From the Galaxy for August,

Burglary of the good, old-fashioned, Jack-Sheppard school has almost gone out of date. The modern, new-fangled, patent safes, doublebarred locks and bolts, the safety-deposit companies, and other obstacles which have been thrown in the way of burglars, render the pursuit of that profession more dangerous than Incrative. Other means by which to obtain other people's property by force have come in vogue, and the "jimmy" and "dark-lantern" professors are considered behind the age. There are, nevertheless, still a very considerable number of professional burglars on the "Sheppard lay," as it is termed, who enter buildings by force, and forcibly break into safes or other places where valuables are kept. They are organized into gangs, each s gang consisting of three or four members, and among these will almost always be found an Englishman, who is the ruling spirit. In these days of numerous policemen and vigilant night watchmen, it requires a degree of energy, intelligence, strategy, and patience to accomplish a remunerative burglary, which is found in but comparatively few individuals. Plenty there are who will smash a door or break a window for the purpose of stealing a case of boots, an armfull of dry goods, or similar small amounts: but the number of those who plan and execute the bold and extensive burglaries which occasionally startle the community, and destroy confidence in iron safes and vaults of solid masonry, is exceedingly limited. The burglars who do this work—the bank burglars make a specialty of that particular branch of the profession, and would feel insulted if classed among ordinary house-breakers. As experience, patience, and superior intelligence are required to insure success in this branch, it follows that the oldest and most skilful workers in the profession are among them.

The celebrated Concord Bank robbery, perpetrated but a few months ago, will serve to show one of the modes by which felonies of this character are committed. A gang of four burglars, residing in New York, ranking as "A 1" on the records in the detective office, and of which an Englishman was the chief, were idly watching for a remunerative opening. This bank had long been "spotted" them as an institution offering peculiar indneements for business transactions, and they resolved to open an account with it.

A shrewd young Englishman belonging to the gang was accordingly despatched to Concord for the purpose of reconnoitring the premises. Arriving there, he put up at the best hotel in the place, registering himself by a convenient alias, and assumed all the airs of a "distinguished arrival." He remained in the place over week, during which time he contrived to have some business at the bank, and visited it several times. During these visits he not only took a thorough survey of the premises, but managed to secure wax impressions of the locks to the doors, and also to the safe. Returning to New York, another of the gang, skilled in such matters, manufactured from these wax impressions a set of skeleton keys, which, provided they fitted the various locks, would give the burglars access to the very heart of the money vault. By the time everything was in readiness, a month had been consumed and upwards of \$1000 expended by the

gang on the enterprise. On a certain day, their arrangements having been all completed, the four burglars started for Concord. When within fifteen miles of their destination they left the train, and hiring private conveyance, drove to Concord by different routes, reaching there after dark. ceeding directly to the bank, the skeleton keys were brought into requisition, and the outer door soon yielded to their application. Two of the burglars then entered the bank, while the others remained on guard outside to give warning in case of the approach of any inquisi-tive person. The skeleton keys worked admirably, a few passes of a file only being required to make them fit the locks for which they were intended. The vaults were soon reached and entered, when the money and securities of the value of half a million of dollars were at the disposal of the enterprising "screwsmen," as those who work with skeleton keys are styled. This "swag" secured, the burglars departed, closing and locking all doors behind them, and saving everything, to all appearances, undis-Private conveyances were again ought into requisition, and the burglars, th for himself, left Concord, and did not

'ie actual time consumed in "cracking" Concord "crib" did not exceed one hour. rfect were all the arrangements, and so cetly and skilfully was it done, that for a · long time after it was discovered the impression prevailed that it was perpetrated by residents of the place who were familiar with the premises. The successful burglars immediately disposed of the available funds they had secured, but the securities were not so easily negotiated. Expert detectives were at once engaged to trace up the stolen property, and a large reward was offered for its recovery. The officers soon succeeded in ascertaining to a moral certainty who were the perpetrators of the burglary, but could get no legal proof. The only thing left for them to do was to negotiate for the return of the securities. An agent of the burglars and the detectives, at the instigation of the bank officers, eventually made an arrangement by which the bank recovered its securities and the purloiners of them were made the richer by a bonus of

several thousand dollars.

et again until after their arrival in New

While skeleton keys are the main reliance of burglars in the prosecution of their nefarious designs, there are locks which refuse to yield to these shadowy appliances. Some in-ventive Yankee concocted a lock for safes and vaults which has no keyhole-or if it has one it is not to be found by the uninitiated. Of course such absurd locks as these cannot be "screwed" with skeleton keys nor "puffed" with gunpowder. But burglars are not to be outgeneralled by even the cutest Yankee. To overcome these no-keyholed and other obsti-nate locks, they have invented what they term a "hydranlie ram," by means of which they can extemporize unlimited keyholes in the most obdurate safe. This is an instrument of fifteen or twenty tons' power, constructed so lightly as to be easily handled by two men. It is supplied with a small bit for boring through iron, and a powerful screw. A hole having been drilled in the safe, a strong steel plate, provided with a female screw, is then, by means of clamps, fastened over it, forming a solid shoulder for the screw, which is to do the work required. The screw having been inserted in the plate, the power is applied, the screw gradually works its way from the front to the back of the safe, presses against the heavy plates which it finds, there until, by the continued working of the machine, the safe is burst asunder, and its contents subject to the caprice of burglars.

is by the use of gunpowder, which, having been poured into the keyhole, is ignited by means of a slow match. The explosion usually bursts the look, to the great delight of burglars, and occasionally it brings a policeman to the scene, which is not so pleasant for the "Peter-puffers." All safes are called "Peters," and those who explode them with gunpowder are called "Peter-puffers."

Bank burglars are the élite of the profession,

and do not associate to any great extent with ordinary housebreakers and rough workers. They are lithe, active men, taking pride in their profession, and sparing no pains to secure a successful issue to their enterprises. A gang of them will keep together for years, operating wherever a good opportunity offers, frequently travelling thousands of miles to 'crack a crib' that promises well. They set little value on time, but having once resolved to rob a certain place, they will watch it for menths, if necessary, until the proper moment arrives for the blow to be struck. They are exceedingly wary and fertile in invention. When the ordinary means of executing their burglarious designs fall, they resort to strategy.

A gang of these burglars desiring to reach the vaults of a bank in this city, and their keys having failed to give them access to it, they rented the adjoining premises and set up a clothing store, receiving their stock in trade as a temporary loan from a receiver of stolen goods. For three months they carried on an apparently legitimate business. At the end of that time it was discovered one morning that the bank had been robbed to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. An investigation revealed the fact that the apparently innocent clothing dealers had run a tunnel underneath the intervening walls from their premises to the basement of the bank building, and by this means had reached the vault. The locks to this had then been blown open with gunpowder, the valuables secured. and a retreat effected by way of the tunnel The goods had also been removed from the clothing store, and the wily dealers had fled. leaving no trace behind save the tunnel they had excavated, and which they could not carry with them conveniently.

Burglars who succeed in effecting these extensive robberies run but little risk of being prosecuted even if they are found out, for the simple reason that the pecuniary loss which their conviction would entail upon their victims would be too great. A compromise is, therefore, usually effected, by which, for a good, round bonus, the burglars surrender such valuable papers or securities as they cannot readily dispose of in any other manner. This is compounding a felony, certainly, an offense for which the condoner might be imprisoned. But who is there among us willing to sacrifice his fortune for the sake of sending a thief to the State prison? This class of burglars, when caught in the act of committing their depredations, do not hesitate to use, with deadly intent, the weapons with which they are always provided. When once entered upon an undertaking, they would not scruple at murder to insure success. Yet the most trivial circumstance—the barking of a dog, or an unexpected light displayed at a window-will deter them for the time from commencing their enterprise.

Housebreakers are a distinct class of depredators, differing essentially from bank burglars. They are mostly young Irishmen, rough and uneducated, too lazy to earn an honest living, and possess brutal instincts and vagabond habits. These "rough workers," as they are termed, spend but little time in preparing for their nefarious transactions, but will dash haphazard at a store or dwelling, breaking and smashing as circumstances require. They possess little of that skill and delicacy which characterize the bank burglars. Sometimes a gang take the trouble to make arrangements for the robbery of a store that promises to pay well, but usually they depend upon the observations they have made while loitering about the streets. Beyond ascertaining the best mode of getting in and out, they pay little attention to the premises they propose to despoil, trusting to luck for all the rest. If it be a store upon which their covetous eyes have fallen, one of their number will watch it for a day or two to learn the habits of the occupants. Then at night the gang will proceed to the place and open a door with skeleton keys, or with a short crowbar, called a "jimmy," pry open a shutter and thus obtain an entrance. Once inside, to fill a bag with rich silks, laces, or other goods, occupies but a few moments. Confederates watch outside to give the alarm if danger threatens. When the desired plunder has been secured, word is passed to those outside to that effect a wagon dashes out of a side street, the "swag" is thrown in, the wagon drives off, and the burglars depart in different direc-

Burglars always, if possible, avoid carrying their plunder through the streets at night. Policemen are naturally suspicious, and in-clined to be inquisitive. Many a professor of the "jimmy school," on being halted by an officer, has preferred to drop his "swag," and run away, to answering the official's inpertinent questions. In this city, where it is required of every policeman while walking his beat at night to try every door on his post at least twice, to examine carefully each house, to peer into basements and to explore backyards and alleyways, it requires considerable strategy and finesse to commit an extensive burglary. To break into a place is easy enough; to get out again, and carry off a large amount of property belonging to somebody else, without being caught at it, is a feat more difficult of accomplishment. Policemen who have a proper regard for their \$1200 a year are compelled to be vigilant. Should a burglary be committed upon the post, for the safety of which any one of them is responsible, the officer is forthwith arraigned for trial before the Police Commissioners, charged with neglect of duty in not knowing something about the robbery, and his position and salary are at on ce placed in jeopardy.

It has transpired in several instances at these trials of policemen that a spy, acting with a gang of burglars, had followed him over his entire beat, and no sooner had he passed a given point than the bur-glars broke into the premises, the doors of which the officer had just tried and found secure. Before he would get around to the place again the deed had been accomplished, and the birds of prey were flown. A few weeks since an officer saw a man at night trying to force open a store window. On the approach of the officer he fled, through several back-yards, clambering over three or four fences which he encountered, and paying no attention to the officer's orders for him to halt. At length the officer fired two shots at from his revolver, both of which took effect in the body of the fugitive, and brought him to the ground. When the officer came up to him he found he was mortally wounded. He lived long enough, however, to admit that he was a burglar by profession, that he had served one term in the Penitentiary, and justified the officer in killing him. Another, who was detected in the act of "puffing a Peter,"

Another means of opening an obstinate lock immed to the pavement below. He was taken up in a horribly mangled condi-tion, alive but unconscious, and conveyed to the hospital. When our ousness returned, he refused to give his name or any account of himself, except that he had but recently arrived in the city, having been in prison in another State previously. After his death, which cocurred within a week, it was ascertained that he was the only brother of one of

our prominent city officials.

A favorite ruse of housebreakers is to break out of a place instead of into it. This is done by one of the gang contriving, during the business hours of the day, to secrete himself in some snug corner of the premises, and at a given signal at night to open the way for his confederates to enter. The opportunities for practising this species of burglary, though comparatively few, do sometimes occur.

There are in all large cities great numbers juvenile vagabonds who are ready to commit any species of crime, from pilfering apples from a street-stand to highway robbery. tenement-houses of New York, occupied by the outscourings of the four quarters of the globe, are especially prolific of these young depredators. Many of these are expert housebreakers, who bestow their attention more particularly upon dwellings which are temporarily bereft of occupants, or which are in course of erection. They are organized into gangs of from six to ten, the ages of the members of each gang ranging from seven to eighteen years. They are the boys who loiter about the street-corners, shabbily dressed, swearing, drinking, scuilling, and insulting passers in the daytime, and in the evening performing their more criminal work. The gangs are organized to "work" particular neighborhoods, and they speedily become familiar with every dwelling-house, store, manufactory, and workshop in their district. Their richest harvest is made in the summer,

when vacant houses are to be found in every block. A gang of juveniles, having anxiously watched the summer flitting from the houses in the district of which it has burglarious charge, prepare to "go through" the dwellings of the absentees. Armed with skeleton keys and other implements of their trade, the juveniles assemble at night by instalments in the vicinity of the house selected for initiating their enterprise. If the skeleton keys obtain them admission, well and good; if not, they resort to the back-yard, where they are less liable to be observed. They are sure to gain an entrance in some way-by forcing shutters. or breaking windows, or climbing fences and walls to the second-story windows. Sometimes the smallest of their number is crowded through a fan-light or transom-windew, or shoved down the coal-hole; one of them once inside, the doors are opened for the remainder. The house in their possession, they ransack it from top to bottom, carrying off such "swag" as they desire, and in some instances return-

ing night after night. Two summers ago a policeman, while on his post at night near St. John's Park, saw a light shining through the shutters of a dwellinghouse, which he knew to have been closed by its owner while he rusticated with his family at the sea-shore. The officer obtained assistance, took the responsibility of forcing the door, and proceeded to an investigation of the premises. In the dining-room everything was found in the greatest disorder. A table, loaded with dishes and the remains of a hearty meal, occupied the centre of the room, while the floor was covered with broken trunks, wearing apparel, and a conglomerate mass of household goods. From cellar to garret the house had been rummaged, while on the roof three juvenile thieves were discovered hiding behind the chimneys. It was ascertained that these boys, the oldest of whem was scarcely sixteen, belonged to a gang consisting of seven, and that for two weeks they had made this house their headquarters. Two other houses in the same block being vacant, they had entered them by passing over the roofs of dwellings and forcing the scuttles. These two houses were found to have been robbed in a manner similar to the first. Whatever plunder they fancied, had been taken away and converted into cash through the medium of those receivers of stolen goods who find a profit in anything,

from a penny whistle to a grand piano.

Every professional burgiar of mature age has a mistress, and she not unfrequently con tributes to the general fund by her dexterity in criminal pursuits. Some of them are pickpockets, others shoplifters, and others are of that still more degraded class to whom virtue and chastity are unknown. More frequently they are the deceived victims of their lovers, taken from among the poor working girls of our large manufactories. Sometimes the burglar finds his sweetheart among the nurses or the chambermaids, who serve so innocently in the home circle, and often, when Bridget says her "cousin" is visiting in the kitchen, she would speak more correctly were she to say that her burglarious lover was taking observations preparatory to paying domicile a nocturnal visit, with your a "single eye" to the spoons. Burglars' mistresses frequently render valua-ble assistance to their lords by disposing of their stolen property. Women are naturally shrewd at a bargain, and a pretty "moll" will wheedle out of the receiver a better price for goods than could the burglar himself. Sometimes they are used to "pipe" a place, the robbery of which is contemplated, to ascertain the habits and customs of the occupants of the premises. The female sex is not generally considered equal to the responsibility of keeping a secret, but a burglar's "moll" will suffer almost any punishment rather than betray the gang to which she and her lover belong. Jealousy will sometimes cause them to do this, but when it does repentance speedily follows the betrayal the woman will then contradict herself to such an extent as to deprive her testimony of all weight. Burglars are, as a rule, brutal in their instincts, and consequently rough in the treatment of the women who are o devoted to them. These women are often faithful to their lovers, but the lovers are always inconstancy personified.

Several years ago, at a little town near Pro-vidence, Rhode Island, the captain of a schooner quarrelled with his wife in such a public manner as to be overheard by his neighbors. A few hours later, he hastily proceeded to Providence, went on board of his schooner, and sailed for Virginia. Previous to sailing upon his voyage, he purchased in Providence two barrels of lime. Two days later, some children gathering berries in the woods near the captain's house were attracted by the singular movements of a dog which accompanied them. On proceeding to the spot where he was barking violently and scratching up the earth, they were horrified at discovering the dead body of a woman partially covered with dirt and lime. The frightened children soon alarmed the neighborhood, and some gentlemen, visiting the place indicated, re-moved the body from the ground and cleared it of the lime, which had evidently been sprinkled over it for the purpose of hastening decomposition. The body was identified as in a wholesale dry goods store, rather than be taken by the officers, ascended to the roof of the four-story building, and deliberately woman had been foully murdered, and, under that of the captain's wife, her mother and sis-

the circumstances, it was natural that the husband should be suspected of the crime, Efforts were made at once to secure his arrest, and the police authorities of New York having been notified by telegraph, the captain was apprehended on board his own schooner in the Lower Bay. He was taken immediately to his home, and there committed to prison, marged with the murder of his wife. While he admitted having quarrelled with he?, and having departed hastily thereafter, he denied all knowledge of the manner by which she met her death. He was formally indicted by the grand jury at its session, the circumstance of his having purchased two barrels of lime in Providence, and lime being found upon the body, we ghing heavily against him.

After having been in prison a number of weeks, the release of the unfortunate captain was effected in a manner quite as astounding as it was unexpected. This was nothing less than the return, in propria persona, of the woman who was supposed to have been murdered-the captain's flesh-and-blood wife. The mother and sister who had so positively identified the body of the murdered weman as that of their relative were as much astounded as rejoiced, the neighbors were nonplussed, and the captive captain was delighted at being once more restored to liberty. The woman explained her disappearance by saying that, immediately after the quarrel with her hus band and his flight, she had departed on a visit to some friends in New Hampshire, and had not heard the particulars of her untimely taking off and the arrest of her husband for murder. The question then arose, Who was the woman who had been so mysteriously murdered, and whose body had been found in the woods? After the lapse of five years, this question was satisfactorily answered by a noted burglar, who was in the custody of the detectives of this city. He stated that the woman whose body was found in the woods was the "moll" of an expert English burglar named Collins, who had since died in State prison. Having been irritated beyond endurance by the ill-treatment and inconstancy of her lover, she had, in a moment of passion, threatened to betray the gang to which he belonged. As the gang had just at that time been engaged in transactions of a more than ordinarily serious nature, and fearing that she would keep her word, they had effectually silenced her tongue by administering poison to her, from the effects of which she died. The frequency with which burglaries are

perpetrated, and the amount of property confously acquired thereby, would naturally lead to the belief that the profession is a lucrative one. This is by no means the case. In the first place, the market is overstocked with burglars, and there is not sufficient employ ment for all of them. Then the property they may become possessed of cannot be disposed of openly, but must be transferred to a receiver, and he it is who makes the large profits. A gang of burglars having, for instance, robbed a store of ten or fifteen thousand dol lars' worth of silks in a single night, would seem to have done a profitable business. But these goods must be converted into cash, and this can only be done "at an immense sacrifice." Of course the police are looking for those same goods, and consequently they cannot be offered in this market. They are therefore turned over to a receiver, who will probably give the burglars two or three thousand dollars for the entire lot. Burglars, in thus disposing of their plunder, do not consider so much the value of the goods as they do the time, trouble, and expense they have been to in getting them, and the difficulty in disposing of them. The receiver, having purchased such a lot of goods, ships them to his agents in different cities, where they will soon after be placarded "just re-ceived from auction," or "immense reduction in silk goods." Large quantities of burglars "swag" are disposed of at auction by wholly innocent persons, who receive them from distantcities, with orders to sell. Burglars find no difficulty in disposing of whatever they accumulate, there being receivers who are ready to purchase anything, from a jack-knife to Government securities; but where the goods offered are likely to occasion trouble in converting into cash, the burglar must be content to accept whatever the receiver may offer.

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and figures.) STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this Office intil 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Augus 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with 8th tionery, for a period of one (1) year, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of angust, 1868, inclusive, viz. mencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of August, 1868, inclusive, viz.—
Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 3 pounds to ream; Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Note Paper Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Note Paper Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Common Printin, Paper; White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream;
White Envelopes, size, 3/x8/4, 4x8, 4/x10/6/x10/4. Letter Envelopes, white; size, 3/x5/4 Letter Copying Books; size, 9x11; 750 pages Cap Copying Books; size, 10x14; 750 pages Cap Copying Books; size, 10x14; 750 pages Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 106 Guires, xx13/4, half roan, 20 sheets to quire Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 6 leaves.

Arnold's Fluid, Writing and Copying Books.

leaves.

Arnold's Fluid, Writing and Copying: Black Ink, "David's," Carmine Ink, "David's," 4-oz bottles, glass stoppers: Inkstands, glass, assorted sizes: Penholders, assorted: Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 262, 303, 404, 604; Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradiord's," 14, 15, 20, and 305; Lead Pencils, "Faber's," Nos. 2 and 3; Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's" and "Boynton's;" Office Tape, rolls, No. 23, 100 yards to roll; Order Files, assorted, as per sample; Scaling Wax, "best specie bank;" Wafers, 4-oz. boxes; India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's;" Rubber Ink Eraser, "Faber's;" Mucliage, 4-oz., 8-oz., and quart bottles; Gum Bands, assorted sizes; Erasers, "Wostenholm's;" French Violet Copying Ink.

Copying Ink.
All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality and to be subject to inspection. Samples of the articles of Stationery bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are received. tion at this office, and bidders are requested to

the present at the opening of the same.

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

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Forage and Stationers" "respectively." Stationery," respectively. 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.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES

RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 24, 1807.

Scaled proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY,
September 4, 1867, for excavating she prism and
constructing the embankment wall of the
Canal for the improvement of the navigation
of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines
Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 71/4 (seven and one haif) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, lowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty lest in excavation and the lowest in the lowest interest interest in the lowest interest interest in the lowest interest interest in the lowest interest interest interest interest interest in the lowest interest in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) leet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) leet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-bail) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-hail) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-hail) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bld will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids,

A printed copy of this advertisement must be

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as incinding the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at \$2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is \$700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent, of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for

tract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Eapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut,-Col. 55th Infantry,
7 50 4w Byt Major-General U.S. Army,

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY, NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

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JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

TAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportamen to the choice selection of BURGES TROUT AND BASE FOODS (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates.

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD. PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their abters: they superseds the old faminosed ribbons. Pri
Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, a
wholesale and retail by
No. 278, THIRD sizes