ALEXANDER DUMAS.

From the Dublin University Magazine, Our literary neighbors on the other side of Dover's Strait are possessed by a vivacious and mercurial spirit, which frequently induces one or other of these states of mind. A pretty sure recipe for destroying or impairing a healthy mind is, to pursue one train of ideas uninterraptedly, or to dwell too much on personal grievances or personal merits. A combination of the two inconveniences-conflicting cares, and an overweening sense of his own merits, united to the effects of a tolerably free lifehave rendered that prince of French novelists. Alexander Dumas, an eccentric of no small dimensions. Who among English, or perhaps French, men of letters, would say of a brother in art what Dumas said of Roger de Beauvoir, lately deceased, who had the misfortune to

be born in affluence? "Had he been poor, he would have composed verses equal to Mery's, comedies equal to Alfred Musset's, or romances equal to mine!"

Had Mr. Dickens' man of business announced before his late tour in America that he would, after every reading, take off his dress-coat. assume a cook's apron and nightcap, and serve up choice omelets, ragouts, and other delicacies, to the first-class purchasers of tickets, what would the British and American people have thought of the mental health of the author of "Barnaby Rudge?" Yet such announcement is Barnaby Rudge?" made on the part of Count Monte Christo when his multifarious dutles permit.

his multifarious duties permit.

If everything which Alexander relates of himself be true, he is perhaps a being set apart in mental and corporeal qualities. Eugene de Mirecourt hints that his courage is somewhat questionable; but no one will believe the tale after reading the account of his encounter with his savage dog Mouton. The dog had capped the climax of his crimes, and his master had just administered a kick to an undefended portion of his body which would have out any other canine savage hors de combat, Not so Mouton (so called from his white fleece). Mouton uttered a low growl, turned round, regarding me with his bloodshot eyes, recoiled

ree steps, and sprang at my throat.
Fortunately I had guessed what was about to happen, and so had time to put myself on guard; i. e., at the moment of his spring I av lended both hands towards him. My right hand went into his mouth, my left met his throat,
"At the moment, I left a pung only to be compared with that felt on the drawing of a tooth, with this difference, however, the pain from the jaw holds only a second, the pain I experlenced endured five minutes.

It was Mouton, who was grin ling my hand. 'At the same time I wos squeezing his throat "I was thoroughly sensible of one thing, namely, that, gra-ping the pharynx, my only of life was to hold on, squeezing still more vigorously, until his respiration was

And that I did.

"Luckily my hand, though small, is firm; what it seizes, money excepted, it retains.
"It grasped and squeezed the throat of
Mouton so forcibly that a railling was heard. It was encouraging: I squeezed more deter-minedly; the ratiling increased. Finally, col-lecting my entire strength for a last pressure, had the satisfaction to flud Mouton's teeth loosing. A second after his mouth opened, and his eyes rolled in their orbits. He fell, while I was still pressing his throat; but my right hand was all lacerated,"

If intense conceit renders its possessor more or less eccentric, Alexander Dumas may be considered the prince of the class. He thus heads one of the chapters of his "Histoire de mes Betes:"- How I brought home from Constantine a vultue, which cost forty thousand francs, and the government ten thousand," and thus sublimely cuters on the subject. We are obliged to clip, to some extent, the wings of the nar-

"Two men, attended by natives and Europeans, were returning from Blidan to Algiers. Strange!' said one, 'that this magnificent country which we are traversing should be so little known. Know you any means of popularizing it? Were I you, minister, said the other, I would get Dumas to go over this very ground, and write two or three volumes on it. would be sure to be rend, and, out of the three millions of readers, fifty or sixty thousand would be deeply interested.' 'It is a good idea, said the minister; 'I'll think over it. These two men were M. de Salvady, Minister

Instruction, and my good friend Xavier de Marmier, "One fine morning in September I received an invitation to dine with the Minister of Public Instruction. I was rather astonished, but

nevertheless accepted it. "M. de Salvandy received me in his best manner, showed his whitest teeth, and after dinner, taking my arm, conducted me to the garden, and the tollowing conversation took

"My dear poet, you must do me a service."
"A poet do service to a minister! With air my heart, if it were only for the novelty of the thing. What is the nature of Re-"Have you made your arrangements for next What is the nature of it?

'Me make arrangements! I live on a bough like the bird. Waite it is calm I remain; if it blows I spread my wings, and sail away on the wind.'
"'Have you any objection to Algeria?'

"On the contrary. I was about to start for that country at five in the evening on the 26th of July, 1830. But at five in the morning appeared in the Moniteur the famous ordinances. So instead of taking the mail coach I took my musket, and three days after, instead of entering Marseilles, I entered the Louvre.' (Dumas has ever loved the pomp of war, but, we think, has hitherto been innocent of shedding human 'I undertake to devote 10,000 francs to the

"And I shall add four thousand myself. For merly I went on my journeys, staff in hand; now I drag a whole family after me."

"When can you set off? "When you will. I have two or three stories to finish: that will take a fortnight. I have some railway shares to sell, but that can be done in an hour.

But your Historic Theatre?

"'It can be let during my ab-ence."

But Dumas would make the voyage as a prince, and the minister was obliged to give him full use and possession of a royal ship of the line to cruise about in the Mediterranean. The journey and voyage having been pubhished soon after his return, he considerately

remarks:-"My intention is not to record here the famous journey through Spain, where people asserted I went as histiographer to M. le Duc de Montpensier, nor the more famous voyage to Africa, which, thanks to M de Castellane, to M. Leon de Malleville, and to M. Lacrosse, made such noise in the Chamber of Deputies. No: I mean here to speak only of the famous vulture,

price as above stated. The rest of the narrative can only be given in a contracted form. He purchased for twelve francs a prime vulture from a youth of the Beni-Mouffetard, an equivalent to the "Sons of the Cross Poddle or the Seven Dials," and was well pleased with his purchase. Jugurtha, named after the amiable Numician King, had only one fault, he would bite off fingers and toes, or any other adjuncts of the haman body, when they came within the domain of his beak. All went well till they had him (still well caged) within a league of Stora, the place of embarkation. There no conveyance was to be produced. What was to be done? The care might be set on an Arab's head, but Jugurtha would in that case rip up his floor, and make free with the hair, scalp, ears, and nose of his bearer. Suspend him from a pole borne on the shoulders of two natives? But fifty francs should be thus purchased for twelve. expended on an animal A bright thought entered among the other equally bright denizens of the poet's brain. lengthened the chain with a rope, and got a special good wand of the cornel tree to use need. An attempt to get Jugurtha out of his case would insure the loss of eyes or flucers to the operator. So Dumas, taking the end of the rope in the left hand, and his long cornel

wand in the right, directed two men armed with pickaxes to stand at opposite sides of the cage, insert the ends of their tools, and pull away like men. Jagurtha being left at liverty by the dislocation of his prison, spread his wings for flight; but found a living impediment at the end

f his rope. His next move was a swoop at this impediment, but a sound whack of the twig disap-pointed him. He renewed the attack, but another blow again repulsed him, and the third was so little to his taste that he took the road to the port directed by the ruling rod of his driver. So tame had he become in a few days that he would present his head through the ears of his new eage to be scratched by the fingers of his

judicious and panurgic master.

There is one quality allied to M. Dumas' yanity, for the sake of which we could almost forgive an equal amount of a still worse thing namely, pride. In his personal sketches he very rarely speaks ill of any contemporary, and a fund of kindness and good-nature is visible through the texture of all the vagaries of his

wonderful self-complacency.

Rarely has Alexander been a favorite with the powers that be, a circumstance accounted for in his own lofty, unapproachable style. "Compounded of a double element, aristocra-

tic and popular; aristocratic by my father, popular by my mother, none ever united in a higher degree in one heart, respectful admiration for what is great, and tender and profound sympathy for the unhappy. I have never spoken so much of the Napoleon family as when under the junior branch (the Orleans dynasty). I have never spoken so much of the younger branch as under the republic and the empire. I worship those whom I have known and loved in misfortune, and I never forget them till they

become happy and powerful. "So no fallen greatness passes before me without my saluting it, no merit stretches its hand to me without receiving a grasp. It is when every one seems to have torgotten those who have passed away, that, like an untimely echo, ery aloud their names; wherefore, I know not, It is the voice of my heart, which breaks forth without reference to my mind. I have written a thousand volumes, sixty dramas. Let any one open any of them at random, at the first page, at the middle, at the end, and he will see that I have always inculcated elemency, whether the people were slaves of kings, or kings prisoners of the people. . . . As soon as a personage falls I approach him, and stretch out my hand, whether he is called the Count of Chambord, the Prince de Joinville, Louis Napoleon, or Louis Blanc. Thus it is that I am a more frequent visitor in prisons than in release. palaces. Thus it is that I have been three times at Ham, once at the Elysee, never at the Tulleries.

In the "Histoire de mes Betes," he relates that, within a week after the breaking out of the "Forty-eight," he had the following letter published in La Presse. If so, and we have no reason for throwing doubt on what he says, it proves his disinteresteaness and moral courag to be great. Perhaps a love of singularity had something to do in the matter. He had been a great favorite with the young princes, though disliked by their father.

TO MONSIEGNEUR THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER-'Prince:-H I knew where to find your Highness, it would be with my living voice and in my own person that I would offer you the expression of my grief for the great personal mis-fortune which has belatten you.

"I shall never forge; that during three years notwithstanding political differences, and contrary to the wish of the king, who was well aware of my opinions, you received my visits, and treated me as a riend.

"I boasted of this title of friend, Monseigneur, when you abode in the Tuileries; I claim it now, when you are no longer in France. "I am certain, Mouseigneur, that your High-ness has no need of this letter to be assured

that my heart was one of those which was fully "God forbid that I should not preserve, in all its purity, the religion of the tomb, and the

worship of exile. "I have the honor to be, with respect, Monseigneur, your Poya! Highness' most humble

and most obedient servant, "ALEX. DUMAS." Colonel Desmoulins was sufficiently vandalic to order the statue of the Duke of Orleans, which stood in the court of the Louvre, to be thrown down. Dumas was furious at the wanton insult thus offered, and wrote to Emile de Girardin a letter which did his heart credit, He detailed therein the many acts of kindness and goodness done by the dead prince, though, as he says, he expected to receive an invitation next morning to go "cut a throat" with the

Poor Alexander's self-estimation was sorely burt during his canvass for a place in the House of Deputies by the language used towards him by some Jacks in office, who had no better name to spare him than "Monsieur," or "that " or "that contractor for feut-However, be had one friend, Monsteur, letons." Mme, de Girardin, who made these "Messieurs" smart, if their skins were not as thick as that of the rhinoceros, her defense of her admiring friend, her praise flowed over the margin of the just measure, Alexander was not the man to check her liberal hand. Alas for the uncertainty of life, the shortness of the reign of kings and queens of literature, and the oblivion which soon obscures their memories! Mme. de Girardin (nee Delphine Gay), the beautiful, the glited, the witty, she who mastered the triple octave of grace, intellect and vigor, and who so ably assisted her husband at his editorial labors in La Presse, passed away in her prime, and Mons. Emile ere long consoled himself with a successor. We copy scraps of her defense of her irierd, when addressing the three supercilious "dogs in office." She offers, es an excuse for some of Dumas' extravagancies, the fire of his imagination the hot African blood coursing in his veins, and the giddiness

"I would like to see you, O men of reason, in the midst of the whiriwind which envelopes him, or the face you'd wear if any one came to offer you three trancs per, line for your wearisome scrawls. Ah, how insolent you'd become what superb airs you'd assume, what delirium would seize on you! Be, then, indulgent for those errors of the imagination and those fits of literary pride which you neither know nor can

"The crowd has no time to read the works of Alexander Dumas. It believes that those who write much must write lil, and therefore concludes that the few it has read are his only good ones. That the ignorant public should so judge and speak is not wenderful, but that a young deputy, a man of intellect, should join the and attack at the tribunul a man of genius, a man of European reputation, without apprecia ting his literary merit, without reflecting whether he deserved the nickname of contractor

for feuilletons,' is almost incredible." She then speaks of her hero's facility of composition, and thus descants on it:—"This rapidity of composition resembles the rapidity of locomotion in railway trains... an extreme facility obtained by the conquest of immense difficulties. To what do you are your rapid passing over long. what do you owe your rapid passing over long distances? To years of formidable labors, to millions spent on the work, and sown along that level line to myria is of hands employed for days on days sweeping your path. You pass. you are gone; but for this how many have watched, surveyed, dug, and picked—how many plans were made and rejected—what pairs, what cares, were endured to afford you this swift and facile passage? So with Alexander Dumas. Every volume written by him is the result of immense labors of infinite studies of universal information. Twenty years since Alexander Damas had not that facility. His knowledge then was not equal to what it is now. Since that time he has learned everything; he has forgotten nothing; his memory is astonishing, his giance unerring. He possesses in perfection instinct, experience recollection; he compares quickly; he hends involuntarily; he recollects all he has read; he has preserved the most serious passages of history, the most trivial memoirs of ancient times; he speaks familiarly of the usages of all ages and of all lands; he knows the names of all the arms, the dresses, and the furniture fashioned since the creation of the world; of all the dishes, from the black broth of sparta to the last dish invented by Careme. If you speak of the chase, he knows the whole

"Dictionnaire des Chaiseurs" better than the

prince of hunters; of a duel he is more learned than Grisler.

"When other men write, they are stopped every instant by some information to be procured - by a doubt, a lapse of memory, an obstacle of some kind. He is stopped by nothing. Moreover, the habit of writing for the stage has given him a surprising facility of composition. Join to this a sparkling imagination, a gayety, an exhaustless flow of ideas, and you will easily comprehend how, with such resources, a man can obtain in his labors a wonderful rapidity, without sacrificing ability of construction, and without ever injuring the quality or sterling value of his work.

"And is it such a man whom you would call a Monsieur? Why a Mon-leur is an unknown personage-a man who has never written a good work, who has never performed a noble action, made an eloquent discourse—a man whom France ignores, a man of whom Europe entire has not heard. Certainly M. Dumas is much less of a marquis (a ridiculous personage of French comedy) than M. Three Stars; but M. Three Stars is much more of a monsieur than Alexander Dumas."

Commend us to a true woman of mind when we need a friend! Dumas, like other men great and small who were born in the early part of the present cen-tury, can number at this day but asmail sprink-ling of his early associates. He has lately been called on to write a biographical preface to a posthumous work of an old friend and man of driven into the profession by need. It were better for him, perhaps, if he had been; for though his triend handles his memory tenderly, it is evident that his was a life of dissipation. The book to which allusion has been made enters into some amusing particulars of eccentric characters known to the author, and forms a real name was Roger de Bully; but his uncle (Deputy de Bully) obliged him, when he took to the profession of letters, to assume a new surname. The enforced change was really a bappy one. He was born in Paris, 28th November 1809 and at an early was in 28th November, 1809, and at an early age im-bited a taste for fictions on medieval subjects. In 1835 he went to Holland, and resided there some time; and in his after works he introduced many interestive sketches of the life he witnessed there. He married Mad'ile Leocadie Doze, a beautiful and accomplished actress, in 1840; but the union, as in many other similar conditions, was not a happy one. The separation of the gifted pair was effected, with much noise, in 1850, and the husband sought balm for his wounced feelings by publishing a metrical account of the trial. His wife, a native of Hennebon in Morbihan, Britiany, was known in the world of leiters. She died 30th October, 1850, at the early age of thirty-seven years and

This is the prosaic side of the matter; let us look at it from Dumas' poetic point of view. "At his return from Spain he fell in love with a beautiful, witty, poetic woman, predestine I by her very name to be loved. There was genume love, but with it came genuine sorrow. He fancied it one of these passing fancies such as he had before experienced, but he was de-ceived. This love, like the tunic of Nessus, scorebed his heat!. From the moment he began to love her he loved no other. He loved her isithful, he loved her false, he loved her

living, he loved her dead!
"He quitted his house (l'Hotel Pimodan) in 1845. He would quit Paris, he would quit France, he would return to America, to Italy, to Spain. go where he had never been to San Francisco to India, to China, to New Caledonia. He remained, and the man least fitted in the world to be a husband wedded a woman the least fitted be a wife. How explain this? charming young man, she an adorable young woman!

Roger de Beauvoir, as his friend says enjeyed an iron constitution, constant good health (he implies that he abused these gifts), and consoled himself for the domestic estrange ment, but not in a Christian or philosophic way. In November, 1861, when reaching for a took in his library, Rue Richer, he fell, and the results were a swelling of the abdomen and lege. The most skilful doctors in Paris were among his intimate friends. They did all that could be effected by zeal and skill, but for eighteen months the malady went on increasing. At last an operation was deemed necessary, and Dr. Favrot was selected to perform it. But we are unable without Dumas' aid to describe the

"Favrot presented himself before the invalid with the resolution come to by the physiciaus in one hand, and the instrument of torture in the other. Roger left the trois quaris (three quarters, the instrument), and said he would rather die than undergo the operation.

""Faith, I believe you are right, said Favrot, who belonged to the skeptic school.

Well, said Roger, 'as there is nothing further to be done in the operating line, let us have a glass of champagne together. " 'Champagne let it be,' said Favrot, who did not wish to annoy his patient. "Instead of a glass apiece they emptled two

" 'Well,' said Favrot, as they were separating, let us embrace, for it is probable we shall never see each other again in life."

'You hope, then, that my suffering won't be 'I can promise no more than about twelve hours;' and the patient and doctor embraced

Favrot withdrew.

"Come to-morrow, at all events,' said Roger. "Certainly,' said Favrot, 'if it were only from "And Roger laid himself out on the sofa, to die as comfortably as he could. "Contrary to his expectation, he enjoyed a

protound sleep. During his sleep a crisis came on. An issue was formed in his legs. Out flowed the water, and Roger, on awakening, found the room mundated and himself healed.

"Next day Favrot came, expecting to find his patient dead. He knocked, and it was Roger himself who opened the door." Poor Reger had fourteen physicians. He en-tertained them all at dinner one day, comparing

imself to the Republic which had sent fourteen armies to march against death. But the enemy had only made a temporary retreat. With the fogs and trosts of winter it returned, and for a long time the poor man was unable to he down. He lived on, however, till 26th August, when he was visited by Count O'Hagarty (C'Egherty in the text) and Father Aubert, two of his early friends. Having re-

ceived all the religious consolations in the power of his friends to afford, he died next day, re tailing conscionsness to the last. Some verses composed by him during his long malady are not without their moral: -

"I had a friend for twenty years, He was the flower of my spring-time. All gave place to his mad joy, The most morose welcomed him, How he drank! how he sang! Laughter was my friend's name.

"Answer me, what better friend Than that you is? Look on him. He assumes empire over you. His eyes sparling, his vest unbuttoned. He touched his fluie at the dessert, And each one said, That is Laughter. "The last supper which I gave,

He took my hand, 'O, my son, Adieu!' sold he, 'I go to exile. In Paris I am loved no longer: There are too many lawyers, cunning Greeks, And no one goes to the Vaudeville. "Alas, alas! he has quitted me;

To his oaths he has been faise, I remain alone in my chamber, The hoar-frost covers my windows, I warm myself with my journais: He was April, I December,

"What! can I have lost him so soon? I've broken my glass in which I have so often drunk in his company. Sometimes I make a feeble effort, But my poor laugh soon expires, And my soul is again in agony.

"For they've taken all-the cruel ones-My gayety, my goods, and my songs.
Around me climbs the lvy—
The lvy which shall one day cover
The lowly tomb in which they'll place me, Without regret, without prayers,"

-The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania has epened its ninnteenth annual session with a course of forty full-class students.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION .-OFFICE UNIEF QUARTERMANTER
FORT LEAVEN WORTH KRINNS, Dec. 8, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 29, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES

office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 29, 1869, for the TRANEPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES curing the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the failowing rouses:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-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 Raflway, E. D., as n ay, ouring the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quistermaster's Department of the Missoull, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Yexas and Territory of Colonado south of include 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Yexas and Indian Territory as he north of the Cauadian river and west of longitude 37 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 1 127.

Separate bloc hows. Serviced and will be entitled to the per 100 pounds for the lite chian that the retain to and from the 101 with prints laterate the lot of the per 100 pounds for the lite chian that the retain the per 100 pounds for the lite chian that the retain the per 100 pounds for the lite chian that the per 100 pounds for the lite chian that the per 100 pounds for the lite chian that the per 100 pounds for the

to the Carried Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garand, and Union, FROM FORT HAYS to Forts Docge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union, FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union, The transportation herein advertised for must be

sholly by wagon.
Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUFE NO. 3. From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stallors that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such pests or stallors as may be designated in the Territory of Ariz na and the state or Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

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

Bidders will state their places of residence, and Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accumpanied by a deposit of \$2000 (no es or certified checs payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case as 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 advertisement; said sum to be forfelied to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bicder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorcey.

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. 5, \$100,000.

Satisfactors evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

required.

Proposs is must be indersed "Proposals for Army
Transportation on Foute No. 2," or "3," as the case
may be, and none will be entertained unless they
fully comply with the requirements of this adver-The party to whom an award is made must be pre-

pand 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, 1889, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point

be communicated with readily, at the starting point of points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for escal route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals. Blanks for proposals will be furnished on appli-By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Di-12 17 Im] L. C. EASTON,
Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured. Warranted Permanently Cured. Without Injury to the System. Without Iodide, Potassia, or Golchicum By Using Inwardiy Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallibl permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to con tain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system. WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures, Pre-

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

822 stothtf BELOW MARKET.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS. PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. BOBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN,

SPLENDED PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems, A SUPERB LINE OF CHRCMOS. A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RIOH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns, 3102

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts., PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty

Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASE. ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Bwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc. Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the eash, prevents the wind and dust from entering,

easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merit Call on the General Agent, C. P. ROSE,

No. 727 JAYNE Street, Between Market and Chesnut, 12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia

D.B. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to Senth ELEVENTH Street, between MAR. HET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Disease of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from § A. M., o F. P. M.

WIRE GUARDS.

FOR STORE FRONTS, ANYLUMS, PAC-TORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing Iron Bedsteads, Ornamenta Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALHTR & SONS

No. Il North SIXTH

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART, S. H. BORSTMANN, GEORGE W. CHILDS, A. J. DREXEL, F. A. DREXEL, JOSEPH PATTERSON, WM. V. MCKEAN, THOMAS W. EVANS, UENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.

JAMES M. MORRI ON, President Manhattan Bank JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.

HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.

HON. J. W PATTERSON, U. S. Senstor,

CINCINNATI

CRICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co. C. M., SMITH, of Geo. C Smith & Brothers, Bankers. LOUISVILLE, KY.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES F. YEATMAN, Cashler Merchants' National

BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Raliway Line, New York to

C F. RETTS Secretary.

R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS F KOERPER, M. B., Medical Examiners

C. STUART PATTERSON; Counsel.
RICHARD LUDLOW,
This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance

upon all the various plans that have been proved

by the experience of European and American Com-

panies to be safe, sound, and reilable, at rates as

LOW AND UPON TERMS AS PAVORABLE AS

THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STA

All policies are non-forfel 'ble after the payment

two or more annual premiums. Il is imwimre

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, \$2,000,00.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LUESES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

JAMES TRAQUAIR. PRESIDENT SAMUEL E. STORES. VIUE PRESIDENT

I NSURANCE 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.

Organization

DIRECTORS,

Arthur G. Gomin,
samuei W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Weish,
Hichard D. Wood,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
ARTHUL G. COFFIN, President

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Centra
Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK,
LEMUEL BANGS, President
GEO, ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLIN FOCK, Actuary.

EMGRY McCLIN FOCK, Actuary,
The Asbury Company issues Policies in all theforms
in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to
rates, division of prefits, restrictions on occupation
and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of
premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forieltable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been
received with so mt h favor that its assurances
already amount to ove 11,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.

No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Thomas T. Tasker,
James H. Dangacra,
Arthur G. Coffin,
John a., Maris,
William Divine,
John A., Wright,
F. H., Worne,
10 246m3m
Charles Spencer.

DHEENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHENIX INSUMANA
PERILADELPHIA.
INCOKPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 24 WALN 6T Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from 10ss or damage by
FIR 8.

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

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have

than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and pail.

John L. Hodge,
E. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Graut,
Robert W. Lenming,
D. Clark Whatton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
Samuel Wilcox,
Secretary,
Secretar

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE FENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALKUT Bireet, opposite Independence Square This Company, favorably known to the community for over torty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Boildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandiae 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.

Directors.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,

Daniel Smith, Jr.,

Alexander Benson,
Lisacc Heziehuret,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Pfesident,
Bonnel, Secretary.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET, Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted. Policies lasted upon approved plans, at the lowest

Vice-President, William C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, BOWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are

SAMUEL WILCOX, SECRETARY.

ASBURY

the Agencies throughout the State, [248]

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and

BILITY.

Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington. I, SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express, RISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax. ANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings

GEORGE H. STUART, President.

J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.

THOMAS W. EVANS.

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Co. LIFE INSURANCE OF PRILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET. AMBETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

\$2,603,740·09. CAPITAL ACUBURD SUEPLUS PERMIUMS UNBETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867 \$33,693-23 E-BBES PAID SINCE 1839 OVER

85 500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms DIRECTORS,

George Fales, Alfred Fictor, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Ubaries N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Thomas Spares, William S. Grant, Charles N. Banuker. President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McAllis Et., Secretary protom.
Except at lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pisteburg.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

Pald-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN COLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents, No. 107 South TRIRD Street, Phila,

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP'LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which ifreignt is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per oot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other coute, con meacing on March 15, 1849, Advance charges cashed as office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, Pler 19 North Wharves.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN. - I STAND OF THE STAND OF THE STANDARD STA

ALC SECRET SECRET SATURDAY, JARRAYY IG ALC SECRET S

to London Poly to London W to Paris PARSANE BY THE TUENDAY STRANER VIA H. LIFAZ. First Cabin, Payable in Gold, BYKERAHA

Payable in Currency.

Por further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Or to

O'DUNNALI & FAULK, Agents,

No. 411 CHESE UT Street, Philadelphia,

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND
AND LORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
AND SOUTH AND WEST.
SUCTH AND WEST.
At BOOK from FIRST WHARF above MARKET
Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS The ROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and Souch Carolina, via Seal court air Line Restroad, connecting at Portamouth and to Lynchourg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Ricamond and Danville Raitroad,

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

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

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

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

William P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Elchmond and Otty Point.

T. P. CHOWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

\$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its

T, P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXA SALES AND SALES AND

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY
from first wharf octow harges street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goody forwarded by all the lines going cut of
York, North, East, and West, free of commission,
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & OO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia,
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE
Transportation Company Despatch
a. a. Swiit-Sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan
Canal, on and after the isth of March, leaving daily at
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and
Exatern lines. Entern lines, which will be taken on accommodating
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating
terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
112 No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. COATINGS! COATINGS!

& LEE JAMES SO. II NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign o the Golden Lamb.

ARE NOW BECEIVING NEW STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER COATINGS.

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTEN TION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL [826)

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNE)
would call the attention of the public to his

NEW GULDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so costructed as to at once commend itself to general favr,
being a cambination of wrought and cast iron. Its
very simple in its construction, and is perfectly gringht; self-cleaning, havingino ripes or drums toe
taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with uprint
fines as to produce a larger amount of heat from he
same weight of coal than any furnace now in 4a.

The hygrometic condition of the air as producedby
my new arrangement of evaporation will at oncetemonitrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace tak
will produce a perefetly healthy atmosphere.

Trose in want of a complete Heating Apparius
would do well to call and examine the Golden Eale,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Kos. Hist and Hist MARKET Street,
Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, ctc., alwys
on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 b NOTICE.-THE UNDERSIGNE

Stoves. Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., alwy on hand. N. B.—fobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 2

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENR, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, house, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFRENT SIZES, Also, Philadelphia Rames, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-dwin Grates, Fireboard Sloves, Bath Bollers, Stew-ble Plates, Bollers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesalend retail, by the manufacturers.

Plates. Bollers, Cooking Street, Cooking Street, Plates, Bollers, Cooking Street, Cooking Stre