent unanimity will have Not every one has opportunities to peep behind the curtain, and, as the multitude often judge from externals, the appearance of unanimity in that body, on [this occasion, will be of great importance.]

No. 202 BUNBARHO LOS. of

LABOR TRACK COMP.

He has, I am informed, rendered timself of a noxious in Philadelphia by the pains he took to designate his objections among some of the leaders of the receding members of the periodature of that State. His conduct is not less reproduced in this country. How he will be reliabed generally is yet to be tearnt by me. As far as accounts have been received from the country and western collection the country and western collection the country. southern and western condities, the sentiment with respect to the proceedings of the Convention is favorable; whether the knowledge of this, or convictions of the impropriety of with-holding the Constitution from State Conventions, has worked most in the breast of Colonel M-, I will not decide; but the fact is he has de-M—, I will not decide; but the fact is he has de-clared unequivocally (in a letter to me) for its going to the people; had his sentiments, however, been opposed in the measure, instructions, which are given by the frecholders of this county to their Representatives, would have secured his vote for it. Yet I have no doubt but that this assent will be accompanied by the most fremendous apprehensions and highest colorings to his objections. To aiarm the people seems to be the ground-work of his plan. The want of a qualified navigation act is already declared to be the means by which the The want of a qualified navigation act is already declared to be the means by which the produce of the Southern States will be reduced to nothing, and will become a monopoly of the Northern and Eastern States. To enumerate all his objections is unnecessary, because they are detailed in the address of the secoding members of the Assembly of Pennsyvlanta, which no doubt you have seen. I scarcely think that any powerful opposition will be made to the Constitution being submitted to a convention of the people of this State. If it is given, it will be at that meeting, in which, I hope, you will make it convenient to attend. Explanations will be wanting. None can give them with more precision and secretary then very self. wanting. None can give them with more pre-cision and accoracy than yourself. The senti-ments of Mr. Henry, with respect to the Consti-tution which is submitted, are not known in these parts. Mr. Joseph Jones (who, it seems, was in Alexandria a lew days before my return home) was of opinion that they would not be inimical to it; others, however, conceive that, as the advocate of a paper emission, he cannot be mendly to a Constitution which is an effec-tual bar.

"From circumstances which have been reated, it is conjectured that the Governor wishes he had been among the subscribing members; but time will disclose more than we know at present with respect to the whole of this business; and when I hear more I will write to you again. In the meanwhile, I pray you to be assured of the sincere regard and affection with

"I am, my dear sir,
"Your most obedient and "very humble servant, (Signed) "G. WASHINGTON.
"P. S. Having received (in a letter) from Colonel Mason, a detail of his objections to the proposed Constitution. I inclose you a copy of

"JAMES MADISON, Jr., Esq."

-isvas

A "Congress" of Fashion. The Paris correspondent of a London journal

"The arbiter elegantiarum of Paris is M. Eugene Chapus, of Le Sport. M. Chapus tells as that 'the Directing Committee of the High World of Paris' held a meeting recently to de-liberate on the reform of certain social relations. The committee came to the conclusion that a gentleman or lady at table may or may not, as he or she pleases, tollow the old customs of breaking on the plate the shell of the egg that has been caten—of not pouring coffee into the saucer, however it may be—of breaking, not cutting, bread—and of not eating or drinking the whole of what is served—but that he or she must not, under pain of social ostra-cism, 'allow the fork to travel from one hand to the other. The fork,' adds M. Chapus, 'must be kept invariably in the left hand, and the knife in the right, without permitting them on any pretense to rook, as is done with certain pieces on the chess-board.' Your readers will see that this is in accordance with the English rule, though I believe the English table code, merciful, does not punish a man with death for taking his fork in his right hand. But it must greatly embarrass the bulk of the French people, whose rule it is to out their food into bite, and then carry it to the mouth by the fork in that hand. It must still more emburrass the Germans, who, in the conveyance of their alments, use the knife, or the knife and fork combined. However, the Directing Committee knows best what is good for us, and we must

bev its mandates without murmuring Another custom which it has had under consideration is taking ladies from dinner. It pronounces against the present practice of awarding a particular lady to a particular gentleman, or of five or six gentlemen competing for the arm of one lady. 'Each lady,' is its decree, as recorded by M.Chapus, is henceforth to choose her cavalier herself. But the best thing would be to abstain completely from enchaining together two persons who are often strangers one to another, and from forming a ridiculous procession. Besides, from the manner in which ladies dress now-a-days, they can display more grace in walking isolatedly!" 'Amen!' will be the response to that decree from every unfortunate dame or wight who has had the misfortune—and who has not?-to be coupled at table with a being antipathetic to him or her-and by every man whose legs have been hurt in collisions with cri-

The Origin of Friction Matches .- In 1832, a man by the name of Phillips, living in Oakland, Manchester, Connecticut, invented and patented a match that would ignite by friction. He made them upon a small scale, as his means were limited; put them in tin boxes of one hundred each, and sold them to the inhabitants about, carrying them in a pocket handkerchief. Many persons still recollect the tear and consternation in the minds of the people at that time, lest their houses and barns would be burned by the hand of the incendiary; and many thought that he should be restrained from scattering his firebrands in the community. Phillips afterwards removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he formed a copartnership with a man by the name of Chapin, under the title of "Chapin & Phil-lips," when they largely increased the production of matches. The first matches were made and dipped singly by hand; afterwards Phillips inven ed the card matches. Such, in brief, is the early history of this little article that is now considered an indispensable necessity. There must be many persons now living in Hartford who will recollect the red wagon, painted in large letters upon the side, "Friction Marches," as it passed through the streets, drawn by one horse.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate or the lare

JOHN A. MURPHEY.

Importer and Dealer in

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No. 922 CHESNUT STREET.

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered-household:—Plain Tin Ware. Brashes, Wooden Ware, Baskers, Plated Ware. Cutlery, Iron Ware. Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensiis of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most leasonable terms. GEA UINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER A fire assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our iriends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given.

[11] I theirs

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RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are rerelying from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

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From Ordinary to Rich Style.

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some o them the RICHEST MADE.

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A Fresh Importation of CHOICE LACE CURTAINS, TAPESTRY BORDERED TERRYS. SATINS AND SATIN DAMASK.

In Rose, Crimson, Blue, Green and Gold, of all the newest designs for

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WINDOW SHADES OF ALL COLORS AND STYLES. (10 20 tuths

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Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES

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the world. Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety. Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Plano and

Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the cify. Lace Curtains cleaned and mended. White Holland Shades calendered. (10 10 tuths3m

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MANUFACTURER OF

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NO. 304 N. BROAD ST., DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL, HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND

RE-BROKEN STOVE, Aiway s on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and

SLATE. [825 smw@m COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, pre-pared expressly for smilly use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, my Yard, No. 1817 CALL, well soreened, and picked free delivered on short notice well soreened, and picked free of state, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure JOHN A. WILSON.

Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PRILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 256:11 MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR. 2 wims No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphi

HORSE COVERS, BELOW MARKET RATES.

KNEASS & CO. No. 631 MARKET Street. CITY ORDINANCES.

A N OR DANANUE.

To Make an Appropriation to the Guardians of the Foor for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadeiphia do ordain, Inst the sum of four hundred and hity-three thousand seven hadded and forty dollars (455 740) on and the same is hereby appropriated to the Guardians of the Poor to defray the expenses or that Department for the year 1867, as follows:—

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, Item 1 Drugs and medicines, ten thousand dol-lars (\$10,000).

Hem 1 Druss and medicines, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Item 2. Sugar, butter, lard, oat and cake meal, one thousand dollars (\$1000).

Item 3 Brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, eight thousand dollars (\$5000).

Item 4 Surgical instruments, lecebes, leeching, and microscope, six hundred dollars (\$600).

Item 5. Books and binding for medical binary and preservation of pathological specimens, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Item 6. Marketing for hospital and nurses' lables, bine the sand five hundred dollars (\$5000).

Item 7. Salary of apothecary and assistant, and recording clerk, two thousand three hundred dollars (\$2000).

Item 8. Wages on pay-roll, four thousand five hundred collars (\$500).

Item 9. Board of Resident Physicians, two thousand one hundred dollars (\$2100).

Item 10. Incidental expenses, three hundred dollars (\$300).

lars (\$800).

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Item 11. Marketing for Insane Department, two thousand four numbed dollars (\$2400). Item 12. Salaries of Besident Physician and Clerk and Board of Assistant Resident Physicians, eighteen hundred and sixty collars (\$1860). Item 3. Wages on pay roll chargeable to Insan Asylum, four thousand three hundred dollar (\$43(0). Item 14. Incidental expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

CHILDREN'S ASTLUM. CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

Item 15. Marketing and supplies for matrons and nurses' tables, eight bundred dollars (\$300).

Item 16. Wages on pay roll chargeable to Children's Asylum, seven hundred dollars (\$700).

Item 17. Salaries of Matron, Teacher, and Assistant Matron, eight nundred dollars (\$800).

Item 18. incidental Expenses, three hundred dollars (\$200).

lars (\$300). HOUSE GENERALLY.

Item 19 Flour, Corn, and Corn Meal, sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000). sand dollars (\$60,000).

Item 20. Eeef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, and Bacon, first thousand dollars (\$50,000).

Item 21. Iea, Coffee, Rye, Sugar, and Molasses, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$37,500).

Item 22. Codfish, Butter, Lard, Rice, Corn, Hominy, Barley, Salt, and Pepper, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

Item 23. Foratoes, Beaus, and other Vegetables, tour thousand dollars (\$4000).

Item 24. Crickers, Hops, Malt, Vinegar, and Pickies, two thousand three hundred dollars (\$2000).

Item 25. Marketing for Old Women's Asylum, ene thousand dollars (\$1000). thousand dollars (\$1000).

Item 26. Marketing for Almshovse, eight hundred dollars (\$800). Item 27. Dry Goods, twenty thousand dollars Item 27. Dry Goods, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

Item 28. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, seven hundred collars (\$700).

Item 20. Hosiery, Yarn, Thread, Cotton, Combs, Needles, and Trimmings, four thousand dollars (\$4000).

Item 30. Tobacco, Soap, Lime, and Starch, three thousand dollars (\$3000).

Item 31. Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Brushes, and Brooms, three thousand dollars (\$3000).

Item 32. Furchase and Kepaijs of Stoves and Castings and eight Cooking Apparatus, five hundred dollars (\$500).

ings and eight Cooking Apparatus, five hundred dollars (£500).

Item 33. General Repairs to House, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Materials therefor, eight thousand dollars (£5000).

Item 34. Fuel, of which all coal used shall be Schuylkiil, which shall be obtained from miners or shippers only, twenty-two thousand dollars (£22 000).

Item 35. Gas and Oil, five thousand eight hundred dollars (£5806).

Item 35. Furniture and Straw, three thousand eyen hundred and fifty dollars (£5750).

seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$3750).

Item 37. Cleaning Sinks and Chimneys, two hundred dollars (\$200). dred dollars (\$200).

Item 38. Salaries of Steward, Clerk and Store-keeper, House Agent, Matron and Steward's Clerk, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars (\$5150).

Item 39. Salaries of Doorkeeper, Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Plumber and Gas Fitter, Baker, General Watchman, and Police Officer, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$3856).

sand eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$3850). Item 40. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to house generally, two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2500).

Item 41. Fire bose and repairs for the same, one thousand dollars (\$1000).
Item 42. Incidental expenses, four hundred dol-

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT. Item 48. Leather, lasts, and shoe findings, six thousand dollars (\$6600) Item 44. Iallow, causile a kali, and material for making soap, two thousand dollars (\$2000).

Item 45 Chain, felling, and weaving materials, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). Item 46. Tools, coal, iron, and steel, six hundred dollars (\$600).

Item 47. Tin, glass, paints, varnish, oil, glue,

brushes, three thousand dollars (\$3000).

I em 48. Lumber, two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2500) Item 49. Quarrying stone, one hundred dollars, item 50. Furchase of hardware and iron, for making iron bedsteads, eight hundred dollars (\$800). Item 51. Salaries of Superintendent, eight hundred dollars (\$800).

Item 52. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to the manufactory and overwork, six hundred dollars item 53. Incidental expenses, three hundred dol-

lars (\$200). FARM AND BLOCKLEY ESTATE. Hem 54. Lumber and repairs, eight hundred dolass (\$500). Item 50. Lime, soud, and masonry, two hundred dollars (\$200).

Item 56. Repairing wharf, pumping engine, and meadow banks, five hundred dollars (\$500). meadow banks, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Item 57. Straw and feed for horses and cows, and for jurchase of milk, four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4500).

Item 58. Seeds, manure, and farming utensils, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Item 59. Purchase of horses, cows, wagons, etc., fitteen hundred dollars (\$1500).

Item 60. Iron and blacksmith work, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Item 61 Salaries of farmer and gardener, seventeen hundred dollars (\$1700). tiem 62. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to farm and garden, two hundred dollars (\$200). Item 63. Incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty collars (\$350). OUT-DOOR EXPENSES.

Item 64 Salaries of Secretary, out-door agent, messenger, wagon driver, and visitor of children, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars liem 65 Travelling expenses of house agent and support of non-residents, two hundred and lifty tollars (\$260). dollars (\$200).

Item 66 Iax and ground rent of city office, one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180).

Item 67. Repairs to city office, gas, water rent, and incidental office expenses, three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350). dollars (#350). Item 68. Expenses of support and bastardy cases,

tweive thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500).

Item 69 Cost of serving processes and removal of non-residents, twelve hundred dollars (\$1200). Item 70. Cupping, leeching, and burial cases, six bundred dollars (\$600). Item 71. Rent of visitors' office, fourteen hundred dollars (\$1400).

Item 72. Salaries of out-door visitors, six thousand four hundred dollars (\$6400).

Item 73. Salaries of out door physicians and spothecaries, three thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars (\$3780).

Item 74. Maintaining and educating two deaf mutes in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum In the city, seven hundred twenty doltars (8720).

Item 75. Support of twelve feeble-minded children, at the Pennsylvania Transing School, at Media, in accordance with an ordinance approved December 31, 1862. Provided, That the guardians be requested not to fill any vacancies that may occur by reason of the death or removal of any of the recipients of this charity, two thousand four hundred dellars (2010).

dred dollars (\$2400).

Item 76. Stationery, printing, and advertising, two thousand two hundred dollars (\$2200).

Item 77. Railroad tickets for guardians and medical beard, four hundred dollars (\$4400).

Item 78. Provisions for small-pox patients, one hundred dollars (\$100).

Item 79, Incidental expenses, two hundred dollars (\$200).

FOR RELIEF OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

Item 80. First Poor District, seven thousand dollars (\$7000).

Item 81. Second Poor District, seven thousand dollars (\$7000).

Item 82. Third Poor District, eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$8500).

Item 53. Fourth Poor District, seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7500).

Item 84. Fifth Poor District, five thousand three hundred dollars (\$5500).

Item 85. Sixth Poor District, six thousand dollars (\$6000).

I cm 86. Seventh Poor District, seven thousand dollars (\$7000 Lieu 87. Eights Poor District, four thousand five Lieu ded art (\$5500).

1em 88. North Poor District, three thousand dollars (\$5000.)

lars (25060.)
Lem 80. Tenth Poor District, two thensand del-lars (82660.)
Licin 80. Eleventh Poor District, two thousand four hundred dollars (82400.)
And warrants shall be drawn by the Guard ans of the Poor in accordance with existing ordinances
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY. Pr mdent of Common Cou

JOHN ECRETEIN. Clork of Common Council,
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of December. Anno
Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six

A. D. 1866), MORION MCMICHAEL, Mayor of Philagelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL, PHILA-DELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
I'NILADRIPHIA DEPOT,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS,
December 24th, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the
United States, on
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2 1867,
at 10 o'c'ock A. M., all the buildings belonging to
the Government, that are connected with the Moyamensing Hall (Christian, below Tenth street), latterly known as the

CHRISTIAN STREET U. S. A. HOSPITAL, SIN FRAME BUILDINGS, containing about 1056 feet Flooring Roards, 29,225 feet Rough Boards, 19,500 feet Hemlock Scantiling, and 62 Windows, Also, Cooking Range and Chimney, and all the Bath Tabs, Gas and Wafer Pipe and Fixtures, Soil Containers, etc., apportaining to said Hospital.

Specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office. The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds,

By order of

Byt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,

Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

12 247:

Capt. and A. Q. M. Byt. Maj. U. S. Army.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCEL LANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OR ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867. THULES-DAY, at noon, there will be sold at public anction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the hignest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordinance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of orenance in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

12 15stuth (1 10 Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND

No. 29 Broadway,
New York, December 19, 1866 }
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army
Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and
WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on
THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing
at 11 o'clock, A. M.
30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, NEW.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot and further information obtained at this office. Terms-Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forkiture of purchase and ten per cont. Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINFON, 12 20 11t] Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY AND ARTIL-

BEFOT CUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Scaled Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., December 28, 1868, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of One Hundred and Twenty-six (126) Cavalry Horses, and Twelve (12) Artillery Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. The Cavalry Horses. before being accepted. The Cavalry Horses must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to mine years old, well adapted in every

way for cavalry purposes.

The Artillery Horses must be of dark colors, sound in all respects, strong, quick, and active, well broken, and square trotters in harness, in good flesh and condition, from six to ten years old, and not less than fifteen and a haif hands high, each horse to weigh not less than to the property of the colors. to weigh not less than ten hundred and flity (1050)

pounds.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within forty (40) days from date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry and Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Ealtimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster General. A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, December 18, 1866 }
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables." will be received at the Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 3d day of Jaquary, 1867, for the supply of

for the supply of 100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH BEEF 100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH VEGETABLES. at the Philagelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.
The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality.

and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent, in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as col-lateral security for the due performance of the con-tract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with. Every offer made must be accompanied by a writ-

persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to turnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such appropriate and lay activated to the control of the second and the second a by such quarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed for, and has the ticense required by act of

Congress.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Gov-It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in fall at the option of the Department. 12 19 21 26 28 4t

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER. NAVY DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR
December 19, 1896
Scaled Proposals to furnish 400,000 pounds of
Ingot Copper, one-half "Lake," best quality, will be
received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., of
January 3, 1867, at which time the proposals will be
opened.

opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Burean of Construction and Repairs Navy Department, Washington," and be encorsed "Proposals for Copper," that they may be distinguished from other business lotters, and must be made in compliance with the "Instructions to Bidders making offers for supplies to the Navy Department," which can be obtained from the Commandant's office at any Navy Yard, or from the Purchasing Paymaster at any Naval Station, or from this Bureau.

The Copper to be subject to the necessary test and The Copper to be succeed to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officer of the Washington Navy Yard, where the whole quantity is to be delivered; 150,000 pounds to be delivered on or before the 1st of February, and the remainder on or before the 1st of April, 1867. INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPT INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 33 South FOURTH Street

Annual Folicies which acainst General Accidents il descriptions at exceedingly ow rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from \$100 to \$10,000, at a prenium of only one-half per cent, security the nil smooth futured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Ficacian.

larket street. Enoch Lewie, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R. Andrew Mehufley, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut

Thomas K. Peterson, No. 338 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz, & Howard, No. 258.
Third street. 1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL:

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866. \$2,506,851'96. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

\$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. Charles & Bancker, Edward C. Dale.
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GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000. Invested in United States, \$1,500,000. Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, \$4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, \$4,018,250 All Losses promptly adjusted w ATWOOD SMITH.

General Agent for Pennsylvania. OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF I HILADELPHIA
No. HI South FOURTH Street
INCORPORATED 36 MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, \$156 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 16, or 10 year Premiums, Son-foresture.
Endowments, payable at a uture age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—
both c.a-ses Non-foristure.
Annuites gianted on favorable terms.
Term Polices. Children's Endowments
Term Polices. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Calital, will divice the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act is Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, an in other aductary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealin, or of any person or, or sons, or bodies politic or corporate.

Directors.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY.

Sone, or bodies politic or corporate.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furnitare, stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund,1 invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss. Daniel Smith, Jr., Daniel Smith, Jr.,
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WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.;
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INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL, No. 224 WALSUT Street, opposite the Exchange. In addition to MABINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, or liberal terms on buildings, morehandles, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXty YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve Jealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the whar of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

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