An Old Christmas Rhyme.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes;-"Here is a curlous old Christmas rhyme which our grandmother sometimes sang on Christmas eve, to a jiugling old tune, for the amusement of her many children and grandchildren. It is doubtful if it now exists in print. It seems to be a barbaric legend almost, come down from those rude old times when men ate and drank and rioted around roaring fires of yule logs, instead of worshipping the Lord Jesus Christ who was born at Bethlehem, and preclaiming their good will to one another by choice and tasteful gifts."

The first day of Christmas my true love, he Brought unto me Part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The second day of Christmas my true love, he Two French hens, and part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The third day of Christmus my true love, he Brought unto me Three tole of birds, two French hens, and part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The fourth day of Christmas my true love, he Brought unto me Four turtle dovez, two French hens, three tole

And part of a bough of a jumper tree. The fifth day of Christmas my true love, he Brought unto me Five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of

Two French hens, and part of a bough of a juniper tree. The sixth day of Christmas my true love, he

Brought unto me
Six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle
doves, three tole of birds, two French hens, And part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The seventh day of Christmas my true love, he Brought unto me Seven swans a swimming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens,

And part of a bough of a juniper tree. The eighth day of Christmas my true love, he Brought unto me

Eight ladies dancing, seven swans a swimming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, tour turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens, And part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The minth day of Christmas my true love, he Brought unto me Nine lords a piping, eight ladies daucing, seven swaps a swimming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, four tartle doves, three tole of birds, two French bens, And part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The tenth day of Christmas my true love, he Brought unto me Ten drums a beating, nine lords a piping, eight ladies dancing, seven swans a swimming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens,

And part of a bough of a juniper tree. The eleventh day of Chri-tmas my true love, he Brought unto me Eleven logs a burning, ten drums a beating, nine lords a piping, eight ladies dancing, seven swans a swimming, six geese a laying, five

gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens. And part of a bough of a juniper tree. The twelfth day of Chris' mas, my true love, he

Brought unto me Twelve boxis a foaming, eleven logs a burning, ten drums a beating, nine lords a piping, eight ladies dancing, seven swans a swim-ming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens, And part of a bow of a juniper tree.

MUSIC HALL MORALITY.

By James Greenwood, the "Amateur Casual."

Twenty years ago amusement for the people was at low-water mark. Railways were less numerous and extensive, and railway directors had not yet thought of working the profitable field suggested by the little word "excursion." "Eight hours by the seaside," to be compassed comfortably within a hollday of a single summer's, day was a miracle scarcely even dreamt of by the most sanguine progressionist. Thousands and tens of thousands of London-born men and women lived and labored through a long lifetime, and never saw the sea at all. Sheerness, twenty years ago, was the work ng man's seaside; and his knowledge of sea sand was confined to as much of it as was unpleasantly discovered lurking within the shells of the plate of winkles served up at his shilling ten at Gravesend, Even the green country "far removed from noise and smoke," was, if not a sealed book to him, at least a volume placed on so high a shelf that, after some experience, he was driven to the conclusion that the pains and penalties attending a climb for it were scarcely compensated by success and temporary possession of the prize. The only conveyance at his service-and that only on recognized holiday occasions -was the greengrocer's van, newly painted and decorated for the event, and in which a mixed company of the sexes crowded, and were dragged along the hot and dusty road at the rate of five miles an bour, towards Hampton Court or Epping Forest, there to huddle on the grass, and par take of a collation that, but for its four hours: grilling on the van roof under a blazing sun, would have been cold, with flask-liquor or lukewarm beer out of a stone jar as liquid accompaniments. Twenty years alo a Crystal Relace had existence nowhere but within the cover of that book of wonders, the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and the soil out of which the museum at South Kensington has sprung was devoted to the growth of caboages, In that dark age, however, it is questionable if the inconveniences enumerated were regarded as such. The people knew no better. The Jack of the past generation was a Jack-of-all-work, according to the strictest interpretation of that term. So seldom did he indulge in a holiday that he went at it as a tectotaler broke loose goes at hard drinking, and it unsettled him for a week afterwards. His play-time imposed on him more real hard labor than his accustomed jog-trog work-time, and he was an anhappy, despondent man until his excited nerves grew calm and the tingling of his blood subsided. Such were the alarming effects on him that it seemed a happy dispensation that

Whitsun and Easter came each but once a year, As a man who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and who consequently was in a wicient condition of perspiration during twelve wiolent condition of perspiration during twelve hours in each twenty four, it is scarcely likely that the question of evening amusement would much trouble the working man of that period. Jaded and weary, he was by necessity a hearth and home-loving man. He had neither the pluck nor the inclination to be anything else. The evening saw him plodding homeward, and all his desire was to remove his heavy boots from his tired feet, and engage with all speed in the demolition of his tea-supper, after which there was nothing for it but for him to drag his chair was nothing for it but for him to drag his chair to the chimney-corner and there all and smoke or doze till bed-time. If he were inclined for an hour or so of away-from-home recreation, where could he find it? There were the theatres; but he so rarely went to such places that "recreations." ne so rarely went to such places that "going to the play" was an event not to be treated in an off-hand manner, or to be decided on without due deliberation. Besides, it was a dear treat. Supposing that he went into the pit (he would take the "missus" of course), there would go two shillings, and at least another one for a drep

of something to take in and a mouthful of some-

thing to eat, and three shillings is a large sum. Being a Briton and a loyal man, and as such recognizing "the social glass and the cheerful song" as chief among the supporting pillars of the Constitution, he would very willingly have contributed his share towards it; but where, as a sober and proper person, was his opportunity? Truly, he might drink long life and prosperity to the Queen, and confusion to her enemies, as he sat at he are confusion to her enemies, as he sat at ho ne over the pint of beer tetched from the public house; but smidst the distracting influences of domesticity how much of heartiness would there be in the patrious sentiment? He might, as he sat with his feet on the home fender-bar, raise his voice barmonically in praise of his wife and "the troop of little children at his knee," or "Tom Bowling," or "Old John Barleycorn; but he would grow weary in less than a week of such pastime, under repeated reminders that the baby was asleep, or that his fellow-lodgers were complaining. Even twenty years ago there were "concert rooms" where "professional talent" was engaged, and where sixpence was charged for admi sion; but, as a rule, these were duty, low, disreputable dens, where liquor little better than poison was sold and where the company consisted chiefly of the riff-raff of the town, both male and female. He had neither the means nor the inclination to report to a place of this description. All, then, that was left to him was the tavern parlor 'singsong," or free-and easy, usually celebrated on Mondays and Saturdays, these being the times when he was most likely to have a shilling in his pocket. But what amount of satisfaction was to be got out of it? Excepting for the inordinate quantity of malt or spirituous liquors the working man left bound to imbibe for the good of the house, the "free-and-easy" was as ame as tame could be. The same individual—the landlord—occupied the chair invariably;

the same men sang the same songs (it would have been regarded as a most unwarrantable

liberty if Jones had attempted to render a ditty known as Wilkins'); the same jokes were ex-

changed; the same toasts and sentiments found

ntterance. It was not enjoyment at all that occupied the company, but a good natured spirit of forbearance and toleration. Scarcely a man in the room came to hear singing, but to be heard singing. This was the weakness that drew the members of the

"irce-and-casy" together, and every man, out of

tender consideration for his own affliction, was disposed to treat an exhibition of the prevalent mainly on the part of a neighbor with kindly sympathy. But the morning's reflection cosuing on such an evening's amusement never failed to disclose the dismal fact that there was 'nothing in it"—nothing, that is, but headache and remerse for money wasted.
Of late years, however, the state of the British handicraftsman has undergode an extraordi-nary change. He is not the same fellow he used to be. He has cast aside the ancient man-tle of unquestioning dradgery that so long hung about his drooping shoulders. He has straight-ened his neck to look about him, a process which has decreted his view of matters gene. which has elevated his view of matters generally at least three inches (and that is a good deal in the case of a man whose nose from boy-hood has been kept at the grindstone, and whose vision has been always at a bare level with the top of that neefal machine). It was no more than natural that "work" being the theme that had so long occupied his attention, he should, having satisfactorily settled that matter, turn to its direct antithesis, "play," and make a few inquiries as to what amendment were possible in that direction. It became evident to him that this portion of the social machine, no less than the other, was out of order. It appeared all right from a superficial view; but when you came closely to examine it there were loose screws in every direction, and many of the main wheels were so clogged with objectionable matter that no decent man could safely approach it. This was serious. The reformed handlerattsman had leisure now, and considerably more money than in the old Offer him a fair evening's amusement,

and he would pay his shilling for it cheerfully. But, mind you, it must be fit and proper amusement, and such as chimel harmontously with his newly-developed convictions of his respectability and intellectual importance. But, looking to the right and to the left of him, he failed to discontinuously to the left of him, he failed to discontinuously to the left of him, he failed to discontinuously the mould be a such as a suc ver what he sought; and probably he would to this very day have been vainly inquiring waica way he should turn, had it not been for certain enterprising and philanthropic persons, who, ascertaining his need, generously undertook the task of providing for it. The arguments used by the disinterested gen-

tlemen in question showed beyond a doubt that they thoroughly understood the matter. "What you want," said they to the working man, "is something very different from that which now exists. You like good music, you have an affectionate regard for the drama; but if at the present time you would taste of one or the other you are compelled to do so under restrictions that are irksome. The theatre is open to you, out you cannot do as you like in the theatre. You must conform to certain rules and regulations, and, in a manner of speaking, are made to noe the mark. If you want a glass of beer—and what is more natural than that you should?—you can't get it. What you can get for your sixpence is half a pint and a gill of flat or sour stuff in a black bottle, and to obtain even this luxury you must creep noiselersly to the shabby little refreshment-room and drink it there, and creep back again to your seat in the pit as though you had been guilty of something you should be ashamed of. You would like a pipe or a clear; you are used to smoking of evenings, and deprivation from the harmless indulgence disagrees with you. No matter; you must not smoke within the walls of a theatre; if you attempted it the constable would selze you and never loose his hold on your collar until he had lauded you on the

outer pavement. "Now what you require, and what you shall have, is a happy blending of the theatre and the opera-house and the highly respectable tavern-parlor, a place the atmosphere of which shall be so strictly moral that the finest-bred lacy in the land may breathe it without danger, and at the same time a place where a gentleman accompanying a lady may take his sober and so staing glass of grog or tankard of ale and smoke his cigar as innocently and peacefully as though he sat by his own fireside at home. We will have music both vocal and ostrumental, the grand singing of the great Italian masters, ba lad-singing, touching and pathetic, and lunny singing that shall promote pathetic, and lunny singing that shall promote harmless mirth while it not in the least offends the most prudish ear. We will have operas; we will nave ballets. Should the public voice sanction it, occasionally we will have chaste acrobatic performances and feats of tumbling and incolory, but in this late workload. jugglery; but in this last mentioned matter we are quite in the han is of our patrons. Enjoyment pure and simple is our motto, and by it

we shall stand or fall."

This, in substance, was the prospectus of the first music hall established in London, and the public expressed its approval. How the fair profile expressed its approval. How the late promises of the original promoters of the scheme were redeemed we will not discuss. Undertakings of such magnitude are sure to work uneasily at the first. It will be fairer to regard the tree of twenty years' growth with its twenty noble branches flourishing in with its twenty noble branches flourishing in full foliage and melodious with the songs of the many songsters that harbor there. We cannot listen to them all at once however sweet though the music be. Let us devote an hour to one of the said branches. Which one does not in the least matter, since no one set of songsters are confined to a branch. They fly about one to another, and may sometimes be heart—especially the funny ones-on as many as four different boughs in the course of a single evening. Simply because it is the nearest let us take the Oxbridge, one of the most famo is music halls in

Loudon, and nightly crowded. Et her we are in luck or else the talent attached to the Oxbridge is something prodigious. Almost every youal celebrity whose name has blazoned on the advertising boardines during the season is here to night—the Immense Vamp, the Pro-of what they sang, as, for instance, the Pro-digious Podgere, who had recently made such a great sensation with his "Lively Cats' meat Man." As I entered the splendid portals of the Osbridge, the natty 'turn-out" of Podgers,

consisting of three piebald ponies in silver harness and a phaeton that must have cone a hundred and fifty guineas at least, was there in wating, ready to whire the popular Polgers to the Axminster as soon as the Oxbridge could

possibly spare him. The Oxbridge, as usual, was crowded, the body of the hall, the sixpenny part, by workingmen and their wives, with a sprinkling of 'jolly dog" and budding beardless pupples of the same breed, whose pride and delight it is to emulate their elders. As regards the audience, this is the worst that may be said of the body of the hall. It was plain at a glance to perceive that the bulk of the people there were mostly people not seem to be a said of the people there were mostly people not seem to be a said of the people there were mostly people not seem to be a said of the people there were mostly people not seem to be a said of the people there were mostly people and seem to be a said of the people there were mostly people and the said of the people there were mostly people and the said of the people there were mostly people and the said of the people there were mostly people and the said of the people there were mostly people and the said of the people there were mostly people and the said of the people there were mostly people and the said of the people there were mostly people and the said of the people there were mostly people and the said of the people there were mostly people and the peo people not accustomed to music halls, and only induced to pay them a visit on account of the highly respectable character the music halls are in the habit of giving themselves in their placards and in the newspapers. In the statis and the more expensive parts of the house, and and the more expensive parts of the house, and before the extensive drinking bar, matters were very different. Here were congregated selections from almost every species of vice, both male and female, rampant in London. Here was the Brummagem "swell" with his Houndsditch jewelry and his Whitechapel gentility, and the well-dressed blackguard with a pound to the poor weak minded wretch of spend, and the poor, weak-minded wretch of the 'Champagne Charlie" school, and the pro-fessional prowier hovering about him with the full intent of plucking him if he finds the chance. As for the females of this delightful clique, it is without the least attempt at concealment. And why should they not? who is to check them? Not the proprietor of the Oxbridge. It is a fact that he admits them without charge, seeing his interest therein. What else should take Champage. pagne Charlie to the Oxbridge, and the host of "swells" who order neat little suppers and recklessly fling down their sovereigns to pay for wine that in sufficient quantity would sicken a hog? Of what use is "the body of the hall" to the proprietor? How far do paltry sixpences go towards paying Podgers his three guineas a night? What profit is there on the price charged Bill Studds for his pint of stout? Not but that the frequenters of the sixpenny part are very useful; indeed, to speak truth, the Ox-bridge could not get on well without them. They keep up appearances, and present a sub-stantial contradiction to the accusation that the masic hall is nothing better than a haunt

the maste hall is nothing better than a haunt for drunkenness and debauchery.

"But surely," the reader may exclaim, "unless the company for whom the music half was originally designed found the worth of their money, they would cease to patronize the place. They go for the purpose of hearing rongs adapted to their taste and they are not disappointed." I am loth to say as much in the face of the Popular Podgers and the Immense Vamp, but I should be vastly surprised if the only element of respectability frequenting the only element of respectability frequenting the Oxbridge was not only disappointed but shocked and disgusted, and that very often. I cannot explain why, after being shocked, they should make a second attempt, except that they are lured to "iry again," and that folks of not over sensitive mind grow used to shocks. It these music-hall songs were really written for the respectable portion of the auditory there the respectable portion of the auditory there would not be the least occasion why they should be composed almost entirely of indecency and drivel; but the fact is these are the persons whose tasies are not at all studied in preparing the evening bill of fare. The individuals the song-writers writes up to and the singer sings up to are the heedless, and abandoned, and disreputable ones who have money to squander. The proprietor knows his customers. Where would be the use of setting before a tipsy "swell" (unless, indeed, he had arrived at the maudin. in which condition he is prontable to no one) a which condition he is profitable to no one) wholesome, simple ballad? He would how! I down before the first verse was accomplished. He must have something to chime with the how vulgar, or how defant of propriety, and he can obtain it at the music hall. The Immense Vamp is his obedient servant, as is the Prodigious Podgers and the Tremendous Tit-mouse—even the 'P— of W—'s Own Comique.' Any one would think, and not unreasonably when he sees year in and year out flaming announcements of the engagements here and there of these gentry, that there must be something in them; that, however peculiar their talent, it is such as recommends itself to something more than the passing admiration of those who witness it; but it is nothing of the kind. Take any half-dozen of the "comic singers" popular of our and set them singing four of their most favorite songs each, and I will warrant that twenty out of the full number will consist of the utterest trash that is possible to conceive. It would not be much matter if the trade were harmlessnot unfrequently it is most pernicious. Take a batch of taese precious productions, and you will and the one theme constantly harped on: i is all about a "young chap" and a "young gal," or an "old chap" and an "old gal," and their exploits, more or less indecent. A prolific subject with these "great" artists is the spooney courtship of a young man who is induced to accom-pany the object of his affections to her abode. and when there get robbed and ill-used. As the Immense Vamp slags -

"I was going to go when in came a felier And he amashed my hat with his umbre la, And blacked my eye, and didn't I bellow!" The male singer of the mu-ic hall, however, whether he takes the shape of the impudent clown who pretends to comicality, or of the spoony sentimentalist who tenderly gushes forth such modern enchanting melodies as "Maggie May" or "Meet me in the Lane," is not the most pernicious ingredient that composes in its entirety the music hall hero. Time was when with a liberal steeping of Vamps, and Podgers, and Smuttymans, the decoction proved strong enough, but, like indulgence in other poisons, what is a sufficient dose this year is useless as water next. It was found necessary to strengthen the mixture-to make it hotter of that kind of spice most grateful to the palate o the vulgar snob with a pound to spend. To effect this, there was nothing for it but to introduce the conic female element, or, as she more modernly styles herself, the "serio-comic." The "serio," however, is not obtrusive. You seek for it in vain in the brazen pretty face, in the dress that is exactly as much too high as it is low, in the singer's gestures, looks, and bold advances. Decent men who, misted by placards and newspaper advertisements, take their wives and daughters to the Oxbridge or ther wives and daughters to the exemple or the Axminster, may, as they listen, tungle in shame at the blunder they have committed; but the dashing, piquan', saucy delineator of "What Jolly Gals are we" has the ears and the yelling admiration of the brainless snots and pupples before alluded to, and the mad noises they make, demanding a repetition of the decestable ditty, quite drown the feedle hisses of remon-strance the decent portion of the auditory may venture to utter. Some time since, during the theatre and music hall controversy, a worthy London magistrate announced from his judicial beach that on the evening previous he bad visited one of the most popular of the halls and found everything creditable, and discreet and decorous: a pretty penny it must after-wards have cost someo dy for champagne, to pacity the patron snobs and pupples for depriving them of thoir evening's amusement. But this peculiar line Vamp makes his own,

But this peculiar line Vamp makes his own, and it is not to be wondered at that he shines therein before all others. Popular Podgers has a vein of his own; and how profitable the workings of it is let the piebald ponies and the silver-mounted phaeton attest. He goes in for vocal exemplifications of low life—the lowest of all His rendering of a Whitechapel ruffian. half costermonger, half thief, filled the Oxbridge nightly for more than a mouth. You bridge nightly for more than a month. You may see Podgers arrayed in ruffian's rags portrayed on a music sheet in the windows of the music shops, and underneath is inscribed the chorus of this wonderful song:—

'I'm a Chickerteory Bloke with my one, two, three, Whitechapel is the village I was sorn in. To ketch me on the hop, or on my they drop. You must get up very early in the morning."

But inasmuch as the effusions of Podgers are, as a rule, unintelligible except to the possessors of a stang dictionary, he is less obnoxious than others of his brethren. What these productions are need be no more than hinted to ears polite. The mischief is that the ten thousand cars un-polite are opened for the reception of the poison night after night in twenty music halls in and about London, and no one says nay. But-and it is alarming to remark it the indecent, impudent "serio-comic" female,

who, going the full length of the tether allowed her, might have been supposed equal to all demands, is palling on the palate of the Ox-bridge habitue. He must have something even more exhilarating; and, ever ready to oblige, the music hall proprietor rigs up a trapeze, and bribes some brazen, shameless woman to attire in man's clothes, and go through the ordinary performances of a male acrobat. Rivalling the new idea, a South London music hall proprietor is advertising the "Sensational Cancan, exactly as in France." What is the next novelty in preparation?

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Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.

Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.

No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. lives of females. [88 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low
a cost that dividends will be impossible.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—

OFFICE UNIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH KRISSA, Dec. 8, 1858.

FORT LEAVENWORTH KRISSA, Dec. 8, 1858.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 29, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES curing the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lleutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe. N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Rassas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of 7 cxas and Indian Territory as its north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning april 1 'try, Separate viou hower... are, yited and will be entitled in the transport that they per 100 pounds for the Incide Laborate Charles and Reynolds, Gar-

The weight to be banspored will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their piaces of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of \$2000 (no es or certified check payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisament; said sum to be forfelled to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the courract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

Each blader must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attories.

The c-ntractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, \$100,000.

Eatlafactor: evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidger and person offered as security will be required.

of each oldder and person offered as security will be required.

Process must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on soute No. 2," or "" " as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advortisement.

thement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the lat day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point of his route. be communicated with results, at the starting point or points of his routs.

Elank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon as plication to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the

proposals.

Bianks for proposals will be furnished on appli-By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Di-laton of the Missouri, 12 17 lm] L. C. EASTON, Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED
would call the attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a cumbination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly alreight; self-cleaning, having;no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygiometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perefetly heating atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
OHARLIAS WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1134 MARKET street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Rauges. Fire-board

A large assertment of Cooking Rauges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand. N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 105

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LORILLARD'S STRAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sale at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Satur-day. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All go, ds forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to sysem JOHN F. OHL. 7

PASSAGE BY THE TURIDAY STRAMER VIA H LIVAL

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A. R. MCHENRY & CO., No. 112 WALNUT Street.

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TEROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE
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EVERY SATURDAY,
At hoos, from FIRST WHARF shove MARKET
Sires.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Sirest.

The ROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all polities in North and South Carolina, via beabourd Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmonth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, viz Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad,

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOW ER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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

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The Steam Propellers of this line leave BAILY
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Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 182 S. DELAWARE Avenue;

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