MORSE SINE CAUSA.

"A man is either a fool or a physician at forty." That is, if persons of average health arrive at the discreet age of forty without having learned from that sage monitor, Common Sense, how to keep themselves well, they must, in one respect at least, be hopelessly foolish; and not all the physicians in the world can, without their own co-operation in the matter, secure health to them.

The laws of health, happily, are becoming more and more a popular study; yet no candid and intelligent person can read the detail of fatal accidents in one single week's newspapers without feeling convinced that nine out of ten arise from ignorance or neglect of the laws of health, or from setting at defiance such good old adages as "Look before you leap," "Pre-vention is better than cure"—in other words, Common Frudence.

"Disease Prevention Acts," "Sanitary Reforms, and such moral machinery, are set to work to root out epidemics: to eradicate diseases which find congenial soil in poverty and degradation; to preach on the excellent text, "A clean life and a trust in God are the best of all prophylacties," and to show to the million to how great an extent their lives are-under God-in their own keeping. This paper, however, is not addressed to the poor and the ignorant, but to such intelligent readers as—being neither fools nor forty, neither hypochondriacal, valetudinary, nor learned in drugs-may become in a measure their own physicians, and be also the means of benefiting others within the sphere of their influence, whether epidemics be raging or not.

Physiologists assure us that we can perform wonders in the art of prolonging life, not leaving us ignorant of the means by which we should set to work; and though these things have been written about again and again, the experience of every day seems to justify a few more words, and especially with reference to early education.

An inquiry into the nature of accidents by fire, poison, drowning, suffication, etc., will satisfy any one that the majority of them prove fatal from the mere lack of presence of mind in persons at hand, or of a prompt application of those simple remedies with which every one ought to be acquainted. Not insignificant among life-preserving accomplish-ments, therefore, is the cultivation of a philosophical equanimity on the occurrence of startling or sudden events. Young persons cannot be too early trained to this, and the formation of their judgment regarding remedies, pernicious agents, and their antidotes.

Continually we meet with young girls who, on the occurrence of an accident, run hither and thither, wringing their hands and shaking with fear, when, had they their wits about them, they might, by affording instantaneous assistance, be the means of averting sufferings, perhaps even death itself. How many a woman has been burnt to death within the last few years because, on finding her dress ignited, she has run terrifled into the air, instead of rolling herself in a blanket or the first heavy woollen wrap she can seize. Undeniably this helpless fear is one of the "pernicious agents" to be guarded against. Often, too often, is fear the origin of fits, idiotey to the unborn, accidents innumerable, death itself. An instance of the latter occurred in the case of a lady who, when in a precarious state of health, saw a spider on the white curtain of her bed. It was one of those terrible animals, with a great hairy body as big as a plover's egg, or with legs like a young crab, sometimes to be seen hot countries making the tour of your chamber-wall, and which really might like a taste of your blood, provided it found you in a defenseless state of repose. This was a harmless English spider; it did not bite the lady, or go near her, yet it killed her by merely being there. She had just become a mother, and on catching sight of the insect was thrown into convulsions by an unconquered terror of spiders. Death resulted. Two deaths; for the motherless babe died too, and had an inquest been held on the bodies, the verdict on both could only have been, "Killed by a both could only have been, spider." Perhaps the hysterical screams of that poor lady's own mother or nurse had early implanted these ineradicable horrors in her breast, when she was a timid child. If so, what a solemn werdict for that mother or nurse! And this is only one of many instances where senseless fears have been visited

by fatal results. 'But," the reader may protest, "there are natural antipathies which are wholly unconquerable," and a long list of facts will be produced. So there are: but they are few in comparison with those which early and judicious training will overcome, and to which we now more particularly refer. Irrespective of natural antipathies, then, you may daily meet with educated persons who are positively not ashamed to betray fear at the sight of a spider, a toad, or a mouse. Here, in much cultivated England, in this nineteenth century, when you cannot take a country walk without encountering a man in wild pursuit of some bug, or ramble along a shore where young England is not raking and poking among the rocks for queer-looking mollusks when so many households are familiar with collections of crawling creatures alive or dead; when batrachians are among the domestic pets of our youngsters-that there should still be intelligent women who shriek at a poor little spider, an earwig, or a cockroach !

"Why, are you afraid of a toad?" I asked a lady only the other evening, on seeing her rush frantically across the road away from

"O. I always was afraid of toads. They are

so cold; they hop so."
Cold-blooded, depraved young toads! Pernicious creatures? Why hop ye so?
"Good gracious!" oried another lady, and a sensible one, too, in most respects, "I would rather be shut up in the Black Hole than be in a room with a rat," on hearing me say I had once watched some half dozen perambulating my chamber abroad, before taking aim with walking-boots, bits of firewood, and other missiles, which I invariably piled on a chair by my bedside for that purpose. Not but what rats are sometimes savage and dangerous; and I confess that it was only after a week's experience had assured me that those rats had other aims in view than to molest me, that I

took such calm survey of them. With all respect to my two lady friends, such fears date from the dark ages, when toads and spiders were fabulously invested with homicidal powers, when entomological societies and aquariums had no existence; and had these fears no worse consequence than to make the terrified women appear ridiculous, we might laugh at them and leave them; but by teaching the rising generation to be as foolish as themselves, these weak persons are deeply responsible for their foolish terrors. To each trifling injury positively attributable to a spider or an earwig, twenty serious injuries, simply through fear of them, could be

Therefore, by familiarizing weak aunts and sensitive sisters to the contemplation of "ugly bugs" and tame toads, and thus by aiding to overcome harmful antipathies, we may welcome our young naturalist as one agent in preserving and prolonging life—himan life, even though it be at the sacrifice of a few

other lives lower in the scale of creation. And this somewhat extravagant recommendation of the study of natural history will be justified by the case of the lady who died on seeing the spider. For, suppose such a nervous individual to be the mother of a large family, or the superintendent of a number of young children, what a quaking little set she might soon convert them into by her constant display of terrors; her exclamations of horror at a "horrid spider!" a "poisonous toad!" At the sacrifice of jackets and shoe leather, at the cost of glass cases and broken bowls, let our children-always under judicious guidance and in moderation-be encouraged to rake and poke among the seaweed, to scramble over hedges and ditches, to bunt out and treasure up whatever of the wonders of God's creation excites their curiosity, and-subsequently, we will hope-their

reverence. This scrambling and chasing has the further advantage of developing muscle as well as mind, and of imparting to youthful limbs that agility and readiness which are only to be obtained through the cultivation of the corporeal powers. And though this may seem stale and trivial to write about, it is not every one, even in these days of gymnasiums, who looks upon running, tumbling, jumping, swimming, riding, walk-ing on cliffs and narrow ledges, all ath-letic sports, even dancing, as life-preserving powers; for they all impart properties which y giving a more perfect control over the limbs, put us in a position to sustain little or no hurt in case of accidents. Ethardo, Blondin, Léotard, and other acrobats, also the Zouaves in their wonderful military feats, are examples of what training may do. (The word discreti n might claim some space here, were we not addressing intelligent readers who know what precise portion of valor that quality forms.) Practised with discretion, then, these accomplishments procure for us a sort of immunity from danger, so that happen what may, we shall—figuratively speaking—alight on all fours, like a cat. Such an adept is puss in the above-mentioned feats, that she has obtained the credit of having nine lives. Her steed, from kittenhood, has been a rope line, a waving bough, or the topmost branch in a gale of wind. Puss must possess that faculty which phrenologists connect with the organ of vitativeness in conjunction with form, size, weight, comparison, etc.: a faculty which enables us to recover, poise quickly, to dexterously convert a loss of footing into a leap, and so save ourselves from a fall. It is a faculty to be acquired in youth, and the more it is cultivated the fewer will be the losses of life from casualties.

of all the modern clubs, the swimming clubs, and of all the popular feats, the swimming matches, are among the most useful and life-preserving. The art of swimming is one of the most important: yet in England it has been, till of late years, one of the most ne-glected in education. We read that it was as great a disgrace for a Roman youth to be unable to swim as for a Spartan youth to be a coward; yet in England we can scarcely take up a newspaper in which a death from drowning is not recorded. Four school-boys in one day at Brighton, not long since; three more in the north while I write this! and the recently published "Reports" informs us that in one year (1864) the number of persons accidentally drowned was two thousand seven hundred and fourteen!

The organ of vitativeness which we just now accredited to puss, and which indicates the disposition to cling tenaciously to existence, does-so phrenologists inform us-by creating a certain resistance to disease, contribute essentially to the preservation of life. Dr. Adam Clarke, Kant, and Schiller were examples of strong will in resisting disease; so were Dr. Andrew Combe and the Bronté family. And the lady who died at the sight of a spider was an instance of very feeble will in yielding to foolish fears.

An example, in proof of the power which an intelligent man can acquire over his own frame, may be cited in the case of an American clergyman, who, in a position of extraordinary danger, was truly said to have saved his own

He had, on some special occasion, been invited to preach at Lynchburg, in the hilly re-gions of Virginia. After an evening service in mid-winter he was returning to his lodging, by way of a street which, to avoid a hill, was being excavated in the middle; leaving the houses and foot-path at a considerable elevation on either side. Upon this elevated pavement the reverend gentleman was walking, and, unaware of the alteration in progress, was about to cross, when-the street being ill lighted, and the night very dark-he fell with violence over the deep cutting on the rocky, half-made road below, where he lay for a time completely stunned.

Consciousness returning, he became aware that he was lying on his back, unable to move a limb, or draw a breath. Feeling himself on the point of fainting, the horrible thought flashed upon him, that there he must lie and die, the road being impassable.

Suspended respiration, whether caused by a violent concussion, or by drowning, can, we know, be sometimes restored. But to achieve this-as the Royal Humane assistants can testify—several persons set promptly to work, and place the insensible person in such a posi-tion as to expand the chest, using friction and a variety of stimulants to set in motion the breathing apparatus. But here, in solitary plight, lay an injured and helpless man, whose only aids to recovery were intelligence and force of will; and, prompted by these, he set himself at once to werk to rekindle the furnace of life in the physical vestibule, the lungs. His first efforts to inspire were agony, but, after intense exertions, benumbed and stiff as he was, he drew a feeble breath, then another, and another, of gradually increasing power; each fresh inspiration invigorating and encouraging him. Whilst engaged in these efforts he still lay motionless, but, having accomplished the breathing, he next endeavored to move, when he discovered that, besides being bruised, stiff, and sore, one hip was so severely injured as to render him utterly incapable of rising. He felt he was maimed for life, and the shock with which this idea forced itself upon kim almost surpassed that with which he had reflected on the possibility of being left there to die alone on that dark winter's night. With the prospect of lameness and deformity came ruined hopes, and he almost felt tempted to relinquish the struggle for a life so blighted. Conscientions reasoning, however, dictated the necessity for additional exertions. He must now endeavor to make himself heard by the few who might be passing above at that late hour. To utter a sound in his exhausted condition required another great effort, and it was only after many strugglespractising his voice as it were—that he managed to produce a faint noise in the throat. Husbanding his fast waning strength, he then waited, listening eagerly for an approaching footstep. When, after a considerable interval, one was heard, and rescue seemed at hand, the moan he uttered was too feeble to attract attention. Conceive the agony of mind of a man thus bruised, exhausted, benumbed, whose only hope of life lay in making

himself heard afar off. And now the town seem-

ed hushed in sleep, but the air was laden with

; snow, which threatened to fall and oover him, and he began to resign himself to the death which seemed inevitable. Once more, however, persons were heard approaching, and he recognized the voice of a chattering negress. The hope of being heard was slight, indeed yet in a moment of silence our poor friend summoned all his feeble strength to cry. A slight grunt or groan only escaped him, but the woman heard it. "What's dat?" she exclaimed, stopping short.

"Reckon 'tis a drunken man," said her companion; "come long."

Whar's he den?" argued the daughter of Eve. And another minute or two elaysed while this point was debated, the man urging the woman onward, being "scared," as he told With each effort the prostrate man gained courage, and, in a panse of the chattering, be summoned power to cry-'Come-here!"

"Whar is ye?" asked the woman. "Down-here-hurt!" the poor gentleman

managed to gaspingly ejaculate.

One of the strange characteristics of negro nature is that of being terrified at the idea of an injured or a suffering person; and the man again urged the woman along, but her curiosity was unsatisfied, and while she delayed, the sufferer put forth another effort to cry, 'Come down, I'm hurt!" Then she prevailed on the man to help her down the cutting guided by the sufferer's moans. On findin him, and so injured, lights and further assist ance were procured, and the minister was car ried along the level to a house, and there laid upon the floor. A surgeon was sent for, who discovered that the hip was, by the violence of the fall, forced into the socket in a very remarkable manner; and on ascertaining the spot where the accident occurred, he procounced it barely short of a miracle that the sufferer had not been killed, affirming that by using those extraordinary efforts to breathe, and so preserve consciousness, he had positively saved his own life.

It is not all persons who, having studied the laws of health, and being duly impressed with their importance, are in a position to obey them as their judgment would dictate. In the preparation of their own food, or in the ventilation of their homes, they map be compelled to defer to the prejudices of ignorant or arbitrary elders or superiors. Their occupations may be sedentary, or too prolonged to permit of sufficient recreative sleep or exercise. But the attempt to regu late their own health must not be relinquished for all that. There is always a best thing to be done under any circumstances whatever; and a sensible person will consider what that best thing may be. The seamstress at her sewing machine, for instance, the student, or the writer, who sits bent forward, hour after hour, can, on a temporary change of occupation, vary his attitude by leaning well back in his chair, or by standing erect with well-expanded chest, so as not to defraud his lungs of their comple ment of vital air one moment longer than is necessary. When, after long sitting, the circulation becomes torpid and the brain weary, he can set his window open for a few minutes, even in mid-winter; and if a short brisk walk out of doors during the interval be impracticable, let him go through a series of gymnasties, or wrestle with imaginary burglars in his own sanctum, and he will not find his minutes thrown away. It is better for a person in health and of sedentary employents to walk in the rain, rather than not walk at all.

"Blue-pill, madam? Stuff-a-nonsense. madam. You can't want more blue-pill; take exercise, madam, not blue-pill," cried an honest doctor to a sluggish patient. "Take exercise. It's only lazy folks who want so much blue-pill." Which reminds us of our old friend Abernethy, who, after listening to a long list of allments detailed by the auxious mother of a languid daughter, growled out as he put on his hat, and returned a shilling of the fee, "Buy her a skipping-rope."

It has been aptly said "two-thirds of a man's

woes begin in his stomach." And perhaps two-thirds of those are curable by himself. To walk off ill humors is something more than a moral feat; such moral ailments in most cases having root in the actual physical ones. Lately, in London, Dr. Lankester held an nquest over the body of a gentleman who fell suddenly in Soho Square, and died in convulsive efforts to breathe. A post-mortem examination showed that the sudden death was caused by suffocation. Large masses of unmasticated food were found in the lower part of the throat, closing the air passage. "I'we or three pieces of meat were so large as to create surprise among the jury as to how the deceased could have possibly swallowed them. The contents of the stomach also displayed several pieces of equally astonishing size.

The gentleman had dined off steak, potatoes, and water. A wholesome enough meal. But it had been very much hurried, and the stomach had previously been weak. Had the poor gentleman been in the habit of observing his own powers of digestion, or of studying the laws of health at all, he would have known that half or one-third of the quantity of food, properly masticated, would have afforded him twice the nourishment, without risking his life. And if only on the score of economy, this is worth thinking about in these days of cattle plague and high-priced provisious. What with fast eating and imperfect digestion, the question suggests itself-How many persons who consume three plentiful meals a day derive as much nourishment from their food as it is capable of affording them?

Is not this worth the consideration of the would-be philanthropist also? So now, having proposed to myself, in the first place, the honor of addressing intelligent readers, and concluding that they are also benevolent readers, who will gladly combine two great advantages, I leave them to discover for themselves to what extent they can improve the physical condition of their fellow-creatures by watching more carefully over their own .-Once-a- Week.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR DELPHIA. DELPHIA.

In the maiter of the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Campany.

The Auditer appointed by the Court to inquire and report whether all debts due by the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Company have been fully paid and satisfied, and whether all claims upon the same have been extinguished; and, further, to inquire and report upon the lacts necessary to a proper decision of the question whether the said Court shall decree a dissolution of the said Company, and whether they shall direct that the balance of moneys in the hands of the officers of the said Company be paid to the stockholders in proportion to their respective interests in said corporation, hereby notifies all parties interested as above to attend at the office of J. HILL MARTIN, Esq., No. 217 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the loth day of October, A. D. 167, at 11 o'clock A. M., prepared to substantiate the r claims, if any, against said corporation, and to object, it aught they have to say, why the said Court should not make the decree and direction above mentioned, or else be forever debarred from any objection in the premises. In the matter of the Philadelphia Steam Pump and

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-

PHIA.

ELIZABETH B. FRY, by her next friend, etc., vs.,

RHINARD G. FRY.

June Term, 1887, No. 2. In Divorce.

To Rhinard G. Fry, Respondent—Sir:—You will please take notice of a rule in the above case granted, returnable SATURDAY. September 21, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonit should not be decreed.

JOHN ROBERTS,

Attorney pro Libellant. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of J. HOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the first and final account or WILLIAM.
A. INGHAM and JAMES V. INGHAM, Executors of J. BOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, September 23, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

9 12 thetu 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor,

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

Estate of THOMAS McGUIGAN, deceased, The Auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the fund in the Court arising from sale of premises No. 2 Strawberry street, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 30, 1867 at 33; P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, Esq., No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF ANDREW SMITH, DECEASED. ANDREW SMITH, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to JENNETTE SMITH, Administratrix, ELM Street, bel. Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts. Or to her Attorney.

Or to her Attorney, ROBERT P. DECHERT, No. 200 S FIFTH Street

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GOVERNMENT SALES. SALE OF NAVY VESSELS. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,

The Navy Department will offer at public AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing
vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.
The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel

the AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-whicel steamer. The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.
The ESTRELLA-438 tons, iron side-wheel

steemer.
The DUMBARTON—636 tons, Iron side-wheel The To Blanch of the Table of t

SONOMA-974 tons, PONTIAC-974 tons, OSCEOLA-974 tons, PAWTUXET-974 tons, MATTABESETT-974 tons. MASSASOIT-974 tons. EUTAW-975 tons. CONNEMAUGH-955 tons. TIOGA-819 tons,

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTO-TOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M. The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer. The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel stesmer. The BOXER-444 tons, iron side-wheel Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper

fastened, viz.:— METACOMET—974 tons.

METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.
The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U.S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M. The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The JOHN ADAMS-700 tons, sailing sloopof war, live-oak, copper-fastened.
The VINCENNES-700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U.S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The TALLAPOOSA-974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The CHICOPEE-974 tons, hull only.
The PRESTON-Small steamer, hull only,

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOOK M. The AGA WAN-974 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.
The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

Bi2thstl0t ARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,) JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1897.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital 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;

cles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:
177,108 Woodlen Blankets.
16,111 Uniform Coats.
10,202 Uniform Coats, Irregular.
5.400 Uniform Jackets.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.
20,000 Sacks Coats, Inned.
21,000 Sacks Coats, Inned.
25,732 Great Coats, Infand.
25,732 Great Coats, Infand.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.
Also, a quantity of various other articles of Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be fur-

Terms—Cash, in Government funds,
By order of the Quartermaster—eneral,
G. A. HULL,
911 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army, SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.]
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:-

at 10 o'clock A. M:—
100 Horses.
25 Spring Wagons or
Ambulances, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons,
worn.
200 Mules.
50 sets Ambulance or
Two-horse Harness,
600 sets Mule Harness, worn.

100 Wago Saddles, worn.

100 Saddle Blankets worn.

600 Wagon Bows, worn.

100 Fifth Chains, worn.

100 Spreader Chains, 100 Mule Collars, worn.

100 Wagon Covers, worn.

100 Wagon Covers, worn.

100 Wagon Whips, worn.

100 Tar Buckets, worn.

100 Feed Troughs, worn.

100 Tar Buckets, worn.

100 Jack Screws, worn.

100 Wagon, and Ambulances will be sold singly. will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable. Particular attention is called to this lot of will be sold singly. Mules, being very superior animals, well broken

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

J. C. McFERRAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General,

Byt. Brig.-General, U.S. A.

G OVERNMENT SALE
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 tons of Shot and Shell.

SHIPPING

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STRAMSHIP LINE.

A STEAMER WILL LEAVE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, AT NOON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, AT NOON, Continuing hereafter their regular SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS.

ALSO, ON

Through rates and receipts to all points in NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA. via SEAROARD ATRILINE.

ALSO, SOUTH AND WEST, VIA

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE, AND VIR-GINIA AIR-LINE RAILBOADS.

Freight received daily at First Wharf above MARKET Street.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS.

No. 14 North and South Wharves. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL-CALL-

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLIlog at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, saillog at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, saillog semi-weekly, carrying the United States Malls.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Wednesday, September 22
CITY OF PARIS.——Saturday, September 22
CITY OF NEW YORK.—Saturday, October 32
CITY OF NEW YORK.—Wednesday, October 32
CITY OF BALTIMORE.—Saturday, October 13
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 48, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold.—Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.——\$100 Steerage.——\$30
To Loudon.——105 To Loudon.——22
To Paris.——115 To Paris.——450
Flassage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, \$100, Steerage, \$32, Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bromen, etc., at moderate raics.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$40
currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
No. 15 BROAD WAY, N. Y.,
8 77 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-PANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie, TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain P. T. Hoxie, STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Captain T. H. The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATUR-DAY, October 5, at 8 o'clock A, M., from Pier 18 outh Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port. October 5.
Through bills of lasing signed for freight to Mobile,
Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville
Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati,
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Oo,
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS, E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH
AND WEST!
TEROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN,
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via
Seaboard and Roanoke Raliroad, and to Lynchburg.
Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Raliroad, and Richmond and Danville Raliroad.
The regularity safety and cheannage of the Ville Raliroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMSOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SA VANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA. 850 tons, Captain Wnt. Jennings,
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, September 28, at 8 o'clock A.
M. from Pier 18 South Wharves,
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in convection with the Georgia Central Raff. Il points in connection with the Georgia Central Rail oad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS, E. DILKES, Freight Agent, No. 314 S, Delaware avenue. Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-FANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, TOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bensett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Whaves. Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS, E. DILKES, Freight Agent,

4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE UNITED STATES MAIL

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING FACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES,
FOR PARTICULAR APPLICATION, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 26 SOUTH Street, and No. 22 BROADWAY,
II Or to THON. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Cansiwith connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Market street.

Breight received daily.

No. 14 North and South Wharvey

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Value.

OPPOSITION TO MONO
POLY, DAILY LINE FOR BALTI
MORE, via Chesapeake and Dela war, Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimere Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line. other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandlee, Horses, Carriages

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 162 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELA-ware and Karlian Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers
leave Daily from first wharf below Market street.

Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to
all points, North. East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

No. 14 Bouth Whaves. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 104 Wall street, New York.

POR NEW YORK, SWIFTSURE Transportation Cometary Despatch and Swiftsare Land, via Delaware and farian Canni, on and after the light of
March, leaving daily at 12 M, and 5 P, M., connecting
with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating
terms, apply to
WILLIAM W. D. Commodating WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 182 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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Manufacturar of Pondretta,