

WIFE AND I.

She who sleeps upon my heart Was the first to win it; She who dreams upon my breast, Ever reigns within it; She who kisses off my lips, Wakes the warmest blessing; She who rests within my arms, Feels their closest pressing.

THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

This ancient palace stands at the east extremity of the city of Edinburgh. It is a fine castellated edifice, of a quadrangular form, with an open area in the centre, 94 feet square. The most ancient parts of the present palace were built by James V in 1533. It was partially burned by the English during the minority of Queen Mary, and again by the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell; but after the Restoration it was repaired and altered to its present form by Charles II. The Pretender took up his residence here in 1745. George IV, on his visit to Scotland in 1822, though he resided at Dalkeith Palace, held levees and drawing-rooms in this ancient abode of his ancestors.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROADS AND BRASSO SANTO, TEXAS.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, Texas.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, POTOMAC, AND DELAWARE VALLEY LINES. THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MAY 6, 1867.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THIS LINE IS NOW OPENED—shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mountain View, Lehigh, Easton, and Wyoming coal regions.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867. The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at THIRTY-FIVE and MAINTENANCE streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway.

FIVE HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE MOSES.

A Paris paper has a very interesting description of the unwrapping of a female mummy recently. She was a lady of high rank in her day, and could not have been packed with more care if her friends had destined her for the Paris Exposition, four thousand years off. On the coffin was painted the scene of the judgment of souls.

Over this painting are written the prayers of the funeral service and the confession of the deceased, who not only does not reproach herself with any sins, but enumerates those which she has not committed:—"I am not guilty of murder, nor of theft, nor of adultery." Another inscription contains the genealogy of the deceased, both paternal and maternal. We will not transcribe here this series of whimsical names, ending in that of *Nes-Khons*.

The neck was the first portion of the body which appeared disembarrassed of bandages; but it was glued up with such a mass of naphtha that it required the aid of scissors to remove it. All at once we saw a bright glimmering through the dark portions of the nitre which still remained on the breast, and we soon brought to light a thin leaf metal cut in the form of the sacred falcon, the wings extended, and the tail spread as a fan, like the eagle in heraldry.

When we entered another room—her chamber. A small, low bed, with tattered curtains and a red and figured silk, tall, ill-shaped posts, and altogether a paltry look, stood in a room of irregular shape; and here, in all her peerless beauty, she had slept. A small cabinet, a closet merely, opened on the right, and in this she had sat before—the mirror in which her fairest face had been imaged—the table at which she had worked—the walls on which her eyes had rested in her gay and her melancholy hours—all, save the touch and mould of time, as she lived in it and left it.

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Her bed is an object of interest to strangers; and many relics of her Majesty's needlework exist in the rooms. The spot where Darnley and his accomplices assassinated her favorite, David Rizzio, and other interesting localities, are carefully marked. The closet in which Mary was at supper, with the Countess of Argyll, Rizzio, and others, when this tragical scene was acted, is only twelve feet square. In what is called the picture gallery, a hall 150 feet in length, and 27 in breadth, are hung the portraits (most of them fanciful) of one hundred and eleven Scottish monarchs, painted towards the latter part of the seventeenth century by De Witt, an artist of the Flemish school, by order of James II of England, when Duke of York. In this hall the election of the sixteen Scottish representative peers takes place.

In immediate connection with the palace on the north are the ruins of the Abbey of Holyrood, founded by David I in 1128. The King conferred a large endowment and other privileges on the monks (of the order of St. Augustine) whom he established here; among these, the privilege of erecting a burgh between the abbey and the town of Edinburgh. Hence the origin of the Conrogate, the superiority of which at the Reformation passed from the hands of the monks to the Earl of Roxburgh, from whom it was purchased in 1636 by the city of Edinburgh, which still retains it. At the Reformation, the buildings connected with this abbey suffered much; and it is now in a state of ruin, the roof having fallen in so long ago as 1773. The area of the royal chapel, which formed the nave of the Abbey Church, has long been used as a burial place by several of the Scotch nobility. In the southeast corner of the chapel is the royal vault, in which are deposited the remains of several of the Scotch sovereigns, and branches of their families.

A visitor to the place thus describes his impression on visiting the room—"We were introduced into an ill-lighted room, with one deep window looking upon the court, and a fire-place like that of a country inn—the state chamber of the unfortunate Mary. Here was a chair she embroidered—there was a seat of tarnished velvet, where she sat in state with Darnley—the very grate in the chimney that she had sat before—the mirror in which her fairest face had been imaged—the table at which she had worked—the walls on which her eyes had rested in her gay and her melancholy hours—all, save the touch and mould of time, as she lived in it and left it.

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Proposals should be indorsed—"Proposals for the purchase of the Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La. 7." A. J. MCGONIGLE, Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army, 717 1/2 St. in charge of office.

Proposals for wood. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867. Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until July 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about 10,000 CORDS OF WOOD, now lying at the Government Woodyard, at Alexandria, Va. Bids for 100 cords, with the privilege of the lot, are invited, but for an amount less than 100 cords bids will not be entertained. Proposals must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to the undersigned.

Proposals for wood. FIFTEEN days will be allowed parties to remove their purchases. Bidders will state their full name and post office address, and will be notified by letter of the acceptance of their bid. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be considered objectionable. Payment in Government funds is required upon the receipt of the goods.

Office of Philadelphia Gas Works, No. 28, SEVENTH STREET. Bids will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, July 25, 1867, for all of the Fuel Line (about 1000 bushels) and Old Kettles (about 1200) that may be for sale at the different works for the term of One Year, payment to be made in cash on delivery, and all expenses of removal to be paid by the purchaser. Satisfactory reference or security will be required. The Board of Trustees reserving to themselves the right to reject any or all bids, they may deem prejudicial to the interests of the Trust.

New Publications. LECTURES—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects—"The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered," &c. Pocket volumes containing all these lectures will be sent to parties unable to attend, on receipt of our stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY, No. 515 Broadway, NEW YORK."

Fertilizers. AMMONIAC PHOSPHATE. AN UNSPRESSED FERTILIZER. For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c. The Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts. Price 100 lbs. for 200 pounds. For sale by the undersigned. WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists, 137 N. 3d St. No. 72 MARKET Street.

West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 7:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M., and 9:30 P. M. Trains will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., and 10:00 P. M.

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