GOING HOME.

Where are you going so fast, old man? Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley to cross, and a river to ford,
There's a class of the hand and a parting word,
And a tremulous sigh for the past, old man; The beautiful, vanished past. The road has been rugged and rough, old man;

To your feet it's rusged and rough; But you see a dear being with gentle eyes Has shared your labor and sacrifice. Ah I that has been sunshine enough, old man;
For you and me, sunshine enough. How long since you passed o'er the hill, old

man,
Of life? o'er the top of the hill?
Were there beautiful valleys on the other side?
Were there flowers and trees, with their branches To shut off the heat of the sun, old man; The heat of the fervid sun?

And how did you cross the waves, old man; Ot sorrow, the tearful waves? Did you lay your dear treasures by, one by one, With an aching heart, and "God's will be done,"
Under the wayside dust, old man;
In the grave 'neath the wayside dust?

There is sorrow and labor for all, old man; Alas I there is sorrow for all; And you, peradventure, have had your share, For eighty long winters have whitened your And they've whitened your heart as well, old

Thank God, your heart as well. You're now at the foot of the hill, old man:
At last at the foot of the hill. The sun has gone down in golden glow, And the Heavenly City lies just below.

Go in through the pearly gate, old man-The beautiful pearly gate.

Discreditable Transactions.

Wall street has long since come to be regarded by outsiders as a stok of business iniquity. where shrewdness and not honesty insures worldly prosperity and success. It is undoubtedly true that the former high standard of morality does not exist there; that transactions which in former years would be considered as dishonest are now simply looked upon as sharp, wide-awake, and enterprising. But this degradation has not been confined by any means to the business circles of Wall street, where there is an easily recognized and long-established tone of honor, which has never yielded to the temptations of gain secured by discreditable means. On the contrary, it is seen and felt all through the country. For example, if we are to believe the Chicago Tribune, the entire grain trade of the Northwest is characterized by dishonesty and double dealing. Under the head of "Tricks of the Trade," it says:-

These are but few branches of business that afford so many opportunities for the commission of legal frauds as the grain trade. Some seasons give more favorable opportunities than others, and it is now a well-established fact that whenever the wheat crop of the country is rregular in quality, and partly or almost entirely deteriorated, the "scalpers" come in, and pursue a systematic course of plunder with impunity. The "honest farmer," whom we admire so much at a distance, carefully bags his wheat, placing a poorer quality of grain in the middle of the sack than is to be found at either the top or bottom. The interior grain dealer, who knows perfectly well that it is the intention of the farmer to cheat him, makes an offset by cheating in the weight. Sometimes the farmer gois the start, but in the long run the advantage is with the buyer, because he understands the tricks of the trade better.

The interior dealer, in order to swell his profits.

doctors his grain so that when it reaches Chicago be may circumvent the inspector and the warehouseman. Car-loads of wheat are "plugged," to use a technical term, with scrapings of oats, rye, barley, and other stuff, for which the shipper, if he succeeds in evading the inspector, will obtain wheat prices. The railroads, which are directly or indirectly associated with the succeeds and the same content of the ciated with the elevators, understand the game, and refuse to give a specific receipt for grain shipped in bulk—the bill of lading merelyspecifying so many bushels, more or less. The country shipper invariably says "less," after the grain has been received in store and the account of sales returned. The warehousemen know nothing of the leak, the railroads know nothing of the leak, and the shortage is attributed to cracks in the bottom of the cars. The shipper seeks in vain for a remedy. The railroad agent will not give him a special receipt for the grain shipped in bulk, and the ware-houseman will make no restitution, claiming the grain receipted for by him was all that came out of the car. Sometimes the shipper, in his eagerness to beat the inspector, overdoes the "clarging" and the wheat which the "plugging," and the wheat which he expected would pass as No. 2, only goes "rejected."

This, of course, raises a howl. The shipper insists that the grain he shipped was excellent in quality, and ought readily to pass as "No. 2," instead of "rejected." He inveighs loudly against the inspector, who, at a safe distance, preserves his equanimity, and knows nothing of the trouble he has raised.

There is yet another link in the chain. The warehousemen, who claim that the profits of "elevating" are not commensurate with the capital employed, speculate on their own account. It has been charged that large purchases of rejected wheat have been made by brokers, in behalf of the warehousemen, who were at the same time liberal sellers of No. 2. Some are uncharitable enough to say that this taking in poor and putting out good grain is the result of a continued and vigorous application of smut machines and fanning mills, which, it pursued for a sufficient time, would be profitable, both to the warehousemen and the railroads, or railroad officers, who refuse to take grain to any other elevator. A little more than a year ago, this "dectoring" and "scalping" of grain, resulting from the inferior crop of 1865, created no little excitement in grain circles. The board of Trade demanded that inspectors should be placed in the warehouses, for the express purpose of arresting any "scalping," but for some time the warehousemen refused to accede to the proposition. Subsequently they yielded to the proposition. the public demand, and the Board was allowed to place inspectors in the houses. This, for a time, bushed all complaints in regard to "scalping" in store. Latterly, however, the inspectors seem to have become derelict in their duties, as both millers and shippers complain that the grain delivered to them is not the grain called for in the receipts issued by the warehousemen.

A notable instance of this kind occurred a rew
days since, reflecting no credit on the honesty of the warehousemen.

The Eastern shippers complain that cargoes

of grain never hold out on arrival at Buffalo, but fall short from twenty-five to one hundred bushels. Whether the shortage is the result of a swindle here or at Buffalo, it is difficult to say. The instances of "running over" are of course never heard of. never heard of.

The speculators who work "corners," and bull and bear the market to suit their interests, also have complaints to make, but as they are not deemed to represent any legitimate trade, they get little attention paid to their complaints. Their operations are none too honest, and, if they get beaten, it is altogether in their line. They aver that at times the warehousemen issue bogus receipts, by means of which the market is broken down after they have almost cornered it. Whether this be so or not, we have no means of knowing; but on the whole, we think it quite likely.

These facts, charges, surmises, and suspicions show that, as at present conducted, the grain trade of the Northwest is demoralized. It abounds in abuses which vex and defraud every honest dealer, and inflict great harm upon our

-Count de Bismark has addressed a letter to the President of the Lutheran Consistory of Frankfort, which contains some sharp menaces against the ministers of the Gosoel, who, in their sermons, attack the Government.

The Story of a Lost Heir. AN ENGLISH BARONET'S ADVENTURES. The London Star of January 3 has the followng interesting story, part of which has already

been told, but in an incomplete form:-"The events of real life are often so extraord; nary that the writers of fiction never need trust wholly to their imaginations for the materials out of which to fashion the most romantic or sensational story. Certainly Sir Roger Charles Tichbourne, Bart., who arrived at Sonthampton yesterday, and was recognized and welcomed by his Hampshire tenantry as the long-lost heir to an English baronetcy and an estate with a rent-roll of from ten to afteen thousand a year, has done more than his part towards verifying the old adage, which, although too hackneyed to quote, is based upon a truth that is constantly repealing itself. Of course, Sir Roger will yet have to do much to establish his claim. Possession is nine-tenths of the law, and even an infant who is in this position is generally sure of plenty of friends to do battle for him, and to assert the genuineness of his title. But fortunately for all parties, the questions now at usue involve no profound genealogical puzzle. Baptismal and marriage registers have not to be ransacked, or musty parchments, worn and obiterated by age, unfolded to solve the perplexing enterna whether the individual who calls himself Sir Roger Charles Tichbourne is really descended from the first baronet, whose creation dates as far back as 1620. If this were the point to be decided, the feast would be one for lawyers to fatten upon for years to come, and the cause of Tichbourne versus Tich-bourne might be destined to grow in length and obscurity for the benefit of a remote posterity. But as, in tact, the only thing which has to be done is either to prove or to disprove the identity of the new claimant, we may hope for a speedy solution of the problem. The question is whether he is the son of his supposed father or somebody else's son. The tenantry of Tich-bourne Park, or at least some of their number, appear already to have satisfied themselves that the ex-butcher of Wagga Wagga is in truth the dest son of the late Sir James Francis Doughty Tichbourne, and therefore the lawful inheritor of the title and property of that defunct worthy. "This strange, eventful history, as it has come

to us from Australia, is worth narrating. Many years ago—exactly how many does not appear— Roger, the heir of the late baronet, suddenly left home and took ship for America. He pro-bably surrendered himself to the influence of that roving disposition which has altured many a scion of a wealthy or aristocratic house to the gold diggings of Australia, to the backwoods of America, or to the forecastle of a merchantman. The vessel which conveyed him to the American continent was wrecked, and it was expected that Roger was among those who perished. If the relations of father and son had been unsatisfactory, there would probably be no very strict inquiry into the facts, and at best these would be difficult of authentication. Be this as it may, his younger brother, Alfred besch Tichbourne, was recognized as the heir, and on the death of his father, in 1862, entered into possession of the title and property. Sir Alfred was then a young man, only twenty-three years of age; and a year previously he had married a daughter of Lord Arundell of Wardour. His life was brief, and its vicksitudes were not a w-for our readers may remember the frequent oppearance of his name in connection with sertam proceedings in the Court of Bankruptey. He died a few months ago in the prime of his youth, for he was only twenty-seven years of age; and a short time afterwards his widow gave birth to a posthumous child-a son.

'It was not until intelligence of the death of Sir Alfredreached the artipodes, that his elder brother revealed himself in his true character. His motive for preserving his *incognito*, as he has explained it, certainly does not appear unrea-sonable. He says that he was well content that his younger brother should enjoy the position which belonged to him by right, because he was sincerely attached to him, and also because he felt that the vicissitudes of his own life had unfitted him to play the part of an English country gentleman. The history of his rovings would no doubt form an entertaining narrative if we were only in possession of the details. After his shipwreck, he remained some time in America, and his worldly goods having gone down in the Bella, he pursued a variety of occupations until, growing tired of the New World, he determined, it he could, to propitiate fortune in Americalia. in Australia.

"He now appears on the scene as Thomas de Castro, the owner of a small business in Tamut, and subsequently a butcher at Wagga Wagga, where he married a laborer's daughter named Bryan. Casting off all the old associates, he appears to have adapted himself entirely to the new condition of life which he had so strangely chosen. His position is described as having been 'a very humble' one, and his marriage to a plasterer's daughter sufficiently indicates the obscurity of his lot. Although the Wagga Wagga Express is wrong in calling him 'a British peer, he must sometimes have been sorely tempted to exchange the little butcher's shop in an unheard-of Australian town for the comforts of the patrimonial home in Tichbourne Park, and it is therefore not surprising that, when his brother died, he should have made up his mind to turn his back on Wagga Wagga, and try what enjoyment he could extract out of ten thousand a year. True, he thinks his colonial experiences somewhat unfit him for the high social position which he will now have to occupy; but he need feel no apprehension on that score. Wealth is a great power in this country, and if the adventurous butcher of Wagga Wagga could by one spring leap into a dukedom instead of a baronetcy, he would find that the incongruity of his former state with his new exaltation would be no bar whatever to the reception either of himself or of his duchess into the highest society. Being a simple baronet, he will, if he establish a title, be a great man in Hampshire; and if colonial manners have not made him too democratic, he may one day represent his native county in Parliament. There is only one possible draw-back, which is that Sir Roger may be unable to prove himself to be the veritable son of his

Present State of Literature in India.

Interesting particulars concerning the present state of literature in British India were recently given by M. Garcin de Tassy on the occasion of his first public lecture at the Imperial Library in Paris. In alluding to the great dispute which has arisen between the Hindoos and the Mus-sulmans as to the preference to be given to the Oordoo dialect over the Hindee, the former being mixed up with much Persian and Arabic, while the other is considered the pure original language derived from Sanskrit, the learned professor rather inclines to Oordoo, because it is the representative of Islamism, which recog-nizes but one God, while Hindee represents the polytheist doctrines of the Hindoos.

These dialects being thus connected with the cell ious tenets of the two great dominant sects of the country, our author states a fact which is somewhat startling, vlz., that there is in India the same tendency to bring the language back to the pure Hindee standard as there is in Greece to revive the language of Xenophon; whence we should be inclined to conclude, contrary to the troth, that among the natives polythelem is rather on the increase than otherwise.

M. de Tassy says that the universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay continue to prosper, and that the Oriental University of Labore, founded by the natives themselves, promises success under Dr. Leitner's management. Its object is chiefly to revive the taste for aucient Hindoo and Mussulman literature, and to introduce a new kind, bearing as strong an analogy to European literature as is compatible with Asiatic ideas. Two principal colleges are to be connected with this university—one at

are to be connected with this university—one at Lahore and the other at Delhi—each having a a principal or director and six professors.

M. de Tassy concluded his address with an obituary of distinguished Orientalists, viz.;—Mr. N. Bland, the editor of the Makhzan ut asvar; the Abbe Bardelli, of Pisa, one of the most learned Sarskrit scholars of Europe; Bishop Hartman, of Allahabad, the author of a translation of the New Testament according to the Vulgate in Hindoostanee; and lastly, Dr George Edward Lynci, Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta,

Attempt at Wife Poisoning in Michigan. A LAWYER OF NEW YORK CONVICTED - ILLICIT LOVE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER, ETC.

AND ATTEMPTED MURDER, ETC.

The oriental in this case is Caivin M. Morthrup, a lawyer of this city, who ficured in the courte some years in a diverce suit with his former wife, now deceased (a Miss Vedder), whose family reside in Schebectady, this State. Prior to the death of Miss Vedder, Northrup became counsel in a diverce suit for a woman named Humphreys, against her husband, which he succeeded in obtaining, and then brought his client to live with his lamily.

The intimacy between client and counsel became so apparent that Mrs. Northrup became disgusted and made her parents acquainted with the facts, who instituted proceedings in the Suprems Court of this State against Northrup, on the ground of adultery. Pending the suit, the wise died, and Northrup within a lew months after her death made the acquaintance of Miss Eliza White, and by processions of a religious education and a sincere attachment, wen the heart and hand of the victim of his crueity.

A brief narrative of the evidence, as developed on

iessions of a religious education and a sincere attachment, won the heart and hand of the victim of his crueity.

A brief marrative of the evidence, as developed on the trial last week, at Bednord, Westchester county, before Hon. Juoge wilbert, is as follows:—Northrup married Miss. White in the month of July, 1864, something less than five months after the decease of his first wife, and proceeded on their wedding tour to Saratoga, where he introduced Miss Humphreys to his wife as a young lady of great respectability, and possessed of a large fortune, and for whom he was transacting large law busines. His wife received Miss Humphreys as a friend, and invited her to call on her at New York, where they lived together at various places—at the Bancroft House, Frity-fourth street and I wenty-fourth street, when Mrs. Northrup discovered an intimacy between her husband and Miss Humphreys, which caused her to separate from him and reside with her parents in Brooklyn. Northrup on this separation became penitent, and requested his wife to return, and promised that he would purchase a house for her in Morrisapia for \$1500. Both took possession of the house in April, 1865, when Mrs. Northrup was delivered of a child.

After the birth of the child, Northrup brought Bourbon whisky to the house, and endeavored to make the wife crink it. She drank at his request twice, and found that the whisky did not agree with her, and refused to drink any more. Six days after her confinement he u ged her to drink half a tumbler of what he called "Plantaton Bitters;" she drank about half the quantity urged on ner, when she suffered severe pains. About two weeks affer, when Mrs. Northrup had recovered strength, she was invited by her busband to go down stairs to breaklast. She did so, and found a cup of coffee poured out for her, which he informed her was prepared by himself. She drank the coffee, and returned to her

She did so, and found a cup of coffee poured out for her, which he informed her was prepared by himseit. She drank the coffee, and returned to her room, when she was se zed with the same feelings as when she drank the Plantation Bitters, but much more intense, and she rell into a prosound stupor, which quite exhausted her, and in the presence of her servant suffered intense agony. Northrup, after administering the coffee, went to New York, and returned earlier in the evening than usual, and administered a powerful dose of morphine, which releved her considerably. Two After administering the coffee, went to New York, and returned earlier in the evening than usual, and administered a powerful dose of morphine, which relieved her considerably. Two weeks further on, the girl Susan O'Harra, by the direction of Northrup, took to Mrs. Northrup a bowl of tea, which she drank, and snortly after tell into a suppor, which did not pass off for five hours, when she called for a doctor, but Northrup refused to go for one. The doctor called about noon the next day, and found the patient suffering under all the symptoms of poison. He told his patient that she was suffering from the effects of belladonna. Northrup shortly after presented his victim with another cup of coffee, which she did not drink, but pr served for Dr. Horton, who gave it to his dog, which, after drinking it, presented all the symptoms of having been poisoned. Mrs. Northrup then procured a key which opened the trunk of her would-be murderer, and there found a vial half full of a liquid. The vial was taken to the doctor, who pronounced it to be tincture of belladonna. The doctor removed the contents of the vial into a vial of his own, and refilled it with the same colored liquid as before, and replaced it in the wink of Northrup. A few mornings after Mrs. Northrup entered her kitchen, when she saw her husband emptying the contents of a bottle into a cup of coffee filled out for her, and he then went to New York. Mrs. Northrup gave the coffee to her dog, which was afterwards seized with the same symptoms as the doctor's dog. In July Mrs. Northrup rejoined her stepfather, John Taylor, a well-known member of the Methodist church of Brooklyn. Mr. I aylor put the matter in the hands of Chauncey Shaffer, who consulted Dr. Joseph Heine, No. 54 East Eleventh street, on the effects of belladonna, and then put the matter in the hands of District Attorney McClellan, of Westchester county, who indeted Northrup for an attempt at poisoning.

The case has excited more interest in Westchester county than any case within the memory of the

desors Doremus and Budd, Dr. Horton, and other eminent physicians were examined. The prosecu-tion was conducted by John 8. Bates, the present District Afterney of Westchester county, and Chauncey Shaffer. The detense was conducted by Robert Cochran and Levi S. Chatfield. The case was submitted to the jury at 4 o'clock on Friday morning, and at 5 they brought in a verdict of gmity. The prisoner was remanded for sentence to the first Monday of February next. The penalty is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not less than ter years. New York Handled to the first more also the state of th less than ten years .- New York Herald of yesterday,

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A. E Borie,
ancis Tete,
U. Irwin,
V.A. Smith,

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James R. Campbell,
William S. Baird,
Charles Wheeler,
S Delbert,
Norris S Cummings,
Solomon Townsend,
F. Lavergne,
John Moss,
J. S. Perot,
George H. She JOHN MOSE. Secretary. George H. Shebie.

JOHN MOSE. Secretary. 1 15 12t

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 33 South FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accident of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates. Insurance effected for one year, in any sam from \$100 to \$10,000, at a premium of only one-nail per cent, securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole pre-mium paid. Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$3000, or giving \$16 per Week if Meabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 153 S. FOURTH Street, rhilsdelphia, or at the various Rainoad Ticket offices. He arrive to purchase the tickets of the North American Transi Insurance Company.

For execulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.

JAMES E. CONRAD, Treasurer

HEXRY C. BROWN, Secretary,

JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railrend Company

J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.

Banue, C. Falmer, Cashler of Com. National Bank. H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 219 Doct street. James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62

Andrew Mehvfley, S. W. corner of Third and Wainut Andrew Menuley, S. W. corner of Third and Wainut reets.
G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3636 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25-8
Third street.

M O V A

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets. PHILADELPHIA. 1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866. \$2,506,851'96.

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1886 \$11,467 53. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000. Perpetual and Temperary Policies on Liberal Terms

Charles & Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaacles,
CHARLES & S. BANCKER, President,
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem.

DROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. III South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 36 MONTH, 23d., 1865.
CAPITAL, 8100 000, FAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 10 year Fremiums, Non-forniture.
Endowments, payable at a luture age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Fremiums—
both classes Non-forelure.
Annuaties gianted on favorable terms.
Term Fo Lies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divice the entire profits of the Lies business among its Pohey holders.
Anthorized by charler to execute Trusts, and to acrise Executor or Annunistration. Assignee or Guardian, and in other functary capabilities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or a erseans, of bedies politic or corporate.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. RICHARD CADBURY, JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES, JOSHUAH DANKIES T. WISTAR EROWN.
BICHARD WOOD,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

BAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. RICHARD PARRY,
President.
THISTAR EROWN.
BICHARD WOOD,
ACCURATE THE MONTHS ACCURATY
President.

ENGOVERNIA DARRY,
President.

Acculta Examiter. Less adviser.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU-sature of Formsylvenia, 1856.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets
Philanelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and treight, o sil parts of the world
intand insurances
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to a
parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally. On Stores, I welling Houses, Etc.

\$114,000-00

136,500:00

211,500.00

126,562 50

54,700.00

44,620-00

50,750-06

20,509 60

24,250.00

29,750-00

19,000:00

5,040:00

15,000 00

5,258-25

3,950-00

20,000:00

195,900:00

36,900:00

27,697-23

38,923.98

2,830-00

41,549-6

\$1,407,321.56

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1885. \$160,600 United States 5 Per Cent Loan, 20.500 Pennsylvania Raifroad, ist Mort-gage, Six Per Cent. Bonds. 25.000 Pennsylvania Haifroad 2d Mort-gage Six Per Cent. Bomes. 25.000 Westein Pennsylvania; Haifroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guerantees). 30 000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent.

7.0.0 - the of Tennessee Six Ferguent. 7,000 the of Tennessee Six Perfect.

15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interpost, staranteed by the city of Philiodelphia).

7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Radroad Company.

5,000 160 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Radroad Company.

230,000 Sc Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Fouthern Mall Steamship (Ompany).

185,500 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage.

181 Liens, on City Property......

Cost, \$1 030,557 05 91,045,550 pur. Real Estate

This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A Souder.
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Fenrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Pallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Furows,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
THOMAS

THOMA Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Fenrose,
James Traquair,
Hebry C. hailett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Fudwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary

Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Johna P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
George W. Bernardon,
C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President,
185

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

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 Lesses promptly adjusted without reference t

ATWOOD SMITH. General Agent for Pennsy vanie. OFFICE,

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange PHILADELPHIA.

HENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF FRILADELPHIA.

INCORFORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

NO. 224 WALSUI Street, opposite the Exchange in sedition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, or liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, jurniture, etc., for indiced period. etc., for imited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIX 1 YEARS, during which an losses have been promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS. John L. Bodge,

John L. Hodge,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

David Lewis,

Bould Lewis, SANCE WILCOX, Secretary.

THE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-TANY-Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpenni—No. 510 WALNUI Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company averably known to the community for ever forty years, commune to insure against loss or camage by fire on Iubilic or Frivate Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks or Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. terms.

Their Capital, together with a arge Surplus Fundal invested in the most care ut manner, which erables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Renson,
Isaac Haziehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President,
William G. Crowell, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES. LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED AND CON-DEMNED QUARTERMASIER STORES,

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
No 1139 Gleard Street,
Philadelphia, January 19, 1867
Will be sold at public auction, on secount of the
United States, at Government Storehouse. HANOVER Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be conunued from any to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged and Condemned.
Quartermaster Stores, viz :-Quartermaster Stores, viz :-Anchois, Steamer Castings, Axes, Galvanized Iron,

Anchors,
Axes,
Iron Bars,
Saddie Blankets,
Brushes,
Gas Pipe,
Gas Brackets and
Burners,
Gum and Leather Hose,
Cooking Ranges and Stoves, Heating Stoves, Bach Tubs. Army and Express Wagons, Wagon Spokes, Wheelbarrows, Cylinders, Spaces, Hatchets, Horse Shoes,

Harness,
Halter and Breast Chains,
Halters and Chains,
Halters and Chains,
Mulpe,
Zinc
Feioes,
Wagon Bows,
Bruss Cocks, assorted,
Iron begsteed;
Iron begsteed: Also a large as ortment of various Fools, fele-graphic Instruments, etc. etc. Iron Bedstead,

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this Office.

Terms—Cash. in Government funds.

By order of Byt. Brigadier General GEORGE H.

CROSMAN, Assisiant Quartermaster-General U. S.

HENRY W. JANES, 1 19 5t Capt. and A Q M. Bet Maj, U. S. A.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Olls,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, 10 24 5m) COB ER OF ACE.