DON QUILLOTE.

D. Appleton & Company have published, in a small volume, the "Wit and Wisdom of Don Quixote," being a collection of the best things said by the Knight of La Mancha, or uttered by Cervantes, in his wonderful work. The Spanish language is very rich in proverbs, and of the originals, which make up the Spanish collection, it is amazing how many of them are to be found in these pages. We copy from the volume in question a number of extracts, among which are some of the most familiar proverbs of our language:-

A knight-errant without a mistress was a tree without either fruit or leaves, and a body without a soul.

Majesty well becomes beauty, and excessive laughter proceeding from slight cause is folly. Keep your mouth shut, and your eyes open. The brave man carves out his own fortune. "The devil lurks behind the cross."

"There cannot be too much of a good thing." "What is lost to-day may be won tomorrow.

"A saint may sometimes suffer for a sinner." "Many go out for wool and return shorn." Matters of war are most subject to continual

Every man that is aggrieved is allowed to defend himself, by all laws, human and divine. Truth is the mother of history, the rival of time, the depository of great actions, witness of the past, example and adviser of the present, and oracle of future ages. Evil to him who evil seeks.

Everybody has not discretion to take things by the right handle.

He loves thee well who makes thee weep. Shut one door and another will soon open. Be brief in thy discourse, for what is prolix cannot be pleasing. Never stand begging for that which you

have the power to take. A snatch from behind a bush is better than the prayer of good men.

Customs come not altogether, neither were they all invented at once. Who sings in grief procures relief.

One should not talk of halters in the hous of the hanged. Who is there in the world that can boast o' having fathomed and thoroughly penetrate I the intricate and ever-changing nature of a

woman? Would to God I could find a place to serve as a private tomb for this wearisome burde a of life, which I bear so much against my inclination! This very spot will yield me what I ask, if I can trust the solitary appearance of these mountains. Alas! how much more agreeable is the company of these rocks and thickets, which give me opportunities of complaining to Heaven, than that of faithless man! since Nature hath not created one of whom I could reasonably expect advice in difficulty, comfort in affliction, or remedy in

O memory, thou mortal enemy of my repose! wherefore now recall to me the incomparable beauty of that adored enemy of mine? Were it not better; thou cruel faculty! to represent to my imagination her conduct at that period—that, moved by so flagrant an injury, I may strive, if not to avenge it, at least to end this life of pain?

A sparrow in the hand is worth more than a bustard on the wing. There is no jewel in the world so valuable as a cheste and virtuous woman. The honor of woman consists in the good opinion of the world; and since that of your wife is eminently good, why should you have it questioned? Woman, my friend, is an imperfect creature; and, instead of laying stumbling blocks in her way, we should clear the path before her, that she may readily attain that virtue which is the ermine is a little creature with extremely white fur, and that when the hunters are in pursuit of it, they spread with mire all the passes leading to its haunts, to which they then drive it, knowing that it will submit to be taken rather than defile itself. The virtuous and modest woman is an ermine, and her character whiter than snow; and in order to preserve it, a very different method must

The reputation of a woman may also be compared to a mirror of crystal, shining and bright, but liable to be sullied by every breath that comes near it. The virtuous woman must be treated like a relic-adored but not handled; she should be guarded and prized, like a fine flower garden, the beauty and fragrance of which the owner allows others to enjoy only at a distance, and through iron

be taken from that which is used with the

ermine.

Woman is formed of brittle ware, Then, wherefore rashly seek to know What force, unbroken, she will be r, And strike, perhaps, some fatal blow?

II.

Though easily to fragments tore, Twere equally absurd and vain, To dash in pieces on the floor, What never can be joined again,

This maxim, then, by facts assured, Should henceforth be espoused by all; Where'er a Dange lies immured, The tempting shower of gold will fall,

The common adage that delays are dangerous acts as spurs upon the resolution. There are more tricks in the town than are

dreamt of. Bounty will not stay where niggards bear the sway.

Fortune turns faster than a mill-wheel, and

those who were yesterday at top, may find themselves at bottom to-day. Fiction is always the better the nearer it resembles truth, and agreeable in proportion

to the probability it bears and the doubtful credit which it inspires. Wherefore, all such fables ought to be suited to the understanding of those who read them, and written so, as that by softening impossibilities, smoothing what is rough, and keeping the mind in suspense, they may surprise, agreeably perplex, and entertain, creating equal admiration and delight; and these never can be excited by authors who forsake probability and imitation, in which the perfection of writing consists. With God nothing is impossible.

Mountains produce learned men, and phi losophers are to be found within the shepherd's cot. No padlocks, bolts, or bars can secure a

maiden so well as her own reserve. Scruples of conscience afford no peace. You have reckoned without your host, This little volume affords capital reading,

and it is very suggestive of thought. RESTORATION AT FOSTAINBULRAU. - Among the restorations at the palace of Fontainebleau is that of the Galcrie des Cerfs, which is situated above the celebrated gallery of Diana, one of the most beautiful curiosities which Henry IV constructed in this most interesting of palaces. Louis XV had his gallery out up into apartments, but in 1860 Napoleon ordered that it should be restored to its original condition, which consists chiefly in a gallery of the same

size as that of Dians, and ornamented with

topographical views of fifteen royal residences of that spech.

The Income Tax in England. THE TAX PRODUCTIVE IN PROPORTION TO THE DIMINUTION OF BATE.

The following article from the London Times

"A paper laid before the House of Commons just before the close of the se sion, on the motion of Mr. Modatt, cominues up to the 5th of April, 1866, the annual statistics of the income tax. This is not the least interesting of the parliamentary returns, though it must be allowed that it often suggests more inquiries than it answers. In the first place, it affords us some conception of the distribution of wealth in the country. It appears that the total amount of income charged with tax in the year ending with April, 1866, was nearly one hundred and lifteen millions. Of this sum nearly a quarter, or more than twenty-seven millions, was furnished by incomes of less than £300 a year. Moroover, since all returns below £200 a year are subject to an abatement of £60 massessment, the real amount of such modest incomes is considerably larger than these figures would represent. At the other end of the scale a total sum of thirty-three millions is furnished by incomes above £10,000 a year. But the latter sum, again, cannot be taken as representing the whole amount of these large incomes, as the contributions to the revenue by great landholders or great fundholders are to be found in other schedules than D and E. Taking, however, the divisions had down in the return, the largest sum total, or eighteen millions, is returned by persons who enjoy in-comes of between £10,000 and £50,000 a year. But they are closely pressed by the incomes under £200 a year, which amount to seventeen millions. The amount next in magnitude is contributed by the tertunate possessors of more than £50,000 m ; ear. They forms h thirteen millions of income for taxation, and it may be noticed that since they are just one handred and thirty-three in number, they appear to enjoy an average income of £100,000 a year

"It we advance by hundreds from £200 a year up to £1600, we find that the number of persons in each group and the amount returned by them rapedly diminish, until from being ten millions for the group between £200 and £300, it is only one million for the group between £900 and £1000. The amount continues at a million for every extra hundred a year up to £2000. From £2000 a year to £3000, every additional £100 a furnishes only half a million, and the proportionate return diminishes until we reach £5000 a year. It appears, in short, that the great resources of the income tax lie in the small incomes under £500 a year and in the large in-comes above £5000. If we look only to the number of persons who pay the tax, the smaller class age, of course, vastly the more important; but the degree by which they preponderate is, perhaps, scarcely realized. Out of 347,110 taxpayers, no less than 222,786 are taxed on incomes of less than £200 a year, 313,180 on mecomes of less than £500, while the incomes below £1000 a year include 332,477. Schedule E, which includes incomes received from public offices, forrishes a taxable amount of twenty millions. furnishes a taxable amount of twenty millions, and includes 115,000 persons. There is a similar but more rapid diminution in the amounts contributed by the higher grades of salary, and, of course, there are none of those enormous incomes which we have noticed in the higher ranks of Schedule D.

"It has always been a remarkable feature in this tax that it becomes more productive in pro-portion to the diminution of its rate. This is due to two causes, which it is difficult to disen-tangle. In the first place there can be no doubt that the returns of income become more accurate and more numerous as the burden of the impost is lessened. Conscience is notoriously elastic on this point, and it resumes its natural vigor in proportion as the pressure on it is relieved. But beyond a doubt, also, the in-crease in the return of the tax represents an increase in the general well-being of the community, and this is especially the case in the time over which the present return extends.

"The amount of income charged with tax increased, in 1866, by more than nine millions, and the number of persons who made returns increased by 15,000. It is remarkable that there is an increase of no less than 26 in the small class of incomes above £50,000. The number increased from 107 to 133, or by about a quarter. In proportion, this is by far the largest increase throughout the list. It is perimps, equally carrows base the only diminution is in the number of incomes assessed under 2100 a year, and there is a very small in the large class between £100 and £200,"

The Opening of the Amazon.

Last Saturday, the 7th of September, was the Brazilian Fourth of July, the anniversary of the independence of Brazil; and on that day, this year, according to a proclamation issued last December, the Amazon, the great river, or King of Waters, as the Indian name Para signifies, was thrown open from the Atlantic to the boundaries of Peru. Henceforth all nations may freely use this great highway of commerce which gives steamboat navigation from the Atlantic coast to within ninety leagues o Lima. Peru has also by treaty with Brazil, and by a former treaty with the United States, granted the free navigation of her Amazonian waters. Navigation thus extends across the continent. The Morona, a sea-going Peruvian steamer, built by the Penns of London, as-cer ded, in October, 1864, from the mouth of the river to within ninety leagues of the city of Lima.

The valley of the Amazon is a vast and ferthe values of the Amazon is a vast and lefter the widerness, with here and there a town on the borders of the great river. The most important and productive parts of Venezuels, New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, as well as of Brazil, are drained by its waters. Its valley has an area equal to the whole United States, without the Pacific States, and yet the available of the Amazon valley is at present population of the Amazon valley is at present no greater than that of the single city of

But new measures in regard to grants of lands and emigrants have just been proposed in the Brazilian Parliament, which, if carried out, cannot fall to induce emigration to this equatorial valley—where the mercury never rises as high as in Philadelphia, and where yet the rich and useful staples, coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, India rubber, etc. etc., repay the indus-trious laborer a thousand fold. trious laborer a thousand fold.

Meantime we hope to see Americans preparing to take their share of the trade of the Amazon, which can be developed, under the liberal system which took effect last Saturday.

Tle Boudoir of Mad'ile Duthe.

to an important and lucrative commerce.

An amateur named Double, whose especial neanity has been a passion for things which belong to the seventeenth century-one of those people who have peculiar admiration for the curresities of one or another age—has recently gained a priceless prize without much cost.

It is known that the Count d'Arrois, brother of Louis XVIII, "had a friendship," as it is said, for Mad'lle Duche. This gentleman, who afterwards was king (Charles X) was very generous

to ladies, and gave to Mad'lle Duthe a charming nome, luxuriously furnished, and decorated by the first artists, near the end of the Rue Chaussee d'Antin. This nouse, at one time, was owned by a relation of Mr. Double, who was enamored with its gems of act, and had an eye especially single to the beauty of an exquisite boudon decorated by Spandonck. But Haussman, the great street opener, has reverence neither for chapel nor boudoir; so in the en-largement of the square in front of the church the houses on the corner of the Rue St. Lazare and Chausee d'Antin were demolished, and with them the boudoir of Mad'ile Duthe. By accident M.Double passed as the smashing process was going on, and perceived among the debris several painted panels and mirrors fuely framed. "Surely," he said. 'this is or was the Dathe house, and here is my precious boudoir." Addressing the

dressing the master mason, he asked:-"The six mirrors will measure so many feet; they are worth one thousand francs, but we will call it seven bundred and fifty,"
"Will you include the panels, the window, and chimney place?"

The bargain was closed, and the happy pos-sessor, who would gladly have paid many thousands rather than lose his treasures, has removed them to his bouse, where the boudoir has been restored in all its original elegance

Mr. Rarry's Will,—By his will, the late horse tamer Rarry leaves "Orniser" to his brother, on condition that the famous horse shall never be put to work or exhibited. The language of the bequest is:- "The said stallion 'Cruiser' must be well taken care of by the said Frederick Rarey and his heirs, and must never be sold by either my said brother or any of his heirs. And I hereby make it a special charge and incumbrance on all that part of my homestead farm lying east of the canal, so long as my said stallion 'Cruiser' shall live, that the said inclosure and stable now occupied and to be occupied by him on the said part of the said farm shall be kept in good repair, and comfortable and safe condition. and that the said 'Cruiser' shall, as long as he lives, be furnished with suitable and sufficient food and other provisions for his com-

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON STEAMER EDWIN NEW HUN STEADTH Brades Brad-aw, leaves for Treston, touching at Tacony, presdale, Beverly, Burlington, Belstol, Florence, obblins' Wharf, and Fieldsburo'. Robbins Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.
Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.
Saturday, Sept. 7: 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7: 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M.
Monday, '' 9: 9 '' Monday, '' 9: 1 P. M.
Tuesday, '' 10: 10 '' Tuesday, '' 10: 2 ''
Wedn'y, '' 11: 10 '' Wedn'y, '' 11: 2 ''
Thursday, '' 12: 11 '' Thursday, '' 12: 2 ''
Fiday, '' 13: 12: M. Friday, '' 13: 4 ''
Saturday. '' 14: 12: F. M. Saturday, '' 14: 4 ''
Eare to Trenton, to center each way. Intermediate places. 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [9:96] Leaves South Trenton.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 On and hiter MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 942 A. M. and 345 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 645 A. M. and 1246 P. M. Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets,; cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 cm

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WIL

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. 1867 FALL.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS, In addition to our unusually large line of goods

adapted to MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MOBRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

OAKINGS We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a

full assortment of CLOAKINGS,

Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.

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MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. M R S. M. A. B I N D E R, WILL OF EN THIS DE T.

Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dress and Cloak Trimmings. In porter of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings. In every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Clony Laces. Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cleak Making in all its departments, wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot

the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot full to please. Butts of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Pat-terns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 921m

MRS. R. DILLON. NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLI-NER). Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles, Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS. AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,

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Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount,
Our stock comprises every denomination
printed by the Government, and all orders
filled and forwarded on the day of receipt. United
States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on
Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received
in payment. in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be con-sulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given. The commission is payable in stamps. The following rates are allowed:-

TWO PER CENT On \$100THREE PER CENT.
On \$800 and upwards.......FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

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SIX PER CENT. REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGA-TION COMPANY.

DUE IN 1897. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, PREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE

TAXES, AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO.

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1, This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware Iver at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, libertless, and franchises appertain-

ing to the said Rabroad and Bridge, Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the under DEEXEL & CO.

EL W. CEATER & CO. MAY COOKE & CO. F6 111f W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSER BANKING HOUSE

OF

AY OOKE & O.

12 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAP'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Pavine mechanic ar . ago of the FIRST MURT GAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MIS-SOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o 85,

And the accrued interestfrom this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. Interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railrond, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October pext, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Mis-Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned. E. W. CLARK & CO.

JAY COOKE & CO. DREXEL & CO. P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates.

8 16 1m

7 3-10s

CONVERTED INTO

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FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ..\$1,000,000 DIRECTORS.

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WM. H. RHAWN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank MUMFORD Cashier, 5 141 Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

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Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York.

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OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Mational Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.

" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862, April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.

February 9, 1889, due July 1, 1864. March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.

June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.

January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865. All of the above LOANS will cease to draw

interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,

GOVERNOR. JOHN F. HARTHANFT,

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

STATE TREASURER,

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WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,

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NO. 825 ARCH STREET, FURNISHING GOODS. (L. teG. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS. AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the vell of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offer-ing to the public General L. C. Baker's "HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousandlycars, and conclusively preves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from \$200 to \$300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied.

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WANTED-FOR THE U. S. MARINE V Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, anmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 511 S. FHONT Servet.

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

GARDNER & FLEMING,

ticular attention paid to repairing. 5 20 6 SLATE MANTELS. SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Chespuess.
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Diamond Dealers and Jewellers, NO. SOR CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

JEWELBY. SILVED WARE, BTO. BTO ICE PITCHERS in great variety. A large assortment of small STUDS, for syste

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WATCHES, JEWELRY. W. W. CASSIDY

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY,

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SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS An examination will show my stock to be unang

Particular attention paid to repairing. C. RUSSELL & CO., C

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOUKS, of Chamots and Elk

country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 263 HENRY HARPER, No. 520 Arch Street,

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND NOLID SILVER-WARE,

AMERICAN WATCHES. The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, C. & A. PEQUICNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

Manufactory, No. 22, S. FIFTH Street. GOVERNMENT SALES. ARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE;

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (nospital grounds) in this city on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE;
177,108 Woollen Blankets.
16,111 Uniform Coats.
16,212 Uniform Coats, irregular.
5.460 Uniform Coats, irregular.
5.460 Uniform Jackets.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.
20,000 Encks Coats, lined.
21,600 Sacks Coats, unifined.
22,732 Great Coats, unifined.
28,732 Great Coats, infantity of Various Other articles of clothing and equipage.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within tendays of sale, and catalogues will be furnished. Terms-Cash, in Government fands. By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
911 let Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

CALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, E.C. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1807. Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M:—

200 Mules

at 10 o'cleek A. M.,
100 Horses,
25 Spring Wagons or
Ambulances, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons,
worn.
25 Six-mule Wagons,
600 sets Ambulance or
ness, worn.
600 sets Mule Harness,
worn. worn, 100 Wagon Saddles, 100 Saddle Blankets, worn.

600 Wagon Bows, worn.

100 Finth Chains, worn.

100 Spreader Chains, 100 Mule Collars, worn.

100 Wagon Covers, worn.

100 Wagon Covers, worn.

100 Lead Lines, worn.

100 Tar Buckets, worn.

100 Tar Buckets, worn.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.

Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.

Mnies, General von de la commentation de la comment O V E R N M E N T S A L E
AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.
The following Ordnance Property will be sold
at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton
Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 450 net toms of Shot and Shell.

Loaded Shell. Canister, filled. " 18% " Canister, filled.
" 14½ " " Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10 " " Scrap Wrought Iron.
" Scrap Brass.

3 Artillery Carriages (Iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (Ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Sildes (Ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 81 Saddles (Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1997 Cartridge box Belts, 2712 Gun S Irgs, 2332 Waist Belts, 399 Builet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Hags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc.
Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35½ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.

Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency. States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance, M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R., 96 lbt in charge of Ordnance Depot. COAL

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