PERSONAL HISTORY.

Riow General Grant Became Acquainted with General Bawlings. The Washingtonton correspondent of the

The Washingtonton correspondent of the Hartford Evening Post writes:—

"At the risk of offense, I take the liberty of telling the story of Grant's first acquaintance with Rawlings, as I asked it of the latter. He answered only by perseverance, having, like Grant, a dislike of mere publicity after the time of action. I print this as a pleasing, harmless remissiscence in itself, and to show how pleasantly I spent my time at headquarters. General Rawlings, as you know, has been chief of staff to General Grant since the fall of 1861, his Berthier in service, his friend in private life and Berthler in service, his friend in private life and

"'I was born a few miles from Galeun,' said General Rawlings, 'and moved in there when I was in' my twenties. Soon after entering the was in, my twenties. Soon after entering the bar, I got by some luck or good word, the law business for the leather and hardware store of Jesse Grant. It was a large, fine store, built deep, with only a place below for sizing the skins, which were tanned at Covington, Kentucky. I don't know how General Grant's father got into business at Galena, but there was a Mrs. Lee living there, half sister to General Grant's mother, and her house was next door

Captain Grant, or Ciysses, as she generally called him, who was represented to me as the flower of the flock. He had been in the army, at West Polut, in Mexico, and Mrs. Lee represented that he made a particularly handsome figure on horseback. I had quite a carlosity at least to see this member of the family; for, up our way we had a great idea of a Mexicau-war soldier, the extent of our heroes being private soldiers of that war. I was sixteen when it broke out, and was almost crazy to get permis-

'(Here enters an aide-de-camp from some department headquarters:—'General Rawlings, General Blank is unable to answer some ques-tions propounded by his Post Commander, Prude, following papers, with accounts attached, and he therefore refers them, with his endorse-ment, to the general commanding.')
"Well! General, did Grant come at last?"

'Yes; I saw him under these favorable anticipations a few days after he came. I had previously seen all his brothers, and not one of them but was a sagacious business man. I looked cau-liously at Grant, and under his simplicity saw the marks of power, given him by nature and command. He was not a tauner at Galena, but a clerk. He sometimes, at solicitation, sat on the store-counter, and related incidents of Mexico-a country that seems to have stirred him to enthusiasm by its beauty and resources, and he holds the same regard for it still. I got to know General Grant slowly, and it was not till after the beginning of the war that I found out that he had any specific liking for me."
(Euler officer of the Auditor of the Treasury.

General Rawlings, the Department wishes to know if you have any record of the fact as to whether General McPherson, of Ohio, kept his servants down to the date of his death. His mether is in need of the residue of the settlement of his accounts, but we can's pay for those servan's by rule till we get testimony that he kept them. Of course, he must have done so, but we want a voucher to cover us.' "General Rawlings: 'I will write to Major

Alive, at Chicago, who was with McPaerson up

"Officer-'I(you will.')
"'Well, General, I see you are coughing. I will ask the rest another time.'
"'I am talking too much, but I'll flaish. The war matter grew before Grant had become half acquainted in Galena. He was not an arguer on politics, but he had been an old line Whig and cast a vote in 1856 for Bachanan. I was a Dou-glas Democrat, and took the stump there. Grant told me that he had a great admiration for Lincoln. He had read, as they were made, the speeches between Lincoln and Douglas, and said it was a nice question to say who got the best of the argument, We counted on him as a Dougias Democrat, though all his brothers were Republicans. Some time during the campaign John E. Smith, a soldier of the Mexican war, burst upon the town with a magnificent display of Wide-Awakes, whom he had drilled secretly.

This nor died our side a good deal and we re-This mortified our side a good deal, and we re-solved to get up a similar organization. We thought we would elect Captain Grant the marshal of it, or in his stead, should be decline,

John Maltby, afterward Brigadier General.
"I was one of the Committee to call on
Grant. He said that he was beginning business and should have to decline entering into poli-We therefore chose Maltby. Grant went on with his store, selling harness, saddlery, and hardware, and got into the firm at last. Lincoln was elected. Grant said from that time that the South would fight. I could not bring my mind to contemplate this, but the Captain seemed to be positive, and from that day began to speak his military education, his therefor to the country, and to talk with me upon the capacities of the North to raise troops. About that time he wrote a letter, so expressing himself, to a man in Missouri, and this letter Albert D. Richardson, unknown to Grant, found out and inserted in his book. When Sumter was attacked, we all looked to Grant, Smitch, and Malthy. The former went to work at once, accepted the presidency of recruiting meetings, and we three, with Rowley, afterward on the staff, went to Galena and to Hanover and raised that company for three months' service Sixty two men out of its eighty odd afterward enlisted for the war.

'In this season I saw new energies in Grant, A larger career had opened before him. He dropped a stoop shouldered way he had of walking, and set his hat forward on his forehead in a less careless fashion. Yet he never seemed to have an ambition above regimental rank, and all his talk with me was upon the best place in a regiment that I should try for. He became a carpet-bagger then, and I saw him as he left Galena, with his traps in hand. ""Rawlings," he cried, "If I see anything that will suit you I'll send you word."

"Do, Captam!" "I took my sick wife eastward soon after-ward, and saw in the New York Tribune that Grant had been made a Brigadier-General, and also found a letter forwarded from him, saying: "Rawlings, I am entitled to a Captain and A. A. G., I guess you had better come and take it. therefore withdrew from a regiment that I was raising, and doubtful of my capacity to be independently useful, so inexperienced, I joined

Grant at Cairo.

"'He had an office in a great bank there, and I was amszed at the quiet, prompt way in which he handled his multitude of letters, requisitions and papers, sitting behind the cashier's window hole, with a waste basket under him and order lies to despatch business as he did it.

"Beyond my friendship for Grant I felt that I was going to be attached to a man equal to the enlarging situation. And so I have remained with him ever since?"

The Improvements in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of an English paper writes: 'Improvement certainly does march onwards in Paris, and, like other marches, it costs a great deal of money, as you will see by the following statement of a Paris paper, which is, no doubt, correct:—The jury of expropriation has just decided on the indemnities to be given to the owners and tenants of houses in the Rues de la Chaussee d'Antin, du Helder, and Tailhaut, required for the prolongation of the Boulevard Haussmann. The amount to be paid to the landlords is 11,000,000 france, and to the occupants 1,592,750 francs. The lowest indemnity to any owner is 110,000 francs, while others amount to 1,160,000 francs, 1,400,000 francs, and 1,950,000 francs,

1,950,060 francs.
"It must be remembered that this street cuts down and through the best and the busiest streets in Paris. It is not wonderful, however, that we have furniture, door and window taxes,
'It is wonderful to walk about and simply
survey the changes. Any one who looked out of
the windows of the Grand Hotel six weeks ago
would not know where he was now. At one
end of the new Boulevard Napoleon (close to the

Francais) there is already a telegraph office, and at the other end, although there is only devastation to day, there will, I have no doubt, be some gigantic improvement in progress to-merrow. We have had great changes in Paris during th

'quarter' which they most respect and look for-

ward to visiting.

'Our readers may remember the day when we thought that the Palais Royal (where nobody ever goes now), the Rue de Rivoh and the Rue de la Paix were the only parts of Paris di to be visited by a traveller. Those ideas have been destroyed by boulevards and gas; but the Rue de la Paix always held its own. There were gittering jewellets' wares, pretty bonnets, and other attractions to be seen through the fine windows, and so people naturally strayed that windows, and so people naturally strayed that way; but any one awaking and looking out of his window at the Grand Hotel would now be likely to imagine that chaos had come again, or at least that the old Street of Peace had disappeared."

SCIENCE.

The British Association-Address by Dr. Hocker-The Darwinian Theory-India and the Druids.

The British Association for the Advancement of cience began its thirty eighth annual session at Norwich, England, on the 19th of August. The opening address, delivered by Dr. Hooker, President of the Association, attracted much attention in consequence of its bold discussion of controverted points. Mr. Darwin's series of apers on the fermination of plants and the new discoveries in physiological botany, were claborately expounded by Dr. Hooker who de-placed that what Farada's discoveries were to telegraphy, Darwin's would prove to rural economy. Having thoroughly exhausted this subject, Dr. Hooker next discussed the position now held in the scientific world by Mr. Darwin's theory of the origin of species by natural selection, and contended that the treatise was not, as had been asserted, declining in scientific favor; but so far from being a thing of the past, was an accepted doctrine with every philosophical naturalist, was elsewhere gaining adherents steadily, and was an avowed favorite with the rising schools of naturalists. This assertion was borne out by elaborate statements and illustrations, by which objections taken to the system on geological, astronomical, physical, and metaphysical grounds were answered.

Dr. Hooker also spoke of the researches now a progress among the indigenous tribes of adia. No limit he said can at present be assigned to the discoveries which may be awaiting an adequate investigation of the less known parts of the great Indian continent, and he added that many members of the association would hear with surprise that within three hundred miles of Calcutta there exists a tribe of savages "who habitually erect dolmens, menares, cysts, and cromlechs almost as gigantic in their proportions and very similar in appearance and construction to the so-called Druidical remains of Western Europe." Their country is "dotted with groups of huge unpolished squared pillars, and tabular slabs supported on three or four rade piers. These blocks -some of which are erected every year-are detached from the solid rock by successive ap-plications of heat and cold water, and then transported to the site where they are to stand transperied to the site where they are to stand by ropes and levels. It is almost incredible that these facts should have been known for nearly a quarter of a century witnout exciting any active curiosity. Col. Yule described them as long ago as 1844, and Dr. Hooker nimself in-spected them in 1850. It is hard to say what light may be thrown on the early history of mankind by the study of these monuments in connection with the habits and character of the race by which they are actually raised. How the race by which they are actually raised. How intact the barbarism of this people still is may be gathered from the fact that they measure distances by the mouthfuls of betel leaves che wed in the journey, and hold so loose by the mar-riage tie that the son commonly forgets his father, and the sister's son inherits. Dr. Hooker mentions one fact in connection with their language which is at least suggestive coincidence. Their word for a stone is "man," and it commonly occurs in he names of their villages and places as 'man,' 'maen,' 'men' does in those of Brittany, Wales, or Cornwall," In regard to the study of pre historic archieo.

logy, Dr. Hooker spoke as tollows: "A great number of eminent clergymen of all denominations have adorned science by their writings, and religion by their lives, and there is much to prove that professors of religion need not have that fear of science by which many of them seem to be influenced. There should be a union in the search after truth, as it refers to the spiritual history and condition of manking, of the archaeologist, and the religious teacher. Let each pursue the search for truth, the archeologist into the physical, the religious teacher into the spiritual history and condition of mankind, It will be in vain that each regards the other's pursuits from aler, and turning the object-glass of his mind's telescope to his eye, is content when he sees how small the other ooks. To search out the whence and whither of existence is an unquenchable instinct of the human mind; to satisfy it, man in every age and in every country has adopted creeds that embrace the history of his past and future, and has eagerly accepted scientific truths that support the creeds. And but for this anguenchable instinct I firmly believe that neither religion nor science would have advanced so far as they have in the estimation of any people Science has never, in this search, hindered the religious aspirations of good and carnest men, nor have pulpit cautions, which are but ill disguised deterrents, ever turned inquiring minds from the revelations of science. A sea of time spreads its waters between that period to which the carliest traditions of our aucestors point, and that far earlier period when man first appeared upon the globe. For his track upon the sea man vainly questions his spiritual teachers, Along its hither store, if not across it, science now offers to pilot him. Each fresh discovery concerning prehistoric man is as a pier built on some rock its tide has exposed, and from these piers will one day spring arches that will carry bim further over its deeps. Science, it is true, may never sound the depths of that sea, may never buoy its shallows or span its narrowest creeks; but she will still build on every tide-washed rock, nor will she ever deem her mission futfilled till she has sounded its profoundest depths and r ached its further shore, or proved the one to be unfathomable and the other attainable only upon evidence not yet revealed to mankind. In the investigation of these phenomena is wrapped up the past and the future, the whence and the whitner of man's existence; and after a knowledge of these the human soul still yearns and passionately

The Suez Canal.

From the Albany Argus, August 27. We have obtained from General Charles W. Darling, Engineer in Chief, who has recently returned from a tour in the Fast, the following interesting facts relative to the Sucz Canal: Tae is rapidly advancing towards completion, and in the month of October, 1869, the caual will be navigable for ships of the largest dimensions. The principal stations are Suez, where the canal commences, El Guisr, Grand Chalouf, Scrapium, Ismalia, and Port Said, where it terminates. These different places are inhabited by several thousand Europeans, who are employed on the canal. They have creeted at Ismatia, the central station of the company, a populous city, with broad streets, houses, churches, parks, and public buildings. The Viceroy of Egypt now manifests much interest in the success of the enterprise, has contributed largely to its success, and until recently has forced many of its Arab subjects to dig on the cansi. This system of forced labor, however, has not proved satisfactory in its results to either the employ ers or employes, and a different plan has lately been adopted. The Arabs are now paid for their services, and under the present system manifest a much greater disposition to work. Bands of these wandering sons of the desert now make continual application for employment, and although it frequently takes them a long time to get started, still, when they do commence, they labor with a will. Thus these swarthy men of Arab a, laying aside all their ancient preju-dices regarding lab or, toll and delve side by side with ten thousand European laborers; nd thus the way is opened for speedy navigation of the world. Where and hand labor cannot be made available, powerful machinery is brought into requisition, and by means of their dress and dredges the requisite width and depth of the canal is obtained. By means, also, of steam barges, with air tight compartments and moveable bottoms, the earth

carried out to sea and thrown on lines of breakwaters. To prevent the wash of sand from the Mediterranean, immense blocks of stone, weighing twenty tons each, manufactured at Said, and by means of powerful litting machines placed on the lighters, carried to the breakwater line, and slid oil into the sea. These huge blocks of stone are made of sand and hydraulic lime thoroughly mixed by machinery. The substance, soft at first, is conveyed in bars to long rows of large square boxes with moveable sides, into which it is thrown. This material is then left to harden in the sun for the space of three months, after which time it becomes as solid as a rock, and grows still harder by ex-

solid as a rock, and grows still harder by exposure to the water.

The depth of the canal, when finished, is to be twenty six feet, and the width will vary from one hundred and eighty to three hundred feet. The European population on the line of the canal, brought thither by the requirements of the company, cannot be less than twenty thousand souls. The funds required for the development of the enterprise have been obtained from the contraction of the contract contracts. the great capitalists of Europe-from judic ous investments of unemployed capital-from inlemnity recovered through the instrumentality of the Vicercy of Egypt, and from the sale of the domain of Onardy. The resources thus derived appear to be three hundred and eleven millious of francs, and the total expenses of the undertaking to the time of its completion are estimated at about four hundred millions of francs, or sixteen millions sterling. There are at present three modes of communication with the Suez Canal, viz., from Alexandria to Port Said, on the Mediterranean coast, by steamer—or from Cairo to Benha, with correspondence for Lagazig. The tourist can thus penetrate to the centre of the istamus to Ismalia, on Lake Timseh, by rail and the sweet water canal, which conveys the Nile water to the desert, and supplies a sufficiency of fresh water, for men and for machines. To thoroughly infor men and for machines. To theroughly inspect the canal, seven days should be occupied in the following manner:—Assuming that the in the following mapher:—Assuming that the visitor starts from Suez, one day should be there occupied in the examination of the machine shops, and docks of solid masonry. The second day visit Chalouf, one of the most important of the company's stations. The third day, proceed to Serapium, where a formidable embankment of earth separates the finished from the ununished portions of the canal. The fourth day reach Ismalia. The fifth day ride over the deserts to El Guiar, distant some five or fourth day reach Ismalia. The lifth day ride over the deserts to El Guisr, distant some five or six miles from Ismalia. There will be seen another evidence of European industry, in the form of pretty "cantonnement" with houses for operatives, Christian church, and Arab mosque. The sixth day can be employed in traversing the distance from El Guisr to Port Said in viewing the breakwaters, docks, machine shops, and the manner in which the stone, already alluded to, is manufactured with sand, hydraulic line, and water. Should there be no necessity for haste, a much longer time might be advan-tageously spent at each of the above-named

Sight for the Blind.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. The following communication is from Rev. Adam McCleiland, pastor of the Lawrence Street Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, who now generally known in Brooklyn as Flind Preacher. His account of the means by which he acquired his education will interest every person who can feel for those who are deprived of the sense of sight, and will give force to the wish he expresses, that "some wealthy philanthropist" might put such means within the reach of other blind persons as would

enable them to write legibly and easily.
"To the Editors of the Evening Post:-In your issue of the 15th Instant an interesting article, headed 'A Novel Alphabet for the Blind,' contained a description of an ingenious tack alphabet used for the instruction of some blind persons, by Rev. C. H. Carpeuter, American missionary at Harpoot, Eastern Turkey. My interest in the blind, and the hope that the forlowing statements may prove useful to Mr. Carpenter and others who have blind persons under their instruction, is my apology for asking a place in your valuable columns.

While attending the Union Theological Seminary in New York, I felt the necessity of some method whereby I might take notes so embossed as to be legible to me. No such method existed anywhere in this country or Great Britain, except that known as the pin type, which, however, from its slowness, is virtually impracti-cable. I invented a slate and alphabet which were widely circulated among the blind. My slate consists of a piece of chamois and a piece of surgical rubber, each thirteen inches by nine. nailed on a board somewhat larger. On this the paper is placed. A movable strip of brass containing two rows of rectaugular holes, thirty-six in each row, serves as a ruler, and a small awl or stylus completes the apparatus. Each rec-tangle can contain six legible dots. By varying the number and position of these dots fitty dis tinct legible characters can be readily tormed. In this way I write my sermons three or four times more rapidly than could be done by ordinary penman. Thus also a blind friend has written all his classical exercises while attending Columbia College. A similar method and a superior slate (being metallic and grooved) has been invented by Mr. Braille, of Paris.

"Should Mr. Carpenter procure a few of Mr. Braille's slates, or construct others upon my plan, he would enable a whole class of blind pupils to write their own books in a permanent form and with accuracy and ease, without be-numbing the touch. Parents and teachers of blind children may be pleased to know that experiments and experience have convinced me that all geometrical diagrams and outline maps may be readily made for the blind on good paper, by a notched wheel at the extremity of a Boundaries, rivers, etc., may be distinguished by having wheels with notches of dif-ferent sizes. In this way the mother of one of my Suaday-school scholars prepares, without difficulty, maps for her blind child by tracing on the reverse side of an ordinary map with her wheel such lines as she desires to emboss. Though the child is the youngest in her class, she is usually at the head of it, and is so enabled to prosecute successfully her studies in one of our public schools. The young gentleman already alluded to traces in the same way the most difficult degrees in the the same way the most difficult figures in the ther mathematics.

'The blind yet require some method whereby they may write in characters legible to seeing I wish that some wealthy philanthro st might offer a premium sufficiently large to induce a practical mechanic to invent and construct a cheap and simple machine for such writing and printing. ADAM McClelland. "Brooklyn, August 28, 1868.

Alpine Hotels.

The Pall Mall Gazet e says:-"Twenty and even ten years ago it was difficult to find in Switzerland any comfortable place of residence five or six thousand feet high; but now such places may be counted almost in dozens. Formerly ladies, and even men occasionally, would boast of having slept in a hospice; and places of that sort, where there was no accommodation or desire for your continued residence, were the only places of shelter within or close up to the regions of perpetual ice and snow. But the great increase of travellers, and the laudable, however sneared at, efforts of the members of the Alpine Club, have pushed hotels in abundance high into the upper regions of Switzerland, wherever suitable spots can be found free from the danger of avalanches, easily accessible on mules by mountain paths, and with some opportunity for easy walking in the neighborhood. Of these the hotels on the Rippel and the Eggischorn are probably the most noted, the latter being over eight thousand feet high, while presenting at the same time an abundance of creature comforts, and elevated above the great glacier system of the Monte Rosa group, offers a splendid opportunity of trying the effect of the very keenest, driest, purest, and most powerful Alpine air. There are places, however, even higher than these, such as the Fauthorn Gasthof, which can accommodate a good many people, and the little hostelry at over ten thousand feet, on the perpetual snow of the St. Theodule pass; and there are many very comfortable hotels at lower elevations, from four thousand to six thousand feet, where the air, though pure and invigorating. Is not so excit-

The Classics in Scotland.

Mr. Fearon, in a report on secondary educa-tion in Scotland, speaks highly of the manner in which the classics are taught in the burgh schools. He commends the scottish tend are for the constant and skillful use of 'versions the rendering of English that another language so as to illustrate the application of the grammatical rules of the Language to verbal construction and composition, This practice is very largely carried out by all the better classical masters in the burgh schools, and they have a remarkable readiness and facility in translating at sight into good idiomatic Latin. The version may be either oral or written, and the best musters make large use or both kinds. From the very commencement of learning Latin or Greek, they require their pupils to turn Euchsh phrase languages, questioning the greatest liveliness and rapidity, varying the phrase according to the capacity of the class so as to exhibit the conjugation of a verb or the de-ciension of a noun, or the use of the concords, or the employment of the relative and of the hypothetical moods, with every sort of variety of negative and interrogative form. Thus the dead languages, and especially Latin, are much less dead among these school masters than in Eugland. A constant intercommunication of thought in Latin goes on between master and pupil; the pupil is trained to express himself in Latin, and not to read at morely. It is clothed with much not to read it merely. It is clothed with much more life and reality than it could otherwise be; and though perhaps this casiom necessitates some sacrifice of pure Augustan Latinity, and the occasional use of words which, however satisfactory to Erasmus, would shock an "Ireland" scholar, Mr. Fearon ventures to think that more is gained by the pupil in vigor and retentiveness than is lost in reanement and

Mr. Fearon refers to the Scotch method of pronouncing the dead languages:-"Whether the Scotch pronunciation of Latin or Greek is really in any degree an approximation to what we may suppose to have been the native pronunciation of either of these languages at any given period of its history as a living tongue, I do not," he says, "presume to inquire. I suppose, however, that I may safely assume that it is hardly possible that the Ecotch pronunciation can be less like the trae original than the English pronunciation must be; and if so, their way of pronouncing is at any rate not archeologically inferior to ours, and not therefore more likely to offend the cars of scholars and philologists. But whether this be so or not, I must say that I think that for educational purposes the Scotch have an advantage over us in their mode of pronouncing. I think that their mode of pronouncing heips to give the pupil a readier insight into the origin, derivations, philology, and relations to one another of the Latin and Greek languages; a clearer appreciation of the connection between the Latin and the Romance languages, and a greater practical use of the Latin tongue."

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[From W. P. Heald, Esq., Bangor, Me.]

EANGOR, Me., April 24, 1858.

I hereby certify that I have used tobacco for tarry years pass, and for the last fifteen years I have used too leave off at different times. I have head attempts to leave off at different times. I have left on one year at a time, but always consinued to hanker for it until I used Orton's Preparation, which has completely cured me of the appetite for tobacco. I would recommend all who are affected with this terrible, labit to try the preparation, which will cerrible, labit to try the preparation, which will cerrible habit to try the preparation, which will cer-tainly cure if the directions are followed. W. P. HEALD, [Frem E. W. Adkins Knoxville, Tenn.]

[Frem E. W. Adkins Knoxville, Tenn.] KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1857. 28

Th's is to certify that I rad used tobacco to such an extent that my health had become greatly impaired and my whole system deranged and broken down. In June, 1887, I purchased one box of Orton's Preparation, and after using it I found that I was completely cured. I have not had any hankering or desire for tobseco since using the Freparation. I believe it to be all that it is recommended and I would advise all who wish to quit the use of tobacco to try one box of Orton's Preparation.

[From John Morrill Bangor, Me.]

This is to certify that I bave used tobacco for 18 years; havefirted many times to leave off but have suffered so much from a dizziness in my head, and gnawing at my stomsch, that I have soon given up the trial. A short time since a friend induced me to try Orton's Preparation (sold by you). I have done so, and am completely cured. I did not in the least hanker after tobacco, either to smoke or chew, after I began to use the Preparation.

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FIRE INSURANCES
On merchanding spherally. On merchandlas generally.

Di Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COUPANY

15,000:00

Market value, \$1,102,802.5. Cost, \$1089,978.70. \$1,101,4:0 par. Real Friance
Billis Rece-vable for Insurance
blade.

Ballis Rece-vable for Insurance
blade.

Ballis Rece-vable for Insurance
blade.

Ballis and the st Agences-Premiums on Marine PoliciesAccruced interest and other
cebis due the Company.

Stock and Scrip of sandry Insurance and other Companies
\$4075'00; estimated value.

Ballis \$2075'00; estimated value.

Drawer \$28552 219,135 67 43,334'36

Cach in Drawer.... DIRECTORS, James C. Hand, Saxonet E. Store Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davin,
John C. Davin,
Joseph H. Benl,
Joseph H. Benl,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,
William G. Boutton,
Edward Lafourcade,
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THO Thomas C. Hand, Thomas C. Rand, James C. Rand, Samuel E. Sones, James Traqueir, Josep. H. Seal, Theophilus Paniding, Hugh Craig Ladwing, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, John R. Penrose, John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke, Henry Slosa, George G. Leiper, William G. Boutton, Ledward Lafourcade, J. B. Semple, J. J. Semple, J. J. B. Semple, J. J. B. Semple, J. J. B. Semple, J. J. Semple, J. Sem

1829 CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET. ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, \$2,603,740·09.

. \$400,000.00 FREMIUMS1,181,815'20 UNBETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1868 \$33,693.22 \$350,000.00. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1839 GVER

\$5 500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS. George Fales, Airred Fitter, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President, GEORGE FALES, Vice-President, JAS. W. MCALLIS FER, Secretary pro tem. Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Patisburg.

T N S U R A N C E COMPANY NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance. ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,001,266.72. \$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

Arthur G. Coffin.
Samuel W. Jonee,
John A. Brown,
Charles Inylor,
Ambrose White,
William Weish,
Eichard D. Wood,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason, DIRECTORS. TORS,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Es ward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred L. Jessup,
John P. White,
Lauis C. aladeira, John Mason, ARTHUR G COFFIN, President, CHARLES PLATT SECRETARY, President, WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1255

INSURE AT HOME IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia. ASSETS, 82,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS, LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR CRESIDENT NAMUEL E. STOKES VICE-PRESIDENT IND. W. ROBNOR......A. V. P REDACTUARY ROBATIO S. STEPHENSSECRETARY DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

J'HILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1801—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

NO. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by

FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of promiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more
than SIXTY VEL. RS, during which all losses have
been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge,
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D. Clark Wharten,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

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Loud C. Norris,
Lewis C. Lewis C. Lewis C. Lewis C. DECENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF John L. Russe,
M. E Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharten,
Lawrence Lewis Jr.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, Freeldent,
1289

INSURANCE COMPANIES. TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE ROOMS,



No. 409 WALNUT St.

ACENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR Home Fire Insurance Company,

NEW HAVEN, CONN. Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., BPRINGFIELD, MASS. Yenkers and New York Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WOLLCESTER, MASS. Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. L.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL Insurance effected at LO WEST RATES. All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, PHILLA DELPHIA. INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. CHARTERED CAPITAL, . . \$500,000 PAID IN CAPITAL, . . . \$100,000 NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Merchandise, Howevold Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Cadal, and Inland Navigation R'aka at the lowest rates consistent with security. W. E. OWENS, President, FATHAN HAINES Secretary.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Ralldings,

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Hon Stephen T. Wison,
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Win. R. Cressan,
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS Good risks of any class accepted. Policies insued upon approved plans, at the lowest

President, BAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH. ACGUST, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. Lonbon

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

88,600,900 IN GOLD. E. M ARCHIBALD, E. B. M. Consul, Chairman, A. A. LOW, of A. A. LOW & Bros.
E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co. RICHARD IRVIN, of bicased Livin & Co. DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st. J. LOORBIAN JOHNSO v. of J. J. Johnson & Co.

J. LOORMAN JOHNSO v. of J. J. Johnson & Co. JAMES STUART, of J. J. Sthart & Co. F. W. CROWELL. Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE S rest, N. Y. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, S 22 Im No. 167 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

S22 Im No. 167 S. THIED Street, Philada,

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PERNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMFANY—Incorporated 1821—Charter Perpetusi—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square,
This Con pany, favorably known to the community for over forey years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandles generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Al Xander Benson, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robolns, Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
TANIEL SMITH In President

Thomas Robolns,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
EANIAL SMITH, JR. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.
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THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, At Cape Island, W. J., was opened on the 24th of June. Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three

handred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior. The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon

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BOLTON'S HOTEL, 6 12 frow tf HARRISBURG, Fa.

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"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS,
No. 1887 CRESTUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will care and retain with ease the most
difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and
comfortable, need in bathing, fitted to form, never
rusts, breaks, solts, becomes limber, or moves from
place. No strapping, Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the hothers, Corpulant, and Ladles
suffering with Female weakness, will find reilef and
perfect support; very light, nest, and effectual. Pile
Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings fo
week limbs, Suspendous, etc. Also, large stock bes
Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attend,
acce.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS

TWINES, ETC., No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.

PETLADRUPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER. MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIES,