MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

ontinued from our last issue. THE TWENTY-EIGHTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE HAS RETURNED HOME-THE HOUSE (OF COURSE) "NOT PIT TO BE SEEN ! - MR. CAUDLE, IN SELF-DEFENSE, TAKES A BOOK.

"After all, Caudle, it is something to get into one's own bed again. I shall sleep tonight. What! You're glad of it? That's like your sneering; I know what you mean, of course; I never can think of making myself comfortable, but you wound my feelings. If you cared for your own bed like any other man, you'd not have staid out till this hour. Don't say that I drove you out of the house as soon as we came in it. I only just spoke about the dirt and dust,-but the fact is, you'd be happy in a pig-sty! I thought I could have trusted that Mrs. Closepeg with untold gold; and did you only see the hearth-rug! When we left home there was a tiger in it: I should like to know who could make out the tiger now? Oh, it's very well for you to swear at the tiger, but swearing won't revive the rug again. Else you might swear.

You could go out and make yourself comfortable at your club. You little know how many windows are broken. How many do you think ? No; I sha'n't tell you tomorrow-you shall know now. I'm sure Talking about getting health at Margate! All my health went away directly I went into the kitchen. There's dear mother's China bowl cracked in two places. I could have sat down and cried when I saw it: a bowl I can recollect when I was a child. Eh ? I should have locked it up then? Yes; that's your feeling for anything of mine. I only wish it had been your punch-bowl; but, thank goodness! I think that's chipped.

"Well, you haven't answered about the windows—you can't guess how many. You don't care? Well, if anybody caught cold but you, it would be little matter. Six windows clean out and three cracked! You can't help it? I should like to know where the money's to come from to mend 'em! They sha'n't be mended, that's all ! Then you'll see how respectable the house will look. But I know very well what you think. Yes; you're glad of it. You think that this will keep me at home-but I'll never stir out again. Then you can go to the seaside by yourself; then, perhaps, you can be happy with Miss Prettyman!—Now, Cauyou knock the pillow with your fist in that way, I'll get up. It's very odd that I can't mention that person's name but you begin to fight the bolster, and do I know not what. There must be something in it, or you wouldn't kick about so. A guilty conscience needs no—but you know what I mean.

"She wasn't coming to town for a week; and then, of a sudden, she'd had a letter. I dare say she had. And then, as she said, it would be company for her to come with us. No doubt. She thought I should be ill again, and down in the cabin; but with all her art, she does not know the depth of me-quite. Not but what I was ill; though, like a brute, you wouldn't see it.

"What do you say? Good-night, love? Yes, you can be very tender, I dare say-like all of your sexacto suit your own ends; but I can't go to sleep with my head full of the house. The fender in the parlor will never come to itself again. I haven't counted the knives yet, but I've made up my mind that half of 'em are lost. No: I don't always think the worst; no, and I don't make myself unhappy before the time; but, of course, that's my thanks for caring about your property. If there ar'n't spiders in the curtains as big as nutmegs, I'm a wicked creature. Not a broom has the whole place seen since I've been away. But as soon as I get up, won't I rummage the house out, that's all. I hadn't the heart to look at my pickles; but for all I left the door locked, I'm sure the jars have been moved. Yes; you can swear at pickles when you're in bed; but nobody makes more noise about 'em when you want 'em.

"I only hope they've been to the wine cellar: then you may know what my feelings are. That poor cat, too-What? You hate cats? Yes, poor thing! because she's my favorite-that's it. If that cat could only speak-What? It isn't necessary? I don't know what you mean, Mr. Caudle: but if that cat could only speak, she'd tell me how she's been cheated. Poor thing! I know where the money's gone to that I left for her milk-I know. Why, what have you got there, Mr. Candle? A book? What! If you arn't allowed to sleep you'll reat! Well, now it is come to something! If that insulting a wife to bring a book to bed, I don't know what wedlock is. But you sha'n't read, Caudle; no you sha'n't; not while I've strength to get up and put out a candle.

"And that is like your feelings! You can think a great deal of trumpery books; yes, you can't think too much of the stuff that's put in print; but for what's real and true about you, why you've the heart of a stone. I should like to know what that book's about. What? Milton's 'Paradise Lost?' I thought some rubbish of the sort-something to insult me. A nice book, I think, to read in bed; and a very respectable person he was who wrote it. What do I know of him? Much more than you think. A very pretty fellow, indeed, with his six wives. What? He hadn't six-he'd only three? That's nothing to do with it ; but of course you'll take his part. Poor women ! A nice time they had with him, I dare say And I've do doubt, Mr. Caudle, you'd like to follow Mr. Milton's example: else you wouldn't read the stuff he wrote. But you don't use me as he treated the poor souls who married him. Poets, indeed! I'd make a law against any of 'em having wives except upon paper; for goodness help the dear creatures tied to them! Like innocent moths lured by a caudle! Talking of candles, you don't know that the lamp in the passage is split to bits! I say you don't-do you hear me, Mr. Caudle Won't you answer? Do you know where you What? In the Garden of Eden? Are you? Then you've no business there at this time of night.

"And saying this," writes Caudle, "she scrambled from the bed, and put out the

THE TWENTY-NINTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE TRINKS "THE TIME HAS COME TO HAVE A COTTAGE OUT OF TOWN,"

"Caudle, you ought to have had something nice to-night; for you're not well, love—I know you're not. Ha! that's like you men so headstrong ! You will have it that nothing ails you; but I can tell, Caudle. The eye of a wife-and such a wife as I've been to you-can at once see whether a husband's well or not, Con've been turning like tallow all the week; and what's more, you eat nothing now. It makes me melancholy to see you's at a joint, don't say anything at dinger before the hildren; but I don't feel the how. No, no; ou're not very well; and you're not as strong s a house. Don't deceive yourself-nothing I the sort. No, and you don't eat as much lish. I'm sure of that. You can't deceive of nearly all the principal merchants and le there.

"But I know what's killing you. It's the confinement; it's the bad air you breathe; it's the smoke of London. Oh yes, I know your old excuse: you never found the air bad before. Perhaps not. But as people grow older, and get on in trade—and, after all, we've nothing to complain of, Candle-London air always disagrees with 'em. Delicate health comes with money: I'm sure of it. What a color you had once, when you'd hardly a sixpence; and now, look at you!

"Twould add thirty years to your lifeand think what a blessing that would be to me; not that I shall live a tenth part of the time-thirty years, if you'd take a nice little house somewhere at Brixton. You hate Brixton? I must say it, Caudle, that's so like you: any place that's really genteel, you can't Now, Brixton and Balaam Hill I think delightful. So select! There, nobody visits nobody, unless they're somebody. To say nothing of the delightful paws that make the

churches so respectable! "However, do as you like. If you won't go to Buxton, what do you say to Clapham Common? Oh, that's a very fine story! Never tell me! No; you wouldn't be left alone, a Robinson Crusoe with wife and children, because you're in the retail way-What! The retired wholesales never visit the retired retails at Clapham! Ha! that's only your old sneering at the world, Mr. Caudle; but I don't believe it. And after all, people should keep to their station, or what was this life made for? Suppose a tallow-merchant does keep himself above a tallow-chandler-I call it only a proper pride. What? You call it the aris ocracy of fat? I don't know what you mean by aristocracy; but I suppose it's only another of your dictionary words, that's hardly worth the finding out.

"What do you say to Hornsey or Muswell Hill? Eh? Too high? What a man you are! Well there—Battersea? Too low? You're an aggravating creature, Caudle, you must own that! Hampstead, then? Too cold? Nonsense; it would brace you up like a drum, Caudle; and that's what you want. But you don't deserve anybody to think of your health or your comforts either. There's some pretty spots, I'm told, about Fulham. Now, Caudle, I won't have you say a word against Fulham. That must be a sweet place: dry, and healthy, and every comfort of life about it-else is it likely that a bishop would live there? Now, Caudle, none of your heathen principles-I won't hear 'em. I think what satisfies a bishop ought to content you; but the politics you learn at the club are dreadful. To hear you talk of bishops—well, I only hope nothing will happen to you, for the sake of the dear

"A nice little house and a garden! I know it—I was born for a garden! There's something about it makes one feel so innocent. My heart somehow always opens and shuts at roses. And then what nice current wine we could make! And again, get 'em as fresh as you will, there's no radishes like your own radishes! The're ten times as sweet! What? And twenty times as dear ? Yes, there you go! Anything that I fancy, you always bring up

"No, Mr. Caudle, I should not be tired of it in a month. I tell you I was made for the country. But here you've kept me-and much you've cared about my health—here you've kept me in this filthy London, that I hardly know what grass is made of. Much you care for your wife and family to keep 'em here to be all smoked like bacon. I can see it-it's stopping the children's growth; they'll all be dwarfs, and have their father to thank for it. If you'd the heart of a parent you couldn't look at their white faces. Dear little Dick! he makes no breakfast. What? He ate six slices this morning? A pretty father you must be to count 'em. But that's nothing to what the dear child could do if, like other children, he'd a fair chance.

"Ha! and when we could be so comfortable But it's always the case, you never will be comfortable with me. How nice and fresh you'd come up to business every morning; and what pleasure it would be for me to put a tulip or a pink in your button-hole, just, as I may say, to ticket you from the country.

"But then, Caudle, you never were like any other man! But I know why you won't leave London. Yes, I know. Then, you think, you couldn't go to your filthy club-that's it. Then you'd be obliged to be at home, like any other decent man. Whereas, you might, i you liked, enjoy yourself under your own apple-tree, and I'm sure I should never say anything about your tobacco out of doors. My only wish is to make you happy, Caudle, and you won't let me do it.

"You don't speak, love. Shall I look about a house to-morrow? It will be a broken day with me, for I'm going out to have little pet's ears bored-What! You won't have her ears bored! And why not, I should like to know It's a barbarous, savage custom? O. Mr. Caudle the sooner you go away from the world, and live in a cave, the better. You're getting not fit for Christian society. What next? My ears were bored and-What? So are yours? I know what you mean-but that's nothing to do with it. My ears, I say, were bored, and so were dear mother's, and grandmother's before her; and I suppose there were no more savages in our family than in yours, Mr. Caudle? Besides-why should little pet's ears go naked any more than any of her sisters'! They wear ear-rings: you never objected before. What! You've learned better now? Yes, that's all with your filthy politics again. You'd shake all the world up in a dice-box, if you'd your way; not that you care a pin about the world, only you'd like to get a better throw for yourself-that's all. But little pet shall be bored, and don't think to prevent it.

"I suppose she's to be married some day, as well as her sisters? And who'll look at a girl without ear-rings, I should like to know? you knew anything of the world, you'd know what a nice diamond ear-ring will sometimes to—when one can get it—before this. But I know why you can't abide ear-rings now; Miss Prettyman doesn't wear em; she would-I've no doubt—if she could only get 'em. Yes it's Miss Prettyman, who-

"There, Caudle, now be quiet, and I'll say say no more about pet's ears at present. We'll talk when you're reasonable. I don't want to put you out of temper, goodness knows! And so, love, about the cottage? What? 'Twill be so far from business? But it needn't be far, dearest. Quite a nice distance; so that on your late nights, you may always be at home, have your supper, get to bed, and all by eleven. Eh-sweet one ?"

"I don't know what I answered," says Candle, "but I know this; in less than a fortnight I found myself in a sort of green birdcage of a house, which my wife-gentle satirist -insisted upon calling 'The Turtle-Dovery.' " Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued in The Evening Telegraph, until com-

pleted. DRUMMERS DRUMMED OUT .- A movement is on foot in Maine to discourage the practice adopted by many houses in Boston and other cities, of sending agents to sell goods by sample, and a paper declaring that "we decline to the sort. No, and you don't eat as much purchase goods by sample of any agent, drum-ever; and if you do, you don't eat with a mer, or peddler," has received the signature

calers in some of the towns.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF CHOLERA.

Possibility of its Becoming Naturalized in America. From the Chicago Republican.

During the spring of 1866 a conference of eminent European physicians was held at Constantinople, under the express sanction of the Turkish Government, and of the Governments of all the great powers of Europe whose medical representatives took part in its deliberations. The sole subject of discussion before this conference of physicians was the possibility of preventing the continued invasions of Europe by that most fatal of all modern epidemics, Asiatic cholera. Three reports and an appendix have been published, giving the conclusions to which the conference has arrived, and these reports and appendix have in turn been reviewed at considerable length in the Lendon Quarterly. As a matter of course, the reviewer and the conference by no means always agree in their conclusions, though in the main they do not differ widely. Both are agreed that it was in India that the disease first made its appearance; that in India it has now become naturalized, and is epidemic in its character; and that from India it has started on those periodic westward marches which have at different times filled Europe and the New World with greater consternation than any invading enemy, and in which its victims have outnumbered those of the bloodiest battle-fields. The first notice we have of the cholera is from the pen of Garcia del Huerto, a physician resident in the settlement of Goz who, in a book published by him under the name of Dorta, in 1563, describes the cholera under the two names of mordeshin and of hachaiza, the former used by the Mahrattas and the latter by the Mahommedans. In 1659, its existence in Goa was again chronicled by a Dutchman named Einschot; and in 1629 another Dutchman, named Bontias, gives an account of its ravages in Java. The cholera is mentioned also by various writers in 1638 and 1676 as a well-known Indian disease, generally fatal to those attacked by it, and as lingering a long time round the places where it made its appearance. In 1689 the army of Aurungzefe was attacked by it with such vioence that no one dare deem his life his own for a single hour; after which year we have no well-ascertained facts regarding it until its appearance in Arcot in 1756, although it is elieved that in 1737 it was cholera which broke out with awful severity in the army of Nadir Shah during his invasion of Deccan. It raged in the neighborhood of Arcot, with greater or less intensity, at different times, until 1787, and seems even o have been conveyed across the sea to the sle of France in 1775-most likely from Surat or Goa, where we hear of its annual ravages from 1775 to 1780. How many persons died during these years from this disease we have no means of ascertaining, but it is said that during the year 1764 over 30,000 lives were destroyed by it in Northern India, or what is now the Presidency of Bengal; while in 1783, in Lower Bengal, it is said to have broken out among the pilgrims assembled near Hurdwar, where it carried off over 20,000 men in a few days. After this its violence appears to have somewhat abated, and we hear of it but occasionally during the following years, until in 1817 it set out on the progress which a few

years later filled Europe and America with the dead. In 1817, it first appeared on the banks of the Ganges, at Calcutta, whence it has never since entirely disappeared. Neither the conference reports nor the reiewer follow its subsequent movements through Nepaul, Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor, which it reached in 1823, from whence, in 1829, it travelled to Southern Russia; in 1830, made its appearance in Moscow; in 1831, rapid marches it had overrun the whole o entral Europe, and in October of the same year spread terror through England by its avages at Sunderland; while in June of the following year it had crossed the Atlantic, and begun its work of death at Quebec. From the accounts we have of its progress prior to 1817, and the circumstances under which it appeared, it seems that its main peculiarities inve always been the same. It has affected sea coasts and shipping; prevailed at particular easons; and though the mouths of tidal rivers and alluvial lands have been its favorite seats, it has shown that it can also spread and thrive on the most different soils. These are the conclusions of the reviewer, which certainly seem borne out by the facts; but the conference, in considering the origin of cholera, conclude that "there are in India certain localities, especially in the valley of the Ganges, where cholera is endemic, although it s difficult to say precisely which they are, or to affirm that they have the exclusive priviege of giving birth to the disease. Cholera seems to be an original product of the valley of the Ganges; the cholera of the invading character which we have in our days, being necessarily the result of new conditions which have produced themselves in India about 1817, we may conceive that those conditions are not ndelible, and that if we could ascertain the causes that keep up the disease in certain ountries, we might succeed in making them disappear. Cholera being only of late years n a state of permanence must be due to some new and special condition of those localities; its permanence; is not to be explained by successive transmissions, but by something inherent in the places themselves." far as our knowledge extends, the reviewer seems to have the best side of the argument when he states that neither in the habits of the Hindoos, which have been exactly the same for ages, nor in the climatic conditions of the year 1817, is it possible to find any of the 'new conditions" which gave to the cholera of 1817 its "invading" character; and at present it seems that our knowledge is altogether oo limited to enable us to form a decided pinion as to the cause of the periodic movements of cholera in recent times. Both conference and reviewer agree that the maximum prevalence of cholera is during hot weather; that it flourishes most in districts of which the alluvial and tertiary, rather than the primary, are the prevailing geological formations, and on low, rather than elevated sites. They pronounce strongly in favor of the theory that the germs of cholera are present in the excretions, and that they are the main channel through which it passes from man to man. The recommendations of the conference, for diminishing the prevalence of the cholera in India, and preventing its exportation, are various. They embrace the drainage of the delta of the Ganges, the rigid enforcement of sanitary regulations among the masses of pilgrims gathered at Hindoo shrines, careful inspection of the Mahommedan pilgrims taking ship from India for Mecca, the establishment of a quarantine station at the Straits of Babelmandeb, and a regular organization of boards of health and sanitary officers along the towns of the Red Sea, is order to prevent the cholera from reach ing Egypt by sea. They also propose that the Russian officials on the three land routes from India to Southern Russia shall be in-

structed to take extra precautions to prevent

infected persons, or persons from infected dis-

tricts, passing along these routes. With regard to the prevention of the disease, the conerence insists most strongly on the necessity of theroughly disinfecting the excretions and clothes of cholera patients, giving the prefer-ence as a disinfectant to sulphate of iron, or ommon copperas. They also strongly reommend the adoption of hygienic measures; the removal of all noxious substances from human habitations, by cleanliness and good drainage; and also inculcate the necessity of avoiding bad food, bad drinking water, and, above all, bad ventilation. They also make one suggestion which ought to give tenfold force to those which they make respecting the prevention of cholera, and that is, the possibility of these repeated invasions of cholera fixing it in the climate, or rather soil of the countries afflicted by it. In respect to this, the reviewer also adds:-"When we reflect that the cholera germ has remained in Europe for a period of eleven years at a time, this idea does not seem by any means a groundless one. Many ndeed are of opinion that the disease has already obtained a permanent footing in parts of the Persian Gulf, and of the coast of Arabia and that epidemics may occur in Jeddah, or in the Hejaz, without fresh importation of the germ from India; but this view has not been dopted by the conference, and they do not elieve that the cholera has, as yet, become endemic anywhere beyond the limit of India. Still there seems no reason why a disease which has already wandered so much, and has found new homes in India in different periods of its istory, and in places varying very considerably in climate, should not find a home in countries similarly situated. To guard against this, we must do everything which hygiene

manent nourishment of the germ." The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be this, that at present we know but little of the causes and origin of cholera, and still less of the true method of treatment for it; of one thing only are we certain, viz.—that cholera is most virulent where the hygienic laws receive least attention, and that in cholera, as in all other diseases, prevention is better than cure.

can suggest to render places unfit for the per-

PROPOSALS.

ROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCHIP FOR SALE,

Board of Commissioners now offer ale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOU AND ACRES of Agricultural College Land crip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to be Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the owment of Agricultural Colleges in this

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRIS-BURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1887.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Blds must he made as per acre, and no bids will be re-ceived for less than one quarter section. The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General on all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor, General

Surveyor-General, For the Board of Commissioners Harrisburg, February 27, 1847. [3 4 14 1 [341410

DHILADELPHIA DEPOT .-Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 1139 Girard Street, March 18, 1867. J PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE,

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing April 1, 1867, and ending the 30th day of September, 1807, inclusive. Viz.:—
CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW
for the use of animals in the public service at
this depot, or at any other locality within sixty

(60) miles of the city of Philadelphia, when All grain to be of the best quality. Oats 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn. 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw to be Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five thousand (5000) dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the erms of this advertisement, a copy of which

must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage." Bidders are requested to be present t the opening of the proposals. By order of Byt, Brigadier-General G. H. CKOSMAN, Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, HENRY W. JANES,

Capt, and Asst. Quartermaster, Byt. Major U. S. Army.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1887.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the
Pennsylvania Radroad Company, Philadelphia, until
the first day of May, 1887, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted praviously), from responsible parties desiring to contract
with said Company for the establishment of a direct
Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liver-Blank forms of proposals, with detailed informa-ton, will be furnished upon application to 27 to 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary,

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE SARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, There will be sold at publicanction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about wenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and nooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds,
be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards juring which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the government.

8 18 tAll

Chief of Bureau, S 18 tAll

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE mence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY; the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, GHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock ?. M., stopping at Elverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. 228 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

DRESERVED CAME FROM THE WESTERN PRAIRIES,

Superior in Fiavor to any of the Imported. Pates of English Hare Quail, Partridge, Grouse son, Pheasants, etc., ast Venison (larged) with Jelly, Quall, Pheasast Venison (larged) with Jelly, Quall, Pheasast Venison (larged), Wild Duck, Partridge, Grouse, Wild Turkey, Wild Duck, ed Quall, Pheasant, Grouse, etc.

Brotted Quali, Pheasant, Grouse, etc., Celatine for boned) Quali, Grouse, Pheasant, Wild Torkey, Capon, etc., gamed in papilloite. Sweet Breads (larded) etc. etc.

For lunchaon, evening parties, travellers, and for table use generally, these specialities are peculiarly adopted, and the well-known superiority of the flavor of the Western game, together with the varied assortment and moderate price at which they are offered, combine advantages not found in any of the imported Pates, now so universally used.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

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ITALIAN MACARONI AND VERMICELLI. HAVANA AND MESSINA ORANGES. ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

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FAMILY FLOUR. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

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NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI

PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,

Dun Fish: Yarmouth Bloaters, FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BLACK & SON, 2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

FINE NEW CROP OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND

JAPANESE TEAS Of this season's importation, For sale by the package or retail, by

JAMES R. WEBB. 8 14 WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS. The old and justly cerebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hama, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and fog sale by Sole Agents WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,

Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Stree ⊇UT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WIL D SON'S Old Established Tea Warehold Established Tea Warehold Street.

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WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-FINE YOUNG WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-GIVES UNI-

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-PURE WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-RICH AND

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SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C. JOHN C. ARRISON.

AT THE OLD STAND,

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PRITADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

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HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GEN TLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give southfaction, or money remnded.

PRICES MODERATE, [122] WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear, LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE

VESUS. MINNES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS. GENTS' MERINO, MENINO GAUZE, COT-TON, AND BEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. YOUTHS' MERING COTTON, AND ME-RINO GAUZE SHIRTS

W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL 6 270rp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGSTORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LOST.

1 113

ONE THOUSAND DULLARS REWARD

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday even ing, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX. About eighteen inches square, with handle on too, marked "H. C. J., Balt," The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Bex and contents at No. 3 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN

HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN

OF PHILADELPHIA,

SOUTHEAST CORNER FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

\$1,516.461.81. INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866, \$766,537'80. LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

\$223,000. Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums. The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was

FIFTY PER CENT. Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, William J. Howard, Isaac Hazlehurst, jeorge Nugent, Jon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts,

Henry K. Bennett, George W. Hill, John M. Chesnut, P. B. Mingle, John Wanamaker, ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

GEURGE NUGENT, Vice-President JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, 2 11 mthst4 1] Secretary and Treasurer

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC. MEW SPRING STYLES

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N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

[3 19 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, 88.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
To John Hynd and Margaret Hynd, his wife: Lucy
M. Grsy, Lydia Gray, widow of James Gray; the
Heirs of said James Gray, Philip C. Gray, James
Juthie and Jane Duthie, his wife; George Gray, James
McKay and Margaret McKay, his wife; William
Young, William 5t. Gray, Robert MacAndrew and
Mary Ann MacAndrew, his wife; and Jane Gray,
widow of Walter Griay deceased, or the heirs of said
Jane Gray—Greeting.

Jane Gray-Greeting.

We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before the Honorab e the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at a Coure to be held on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock of the sale and conveyance of certain real estate, late of JAMES GRAY, deceased, as prayed in the petition of JAMES BUTTERWORTH, Administrator, d. b. n. c. l. a. of said James Gray, deceased, filed in our said Court on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1867, and further abide the order of the Court in the premises, etc., and hereof fall not, under a penalty of one hundred pounds.

Seal. | Witness Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Esquire, at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of March. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ALFRED J. FORTIN, Pro Clerk, Orphans' Court,

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE IN THE CRPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILEDELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY E. KURTZ, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle are decipate the account of ALFRED FITLER Executer of the will of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 1, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 250 N. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 21 thstust GEORGE W. THORN, Auditor,

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. M. BERNHEIM.

Having reopened the Store NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET, Will continue his old business,
MILLINERY GOODS,
With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAR TRIMMINGS. His old customers and the ladies in general are so-icited to examine his stock, which is constantly re-denished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail. N. B. — A liberal discount allowed to Milli Dress and Cloakmakers. 28

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE
LATEST STYLES.—MRS, M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND
CLOAK TRIMMINGS, Also, an elegant stock of
imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's
Dress, Paristan Dress and Cloak Making in all its
varieties, Ladies nurnishing their rich an- vosily
materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and
their work finished in the most prompt and efficient
manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four
bours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets,
or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready.

DELLION

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own

Bonnets supplied with the materials. FERTILIZERS.

BAUCH'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 years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

comice No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

COUGHS AND CO DS. GIVE IT A TRIAL.

WALLEY OF THE AMERICAN Sold by all first-class Druggista.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS.

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