sphere.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Journalism did not exist fifty years ago, because it could not. The world would have welcomed it then as now, but there were no means to create it. It then required months to collect the facts of the world's history at any particular period. Hence quarterlies were the institution of that time. As methods of communication became more rapid, the world's picture was taken oftener. Monthlies and weeklies came into vogue. Between 1835 and 1850, the railroad system spread over Europe and America, and created journalism. The mass of news which steam communication brought from all parts of the world required a daily exhibit. About the same time with railroads came free schools, creating general intelligence and a popular appetite for information. Nowhere in the world has there been such a demand for reading as in the United States. Railroads developed the Western States with magical rapidity, and filled them with a population eager to hear from their old homes in the East, and whose views, becoming expanded like their own boundless prairies, made them dissatisfied with less than a metropolitan journal anything could give them.

If railroads and free schools made journalism possible, the telegraph made it a necessity. The public opinion which once took months to form may now be developed in a day. Daily papers are the electric photo-graphs which both the business and the curiosity of the world require to see as often as

Moreover, this sudden and vast access of matter by steamer, railroad, and telegraph has necessitated a systematic organization of the business of journalism. It has become a profession. It demands capital and experience.

It is obvious that any man, gifted with apti-tude for the work, who found himself, thirty years ago, paddling in the sluggish and rather foul waters of journalism, might have had an instiuct that he was nearing a tide which, "taken at the flood," would lead him on to fortune. Like every other business of quick growth, journa, sm required only that the man who was to rap its profits should be established at the right place; that he should be possessed of the most valuable of all capital-experience: and, in addit on, should have quick perceptions, energy, and in rititude.

Such a man for the occasion was James Gordon Bennett. When he started the Perald in 1835, he had the benefit of over ten years of journalistic experience. He had seen much of the world and of life in many of its phases. Hard work had muscularized his nature, and failure and disappointment had not weakened his will, however much they may have hardened his heart. Enthusiastic in his profession, and even then prophesying for it a greet future, he had a genius for ite enabled him to keer actails which enabled him to keen pace with the times. News was his goods, whatever it was, wher-

ever found. His policy was to keep a full stock on hand, of every kind and quality, if only it were salable. Nobody should find in another shop what was not in his; and of what others scrupled to sell he eagerly became the monopolist.

The pecuniary success which such a course promised has been achieved. Where Manhattan Island becomes a comparatively narrow strip between the Harlem and the Hudson, the ground rises into a commanding eminence and then falls off rapidly on the north to Spuyten Duyvel creek. On this rocky summit of the island is the residence of James Gordon Bennett. Many years ago he secured there about forty acres, which he has transformed into a spot where nature and art vie with each other in the display of their charms. The visitor may delight himself for hours among the shady winding walks, the summer-houses and arbors, the flower-beds, the costly conservatories, or he may wander into the native wood, where in summer hours a tall but stooping, grey-haired man sometimes sits in the shade of trees not older than himself and gazes down the precipitous banks of the Hudson, whose rugged and gullied outlines may possibly be reminding him of the rough and thorny ways by which he climbed into this luxurious Eden. Or, if you mount into the belvedere of the comfortable looking and tasteful house, you may compass with your vision miles of lovely landscape in every direction, including river views on either hand, the solemn Palisades, the smiling plain, the shining sails, and afar off the busy city, half hidden in the mist of its own exhalations. "There," you may say to yourself, centre of commerce—the future capital of the world. Before me, in effect, I behold all the kingdoms of the earth spread out." And your mind reverts suddenly to an allegory which teaches that all, all this is worthless compared with the integrity of a spotless soul.

An air of loneliness pervades the residence at Washington Heights; there are plenty of domestics, but no family. The wife, whom its owner married on the 6th of June, 1840, and five days before advertised in the Herald as "one of the most splendid women in intellect, in heart, in soul, in property, in person, in manner, that I have yet seen in the course of my interesting pilgrimage through human prefers her gaudily furnished mansion in the Fifth avenue in winter, and Europe or watering-places in summer. The son, born May 10, 1841, and about whom similar extravagant expectations were entertained and published, is not the only son to whom paternal admonitions are irksome, and the company of cronies more attractive. He professes, it is true, to relieve his sire of the detail manageof the magnificent marble office on Broadway and Ann street; but such an unsteady, fickle, and impatient hand can never supply the place of the experienced "old man" at the Herald's helm. The latter still retains his hold upon the rudder, and, either by telegraph from Washington Heights, or by personal visits two or three times a week, directs the general course of the journal. Yet, neither at home nor at the office is this prevailing solitariness of his life much relieved. There is undeniably something in his and the Herald's history which makes them both shunned; something which makes wealth fail of its proverbial power; something which has even mentralized and made null the influence of a journal, than which none is more thoroughly organized or has greater financial resources.

Here, then, is a decided success, in one respect, and an equally decided failure in other and more important ones. It is obvious thatpecuniary success is no test of virtue, even of ability; for those who pander to the vices and passions of mankind easily make money, while the gains of honest toil are scanty and accumulate but slowly. Yet even the dishonest must be cunning, and those who minister to the vices of others will prosper fastest if they have no vices of their own. It may, therefore, further explain the success of Mr. Bennett to state that, by the account of others as well as his own, his personal habits of life have always been regular and temperate. His uniform health and advanced age prove that his vigorous constitution was never sapped by early vices, nor broken by subsequent excesses.

As circumstances furnish sufficient explanation of his success, so will they supply ample means for judging charitably of his faults, and for discovering the reason of his failures.

Jomes Gordon Bennett was born in Band, Scotland, in the year 1705. At such a time of political and social convulsions as that, a child might absorb revolutionary ideas with his mother's milk. Bennett's ancestors, by his own account, came from France with William the Conqueror. "I have had," he says, "bishops, priests, deacons, robbers, and all sorts of people in my family"—a heterogeneous mixture adequate to account for considerable confusion of moral ideas. His own family are said to have been honest, industrious, and virtuous. James Gordon was named after a Protestant clergyman of that name, although the Bennett family were strict Catholics. They seem to have been servitors or attachés of the Earl of Gordon, with whom they came to Scotland and in their motley assortment of ances tors they lay claim to an Earl of Tankerville. The family contained four children, two brothers and two sisters. James Gordon and his brother Cosmo were educated at Aberdeen for the Church. The former soon discovered a disinclination for his intended vocation. Cosmo entered the priesthood, and subsequently died from the effect of a too rigorous discipline-a circumstance which, it is said, embittered James Gordon against the Church, and determined him to revenge the brother he loved. Both the revenge and the love illustrated in this matter are characteristic of the man. After the fire which destroyed the subterranean den of the Herald three months from the time of its inception, he received from one friend a hundred dollars, and from another a ten dollar gold piece, coined in the year 1795. He alluded to these gifts in his paper, declared his intention to the ten-dollar coin till his dying day, and then enjoin upon his descendants to hand it down as an heirloom and perpetual memorial of the friendship which touched him so deeply. "I can remember friendship keenly as I can forget hostility," he added. "I have no objection to forgive enemies, particularly after I have trampled them under my feet; but to love friends, to esteem them, to admire them, to cherish them, and that passionately too, is one of the principal elements of my life, being, and existence." This was written at a time when he might well feel that he had no friends; and it has something of the exaggeration natural to a mind thus isolated. there is no doubt that, from his home in the Highlands, Mr. Bennett brought a heart capable of strong love as well as bitter hate. has repeatedly exhibited that tenacity of affection as well as of purpose characteristic of the

During his early years Napoleon taught the world what intellect and will, severed from conscience, can accomplish. Byron abthat men and women will read licentious literature, pert men will read licentious they concern it. Walter Scott furnished one ". the brightest examples of what energy and genius can accomplish when he set himself about repairing his bankrupt fortunes with his pen. He did much to elevate into the dignity of a profession what had before been reckoned dishonorable hack-work if done for pay. These three men were the idols of Bennett's youth; and their good and bad innuence are seen in his history and character. In 1817, the autobiography of Denjamin Franklin was published in scotland, and was the means turning Bennett's thoughts to this entry. When, in 1819, an acquaintcountry.

ance spoke of going to America, a sudden impulse carried him also "to see the place where Franklin was born." He em-barked, April 6, for Hallfax. There he taught school awhile, scarcely making a living. Then he wandered into Maine, and down the coast to Boston, where he stayed two years, and commenced his literary life as proofreader. It may be noted that the most profitable of the Boston newspapers of that day were of an exceptionable character. From Boston Bennett came to New York, and there engaged to assist Mr. Willington, of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier. While upon that journal he learned a lesson in newspaper enterprise, from its method of getting news in advance of its rivals by boarding vessels outside of the harbor. He came back to New York in 1824; made an unsuccessful effort to establish a commercial school (for teaching 'moral philosophy' among other things) failed in an attempt to lecture on political economy; and finally became a reporter and miscellaneous writer wherever chance afforded. His habits must have been abstemious, for in 1825 he essayed to buy the Sunday Courier

-a weekly which had not prospered and was near its end. Bennett gave his notes in part payment, but took them back, and gave up the enterprise in three months. He subsequently became assistant editor and Washington correspondent upon the National Advocate and the Courier and Enquirer. In these journals he illustrated his enterprise and energy in the collection of news, in making full reports of exciting trials, in describing men and events at Washington, and in catching hold of every topic which premised to be "sensational." During this period he was a devoted Tammany partisan. No man ever gave himself more completely and heartly than he to the service of a party and of leading politicians. So deeply was he committed to the Anti-Bank party, that when the Courier, in 1832, deserted Jackson and allied itself with Nicholas Biddle, Bennett was obliged to retire from the journal. His zeal was nowise abated; but, with characteristic persistence and energy, he started a campaign paper, called the Globe, in the interest of Jackson and Van Buren. This lived only thirty days; and then he went to Philadelphia, and in 1833 purchased the Pennsylv partly on credit. This journal he conducted n the interest of Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency; but in vain he besought Jesse Hoyt and other friends of Van Buren to help him with a loan of \$2500, without which he saw that he could not sustain his enterprise. Help was denied him, and the Pennsulvania passed out of his hands. He revenged himelf, in the year 1834, by some letters in the Philadelphia Inquirer on "The Kitchen Cabi-But he was read out of the party to which he had devoted himself so unreservedly, and for whose ungrateful leaders he had toiled so long, and so hard, and so thanklessly. He

returned to New York the same year. Here was the turning point in his life. He had experienced ingratitude and contempt where he had a right to expect appreciation and reward. Personally, his injuries were galling enough, but this was not all. He had been taught that his profession was a disgraceful one. In those days newspapers were regarded as mere organs of politicians; in fact, they were often such. They showed too little enterprise and ability in news gathering to make themselves a daily necessity. A journalist nominated for an office was contemptuously rejected by the Senate for no other reason than his profession. The tables are turned now; the journalists own the politicians, and demand what they want; but, as a rule, they regard official life as a degradation. This change of relations between politicians and ournalists was then impending; but Bennett did not see it. The events which were to transform journalism into one of the powers of the land were then developing; but he only saw the present, and nursed his revenges.

After an unsuccessful application to the | proprietors of the Sun, and another to Horace Greeley, to join him in a penny paper enterprise, Bennett succeeded in inducing a couple of printers to unite with him in the publication of the Herald. The first number was issued May 6, 1835. It was edited and sold by Bennett alone, in a cellar in Wall street, where his furniture consisted of a single chair, and a plank upon two barrels for a table. In five weeks he began to publish a money article, which was then a new feature in journalism. Particular attention was also paid to ship news; and, as means increased, every sort of intelligence was eagerly sought and reported Correspondents in every part of America and Europe were subsequently employed as a means of securing the earliest and fullest information of all interesting events. As railroads and telegraphs spread, the Herald's agents were instructed to use them with regard only to the necessity of being first and fullest in their reports. Such have been the means by which the Herald has been made the excellent paper that it is. Could its projector have foreseen the future, and comprehended the ele ments which were at work in its behalf, it is no probable that he would have founded his structure upon so much perilous rottenness But his mind was full of contempt and re venge. He seemed to think that the world was desirous only of vulgarity, and that the only way to prosper, therefore, was to serve its people with what it appetized.

Bennett's state of mind at this time may be gathered from an article in the Herald of July

'A successful ruffian is a hero: a defeated ruffian only a villain. Murders, licentiousness, crimes of every magnitude, have disgraced this city during the last few years beyond former ages, or almost every other country. In such a state of society, virtue is a disgrace; innocence is called folly; purity of character deemed poorness of spirit; honesty put down with a 'ha!' and a man of in-tegrity called a 'd-d fool.'" And then goes on irreverently to proclaim himself "the voice of one crying in the wilderness."

Again, January 31, 1838, he writes: -"A grasping avarice, a rapacious selfishness, the most hardened inhumanity, appear only to reach and enjoy respectability. Whereupon he comes to this horrible deci-

"I shall be selfish, niggard, avaricious, keen, and only solicitous for my own advan-

Many hard-pressed battlers in the conflict of life have doubtless had the same dreadful view of the necessity put upon a man to be regardless of all save selfish gain. But no one, not even Bennett, who became so reckless as to publish this diabolical resolution, has ever been able fully to carry it into prac tice. He never forgot how to do generous things, and in dealings purely personal, or in matters of business, few can say that he has

been unfair or unjust. From the beginning of the Herald's life, however, there were signs that it was conducted by a man reckless of the means by which notoriety should be secured. Notoriety would bring circulation, circulation would secure advertising, and thus the prosperity of the journal would be assured. Besides, it was begun as a penny paper, and must please the crowd. The wealthier classes, who disdained to buy it, were victimized in its columns to gratify the prejudices of the poor and the his old political friends. Revenging himself on these, and sparing no one who crossed his path, he soon brought down on himself and journal unmeasured denunciation, This only aggravated his moral disease, and for years the columns of the Herald reeked with the most outrageous vulgarity, obscenity, profanity, and even blas-No subject was too sacred to be brought into this horrid muck; no reputation so pure as to save it from assault. Indeed, to show that those believed to be virtuous were vile, to instance cases where the ministers of religion were debauchees, was the very acme of the Herald's ambition. It would now banish from its own columns as indecent what it published then day after day and gloried Bennett then defended his course as that of a moral reformer, and said: "Believing, therefore, that the success of the Herald has grown out of its character and peculiar adaptation to the public interests and public tastes, I shall continue in the same fearless, impartial line of conduct."

The morals of New York city at that time were doubtless corrupt, as they still are. The most charitable thing that can be said of the Herald's treatment of the disease is, that it was a nauseating dose which was ever after-wards associated with the giver. But the motive of the revelation was obviously not to make things better, but to reap profit out of the vileness unveiled. The *Herald* was as shameless in its inconsistency as in its vulgarity. That it took bribes can hardly admit of a doubt. It was fer and against Robinson in the Helen Jewett case; for and against Restell; the same with Harrison, Elssler, and scores of others. Wikoff, who ought to know,

calls Bennett "this craving shark of the press."

It would appear, indeed, that during this reckless period all character was lost so hopelessly that even Bennett himself has never hoped to regain it. In 1838, William H. Attree found congenial work in carrying out this diabolical programme of the Herald. From that time for several years he must share with Bennett the odium of the vileness which filled its columns.

The crazy licentiousness of the Herald during its early history cannot be sufficiently explained on the ground of deliberate design. It was the blind striking back of a man trodden under foot. In such a situation human nature becomes flendish, and emits venomous hisses when it can no longer resist those who trample it. Here was a man forty years of age, stil poor and friendless by reason of the ingratitude of those he had served. He had known intimately the corruption of political life. He had seen the unscrupulousness with which speculators would sacrifice hundreds o the innocent and helpless for their own gain-And when these men struck at him in his reckless mood, he resolved to let the truth be known about them. He had the public sympathy in thus exposing the guilty, and, had he confined himself to this, his own good habits would have brought out his character untarnished when the victory had finally been won by his indomitable energy. But his partisan life and associations had shown him so much of the evil side of human nature, that he had become incredulous of any good in it. When pressed to the wall in his struggle for existence, when he saw his profession degraded and himself despised, he consented to become the buffoon of the press, expecting that such a character, like the clown in the circus, would draw the crowd. He claimed, and perhaps honestly believed, that he was making a paper suited to the tastes of the community. His success seemed to justify his udgment, and foreigners judged us ac-Such men as Charles Dickens and Goldwin Smith told us frankly that there was no hope of our winning the respect of the Old World while such "infamous jeurnals"

and "monsters of depravity" flourished | among us. But it was not the vulgarity of the Herale which made it successful. It would have died within a year, suffocated in its own stench

had it not received the timely aid of the advertisement of Brandeth's Pills. Though it continued to be itself a bitter pill to the community, and to gain circulation by being advertised as such, it was, after all, its enterprise and skill in obtaining news which saved its life. It was launched and affeat at the right time and place, and the tide was rising which sured prosperity to whatever journal should avail itself of its opportunities. As that tide rose, the Herald was necessarily lifted to a higher level. As journalism became an honorable profession, and developed into an organized power, abler and better men were attracted to it. The rise of rivals obliged the Herald to curb its licentiousness, while its own prosperity soothed the feelings of its proprietor, and encouraged him to aspire to higher things. Nevertheless, the habits of the Herald's youth have clung to it, slow to change. Though it has gentlemen connected with it who are both able and willing to make its editorial columns more worthy of its circulation, a vicious influence pervades it, and makes it as fickle as the wind. Mr. Bennett's idea of the editor has been described by himself:-"We have never been in a minority, and never shall be." It may be safely affirmed that a man who makes that his rule must very often be in a minority, and almost always in the wrong. A man who goes a certain way only because others do, proclaims himself destitute of judgment as well as of principle. An editor who makes it his business to watch weathercocks must, at best, be but superficial, since he takes account of but one of the many and diverse currents in the atmo-

This shameless lack of moral independence is the curse of the Herald. It destroys its influence; its confessed weakness is all the more glaring and guilty because of its absolute freedom to take what course it pleases. There is no other journal so perfectly independent of parties, of men, and even of the public itself. It is so firmly established as an advertising medium that it needs only to be a good newspaper to sustain itself, at least for the present. It can snap its fingers in the face of its own readers. They must buy it even while they despise it. What an opportunity presents itself here to make it a genuine organ of public opinion, in whose columns the best minds of the nation may discuss the questions of the day with calmness and impartiality! Let it im to represent the eternal right, instead of the temporary majority. Such a course would redeem its past, increase its circulation, give it influence, and ultimately make it the representative ruler of the continent.

Refusing to adopt such a course as this, such journals as the Herald must eventually fall into decay. Metropolitan journals. singular as it may appear, must become more local in their circulation if they rely only upon news to extend their influence. Telegraphs have illustrated the adage that extremes meet. Country journals in the time of stages were a necessity, because people could not get city journals in good season. With railroads the latter could compete with the former, and threatened to destroy them everywhere within two and even three days travel. But telegraphs have enabled every town of ten thousand inhabitants to have daily journal of its own, containing the sub-stance of all news to be found in city papers. Thus the old opportunities of local journals have returned, with additional advantages. The only way, therefore, in which metropolitan dailies can compete with local journals is to excel them in the discussion of general topics. This they can do by reason of their larger capital. Let a journal, established in New York city, organize an editorial system which shall collect within its columns, by tele graph or otherwise, the views of men in all parts of the country specially acquainted with the several topics assigned them, and strictly enjoined to be truthful, exact, and impartial Such a journal would daily represent the wisdom and virtue of the nation, and would be as much a necessity as the newspaper in every household. The city journal which fails to do this must eventually become of a mere local or partisan character; and this fate will arrive all the sooner if it persists in being, like the *Herald*, a mere newspaper, with no high principle of action, and no profession of any. Another fact must be noted in connection with the future of the Herald. Its prosperity

depends solely on its advertisements, its advertisements upon fts circulation. Already these are mainly local. But even these are in constant peril of being swept away. The present time is analogous to that in which Herald itself first started. The established dailies are high-priced. There is an opening for penny papers even more promising than thirty years ago, because a penny is reckoned much more lightly than then. And there is a new ground to be occupied and new enterprise to be displayed in editorial journalism, in the way before described. Bennett remembers well that every great journal of New York, as well as his own, began as a cheap paper. Thus circulation was secured, and then advertisements produced enlargement. He, therefore, dreads these penny papers. With characteristic energy and self ishness, he has aimed to crush the last one started in New York by issuing one of his own and giving it away. Every day may be seen a wagon driving about the streets, and carrying a banner on which is painted the name of his bantling. His rival is Benjamin Wood, who is possessed of like energy and audacity. Since Bennett gives away his own penny paper to the newsboys, Wood has humored this liberality by exchanging one copy of his own daily for four of Bennett's, and then selling the latter to the paper-milis. In this way eight thousand of Bennett's papers were disposed of in one day. But still the war goes on, Bennett's intention evidently being to break down Wood's paper and then retire his own. The streets of New York every day and evening swarm with newsboys hawking these rival sheets. They are more numerous even than during the war. Instead of great battles, they contrive to announce every iay a new prize-fight. It is not impossible that the rival proprietors may be inciting the muscular fraternity to a perpetual punching of noses, in order to furnish pabulum for these interesting sheets. The contest is a prize-fight in itself, and attracts the curiosity of the public. Who shall win, and at what sacrifice, remains yet to be seen. But Bennett's persistence shows that he fears a penny paper which threatens to steal away his peculiar local constituency, and professes already to have a circulation of tens of thousands. Personally Mr. Bennett is very correctly

represented by his photographs. His look is not unkind, but is inquisitive, skeptical, and suspicious, with its somewhat Sinister expression increased by strabismus. His eyes are bluish grey, and of ordinary size. His features are large and coarse, indicating strength rather than delicacy. The body is large-boned, and graceful neither in form nor motion; the shoulders square and sharp, and the frame generally angular, and somewhat loosely put together. His temperament is sanguine and

nervous, making him enthusiastic as well as excitable. His manner is usually quiet and considerate. His movements show something of the age which his grey hair betokens; but his mind is as clear, if not clearer, than in the days when it was more active. Now and then he shows the old disposition to make mischievous suggestions for the purpose of creating a sensation; but either he has an inkling that the time for this trifling has gone by, or he shares the liking of old men for quiet and freedom from excitement. When he gathers his writers about him in the editorial rooms of the *Eerald*, his suggestions upon the questions of the day have more of seriousness than for-merly. If he has no private revenges to gratify, or old scores to rake up, he seems conscious that his interests, and those of his journal and family, now depend upon the welfare of the nation and upon the common interests of mankind. He readily listens to those who have ideas to offer; and is willing that they should write what they believe, provided always it be upon subjects upon which he has no hobbies, or about individuals against whom he has no spite. Towards the latter he is incorrigibly and bitterly revengeful to the last. The most silly and stupid instructions concerning such persons are given to the attachés of the office. Their names are not to be mentioned in the paper, not even in the news columns, if they are public characters, for fear of advertising them. Then the editorial columns are made to reek with unserupulous abuse of them. This small warfare is carried on by others than Bennett himself. The Herald has now, in fact, like Cerberus, a triple head, and barks at any one who dares to offend Bennett perc, Bennett mère, or Bennett fils. Neither can see, apparently, that magnanimity becomes them; and by putting it to such small uses, they themselves deprive their journal either of

character or influence. Bad repute is a shoal from which it is difficult to rescue a stranded character. Yet when tides are up there is hope in trying. The course of the Herald during the latter part of the war (though its support of Mr. Lincoln is said to have been purchased by the offer of the French mission), and its recent energetic and mainly consistent course regarding reconstruction, show that it is capable of better things than it has ever achieved. Were its proprietor to measure himself by his opportunities, instead of belittling himself by reverting so often to his former style of personal and malicious bickering, the world would willingly cast the mantle of charity over the past, in consideration of the good which might yet be accomplished even by a septuagenarian .-Northern Monthly.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Register's Notice.—To All Creditors, Legatees, and other persons interested:—
Actice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Gnardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third *RIDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

and county for confirmation and allowanes, on the third *RIDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock in the morphing, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.

Sept 4, Charles Hathaway, Administrator of MARIA HATHAWAY, deceased.

4, James Farles, Executor of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased.

5, Thomas Finley, Administrator of CHARLES HEMMANN, deceased.

5, Henry W. Spencer, Administrator d. b. n. c. L. a., and Trustee of WILLIAM McGLENSEY, deceased.

6, Daniel M. Fox, Trustee of ELIZABETH FRASER, deceased.

6, George T. Bispham, Administrator of SAML, S. TUCKER, deceased.

7, George W. Dornan, Administrator of THOMAS DOPNAN, deceased.

11, Henry Pratt McKean et al., Trustees under the will of HENRY PRATT, deceased.

12, Francisca Kalser, Administrator of MAXA-MILLAN KAISER, deceased.

12, John Clayton, Guardian of JOHN TODHUNTER, a miloor.

13, Henry Rither, Executor of CECELIA McCAF-FERY, deceased.

14, James Chambers, Executor of PHILLP HALLAR RHOADS, deceased.

14, John Clayton and Joseph B. Townsend, Executors of M. W. BALDWIN, deceased.

14, James Chambers, Executor of PHILLP HALLAR LABRIGHT, deceased.

16, Joseph Jones and John Jordan, Jr., Administrators of M. W. BALDWIN, deceased.

16, Joseph Jones and John Jordan, Jr., Administrators of ANNA M. BOLLER, deceased.

16, Joseph Jones and John Jordan, Jr., Administrators of ANNA M. BOLLER, deceased.

16, John Jordan, Jr., and Joseph Jones, Executors of John Rutherford et al., Executors of John Rutherford, Administrator of THOMAS MOORE, deceased.

18, Samuel W. Black, Administrator of THOMAS MOORE, deceased.

18, Samuel W. Black, Administrator of John W. WARWICK, deceased.

18, Samuel W. Black, Administrator of John W. WARWICK, deceased.

18, Feter Armbruster and John C. Yeager, Executors of FEANCIS F. WOLGAMUTH, deceased.

18, Feter Armbruster and John C. Yeager, Executors of FEANCI

deceased.

18. Edward Hergeshelmer, Administrator de bonis non of GEORGE HERGESHEIMER

deceased,

20, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Guardians
of E. LEWIS ANDREWS, late a minor.

20, Penna. Co. for ins. on Lives, etc., Executors
of Miriam Cridland, deceased.

21, Penna Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Guardians
of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, late

minors.
21, John H. Hammitt, Administrator of PUR-NELL J. HARRINGTON, deceased.
21, Alfred Fassitt, Guardian of H. C. STILES, late 21. Charies W. Merrefield, Administrator of JOHN GUEST MERREFIELD, occeased.
23. T. A. Budd, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS ALL/BONE, deceased.
25. John Craig Miller, Trustee (as filed by his executor), under the first clause of the first codicil to the will of MARY W. DALE, deceased.

codicil to the will of MARY W. DALE, deceased.

24, Spencer Roberts, Trustee of ELEANOR TYBON, deceased.

25, George K. Zeigler, Executor of WILLIAM H.
C. BOHLEN, deceased.

25, Robert Olden. Administrator of ESTHER
OJ.DEN, deceased.

25, George Remsen, Administrator of JOHN A.
REMSEN, deceased.

25, Charles D. Stackhouse et al. Fxecutors of
POWELL STACKHOUSE, deceased.

25, William Houck, acting Executor of MARY
TUTTON, deceased.

26, Jonathan B. Mitchell, Administrator of
WILLIAM H. CRAIGE, deceased.

26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on
Lives, etc., Administrators c. t.a. ef WILLIAM BINGHAM, LORD ASHBURTON, deceased.

26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on

LIAM BINGHAM, LORD ASHBURTON, deceased.

26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on
Lives, etc., Guardians of CHARLES C.
COXE, late a minor.

26, William H. Coleman, Executor (as filed by
bis Administrator d. b. n.) of JOHN T.
COLEMAN, deceased.

26, Samuel K. Ashton, Guardian of ISAAC L.
TYSON, late a minor.

26, James Madden, Administrator c. t. a. of
JAMES O'BRINE, deceased.

26, John H. Jones, Executor of MARY JANE
ROWAN, deceased.

26, Charles W. Trotter, Executor of SUSAN
TROTTER, deceased.

27 144 FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE F. ROLAND, ESTATE OF CATHARINE F. ROLAND, said deceased,—Letters Testamentary on the wilt of said deceased,—Letters Testamentary on the wilt of said deceased having been granted to the undersigeed, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to SUSAN C. HENDERSON, Executrix, No.183 RACE Street:

THOMAS-H. POWERS.

Solution of their Attorney, WILLIAM J. McELROY, S. E cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sta., Philada.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA ASIERN DISTRICT OF PENNSIDE AND AND ASSETT ABBREVIOLEY—At Philadelphia, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1867.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES McCARTNEY, in the City of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his petition, by the District Court of seld District.

JOHN ROBERTS Assignee, 10 4 fist.

No. 123 S. SIXTH Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot. No. 204 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot. No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door
below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantings
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Ciders by Mail or Express exemptly attended to.

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BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL,

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE, Thirty days: grace given in payment of Premiums. No extracharge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid incash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON.

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N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER 8300,000 INCOME FOR 1866, \$103,934. Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

847,000 Of which amount not \$3000 remain unpaid a: this date \$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President

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22ffmwl JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary; Thomas Craven. Forman Sheppard Thomas MacKellar, John Supples, John W. laghorn,

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1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE, (Established in 1818,)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,

ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beau-CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

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WILMINGTON STEAMBUAT

LINE—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC.

LANGE OF HOUR, ETC.

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DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the Steamer ELIZA HANGOX
will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at
10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rsturning, leave MARKET
Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip. Fare for the round trip... single ticket Chester and Marcus Hook For forther particulars, apply on board, 7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain,

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THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1916).

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They are very attentive to the wants oftheir cos-They are satisfied with a fair business profit. They sell goods only on their own merita.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over \$40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for. Their goods are 25 per cent, cheaper than can be ought elsewhere.

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All Harness over \$25 are "hand-made." Harness from \$14 to \$525. Gents' Saddles from \$6 to \$75. Ladies' Saddles from \$10 to \$125. They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

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MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VA-HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

> Merino Underwear for Gents. Merino Underwear for Youths, Merino Underwear for Infants. Merino Underwear for Misses, Merino Underwear for Ladies. Merino Hose for Ladies, Merino Hose for Misses. Merino Hose for Youths. Merino Hose for Youths. Merino Hose for Infants, Merino Hose for Gents. All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents, All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents, All-wool Shirts, grey mixed, All-wool Shirts, blue mixed,

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 North EIGHTH Street. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. SI4 CHESNUT STREET. FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 6 27 trp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIBT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS

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