Regarding Perquisites.

Perquisites! Ah! then we come to a point on which I think there should be some better

understanding between "up-stairs and down. When I was a student at the Royal Academy

with a moderate allowance from the parental purse, I used to spend my Easter week at a

friend's house in the country, where an estab-hishment was kept on rather a large scale. My railway journey there and back, cab fares, and

other little incidental expenses cost me on those

occasions perhaps somewhat more than I was

on leaving the house a tax awaited me which I really could not afford to pay, and yet from

which no young gentleman with any sense of dignity could escape. My friend had a solemn butler—but of livery of course—with a bald

head, and an air of such tremendous import-

ance that one instinctively felt (at least I did)

how delicate a task it was to offer him any gra-

tuity at all, and how utterly impossible it would have been to offer him anything less than gold

argument applied with equal reason to the housekeeper, a demure-looking personage, who

had breakfast served in her own room, and

whom the other servants addressed as "mum."

Then there was my friend's valet, who conde-

scended to bring me my shaving-water in the

morning, and laid out my dress-coat before

who, during the repast, came frequently to me with offers of a "little sherry, little 'oek, sir," and

so forth. Finally, there were the groom who

gardener, who had always some trifle to offer in

the shape of fruit or vegetables as I was leav-ing (no doubt they thought, or pretended to

think, that I had a house and cuisine of my

own in town, whereas I lived in Bloomsbur

odgings, and my usual dinner consisted of a

couple of chops), and the lodgekeeper, who touched his hat whenever I entered or left the grounds. All these functionaries had in turn to

be feed, and by the time their glits had been duly dispensed I was generally minus the best half of my last £5 note. Now, it seems to me

that this system of servant-tipping requires revision. It falls rather hard on our young friends

and poor relations, guests whose purses are slender—whose wallets are not amply stored.—

The Reclamation of Vagabond Boys in

London.

The London Telegraph says:-"With the pur-

ose of establishing a most useful but not over-

prosperous charity on a permanent footing of success, the friends of the institution in Mansell

street, Whitechapel, have just met, by invitation

of the committee, to consider the best means of attaining the objects in view. The Refuge for

Homeless and Destitute Boys takes up the work of the ragged schools, and is certified under the

excellent act of 1855, which empowers a magistrate to send useful misdemeanants to be in-structed in various branches of industry, with

authority for their detention. The Refuge now under notice was opened in High street, White-chapel, in 1854, and has since been removed to

a larger building in Mansell street. The difficult task of reclamation has been pursued with vary-

ing results; and the lessons which the managers bave learned from the experience of thirteen

years are not the less valuable, perhaps, because

they have sprung from failures.
"The very first scheme of teaching these half-

clad little outcasts how to make and mend

clothes, boots, and shoes, broke down hope-lessly, and other trades have been resorted to

with some encouraging effect. The manufacture of brushes and of paper bags is in active operation. Some of the very smallest of the lads labor with a will that shows itself in

the firmness and speed of their work; and the signs of a natural industry cannot but be grati-

fying to those benevolent persons who have helped to snatch the forlorn little ones from a

life of idleness and vice. No doubt, if the in-dustry were so remunerative as to make the in-

stitution self-supporting, a great principle would be vindicated, apart from the mere kindliness of

the design. But the simple want of present commercial success does not at all prove that

the employment of these boys should cease. On the contrary, it is most desirable to help the good work on, and to give it such impetus as may eventually enable it to run alone.

'There are now one hundred and one boys under charge of the establishment; the number

who bave participated in its benefits since the foundation is four thousand. Of these it is too

certain that many have returned to their old

The Russian Gold Mines.

The London Journal of Mining says:—"The quantity of gold produced in 1864 by private in-dustry, as well in the Ural Mountains as in East-

ern Siberia, amounted to nineteen tons, showing

a slight fallling off as compared with the year

863. The year 1865 was one of the most favor-

able character for the production of Russian gold, the results obtained having everywhere

surpassed those of preceding years. As regards Eastern Siberia, the production of 1865 exceeded that of 1864 by 2743 tons, and that of 1863 by

1086 tons. This augmentation, which would have been greater if drought had not often in-

terrupted the works, was the result of works in new bearings. In Western Siberia 1865 yielded 0°272 ton more gold than was obtained in 1864,

Eastern Siberia, we can only, in order to form an idea of the importance of its bearings, adopt

as a minimum the average production of former

years—that is, about 1670 tons for the Ural group and 2293 tons for Eastern Siberia. The tota

production of gold in Russia was estimated at

nearly twenty-three tons in 1864, and a little more than twenty-six tons in 1865."

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This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of

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The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom

from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light

over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion

of those acquainted with its merits. The names of

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a week.

CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS

a few have emigrated to the colonies.'

ers have done well

brought round our horses to the

There was another gentleman in livery

without positively insulting him. The

dinner.

London Society.

justified in spending on such an excursion.

BROKEN VOWS. Promises are lightly spoken; Vows on which we blindly build (Uttered only to be broken), Go forever unfulfilled.

Oft betrayed but still believing-Duped again and yet again-All our hoping, all our grieving Warns us, but it warns in vain. From the cradle to the coral-

From the sunny days of youth-We are taught the simple moral, Still we doubt the moral's truth When a boy, they found me rather Loth to do as I was bid. "I shall buy a birch," said father. Broken vows! He never did.

Grown extravagant, when youthful, In my tailor's debt I ran; He appeared about as truthful In his talk as any man. Let me tell you how he sold me: "Look you, Mr. What's-Your-Name, I shall summon you," he told me-

But the summons never came. Through the meadows, daisy-laden, Once it was my lot to stray, Talking to a lovely maiden In a very spooney way; And I stole a kiss-another-

Then another-then a lot. "Fie!" she said; "I'll tell my mother." Idle words; she told her not.

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.

His Official Record as Contained in His Despatches to the District Commanders. WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 17, 1867 .-As studious attempts are now being made to place General Grant in a false position before the country because of his temporary accept ance of the office of Secretary of War, and masmuch as certain journals are demanding official evidence of the statements that General Grant heartily coincides with the policy of Congress, the following facts assume unusual interest.

In addition to these official papers, some of which have been printed heret-fore, it will be remembered that just before the adjournment of Congress in July, General Grant was twice examined before the Judiciary Committee, and sufficient of his testimony became public to salisfy the most radical members of the House including Speaker Colfax, John Covode, Wil-llams, of Pennsylvania, and others, that General Grant's sympathies have been decidedly with the reconstruction policy of Congress, espe-cially since it has had a policy.

Many people forget the highly important fact

that General Grant's position, purely a mili-tary one, has given him no opportunity for the free expression of his views on political ques tions. To have made such opportunities would have been an infraction of that very discipline which he is bound by army regulations to in-culcate among his subordinates. So far as General Grant has had any occasion to speak or act, the record will show that it is on the right side. When his recent testimony before the Judiciary Committee, in which his views were asked for and expressed, is published, his Posttlon will be doubted by none, On the 6th of May, 1867, General Grant wrote General Schofleid as follows regarding his order

On registration:

Washingron, May 6, 1887.—General:—Your letter of the 22d of April, inclosing a copy of regulations for the registration of voters in your command, was received during my absence from the city, and either from my neglect, or that of some one else, I have only just read them. The order is without number and without date, from which I infer you are waiting to hear whether there are any suggestions to offer before publishing it. I hasten, therefore, at this apparently late day, to reply.

The order seems to me to meet every point, and to be good. I asked the Secretary of War to know if he had any suggestions to offer. He said that he had read the order, and found notbing to suggest in relation to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield, Commanding First District. on registration:-

As conclusive evidence of General Grant's in-terpretation of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, long before Stanbery pronounced upon them, witness the following correspondence between General Pope and himself, never here-tofere printed in full:—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.-General:—I have the honor to transmit inclosed a copy of an order which it is my purpose to publish as soon as I have ascertained from Provisional Governor Jenkins whether, at the time he issued his address to the people of this State, he had seen or had knowledge of my Order No. 1. The course of Governor Jenkins is disapproved and deprecated by every man in the State who isvors reconstruction. It is doing great injury by keeping the propie disturbed and uncertain what to do, and in arresting the general movement which was going on for active participation in re-stabilishing the State government. In addition to this, I am mainly concerned in the total neglect of his duties and the embarrar sment in the execution of the laws and the maintenance of good order, arising from the fact that there is no Lieutenant-Governor, and no one in the State who can act for him.

Already it has been necessary to interiere with the military authority to arrest the execution of a man who was recommended to Executive clemency by both Judge and jury, but who would inevitably have been hanged because the Provisional Governor had absented himself, and was not present to perform his duties.

Provisional Governor Jenkina' course in attempting

datonal Governor Jenkins' course in attempting Provisional Governor Jenkins' course in attempting to make Georgia a party to a suit, without authority of law and without the consent of either Legislature or people, is creating great dissatisfaction, and is embarrassing me very much in the performance of my duty. His address to the peeple of this State, advising them to take no action under the late acts of Congress, and denouscing those acts in a manner to excite ill-feeling, if not actual disturbance in their execution, is a positive violation of my Order No. 1, and if not promptly noticed will render that order null and of no effect, and at once array the whole army of State officials against the execution of those acts.

army of State officials against the execution of these acts.

The Hi effects of permitting the whole power of the provisional State government, through all its civil departments and in all its ramifications, to be used to frustrate the acts of Congress and to keep up the disturbed condition of the public mind, cannot be overstated. No reconstruction is possible, and it will be next to impossible to secure faithful administration of the laws while such influences are allowed to go on unchecked, unless the entire civil government is overthrown and the military substituted. I deem it of the last importance to arrest it now, is the person of Provisional Governor Jenkins. If he is permitted to set authority at defiance, it will be useless to notice such offenses committed by the minor officers.

officers.

I shall wait until the receipt of this letter and order is acknowledged, which I request may be done by telegraph, which, if am not restrained, I will then publish and execute the order.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brevet Major-General Commanding,

Gen. U. S. Grant, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

Gen. U. S. Grant, General in-Chief U. S. Army.

[Endorsement on the foregoing.]

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information. The telegraphic despatch herein enclosed shows that Governor Jenkins of Georals, has given such pledges to the commander of the Third District as to induce him to withhold, for the present, his order suspending the Governor.

The conduct of Governor Jenkins demonstrates, however, how possible it is for discontented civil officers of the reconstructed States to defeat the laws of Congress if the power does not exist with the district commanders to suspend their functions for cause in some way. It seems clear to me that the power is given in the bill "for the more efficient government of the Rebel Status," to use or not, at the pleasure of district commanders, the provisional machinery set up without the authority of Congress in the States to which the Reconstruction act applies. There being doubt, however, on this point. I would respectfully ask an early opinion on the sunject.

If the power of removal does not exist with district commanders, then it will become necessary for them to take refuge under that section of the bill which authorizes military commissions.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Headquarters Armies United States, April 21, 1867.

When General Pope received the Attorney-General's opinion on the Reconstruction Act the following correspondence occurred:-

the following correspondence occurred:—

(Telegram cipher—Received & P. M.)

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27 1867.—General U. S. Grant, Commoding Armies United States:—Day before yesterday I received a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General on registration, sent me for my information through the Assistant Adjutant-General, by order of the President.

Ten days ago I had made and published instructions to Registers which will have to be dropped if the Attorney General's opinion is enforced. The opinion sent me by the President's order does not seem to be be an order to me on the subject; but as there may be room for doubt, I ask that I be informed by telegraph whether or not I am ordered by the President to conform my action to the Attorney-General's opinion. I stand ready to obey the President's orders on the subject, but I wrote you fully on the subject yesterday the probable result of enforcing the Attorney-General's opinion in this district, inclosing also copies of my orders and instructions about registration.

Please answer by telegram as soon as possible, as

about registration.

Please answer by telegram as soon as possible, as it is manifest that there should be no delay in my being informed of the President's purpose.

JOHN FOPE, Major-General Commanding,

WASHINGTON, June 28. 1887.—Major General J. Fope, Atlanta, Ga.—Your despatch of yesterday received. Enforce your own construction of the Military Bill until crefered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Atlorney tieneral has not been distributed to District commanders in language or manner antiling to fact of the force of an order, nor can faupens that the President intended it to have such force.

When General Ord issued his circular of instructions to his Boards of Registration, paragraph 4 of which declared that the Registrars must admit all who were willing to take the oath, General Grant wrote him as follows:—
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1867.—General; Copy of your

oath, General Grant wrote him as follows:

Washington, June 13, 1867.—General: Copy of your
final instructions to Boards of Registration, of June 10,
1867, is just received.
1 entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph IV. Your view as to the duty of Registrates to
register every man who will take the required oath,
though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the AttorneyGeneral.

self, is sustained by the views of the Attorney-General.

My opinion is, that it is the duty of the Board of Registration to see, so far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end, Registrars should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses. The law, however, makes district commanders their own interpreters of their power and duty under it; and, in my opinion, the Attorney-General or myself can no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law; neither can enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law, the district commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding Fourth District.

General Grant has probably had more cor-

General Grant has probably had more cor-respondence with General Sheridan on the sub-ject of the Reconstruction acts than with any other commander. Everywhere the same adherence to the spirit of the acts of Congress is manifested in General Grant's communications. The following are proof of the fact:— UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DE-PARTMENT, Received in cipher from New Orien La, April 6, 1862—3 P. M.—General: I am in re-ness to commence the registration in this city. V

hess to commence the registration in this city. White in a few days commence throughout the whole State of Louisiana. A reply to my tolegram asking an authoritative decision on what classes are discofranchised is very important.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General. General U. S. Grant, commanding Armies United

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1867, Major-General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans, La.—Your question as to who is ineligible for registration was submitted to the Attorney-General. No answer has been received, Gon giving your own interpretation to the law until answer is given.

U. S. GRANT, General.

(From New Orleans, La., June 4, 1887-1270 P. M.)
(From New Orleans, La., June 4, 1887-1270 P. M.)
UNITED STATES MILITARY TELESBAPH, WAR
DEPARTMENT, General:—I found it necessary yesterday to remove Governor Wells. He has embarrassed me very much since I came in command, by
his subterfuge und political chichanery. This necessary act will be approved here by every class and
shade of political opinion. He has not a iriend who
ls en honest man. I inclose by mail copy of the order removing him, P. H. SHERIDAN. Major-General U. S. Army.

General U. S. Grant.

(By telegram in cloher.)

Washington, June 7, 1867.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans La.—I see a despatch from Washington announcing that the Secretary of War and myself favored a reprimand for your action in removing the Governor of Louisiana. I was not even in the city at the time. There is not one word of truth in the story.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Regarding the force of the Attorney-General's opinion, the following correspondence was

(From New Orleans, La., June 28, 1867—11 A, M.—Received I P. M., in cipher.)

OFFICE United States Military Telegraph, Was Department, Washington, D. C., June 28, 1867.—General:—I am in receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General: Department, dated June 28, in reference to registration. I am at a loss to know whether it is an order or not. The form and phrase-ology is not that of an order; but I may be mistaken, and ask for information whether I am to regard it as an order. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General. _
General U, S, Grant.

General U. S. Grant.

(By telegram, in cipher.)

Washington, June 28, 1867.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans, Louisiana:—Your despatch of yesterday received. Enforce your own construction of the Military bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney-General has not been distributed to District Commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order. Nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force.

U. S. GRANT, General.

With the exception of half a dozen minor and unimportant communications, these are all the official utterances of General Grant which there is yet authority to make public. But I have the most trustworthy assurance that what has followed has been of a character showing still more conclusively that General Grant is heartly in sympathy with the spirit of the Congressional reconstruction policy, and that he has sought to carry it out in the manner which its language and spirit plainly indicate. -N. Y. Times.

Discipline in the French Army.

A Writer in The Month says that non-commis toned officers in the French army are not often reduced to the ranks, though the colonel of the regiment has power to do so. They are generally punished by confinement to barracks or arrest in their own quarters, or, if on active service, in the tents which serve as the salle de police. For offenses against honesty or for insubordination, they are always tried by a court-martial. But crime is rare among them. Sometimes, many of them being young men, they indute somewhat too freely in wine; but if not on duty, and if the offense is not repeated, they are let off with a scolding or a few days' arrest. The commissioned officers in like manner are punished by from three to thirty days' arrest in their own quarters for any omission in matters of duty, or on account of any folly for which their youth may plead with the colonel not to

be too hard upon them.

Sometimes an officer who has misbehaved is exchanged into another regiment, and, occa-sionally, but rarely, is placed on the non-activite list, which is equivalent to temporary half-pay. The latter punishment is resorted to sometime when officers have run very deeply into debt. and it is thought better that they should retire for a time from their regiments, until they can make some arrangement with their creditors. It is true that the latter cannot arrest them; but still indebtedness in the French army is considered a disgrace, and unworthy of those who wear the uniform. With them officers have no excuse for being behind the world. The State takes care that they shall have no excuse for extravagance, whereas in our army we are obliged, in the junior ranks, to expect

more than we actually receive.

The trades, tradesmen, workmen, and artificers of a French regiment are of themselves something to see and to study. The baking of the bread, the killing of the meat, the repairing of the barrach buildings. of the barrack-buildings, the making of the boots and elothes—all things, in sbort, that can possibly be required in the regiment, are done by the men themselves, and they thus earn considerable additions to their pay. Every soldier, once he has learned his drill, is expected to work at something or other, and those that can do nothing better dig and delve and plant and cultivate the gardens which supply vegetables for the different regimental messes. Nothing seems to be made outside the corps, as those who have of late years taken notice of the French soldiers' dress can youch for. The small, compact shacko; the absence of all belts across chest; the having black instead of white belts; the loose knickerbockers, with light leather leggings and stout boots, leave nothing to be wished for in the way of a neat, useful, and, at the same time, handsome uniform. The changes which the present Emperor has introduced in the dress of the army have been very great, and are exceedingly popular in the service. It is the same with the officers. Without being at all expensive, their uniform is soldieruseful, and the rank of any of the wearers may be ascertained at a glance.

METEORITES .- M. Daubrée, who has been investigating the specimens of meteorites in the Paris collection, divides all meteorites into two primary groups—Siderites and Asiderites—the former being characterized by the presence of metallic iron and the latter by its absence. The Asiderites contain one group only, which is termed Asideres. The Siderites are divided into two sections: in the ORNEX CHANGS

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,

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Also, WOOL SACKS,

JOHNT BAILEY,

JAMES CASCADES, first the specimens do not enclose stony parti-cles, and in this we find the group of Holo-siders; in the second both iron and stony matter are present. This, then, includes two groups—Syssideres, in which the iron is seen as a continuous mass, and Soporadosideres, in which the iron is present in the form of scat-

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and almost twice us much as was produced in 1863. In the Ural district the production has scarcely changed of late years. From an ab-sence of statistical documents as to the produc-tion of the State in the Ural district and in FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

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ETC. ETC ICE PITCHERS in great variety. A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyele holes, just received. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and

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AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES. JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS An examination will show my stock to be unsur assed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, GOLD JEWELBY, AND

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Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES. FINE JEWELRY. SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE.

A M E R I C A N W A T C H E S.—
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
Sold at factory prices by
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT;
WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
The attention of dealers is culted to our targe stock,

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL IN KITTS. JUST RECEIVED.

ALLERY C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11.71rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

New crop YeUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDE

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

and genuine CHULAN TEA. For sale by the package or retail, at JAMES B. WEBB'S.

Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sta.

INTERNAL REVENUE REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOF SKIRTS, 628

HOPKINS' "OWN MARE."

PRICES REDUCED!!!

PRICES REDUCED!!!

Praffords as much pleasure to announce to our numerous parrons and the public, that in comes quence 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 JUETLY CELEBRATED HOOP EKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES, And our Skirts will always, as heretolore, 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 an equalled.

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, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 25 springs, 85c.; 25 spr

COAL.

CHARLES RUMPP

NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Below Arch, Philadelphia, Porte-Monnaies, Portalios, Dressing Cases, Cigar Cases, Cabas,

Commence of the commence of INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU-lature of Pennsylvania, 1888,

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets
Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES vesnels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to
all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. \$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent, Loan, \$314,000 on 120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 136,500.00

120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871.

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

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

125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts).

126,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan (exempts).

120,000 State of Pennsylvania 1 Per Cent. Loan (exempts).

120,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 181 Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, 15,000 80 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (Principal and Interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia).

7,180 Ma Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

20,000 80 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.

195,90 Loans on Bonda and Mortgage, 18t Liens on City Property.

Market vaine. \$1 211,800.00 126,562-50

54,700'00

44,62000

\$6,750.00

90,500-00

24,230'00

26,750'00

18,000:00

15,900*00

8,358-25

8,950.00

20,000*00

195,900 00

60.00

\$1,045,050 par.

41,540*00 \$1,407,821 56 This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand.

Samuel E. Stokes.

Thomas C. Hand,
olin C. Dayls,
Edmund A. Sonder.
Theophilus Paniding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Pallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph B. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
THOM Thomas C. Hand, ohn C. Dayis, Edmund A. Sonder, Theophilus Faniding, John R. Fenrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington. H. Jones Brooke, Edward Latourcade, Jacob F. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joseph R. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig.
John D. Tavior, Jacob Riegel, THOMAS C. HAND, President, HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Stoan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington. Henry Stokes, D. Henry Stoke, Edward Darlington. Jones Brooke, Edward Latourcade, Jacob F. Jones, Jones B. McFarland, Joseph C. Henry Stokes, Henry Stoan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington. H. Jones Brooke, Edward Darlington. Jones Brooke, Edward Latourcade, Jacob F. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, James B. McFar

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA,

NOS. 485 AND 487 CHENNUT STREET ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, 84,553,146 13,

Accrued Surplus. INCOME FOR 1866, UNBETTLED CLAIMS. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

85,500,000, Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms DIRECTORS. Charles N. Bancker,

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George Fales,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitier,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President,
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1123] Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA. OFFICE, No. 282 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, \$500,000. ARBETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, \$1,762,267:21

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPOR TATION AND FIRE BIRES. Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Weish, John Mason, CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUELLLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Centra Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

DROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

DROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
NO. III BORID FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
INBURANCE ON Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5,
10 or 20 year Premiums, Aon-forisiture.
Annuiles granted on Bayorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the innured the security
of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of
the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act
as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian,
and in 6ther fiduciary capacities, under appointment
of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or
persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

BAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. THE ENEY HAINES

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President,
THOMAS WISTAK, M. D. J. B. TOWNSEND.
727 Medical Examiner. Legal Advisor. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE

PIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE TOM-PANY—Incorporated lets—Charter Perpetusi—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favoratory known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture. Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, or liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surpius Funda a invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

Directors.

Daniel Smith. Jr.,
Alexander Eetson,
Isaac Haxiehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
Thomas Robbins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITTH, JR., President,
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

3.30

DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF
PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1863—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 223 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange,
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise,
furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently
on buildings, by descent of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more
han SIXTY TEARS, during which all losses have
een premptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Learning,
D. Clark Whatton,
Eagling C. Norris.

Edmund Castillon,
Edwind Castillon,
Edw

JOHN WUCKERER Fruide SAMURL WILCOX, Sucretary

Pocket-Books, Satchels, Work Boxes, Rankers' Cases, Pursee, Enuies, etc. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN COAL Kept dry under cover. Prepared expression for family use. Yard, No. 125 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72 To No. 134 DOCK Street,

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