A baby, alone, in a lowly door, Which climbing woodbine made still lower, Sat playing with lilies in the sun. The loud church bells had just begun: The kitten pounced in the sparkling grass, At stealthy spiders that tried to pass; The big dog kept a threatening eye On me, as I lingered, walking by.

The lilies grew high, and she reached up, On tiny tip-toes to each gold cup; And laughed aloud, and talked and clapped Her small brown hands, as the tough stems anapped,

And flowers fell till the broad hearthstone Was covered, and only the topmost one Of the lilies left. In sobered glee She said to herself, "That's older than me!" II.

Two strong men, through the lowly door, With uneven steps the baby bore: They had set the bier on the lily bed; The lily she left was crushed and dead, The slow, sad bells had just begun; The kitten crouched, afraid, in the sun; And the poor watch-dog, in bewildered pain, Took no notice of me as I joined the train.

AF RICAN EXPLORATIONS.

LECTURE BY DU CHAILLU AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. Mons, de Chaillu gave his first lecture before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, at the Cooper Institute last evening, to an audience of about one thousand persons. The lecturer was introduced by Dr. Griscom, who said that the Society which he represented had been greatly encouraged by the extraordinary patronage of the public on the occasion of Professor Agassiz's lectures before it, and they now had the pleasure of presenting another distinguished explorer of a field far different but not less interesting than that treated of by Professor Agassiz, Mons, du Chaillu had spent ten years of his life exploring the equatorial regions of Africa entirely at his own expense, and so extraordinary had been his discoveries that his veracity had been questioned in England; but in the lectures he was to deliver before the Society here, he would convince his nearers that what he had stated in his published works

Mons, du Chai lu, in commencing his lecture, said he appeared before the audience with diffidence, as he was no speaker, and little accustomed to address popular audiences. He had travelled over 10,000 miles of the equatorial region of Africa, always on foot, and had col ected over 2000 specimens of birds, had killed 21 gordias, a large number of chimpanzees, and gathered ogether 120 skulls of negroes, country bordering on the west coast of Equatorial Airica and extending back into the inte rior, was one vast jungle, a gigantic forest, comprising two and three degrees north and south of the equator. Scattered through this forest were now and then patches of prairie, looking like little islands in the vast sea of wilderness. Between the ranges of mountains the country was low and marshy. The lecturer bere described on a map the mountain sources of the rivers Ogobai, Oviqui, Oganda, etc. Along the rivers and marshes the country was filled with snakes and venomous reptiles, from which the traveller suffered greatly in his explorations of this good-for-nothing country. Few quadrupeds were to be found here; he saw neither the lion, nor the zebra, nor the ostrich. Even the antelope, which was found everywhere else in Africa, was missing here. The traveller would journey for miles and miles without seeing the face of a human being, or a monkey—without hearing the note of a bird, or even the falling of a limb to break the awful silence. He would have to fight with hunger and starvation, picking up a scasty subsistence here and there from the berries that the taste of his monkey-companion indi-cated to be safe for food himself. Often had he gone for days without food ct any kind, but he was consoled for his sufferings when he discovered a new bird or animal with which to earith his collection. There were two seasons, the rainy and the dry; the rainy season on the seacoast commenced in September and ended in May, and further back in the interior, by way of a change, the rainy season lasted the year round. There was no thunder or lightning or tornado in the interior, but on the sea-coast the thunder was terride. In the last two years of his explorations he never saw the sky without clouds but twice, and then only for the heart was the same of the an hour or two at each time. The heat was not extreme, although under the Equator, the thermometer never reaching above 98 degrees. He used to spend his evenings, which commenced at twenty minutes past 6 o'clockthe days and nights under the Equator being nearly equal-in watching the heavens. This afforder him enjoyment which it was difficult to describe. The stars seemed to him like old friends, for they had often been his guides, when without them, he would not have known where he was or whither to go. In the months of april and May the fluest con-tellations of the outhern Hemisphere were visible at the same time. The planets Jupiter, Satura, and Venus were also visible, and far to the north could be seen the Great Bear, which used to remind him of home. Open spaces were visible in the heavens, in whose deep blue other the most powerful telescope had been unable to detect a star, and then there was the milky way, brilliant and sparkling with diamonds, and the zodiacal light so luminous as almost to enable one to read. In the equatorial forests were vast numbers of anis-not ants with the H, as they sometimes say in England, (Laughter.) Among them was the Bashqua, the most voracious of all living animals. They traverse the country, destroying every living thing in their journey; they cannot endure the heat of the sun, and when they come to an open space they dig a tunnel through which they all travel to the nearest shade. The elephant flees before them, and also the negro. They travel by night and by day. When on their march the whole insect world flees before them. He used to be warned of their approach by this fact, and frequently had to take to the water to escape them. The scantiness of the population was a marked feature of this country. The tribes were thinly scattered, and each tribe was divided into claus. Further to the east he found a race of dwarfs, from four feet four inches to four feet six inches of stature. The form of government of the natives was patriarchal, the chiefs being noted for the mildness of their rule. No man could be put to death without the sanction of a council previously held in his case. The natives used to wonder at the interest be took in the past, and would ask why he terest be took in the past, and would ask why he cared about the years gone by. They thought he was "cracked," as the saying is. (Laughter.) Many of his European friends also thought he was "cracked" for spending so much of his time in Africa. (Laughter.) There were very few cemeteries in this country. If a man dies in a place the people all leave, thinking the witches had come, and it would not be safe to stay there longer. All deaths are attributed to witches. He did, however, see one cemetery on the sea-coast, and it was held in

cemetery on the sea-coast, and it was held in great reverence. The natives only visited it on

the king to accompany nim, and he found

corpses and skeletons, coffins and tombs scat-tered about in great profusion. Among them was the tomb of the King's brother, who had recently died, and near it was a large chest full of goods and ornaments that be-longed to him. Around the tomb were

chest full of goods and ornaments that be-longed to him. Around the tomb wore scat-tered the skeletons of 100 negroes who had been killed to accompany the deceased Prince into the other world. In traveiling through that region it is advisable to carry plenty of old clothes, particularly of soldiers'

and food than money or jewels. They will wear a coat when they wear no other garment. As for trowsers, he could not familiarize their minds to their utility or beauty. When they wish to do the handsome thing by a stranger, they will scrape the skulls of some of their best aucestors and mix the scrapings with the food that is cooked for the guest. Their idea is that the blood of their ancestors will pass into the stranger, thereby ennowing him and causing him to do the right thing by his entertainer. He hoped he had never eaten any of the scrapings of these skulls, but he sometimes felt ner-vous when he reflected that he did not discover the custom till the last year of his explorations. (Laughter.) The popular belief in witchcraft the speaker considered the worst feature of the dense superstition of that country. He believed it was the cause of more deaths than the slave trade. He spoke of the crowds of natives that followed him whenever he made his appearance where a white man had never before been where a white man had never before been seen, and said he could appreciate the nisery of Europeau monarchs, who were never allowed to be alone. The natives would flock about him and say to each other, "See, he has eyes and nose and black feet," thinking his boots were his feet. They considered him a spirit, and thought he came in what they termed a whirlwind. When he asked to see the king, they always replied that the king could not be seen till three days. Slavery exists among them, but they do not Slavery exists among them, but they do not make slaves of any of their own tribe. When any of their tribe are sold into slavery they are always sold to some other tribe, and all chil-dren of slaves are born free. The cannibal tribes of the interior, he said, were fast emigrating westward, and destroy or absorb all the tribes in their pathway. They will soon extinguish the tribes on the sec-coast, who are already fast disappearing. As to the capabilities of the negro, he considered them susceptible of cultivation and improvement under the supervision of superior races, but when left to themselves they would relapse into barbarism. as was seen in those tribes that were instructed in Christianity by the Jesuits, one hungred years ago, but now had no traces left of the

A great portion of the lecture last evening was nearly identical with the address before the Travellers' Club, previously reported. The next lecture will be on the habits of the gorilla, to be riven on Friday evening next, at the same place. N. Y. Times of yesterday,

DR. MAGINN REDIVIVUS. The London Fun has a "drinking song" which runs thus:-

'Talk of the nectar that flowed for Celestials, Richer in headaches it was than in hilarity Well for us animals—frequently bestials— Hebe destroyed the receipt, as a charity ! once I could empty my glass with the best of

Somehow my system has suffered a shock o' Now I shun spirits, wine, beer, and the rest of

Fill me-then ill me a bumper of chocolate! Once I drank logwood and quassia and turpen-

tine-Liquors with coculus, aloes, and gentian in; Sure, it's no wonder my path became serpentine.

Getting a state, I should blush now to mention, in! Farewell to Burgundy, farewell to Sillery!

I have not tasted a drop e'en of Hock o'

Long live the kettle, my old distillery! Fill me-oh, fill me a bumper of chocolate!"

A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLU-

TION. A curious story of the French Revolution of 1794 has just been unfolded in a Paris court of law. On June 11, 1794, Baron de Saint-Ouen Dernemont, one of the grey mousquetaires of Louis XV's body guard, and the Baronne de Saint-Luen Dernemont, his wife, were tried by the revolutionary tribunal and sent to the scaffold on the same day. They left five children, two sons and three daughters. So far back as July, 1789, Baron Dernemont and his sons left Versailles to share the voluntary exile of the Count d'Artois. The Baroness Dernemont left in Paris with her three daughters, fell into a state of the most distressing poverty. In 1794 she wrote pressing letters to the baron beseeching him to return. He at length complied with her request-too soon for himself, for he was arrested almost immediately, and executed as above stated; but too late for the welfare of his family. Some time in 1791, one of his daughters, the noble demoiselle Sophie de Saint-Ouen Dernemont left her mother's house and became the mistress of a roturier named Louis Fontaine, who lived with her for several months in the Rue de l'Université. Fontaine turned her adrift after the birth of a child, and installed her sister, the noble demoiselle Félicité de Saint-Ouen Dernemont, in her place.

What became of Mad'lle Sophie for several years after this desertion, does not appear, but on January 10, 1799, she consoled herself by marrying a man named Ignard, who had been a journeyman baker, but had then acquired some money by lucky speculations, and afterwards became one of the richest bankers under the empire. M. Ignard died without issue in 1814, leaving his widow a very large fortune, the greater part of which she gave up to her husband's relations. Years rolled ou, during which Madame Ignard lived in the most absolute retirement, obscure and forgotten. She persisted in refusing to see any of her relations, till they gave up the attempt. Her establishment consisted of a single woman servant, and the only stranger who ever prossed her threshold during the latter years of her life was a humble government emcloyé, to whom she gave one hundred francs a month to read the newspapers to her.

It was only last year, on April 25, 1866, that the daughter of Louis XV's mousquetaire quitted this world, in which she had led such checkered and extraordinary life, at the age of ninety-five years. It was then found that her savings out of the small pittance which she had reserved to herself in the distribution of her husband's succession amounted to the handsome sum of four hundred thousand francs. Sixteen nephews and nieces came forward to claim this inheritance. But a title paramount, of which they were not dreaming, has been established by the Court, which carries off three-fourths of the prize. During the short period in 1791 that Louis Fontaine lived with Mad'lle Sophie, a daughter was born who was "recognized" in the parish register of St. Thomas Aquinas as their natural child. A Monsieur Jerome and a Madame Berlet have proved without difficulty that they are the only children of that natural child, who died in her mother's lifetime. The French law is that a "recognized" natural child takes threefourths of the succession as against collatefuneral occasions; they think the spirits of the dead hover around it, and don't like to disturb them. Any amount of treasure would be left there without being stolen. He visited the cemeters in company with a man deputed by the king to accompany him, and he found rals, and the court has accordingly decreed M. Jerome and Madama Berlet entitled to 300,000f. out of Madame Ignard's property, while the sixteen legitimate nephews and nieces will only get 100,000f, among them.

Kepects of the Repeal of the Reciprocity TREATY.—The repeal of the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, it is reported, has caused an increased trade between Nova Scotia and Canada. Formerly, Nova Scotia received about 300,000 barrels of flour per annum from the United States, and 6000 to 7000 from Canada. Now the receipts are reversed, and about 7000 barrels are taken from the United States and 300,000 from coats, of which the natives are very fond, and show the which will go further in procuring assistance | Canada.

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120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881.

200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, 1881.

120,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, 1881.

125,000 City of Finiadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1981.

126,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1981.

126,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1981.

126,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 18t Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds.

125,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 24 136,500100 211,500:00 124,562'50 51,700'00 44,620100 50,750 00 20,500*0/ 24,250.00

25,000 Pennsylvania Ralirond, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Honds 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Rail-rond Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railrond gua-20,730,00 15,000 00 5,740'00 .15,000*00 8,358 25

3,950:00 20,000,00 195,900 00 Market value. Cost, \$1,030,55205. \$1,079,28017 Real Estate.
Bills receivable for insurances 36,000:00

\$1,407,821-56 *This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.
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John D. Taylor,
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THOM as the market value. Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington. H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lalourcade,

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FANT'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAROFTHE UNION, 122 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hozie,
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately,
touching at Havana for passengers going and returning. The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans, Saturary May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second whar Sprucestreet.

The STAR OF THE UNION w.il leave N. W. leans

The State of the forth of the port May 15.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Most Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and American.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, Mo. May S. Belaware avenue, Agents at New Orleans, Greevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
TO WILDINGTON, N. C.
The steamship Pion EER, siz tons, Capian J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Sainrday, May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below time street. Fine street, Bills o lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMPS, General Agent,

112

No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AREA at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing behaverekly, carrying the United States Mails, RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK FIRST CLASS, \$200 GOLD.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—Saturday, May 18 CITY OF MANCHESTER.—Wednesday, May 22

CITY OF MANCHESTER. Wednesday, May 22 CITY OF BOSTON. Saturday, May 25 CITY OF BOSTON. Saturday, May 25 CITY OF LONDON. Saturday, June 1 CITY OF LONDON. Saturday June 8 and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 40, North Ruver.

EATEN OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer salling every saturday—Fayable in Colo. Payable in Currency. First Cabin. Steerage very Saturday—Fayable in Currency. To London. 115 To London. 25 To Paris. 26 To Paris. 27 To London. 27 Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bromen, etc., at noderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpoon or Queenstown, \$25 Currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons send into to their triends. Steering Process can be bought action of their irlends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, offices.
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND;
BY STEAMSAIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAS
IRELAND, FOUTLAND, AND WALES,
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TOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE
Transportation Company Despatch
and Swittsure Lines, via Delaware
and Raritan Canai, or and after the lith of March
leaving daily at 12 M and 5 P. M., connecting with
all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommoda
ting terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
111 No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS,

The uncertained naving lessed the KEN

SLACTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends
and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with
increased facilities to accommodate those having yes
sels to be raised or repaired, and being a practica
sing-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains of Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists
having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's
Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for
the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am
prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms. prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Sorrew Book,

DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street,

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ROOFING OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVER old Shingle Roofs (Flat or Sterp) cover

Let with John's English Roofing Cloth

And conted with Liquid Gutta Percha

Paint, making them perfectly water-proof. Lizak'y

6 Kavel, hoofs repaired with Gutta Percha Paint

and warranted for five years. Leaky Slat's

600Fs coated with liquid which becomes as hard as

ginte. Tin, copper, zinc, or Iron coated with

Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging

from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board of

Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete

Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the

PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ECOR Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOF ING COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART, 1128m No. 230 N. FOUR PERSONS HOBART,

ROOFING OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OB STEEF COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHAROOF ING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA FERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water LEABY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutt

Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAN'S SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquic Guita Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIR, COFPER, ZINC, and IBON ROOFS this Paint is the me plus utire of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot. TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at

shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by th
DEAMING TORREAMY.
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KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE. Are prepared to supply all classes of consumers, in

all parts of the city-West Philadelphia, Mantua,

Tioga, and Fort Richmond-with a superior article of ICE, at the lowest market rates. Orders by mail to either of the offices will receive prompt attention. Particular attention paid to the delivery of ice to crivate families, etc.

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1867. -SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS
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44, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND ISL COMMON, 16 set long.
44, 5-4, 6-4, 2.2½, 8, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANE,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867. BUILDING! BUILDING

BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER

44 CAROLINA FLOORING,
54 CAROLINA FLOORING,
54 DELAWARE FLOORING,
54 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
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SPEUCE FLOORING,
SPEUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOJ ROS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

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LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
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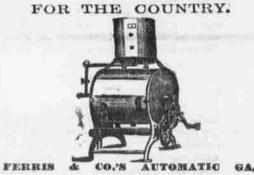
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MACHINES FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTEL CHURCHES, ETC. FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out to rder, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire reedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the ligh over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of laose having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE. NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

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Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

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No. 910 CHESNUT STREET. Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS.

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"Peace and War," by G. Doree." "Last Rose of summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

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