THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1867.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

Its Origin, History, and Progress, from 1750 to the Present Time-The Various Vicissitudes it has Undergone, and the Good it Has Done.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Origin and Objects of the Hospital. The noble institution whose name stands at the head of this article, had its origin as far back in the past as the year 1750. "About the end of this year," says an old, time-stained wolume, which gives a sketch of its foundation and history during the first five years of its existence, "some persons who had frequent op-portunities of observing the distruss of such distempered poor as from time to time came to Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of the physicians and surgeons of that city; how difficult it was for them to procure suitable lodgings, and other conveniences proper for their respective cases, and how expensive the providing good and careful nurses, and other attendants, for want whereot, many must suffer greatly, and some probably perish, that might otherwise be restored to health and comfort, and become useful to themselves, their families, and the publick, for many years hamnes, and the publics, for many years after; and considering, moreover, that even the poor inhabitants of this city, though they had homes, yet were therein but baaly accommodated in sickness, and could not be so well and so easily taken care of in their sepa rate habitations as they might be in one conve-ment house, under one inspection, and in the hands of skilful practitioners; and several of the inhabitants of the province, who unhappilg became disordered in their senses, wandered about, to the terrour of their neighbours, there being no place (except the house of correction). in which they might be confined, and subjected to proper management for their recovery, and that house was by no means fitted for suca purposes; did charitably consult together, and con-fer with their triends and acquaintances, on the best means of relieving the destressed, under those circumstances; and an infirmary, or Hos-pital, in the manuer of several lately established Great Britain, being proposed, was so generally approved, that there was reason to expect a considerable subscription of the inhabitants of this city towards the support of such a Hospital.

The expense attending such an enterprise, however, was considered too great to warrant an expectation of success, unless the subscription became general turoughout the province, and the assistance of the Assembly was ob-tained. For this purpose a general petition was drawn up and presented to the "Honorable House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania" on the 23d of January, 1750-51. This petition set forth the facts enumerated above, and in addition pleaded the cause of the ampoverished sick by saying that "something further seems wanting in favor of such whose poverty is made more miserable by the addi-tional weight of a grievous disease, from which they might easily be relieved, if they were not situated at too great a distance from regular advice and assistance, whereby many languish out their lives, tortured perhaps with the stone, devoured by the cancer, deprived of sight by cataracts, or gradually decaying by loathsome distempers.

The Provincial Charter.

A bill for accomplishing the object in view was read the first time on the 1st of February following, but for a time it was in great danger of defeat, by reason of the inability of many of the members to comprehend the neces sity or usefulness of the enterorise, and the expressed fear that the expense of paying the physicians would soon eat up any fund that could be raised for the purpose. Three gene-rous physicians-Lloyd Zachary, Thomas Bond, and Phineas Boud by name-obviated the last objection by volunteering to attend the Hospital for three years without charge; and on the 7th of February the bill passed the House, and received the Governor's assent in May following.

This act provided for the establishment of "a Hospital, for the reception and relief of luna-ticks, and other distempered and sick noor

already been devoted. Furthermore, it was part of a square which, according to the old maps of the city, had been allotted by the late Proprietary to public uses, and the Mana-gers feared that its acceptance would, for this reason, give rise to an uniriendly feeling on the part of the citizens of the town.

Temporary Hospital Established in 1753. In the meantime the Managers established a temporary hospital in a private house, hired for the purpose, belonging to Judge John Kinsey, and situated on the north side of Market street, above Fifth. It was opened in February, 1752, with two patients in the way of a beginning, and continued in use about four years. About the same time, also, general regulations for the government of the Hospital, and the reception and discharge of patients, were adopted by the Mapagers, and approved by the contributors and the various state officials, as required in the charter; and the following were elected physicians to attend upon the inmates:-Doctors Lloyd Zachary, Thomas Bond, Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, Samuel Preston Moore, and John Reeman. These physicians, in addi-tion to their gratuitous attendance, furnished all the medicines required, until December. 1752, when an assoriment of drugs was procured from London, and an apothecary's shop estab-lished in the Hospital, the expense being met by a subscription of "the charitable widows

and other good women of the city," amounting to a little more than £112. In March, 1753, Dr. Lloyd Zachary, one of the original physicians, was disabled by a paralytic stroke, and the managers elected Dr. William Shippen to fill the

In May, 1753, the first settlement of the accounts of the Hospital took place. Up to this time £2067 had been received for building and furnishing, and £2752 for maintaining the Hos-pital. The interest on the latter, together with 180 received for boarding patients who were able to pay, amounted to £203, while the cur-rent expenses amounted to £300, an excess of During this time 64 patients had been re-d. Of these 32 had been cured and dis-£97. charged; 5 were discharged as incurable; 1 for irregular behavior; 1 because admitted con-trary to rules; 2 had left without permission; 6 had been taken away by their friends; 5 had died from various disorders; and 8 remained under treatment Early in 1754, such of the women patients as

were able to work were furnished with spinning wheels by the Managers. In February of the same year, the Managers caused a seal for the institution to be engraved on silver, with the good Sau aritan delivering the sick man to the innkeeper for a device, and for a motto the words:--"Take care of him, and I will repay

A Permanent Building is Erected.

In the latter part of the year 1754 the Ma-nagers purchased for the moderate sum of £500 the lot on which the hospital now stands, bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Pinc, and Spruce streets, with the exception of a strip fifty feet in depth on the Spruce street front, which was then owned by the Proprietaries, and was by them, about ten years later, granted to the hospital, with an annuity of £40

A plan for a complete suite of buildings was then adopted, and it was resolved to erect at once one of the wings, which would afford suffiiently ample accommodations for the time being. The plan adopted was the one which has irom time to time been carried out in the erection of the present commodious and convenient structure, and the wing first erected was the one facing Eighth street. On the 28th of May. 1755, the corner-stone of the new building was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. It is at the southeast corner, and the side which faces Fighth street contains the following inscription, which was prepared by Benjamin Franklin :--

"In the year of CHRIST MDCCLV. GEORGE the Second happily reigning (For he sought the happiness of his people) PHILADELPHIA flourishing (For its inhabitants were publick spirited) This Building. By the bounty of the Government, Aud of many private percent. And of many private persons, Was plously founded For the relief of the sick and miserable; May the God of Mercies Bless the Undertaking."

The roof of the building was raised on the 27th of October, 1755, and in December of the following year it was so far advanced that the patients were removed to it from the temporary hospital. The institution was now well under way, and during the period that elapsed previous Revolution, its prosperity was great and

[Completion of all the Buildings. The erection of the western wing was undertaken in 1794, and was sufficiently advanced towards completion in 1796, to warrant the reception of patients; but it was not until the year 1806 that the central portion was finished. and the original plan carried out in all its details. Although it was afterwards found details. Although it was afterwards found necessary to crect various outbuildings for dif-ferent purposes, and the sums granted from time to time by the Legislature for building purposes were insufficient to meet all the ex-penses, as was the intention of the charter, the grant of \$25,000, in 1796, appears to have exhausted the bounty of the law-makers, and from that day to the present the hospital has received no pecuniary assistance whatever from the State Government. the State Government.

The Lying-in and Scamen's Departments Established.

In addition to extending the facilities of the Hospital for the reception of such cases as were contemplated at the time of its foundation, its asefulness was further extended about the be ginning of the century. In 1799, George Lati mer, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, proposed to the managers an arrangement by which sick and disabled scamen, belonging to the mercantile marine as well as to the navy, were to be admitted to the benefits of the Hos-pital. From this resulted the present arrangement, under which such scamen of the mer-chant service as are entitled to Governmental care when disabled, in consideration of the hospital money deducted from their wages, are received for a certain weekly board, paid by the National Government, and retained until restored to health or removed by arder of the stored to health, or removed by order of the Collector. In January, 1803, a lying-in depart-ment was also established for the benefit of poor and deserving married women. This depari-ment, subsequent to March, 1807, was supported by a donation from the "First City Troop," of a sum derived from their pay for services rendered during the Bevolution. For many years an in-come of from \$500 to \$600 was derived from this source. From an early period in its history, it had also been the custom to furnish relief to out-door patients, but there was little system in this previous to 1807, when a regular dispensary for such purposes was established, and phy-sicians appointed. In 1817, as the Philadelphia Dispensary, which had the same objects in view, had come into efficient operation, the whole system was abandoned.

West's Painting of "Christ Healing the Sick."

In September, 1800, the Managers of the Hos-pital had written to Benjamin West, then resi-ding in England, and, after paying a becoming tribute to the liberality of the English contributors, had solicited him to aid them with his pencil. West acquiesced in the proposition, and commenced work upon his great production entitled "Christ Healing the Sick." In 1810 he gave notice that the painting might soon be expected, but so great was the admiration that it elicited on all sides, when placed on exhibition in England, and so determined were the pations of art in that country to retain it, that time passed and the promised painting came not. But the artist at ce commenced the preparation of a copy, which he resolved should exceed the original in merit; and in October, 1817, it arrived in this country and was placed on exhibition in a build-ing crected for the express purpose, an admis-sion fee of twenty-five cents being exacted from visitors. From this source over \$25,000 has been realized, and after deducting all the ex-penses connected with it, there has remained a clear profit to the Hospital of full \$15,000.

Increase in Capital and Income.

In addition to this, the Institution at various times has been the recipient of several hand-some legacies. Among these was that of John Keble, who, besides a considerable amount of real estate, left money and securities equivalent to \$15,000, which were received in July, 1809; while Stephen Girard's legacy, amounting to nearly \$30,000, came into the treasury in July, 1832. It will be remembered by many that the wile of the millionaire and benefactor of Philadelphia was for a long period one of the unfortunate inmates of the insane department of the Hospital, and that in May, 1791, a child was born to him within its precincts, but died soon after.

From the various sources enumerated above and the energy displayed in the management of the institution, its capital gradually increased from the \$27,000 to which it had sunk in 1783. to \$45,000 in 1793, to \$62,000 in 1803, to \$124,000 \$172,000 in 1823, and to \$260,000 in 1833. The annual income of the institution in 1796 had sunk to \$1000; in 1835, it had increased In 1790, the number nearly \$15,000. patients admitted annually was but in 1800, it had increased to 176; in 1810, to 368; in 1820, to 749; in 1830, to 1130; after which, the average for several years was somewhat over 1000. The average number of in-mates at one time increased from 46 to 225. The number of poor patients admitted was regulated by the state of the funds, and was in-creased from time to time. In 1807 or ly 50 beds were allowed for poor patients; while in 1823, the number was increased to 90, and in 1835, to 120



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JEWELRY,

AT THEIR

WILL OPEN

JEWELRY, AND

PHILADELPHIA,

SILVER-WARD

within this province:" and further provided that the original contributors of the sum of ten pounds or more should assemble on the first of July following, and that all such as might thereafter contribute a like sum should meet on the first Monday in May, "yearly torever," at some convenient place in the city, to elect by ballot twelve persons out of their own number to act as managers of the contribution and Hospital until the next election, together with one other person to fill the position of treasurer. Tais Board of Managers were empowered to make all the necessary rules and regulations of the Hospital, provided they were not repagnant to Hospital, provided they were not repugnant to the laws of England or of the province, and were duly approved by the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Attorney-General for the time being. It was further pro-vided that the Hospital should be open to "the sick and distonneyed upor from any new of the sick and distempered poor from any part of the province, without partiality or preference." The act likewise provided that as soon as it should be certified to the Speaker of the Assembly for the time being, that a capital stock of £2000 had been raised by contribution, the Speaker should issue a warrant on the provincial treasurer, or trustees of the loan office, for the payment of two yearly instalments of £1000 each to the treasurer of the Hospital. This appropriation was to be applied to the founding, building, and furnishing of the Hospital; while the in-terest of the contributions was to be devoted to the accommodation of the patients. In conclusion, it was provided that an account of all the disbursements, together with a list of all the contributions, should be published annually in the Gazette, or other newspapers: that the books of the institution should at all times be open to the inspection of visitors appointed by the Assembly; and that, in case there should not be a constant succession of contributors to meet annually for the election of Manuagers, then the entire estate and affairs of the Hospital should be under the management of such per-sons as the General Assembly might from time

to time appoint for the purpose. In a short time the subscription cousiderably exceeded the amount required by the act, and at exceeded the amoint required by the set, and at the appointed time a majority of the contribu-tors assembled at the State House in Pailadel-phia, and elected John Reynall as Treasurer. and the following persons as Managers:-Joshua Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Bond, Crosby. Samuel Hazard, Richard Peters, Israel Pemberton, Jr., Samuel Rhodes, Hugh Roberts, Joseph Morris, John Smith, Evan Morgan, and Charles Norris.

A Grant of Land from the Proprietaries is Rejected.

After inspecting several lots of ground in tht city, the Managers came to the conclusion that one belonging to Thomas and Richard Pena, the Proprietaries of the Province, and situated on Mulberry (now Arch) street, between Ninth and Tenth, was the most suitable, as it was situated in an unimproved part of the town, and would afford the necessary open air for many cars to come. They therefore presented to the Proprietaries a petition, setting forth the object in view, and requesting the grant of this land for the purpose. The pethion was answered in October, 1751, but in a manner that was far Cetober, 1751, but in a manner that was in from satisfactory to the Managers and contributors. The Proprietaries offered for the purposes of the Hospital the grant of a lot on the north side of Sassafras (now Race) street, between Sixth and Seventh, being a portion of the ground now enclosed in Frank-lin Square. James Hamilton, their Lieutenant-Governor, was authorized to convey this lot to the managers, but the grant was coupled with restrictions that were less liberal by far han the charter granted by the General Assembly. The proffered grant was declined for this reason, for the additional one that the ground wa moist, and adjoining to the brick-yards, where the water stood in ponds, thereby rendering the locality unhealthy, and more appropriate for a burial-place, 10 which use part of it had

continually increasing. Its management was so popular with the people, and its usefulness so evident to all, that contributions flowed in freely, and large amounts were realized from the admission fees of visitors; while jury fines, contested sums of money, and residuary amounts in the hands of trustees still unclaimed, were deposited in its treasury. For the purpose of receiving small sums, a box marked "Charity for the Hospital" was placed in the house of every manager, the sug-gestion originating with Benjamin Frankin, who was a zealous patron of the Institu-tion throughout. From Eugland, also, came frequent legacies in land and money. Of these early contributions and legacies, the following Willism Aller, £350; his mother, Mary Allen, £160; Mary Andrew, £200; Joshua Crosby, £200; William Denny, £113; George Emlen, £100; Gov-ernor James Hamilton, £100; Isaac Morris, £100; William Neate, of London, £100; Charles Os borne, £150; the two Israel Pembertons, £100 each; Samuel Fowell, £108; and Dr. Lloyd Zachary, £380 all of which were made previous to 1761. In 1776, the capital stock of the institution, independently of the buildings, amounted to about \$56,000, and the annual income from the productive capital was about \$3500.

marked increase in the number of patients ad-mitted likewise took place, there having been but 53 in the year 1753-64, while there were 153 in 1760-61, 382 in 1770-71, and 435 in the year preceding the Declaration of Independence.

The Days of Financial Distress.

But the war against the mother country did not pass without seriously crippling the institu-tion, as it did all of a similar character. The Hospital was taken possession of by the British army, on their entrance into the city, and by them the bedding, medicines, and instruments were appropriated for their own uses; and though the building was restored by them to the Managers, the mischief doue was not repaired, and no compensation made for the losses inflicted. The Managers published a statement in the autumn of 1785, showing a loss of productive capital consequent on the revolutionary trou-bles amounting to about £8000. The greater part of this loss resulted from the ungenerous conduc of some of the debtors of the institution, who took advantage of the law enforcing the receipt of paper money to discharge their obligations in the greatly depreciated currency. Toe income from the remainder of the capital was frequently paid in the same worthless paper, and was thus greatly diminished. On one occasion, its circumstances were so reduced, that a small loan of specie had to be obtained to prevent a total suspension of its operations. The Legis-lature came to its rescue in March, 1780, with a grant of £10,000; but this was also paid in cur-rency, and realized the paltry sum of £164. The expenses of the institution were still double the become still on the lastitution were still double the income, sithough they had been so greatly re-duced that in the year 1788-89 but 77 patients were admitted, and of these only 28 were on the charity line. charity list, while at one time the average num-ber of inmates was reduced to 47, consisting chiefly of incurable lunatics,

Prosperity Returns After the Revolution.

But the Hospital had passed through the most distressing period of its history, and with the gradual settlement of the country its management became more energetic, contribution again flowed in, old claims were enforced, ol legacies hunted up, and the most rigid econom practised in the institution. An appeal was also made to the Legislatu

in January, 1792, particular stress being la upon the necessity of completing the buildings according to the original plan, in order that there might be sufficient accommodations for the lunatics, without encroaching upon the "pace required for the other class of patients. The Legislature responded generously, and in April, 1796, made a further grant, the whole amounting to about \$70,000.

About this time a new era dawned upon the institution, in the establishment of

The Hospital for the Insane.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held in May, 1831, it was decided that a separate asylum for the insane was expedient, and in the sum of \$325,000 was realized from the sale of lots on the east, west, and southwest of the Hospital. The site selected for the new building was a farm extending from Haverford to the West Chester road, containing about one hundred acres. But this article has already assumed such lengthy proportions, that we must reserve the history and workings of the latter institution for another occasion.

The transfer of the insane patients to the new building greatly increased the rooms and facilities for the accommodation of the sick and dis abled. But the entire western wing had to remodelied and repaired before it was adapted to ordinary purposes. About the close of the first century of the existence of the Hospital the eastern wing and the centre were also re-modelled and repaired, and the institution is now as well adapted to its objects as any other in the world.

The Prosperity of the Hospital During the Past Ten Years

can best be shown by a comparative statement of its operations during the years 1855-56 and 1865-66. To this we annex the material portions of the report for the year 1866-67, which was read at the annual meeting of the con-tributors, which was held yesterday afternoon.

1.1.1	1855-6.		1865-6.		1866-7.				
	Pay.	Free.	Total.	Pay.	Free.	Total.	Pay.	Free.	Total.
No.Patients at close of April	42	108	150	30	126	156	38	133	171
A d mitted during the year	560	1154	1714	491	1509	2000	484	1330	1770
lng the year Discharged. Bemaiulng		1262 1155 107		521 483 35	1562	2156 1985 171		1472	1744

	1000-01	1900-0.	Tonn
18 years of age	174	278	242
**************************	998	982	866
d	419	581	495
ed	123	164	168

1855-6 1865-6 1866-7

Average Number Average Numb'r days in Hospital	***	166 8	170
Percentage Dischg'd.	123	28%	3136
Percentage Dischg'd,	617	69-5	200
Relieved	11.6 8.3	18·9 8·2	248. 248.

Under Single, Marrie

Widow

Since the establishment of the Hospital there have been admitted into this branch of it 79.181 patients, of whom 49,333 have been sup-ported at the expense of the institution. Of the whole number 61,167 were cured, 10,645 relieved, and 7554 died. The expense of mainnce the establishment of the Hospital there

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