MOBS IN ENGLAND.

An Interesting Historical Sketch. The disturbances in London and Birmingham give immediate interest to a historical sketch which appears in the last number of the Cornkill, concerning the mobs of Rugland:-

The earliest mob of any note in the eighteenth The earliest mobol any note in the eighteenth century was in the reign of Queen Anne, in the year 1709. At that time the Queen of England had grown immensely popular with the English people. Dissent was still associated with Purianism. Dr. Sacheverel was a tory and divinging the man who, in November, 1709, preached a sermon before the Lord Mayor, in which he indulged to the utmost in the exaltation of all his favorite ideas. Passive obedience, divine right, and all the articles of toryism were laid down by him as undoubted axloms not to be questioned by any faithful son of the Church of England. The Lord Mayor desired the sermon to be printed; but the Government took a very difderent view of the transaction, and eventually ordered it to be burned. In the meantime Sacheverel had been impeached, and at once became a popular idol. Sacheverel at this time was living in the Temple; and he was escorted to and tro every day by immense crowds of peo-ple, who cheered him, and tried to kiss his hand. The trial lasted three weeks, and occahand. The trial lasted three weeks, and occa-sionally the mob burst out in acts of open vio-In these outrages they were, according to Bishop Burnett, openly encouraged by men of rank, who accompanied the crowd in hackney coaches, and threw money to the rioters. Their watchword was "the Church and Sacheverel," and every man who refused to join in the shout was liable to abuse or blows. Burnett says he saw before his own door a man's skull cleft open with a spade because he retused this pious test. The mob, it seems, were debating the propriety of burning the Bishop's own house, when they heard of the approach of the Guards and immediately dis-

THE EXCISE MOB OF 1733.

The next great English mob which has acquired historical celebrity distinguished itself in 1733 against the famous Excise bill of Sir Robert Walpole. This is an almost perfect instance of the submission of the majority of the House of Commons to a demonstration of physical force openly abetted by the minority. The London populace assembled in vast numbers in Palace Yard, and penetrated to the lobbies of the House of Commons. The "rough" element asserted itself in attempts to mob the Prime Minister and other obnoxious members of Par-

In spite of the threats of the populace, en-couraged by the opposition orators, Sir Robert Walpole continued to press his measure forward, and obtained decisive though diminishing majorities upon each division. But the mob became so violent at last that his resolution wavered. The grounds on which his ultimate decision was taken are, at this distance of time, not very clear. It is certain, however, that the conduct of the mob had not only strengthened the regular opposition, but had encouraged some of the Minister's party, who wanted only an excuse for defection, to declare that they could no longer

On the 11th of April the bill was virtually abandoned, by a motion, introduced by Walpole in person, that the second reading should be postponed for two months. This humiliating concession, which was the cause of much walling and gnashing of teeth in St. James' Palace, did not have the effect of disarming the resentment of the mob against the authors of the obnoxious scheme. On the night of its withdrawal a larger mob than usual filled all the precincts of the House of Commons; and though they must have been informed of what had occurred inside, they seemed more ferocious than ever. When the House was rising, some of Walpole's friends, who had been outside, came back, and told him what they must expect if he went out by the public passage. But Sir Robert gallantly resolved to face the worst, saying there was no end of flying from such menaces, and so, with ten or a dozen friends close around him, and a couple of servants, he marched boldly out upon the rioters. Fifty constables had been stationed outside the House, to secure a free passage for members; and they strove to keep a lane for Walpole and his friends to pass through. But this was impossible. general meles ensued. One account says that a ruffian got hold of Walpole's cloak behind his neck and nearly strangled him. Several of his rotectors were badly hurt. Swords drawn at last. And by that means, and by that only, was the minister enabled to reach his carriage and get safely to his own house.

THE WILKES MOB IN 1768.

When Wilkes, who had been expelled the House of Commons, and outlawed in 1763, re-turned to England in 1768, and was returned for the county of Middlesex, he was not only de-clared incapable of sitting, but was arrested and imprisoned in the King's Bench. The whole rabble of London were up in arms to protect their favorite. They rescued him once from the officers; but Wilkes had the good sense to surrender himself again, and remained in prison two years. The day of his incarceration was the 29th of April, and from that to the 10th of May, the day fixed for the meeting of Parlia-ment, the neighborhood of the prison was oc-cupied by a determined mob, who made more than one attempt to deliver their cham-pion by force. On the morning of the 10th of May, when there seemed reuson to apprehend a renewed a tack on the prison more formidable than any which had preceded it, the magistrates appeared upon the spot with a regiment of infantry, which it was insinuated at the time had been chosen because it was a Scotch regiment, and indifferent to the liberties of the English. The Riot act was read. It was answered by stones and brickbats. The troops fired, and killed six and wounded fifteen of the rioters. One man was shot by a soldier before the order to fire had been given. He was found guilty of murder by a coroner's inquest, but was acquitted when brought to trial, and publicly presented with a purse by his colonel. Mr. Gillam, the magistrate, was likewise tried and acquitted. In this instance the mob was clearly foiled; for Wilkes remained in prison till 1770, and after he became Lord Mayor, and was allowed to take his seat, he discarded the profession of a demagogue.

THE REPORTERS' RIOT.

The next serious riot by which the peace of London was disturbed occurred only three years afterwards. It arose out of the attempt of the House of Commons to exclude parliamentary reporters. The printers of the reports took reiuge in the city. The House of Commons sent its officer to arrest them. The Lord Mayor and other city magistrates, of whom Alderman Oliver was, like his lordship, a member of the House of Commons, refused to recognize the Speaker's warrant, or in other words, set up the privileges of the city against the privileges of Parliament. They were eventually committed to the Tower, where they remained for some time. But the end of the dispute was that the right of publication was conceded.

THE GORDON BIOTS. It was on Friday, the 2d of June, 1780, that Lord George Gordon convened a grand Protest-ant meeting at St. George's in the Fields, for the purpose of marching down to Westminster and presenting the Protestant petition. If less than twenty thousand attended, he said, he should decline to present it. A great show of order and discipline was visible in his proceedings. He issued a string of resolutions regulating the line of march, and inviting the magistrates of London, Westminster, and Southwark to lend the aid of Westminster, and Southwark to lend the aid of their presence iowards overawing any riotous and evil-disposed persons who might be willing to disturb the peace. His arrangements were so far successful that he collected about a hundred thousand men at the place of muster, and, marching them in three columns across the different bridges, got them into their places outside the Houses of Parliament by two o'clock in the afternoon. Their distinguishing badge was a blue cockade. But it soon appeared that many had mounted the cockade who cared very batle for the cause. In point of fact, that because evident at once which any but a fool must have foreseen at first, that of the whole number which had reached Westminster Hall the greater had beathe lowest rabble, who could not be successful that he collected about a hundred thousand men at the place of muster, and, marching them in three columns across the different bridges, got them into their places outside the Houses of Parliament by two o'clock in the afternoon. Their distinguishing badge was a blue cockade. But it soon appeared that pany had mounted the cockade who cared very title for the cause. In point of fact, that because evident at once which any but a fool must have fonegeen at first, that of the whole number which had reached Westminster Hall the greater both on for an hour together to abstain from

violence, and whose Protestant zeal was about on a par with Dugald Dalgetty's when he served under the Laon of the North and the Bulwark of the Protestant Faith.

Love of excitement, with good prospects of liquor and plunder, had drawn together most part of them, and they set about grafifying these respective passions in regular order. The amused themselves for several hours with pulamused themselves for several hours with pulling a number of old men out of their carriages, bustling them roughly, and tearing their lawn sleeves if they were bishops, or their coats and cravats if they were laymen. From insult they had almost gone to bloodshed; for it seems that Lord Boston, at all events, narrowly escaped with his life, and that only by the ingenious device of getting up a discussion among one or two of the most innatural of the ringleaders as to whether the Pope was Antichrist, during the heat of which he slipped away. The Bishop of Bochester took refuge in a private house, and escaped over the leads in woman's clothes. The Duke of Northumberland happened to be driving Duke of Northumberland happened to be driving down to the House with a gentleman in black by his side. The mob at once declared that this must certainly be a Jesuit, so they forthwith robbed the Duke of his purse and gold watch. On leaving Westminster Hall the mob divided

into parties, evidently bent on further mischief. But at first they were, as we have said, comparatively moderate. They did no more than burn down one Roman Catholic chapel in Duke street, Lincoln's lnn, belonging to the Sardinian ambassador, and another in Warwick street, belonging to the Bavarian ambassador. They then, partly owing to the appearance of the military, went home. It was thought afterwards that these attacks upon places of worship were intended as a blind to divert men's minds from any apprehension of the wider scheme of plunder and devastation which followed.

On Saturday the mob did little; but what into parties, evidently bent on further mischief.

On Saturday the mob did little; but what little they did was quite unhindered by the law. They trifled with a lew Popish chapels and dwelling houses, but, apparently in expectation that the magistrates must do something soon, refrained from any larger enterprises. Discovering at last, however, that they were really masters of the town, they proceeded to exercise their power on a more extended scale. On Sunday they burned the chapel in Moor Fields. On Monday they destroyed the house of Sir George Saville; and on the following Tuesday and Wednesday all that havoc was committed which has made the Gordon riots historical, But all this is new an old story. The burning of Lord's Mansfield's house in Blooms-bury Square, with his valuable library and manuscripts; of Newgate, the King's Bench, the Fleet, and other prisons, whose inmates hastened to swell the tide of ruffianism which everywhere flooded the metropolis; the destruction of Mr. Langdale's dis-tillery in Holborn, and the spectacle of miserable half-burned wretches gulping down spirits out of pails, or even sucking it up out of the the attack on the bank, which was repelled by no less a personage than John Wilkes; the prominent figure of the mob-leader mounted on a huge dray-horse, who has been turned to such good account by Mr. Dickens; and finally, 'last scene of all," the heavy, sullen roar of sustained musketry which announced that the troops had at last begun to act; all these things have been described too often by more skilful pens than ours, to warrant our dwelling on

The Government seemed paralyzed; but the truth is that Ministers remembered what had occurred in 1768, when Lord Barrington had provoked such a storm of indignation by the encouragement he had given to the military; and the Secretary of State was actually in such a frenzy of alarm that he caused his servants to

wear bine cockades.
It was not until the Wednesday night that inding all other means fail, the King at length took the law into his own bands; and, after consulting the Attorney-General, caused it to be notified to the troops that, "in obedience to an order from the King in council, the military were to act without waiting for directions from the civil magistrate." This decisive step put a stop to the riots at once. On Thursday all was tranquil, and on Friday Lord George Gordon was arrested. For nearly one entire week the mob had been in possession of London.

## THE KING MOBBED.

An attempt was made in 1795 to resuscitate the reign of mob-law, which half a century sooner might have been attended with serious consequences. The "Corresponding Society as it was called, convened a great meeting in Copenhagen Fields, where one hundred and fifty thousand persons assembled, and an address to the King was voted, praying for reform in Parliament, the dismissal of ministers, and peace with France. A few days after this meeting t King went in state to open Parliament. His carriage was surrounded by a mob and one of the windows was broken by a small bullet. On his return he was still followed by the crowd, who threatened to pull him out of his carriage, which, it is thought, they would have done but for the timely arrival of the Guards. But still the moral effect of this mob was absolutely nothing, except in so far as it stimulated the friends of order. Out of sympathy with the nation at large, and unsupported by any aristocratic party of any weight in the country, the mob was powerless. The only result of their behavior was that two bills, called the "Treason bill" and the "Sedition bill," were passed through Parliament by overwhelming majori

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN BIRMINGHAM IN 1791. Before we quit the eighteenth century we must notice the famous Birmingham riots, where the mob, as if to show their impartiality towards sectaries of all denominations, proceeded to cap the doings of the Gordon by a like display of rancor towards the Dis-senters. The origin of the disturbance was a sermon preached by Dr. Priestly, a Unitarian, in which he upheid what had then come to be called "French principles." While the people were still in a state of much irritation at this discourse, notice was given that the Unitarian Society intended to celebrate the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastile by a public festival and dinner, to be held at one of the chief hotels. Popular feeling rose so high at this aunouncement that the more prudent of the propagandless declined to attend the celebration. About eighty, however, did assemble on the 14th of July, 1791; but were soon sur-rounded by an immense mob who shouted "Church and King" with much terocity of de-Courch and King" with much terocity of de-meanor till the company separated. They then proceeded to reward themselves for their own loyalty by demolishing Dr. Priestly's house, which contained a valuable laboratory and library. From this they went on to other acts of violence of the like kind, and even made raids into the country, where they burned or ransacked several gentlemen's houses. They had their own way entirely from Thursday to had their own way entirely from Thursday to Sunday, and committed damage for which the sufferers recovered about thirty thousand pounds from their respective hundreds. It was said that they were encouraged by the clergy, and at least winked at by the magistrates. B we must presume to be a calumny. Only three of the rioters were hung, but great numbers perished in the flames.

The latter part of the autumn of 1831 was a terrible time for Eugland. Early in October the Lords had rejected the Reform bill by a majority of forty-one; and that vote was a signal for the whole populace to rise. Riots took place in half the large towns in the kingdom, London included, where Lord Londonderry and the Duke of Cumberland were pulled off their horses, and the windows of the Dukes of Wellington and Newcastle were smashed to pieces. But Bristol and Nottingham were the chosen spots in which the mob once more relaned supreme and reenacted the scenes of 1780 almost to the letter. Sir Charles Wetherall was Recorder of Bristol, and he had been one of the most violent oppo-THE RIOT OF 1831.

hall, where, amid the groans and hisses of a denne multitude, the commission was opened.
With still greater difficulty did the Recorder make his way from the Guildhall to the Man. with the Lord Mayor. But such a banquet was served up to him that night as must have

havnted his dreams ever afterwards.

The mob, vigorously but ineffectively opposed by the constabulary, smashed the windows and broke in the doors of the Mansion House, and forced its obnoxious guest, instead of sitting down to the dinner that was preparing for him, to make his way as best he could over the roo of an adjoining house. The residence of the other booty talling into the hands of the mot was Sir Charles' own portmanteau. All this time the lower stories of the house had been laid completely bare to the gaze of the outsiders, who saw through the broken windows and gaping doors the whole paraphernalia of the kitchen arranged as for a grand banquet. Joints of meat were seen hung upon the spits, sauce-pans simmering on the fire, game ready trussed upon the dressers, but the cooks had fled, the aftars were deserted, even the cellars were left a prey to the thirsty multitude, who were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity. Hence-forth Bristol was for some days at the mercy of the mob, who drank, burned, and pillaged, right and left, without any serious interruption even from the military force, which was amply sufficient to have quelled the riot at any moment. The explanation of this disgraceful scene is almost word for word the explanation of the Gordon riots. Both the officers in command of the troops, and the magistrates in command of the officers, sbrank from their duty.

The Nottingham riots, which occurred about a fortnight earlier, were neither so serious nor of such long duration as those at Bristol. they acquired an unhappy notoriety by two circumstances of more than ordinary interest, which attended them. One was the destruction of Nottingham Castle, an ancient and splendid relic of past ages, then the property of the Duke of Newcastle, which possibly suggested to Mr. Disraeli his vivid picture of the burning of Mowbray Castle in "Sybil." The other, and one sufficient of itself to make the memory of these riots memorable for all time, was the death of Mrs. Musters, Lord Byron's "Mary," whose home at Colwick Hall was attacked by the mob, during the absence of her husband. She took refuge with her daughters in the shrubberies on a cold, wet autumn night, and between the combined effects of fright and cold she died only a few weeks afterwards. The rioters extended their ravages for many miles round Nottingham, and some even penetrated to Loughborough, a market town within the borders of Leicestershire.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

BONNETS

HATS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

BRIDAL WREATHS. LACES,

> ORNAMENTS, FRAMES

ETC. ETC.

NOW OPEN,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

## MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

411 thetusm] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MAD'LLE KEOCH. MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLI-NERY. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Bilks, Velvets, Ribbons, Grapes, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc.

237 -LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE and city for the Summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the plece at less than jobbers' prices.

6 6 that 12t MARKLAND, No. 27 SOUTH St.

207 -STBAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladles, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.

6 6 that u lit MARKLAND, No. 207 SOUTH St

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CC PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NOETH WHARVES NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER 6. CATTELL, \$8851 ELHAR G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX,
BAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brand
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Aim
Paper Mannfacturers' Dries Felia, from one togets
feet wide; Pauling, Beiting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
Ro. IN JOHES Allege

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS WHICH THE PROPLE SHOULD

MAKE A NOTE OF. Fact I.-LILIAE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burgiar-Proof Saie; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Saies having been robbed by burgiars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burgiar has advanced at a ravid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burgiar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Bates have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other asfe-makers latterly, showing a very few cases only, is the strongest evidence that b.t. a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.-There are two, and only two, genera and leading princidles upon which all burglar-prop seles are constructed. The one is pouring liquit iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hard ened street, or any proper combination of a This principle is adpted by Little, in the C from Safe, and covered and controlled by his content.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by boits or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections.—The cost is double. The wrought from plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' too.s. The boits or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. The former principle, adopted by Little, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivels, bolts, etc.: has no wrought from outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought fron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

Fact IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled fron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling fron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
Mesers, Lewis Little & Son.—
Gentlement,—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as vegards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly.

BRAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.

Yours truly,
BRAGO V. HOLMES, Superintendent,
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.
And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in
Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most
thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the

ame, And their principal Iron Workers so certify: Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Phila-

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.

The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass, The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

Fact V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any wayor manner practicable for a burgiar to work.

Fact VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security. I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Sate, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the full of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIES SAFE. are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever

they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delawars, in Pennsylvania, sear Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in extinence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I best to call the attention of my

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past tavors, and that I am prepared to furnish LIL-LIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warrauted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 59 toths2m

C. L. MAISER. MANUFACTURES OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, NO. 484 BACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burgiar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness ow. C. HANNENFORDER, No. 422 VINE Street. Prices low.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC. HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TOSECURE BARGAINS. To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHER, Importer and Dealer in House Furnishing Goods, NO. 982 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia. His Administrators now offer the whole stock as prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered house hold:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms. able terms.

GENUINE ARCITO REFRIGHRATORS AND WATER COOLETRS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GGODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this tipe in Philadelphia, and citteens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchashes.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 that to

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of-PLAIN AND MARRLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS, WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VALVET PLUSH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN HERS. Bideboards. Extension Tables, Wardrokes, Book ases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc. P. P. GUSTINE.

H. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets,

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PETER FREEBURGER, Deceased.

Letters lentamentary to the Estate of PETER
FREMBURGER, deceased, having been granted to
the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present the same
to MARY A. FREEBURGER,
Willingtord, Delaware county, Pa.,
Willingtord, Delaware county, Pa.,
William E. FREEBURGER,
No. 222 N. Juniper street, Philadelphia,
Or to their Altorney,
WILLIAM J. McELROY,
8 4 tuois No. 201 S, Sixth street, Philadelphia,

ETIERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON THE been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payments and those having claims against the same to present them to

SAMUEL H. WOOD, Administrator.
No. 122 GREEN WICH Stree
Of his Attorney
HENRY M. DEUHERT,
No. 202 South FIFTH Stree

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased,
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle,
and sajust the account of MARY ANN JONES,
Administratrix of the estate of DAVID E. JONES,
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
TUESDAY, July 2. A. D. 1887, at 4 o'click 2. M., at
the office of H. M. Dechett. Esq., No. 206 South
FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphila.

622 stuthst

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PHILIP REAP, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH LANE and ROBERT ORRELL. Executors of the last will and testament of PHILIP REAP, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the bands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 8, 1887, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 488 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia.

THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANN HUNTER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES WELSH, Executor of the last will and testament of ANN HUNTER, 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, at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 22 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, July 9, 1867.

6 27 thistost

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628

HOPKINE "OWN MAKE" 628

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous pairons and Le public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEFRATED BOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES, And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Hoop Sairt in the market, which was also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 55c.; 35 springs, 55c.; 2s springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 55c.; 2s springs, \$1.00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whol sale and retail, at the Philadeiphia Hoop Skirt En porium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut, OFFER AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE

WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.

Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will t not fail to appreciate them at the prices,

25, 30, 35 Cents.

No. 1101 OHESNUT Street.

GAS STOVES FOR COOKING AND HEATING. BY GAS AND ATR COMBINED.

THE JAR

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap CARLINLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT. PRICE, 75 CENTS,

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO., NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET Corner of Sansom.

S. ROBINSON

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

> ETC. ETC., Which are now open for examination.

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

MOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 onnce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness Children and Chil onnce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harnes of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO., 6 8 m Nos. 387 and 339 North FRONT Street.

CEORCE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly at-T. STEWART BROWN,



FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS MANUFACTURER OF TRU" KS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and ever description of Traveling Goods. TRUAKS and BAGS Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA BURGECN'S
BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 R.
NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C.
EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience,
guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Fremium
Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of
others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder
Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

823

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO 1728 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C. J. WM. HOFMANN.

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

HOSIERY COODS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUPACTURES. For Ladies', Gents', and Children's West.

LADIES MERINO AND MERINO GAURE VENTS. MISSES' MERING AND MERING GAUGE VESTS, MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COT-

AND DEAWERS. YOUTHS' MERING COTTON, AND ME-J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

TON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIETS

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. SI4 CHENNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL!

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNAMENSORD

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

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD thas opened bis new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and turnished with twelve first-class tables, while the apputenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments;—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restauration.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

618 lm C. BIRD, Proprietor,

C. BIRD, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL. PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, JUNE 29, 1857. WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Proposals will be received at this Office until
12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with FIVE HUNDRED TONS
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE
COAL, of such sizes, and in such quantities, as
may be required or ordered, from July 10, 1867,
to April 30, 1868, with the privilege of increasing
the amount to 7000 TONS, to weigh 2240 pounds
to the Ton, and to be inspected by an inspector
appointed on behalf of the Government.

To be delivered free of charge at all places
ordered in this city, and on board of vessels at
the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and
conclition, free from slate, bone, dust, and all
other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in suffi-

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in suffi-

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more parties, whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids are accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to

furnish the proposed supplies agreeably contract.
No proposal will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Cool."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. HENRY W. JANES,

Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, Brevet Major U. S. A. DHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 1139 Girard Street, July 1, 1867. Proposals will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, of the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz.—

viz..— 8000 lbs, Petroleum Paper. 50 reams Wrapping Paper (coarse, for lining

50 reams Wrapping Paper (coarse, for lining packages).

20 lbs, Flax Sewing Twine.
Each bld must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose algnatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not folly comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for Proposals can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Sample of the Twine can be seen at this Office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.

Endorse Envelopes, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

By criter of

By t. Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN

By order of
Byt. Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
716t Brevet Major U. S. Army DHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1129 GIRARD STREET, July 1, 1867. }
Proposals will be received at this office until
12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, July 6, 1867, for repairing and putting in serviceable condition,
one hundred and seven (107) Portable Army
Forges, stating the time required for finishing
the repairs. The Forges can be seen at the
United States Storehouse, Hanover Street
Wharf, Philadelphia.
By order of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.
Brevet Major U. S. A.

REMOVAL.

E M O V A L A. & H. LEJAMBRE. Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS.

GARDNER & FLEMING. COACH MAKERS.

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Par

ticular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 dua