OLD ST. PAUL'S.

The London Athenaum, in a re ... of "the Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral," gives the following interesting sketch of the site, and the buildings which preceded the present

Dean Milman ignores London before the Roman period; but he admits that the hill on which the Cathedral stands must have been of importance in every period. The theory that a temple to Diana was erected there is strengthened by the discovery, in 1830, when excavations for the foundation of Goldsmiths' Hall were being made, of a stone altar bearing the image of the goddess. The Dean adds, in reference to the story of a temple to Apollo having preceded the Abbey at Westminster, "My dear friend, the Dean of Westminster must produce an image of Apollo, as like that of the Belvidere as this to the Diana of the Louvre, before he can fairly compete with us for the antiquity of heathen worship." A Roman camp, a Saxon temple, then an episcopal see fixed in London by Meilitus, the companion of St. Augustine; next a cathedral built by Ethelbert King of Kent, with the sanction of Sebert, King of the East Angles; a relapse to heathenism, and finally the restoration of St. Paul's by the famous St. Erkenwald, early in the seventh century, and often to be swept by fire, are incidents of the early history of the great London hill and its summit. Among gifts made to the church, that by Echelbert to the estate of Tillingham, Essex, 'even now contributes largely to the maintenance of the fabric."

Among the bishops of the Norman period perhaps the most remarkable was Gilbert, the great philosopher, who loved money as much as philosophy. After his death, his boots, full of gold and silver, were carried to the Exchequer, and the people held that the most consummate of philosophers might be the greatest of fools. The king who seized the oash thought otherwise. After a new cathedral church had been built, such a one as made the wielders of Wren's pickaxes blaspheme as they battered at the rules left by the Great Fire, it became the scene of high events. The citizens had acquired such an opinion of their power that they believed they possessed, in fact, what was allowed them in theory, the right of naming their king when the throne was vacant. Few things more stirred the Londoners to wrath than to hear their king called, in papal decrees, the Pope's "vassal." presence of foreign prelates, lording it in the capital, stirred the pulses of those valiant oitizens. The English clergy themselves bowed the head with shame at the subjection and slavery in which they were held by Italiaus, and many gave loud and indignant tongue to their feelings. Lay citizens and clergy alike beheld with aversion the gorgeous spectacle of a papal legate enthroned in St. Paul's, and placing himself above the sovereign by enacting laws and enfercing money tributes, and playing lord paramount over them. The Londoners were men who would not endure oppression from the King himself; still less would they tolerate that the King should be accounted a "vassal" by the Pope. In no place did the national sentiment on this matter find more lusty expression than in and about St. Paul's. These Londoners loved not tyranny at any man's hands; and they resented ill words the same as ill deeds. When they cried, "Down with the Inns of Court !" because they hated the lawyers generally, and Archbishop Sudbury, the Chancellor, in particular, Sudbury was indiscreet enough to call the sufficiently irritated Londoners "a shoeless rabble!" It was an aspersion on their gentility. They, therefore, donned their best shoes, went about St. Paul's, took counsel together, grasped tight hold of their weapons, and murdered Sadbury outright. The pious but angry fellows made a distinction. They would not lay rude

From a very early period, however, the popular voice and the popular presence established themselves somewhat rudely in St. Paul's. In Edward the Third's time petty dealers exposed their wares for sale inside the church. The more sacred the day the more active was the market; and the fair in nave and aisles was most thronged while service or sermon was going on within hearing. With this there was worse sacrilege, such as Lambeth Marsh and Bethnal Green cannot now match on their worst Sundays. The summits Cithe pillars, their tracery work, and about the rich cornices were the coigns of vantage occupied by multitudes of birds, especially pigeons and jackdaws. It was the delight of the London lads of the day to carry their bows and arrows to the interior of the Cathedral and to amuse themselves in bringing down the birds, and with them, of some bit of sculptured ornament struck by their bolts. All sorts of noisy games were at the same time carried on both within and without the church, and many a beautiful and costly painted window was mutilated by these Londoners, who were, however, sufficiently pious to pause for a while when they were threatened with ex-communication. When the voice of the threatener died out and left no echo, the apprentices and nice young gentlemen of those days were at their iniquitous fun again.

hand on the prelate, they only murdered the

Chancellor.

Meanwhile, every possible illustration of ecclesiastical grandeur was to be seen there too; royal funeral pomps, marriage solemnities, episcopal enthronations, solemn convocations, fierce and uncharitable debatings, and -most memorable-the proclamation of the first capital sentence under the writ for burning heretics, A. D. 1400. The proclamation could not deter free inquirers from reading the "Lantern of Light," which was a good book that was a scandal to "ultra Papists." These oried "fire and fagot!" but many a wise man in the devout congregation of St. Paul's agreed with their Bishop, Peccek, who averred that "the clergy will be condemned at the last day, if by free will they draw not men into consent of true faith otherwise than by fire and sword and hangment." On the other hand, there were men of authority in St. Paul's who would not take even a heretic's life but on warrant of Scripture. When a religious man desired to destroy a religious opponent who was skepti-When a religious man desired to cal and inquiring, it was hard if he could not find a text that should suit his purpose. A weak spirit or two once breathed a prayer for mercy towards the Lollards. "Mercy!" cried one who had that dangerous thing, a 'little learning',-"What does St. Paul say, 'Heretioum hominem post unam et alteram corrup-tionem, devita!" "-De vita!" he repeated with emphasis, as meaning not devita, "Avoid him," but-"Out of life with him!" and heretics were destroyed through this interpretation of a clerical jester, who saw no joke in heresy.

In the most dangerous of these periods the cathedral itself hardly illustrated a serious religious sentiment. There were preachings, prayings, and recantings enough in the Church and at the famous Cross, but the temple was also a city market, a fashionable place of resort, a trysting-point for people who met for various purposes, and an exchange for the transaction of affairs and collecting of news. The pillars and the walls of the nave were covered with advertisements, secular as well rates," who dozed in the boxes of the Chap-

as clerical. There was a reading of these, and [a discussing and a walking to and fro, and a chaffering and ruffling, with now and then a gallant or citizen or buxom wench who would compound for the profauation by turning aside for a minute or two to worship at mass or listen to a sermon when the latter was in English, ad populum. It is curious to observe how, while these things were tolerated, small observances were enforced. If an apprentice entered the church with his cap on, or a gallant kept covered, he was rudely brought to civility by the vergers. Beggars would totter in, out of the hot summer sun or the winter snow, and, weary, filthy, and sleepy, would lie down in the midst of clean worshippers. The vergers had to rouse these unwholesome visitants and bid them move on! The nave, too, was at one time the favorite walking place of all the frail and saucy beauty of the city. In very early times these damsels, when caught, and especially if they were dressed more demonstratively than the law allowed, were fiddled out of the city in mock procession, which only left the not deeply blushing offenders at the entrance to Cook Lane. The readers of "Ned Ward" will remember that, in more recent days, the public mad galleries at St. Luke's were to these persons what St. Paul's was before, and the Quadrant became in our own period. Dean Milman thinks that in the earlier times, the instructions for keeping objectionable personages out of the cathedral were seldom or never carried out with rigid Beverity. As the period of the Reformation approached

and was reached, it cannot be said that manners improved. Morals and enstoms hardly knew a change. The ruthless destruction of beautiful realities, as well as of things encouraging harmless sentiment, was a disgrace to all concerned. Dean Milman alludes to a curious and not creditable letter about a rich cross, adorned with jewels, secretly taken from the church by Smythe, a residentiary, and presented to Anne Boleyn, with the understanding that he would have her favor in certain transactions with the Dean and Chapter. The things done openly were even worse than this stealing and receiving. The old preaching could not have been in accordance with practice, or the people would have thought and spoken more becomingly of what the priests had described as the Real Presence, while they acted as if there was neither Presence nor Reality. Popular slavg called the mystery of the Sacrament by the irreverent appellation of "Jack-in-thebox." Popular poets wrote coarse and vulgar ballads, which were answered from the other side in ballads equally coarse and vulgar, sung in support of religion and purity. "Ridley preached in vain. Sunday after Sunday the Cathedral was thronged, not with decent and respectable citizens, but with a noisy rabble, many of them boys, to hear unseemly language on that solemn rite, so sacred to all religious minds, so passionately adored by those of the old faith."

Yet all laws intended to preserve the Cathedral from public profauation seem to have been disregarded. The people appeared to consider it their own house and ground, at least when it was not used for some especially gorgeous Church or State ceremony. Under the Tudors the public had established a right of way. The thoroughfare was theirs as unquestioned as Cheapside. Brewers traversed it from north to south or south to north with their laden drays drawn by their clattering teams of heavy horsse; bakers passed through with their loaves on their head, or drove through in their carts; mules, horses, dogs, all were employed, as well as men, in the porterage of every species, often of the heaviest wares; and the noisiest thoroughfare in London was this road through St. Paul's Cathedral. Every attempt to suppress the abuse, save the prohibition of passage for quadrupeds, seems to Fine and imprisonment were not have failed. sufficient to deter offenders. Elizabeth, however, took means to succeed better than her predecessors in restoring something like decorum and suppressing anything approaching to riot. She set up a pillory in the church-yard, close to the bishop's residence. The first man fixed in it was condemned for fray in the church. Fixed is the suitable term, seeing that he was nailed by the ears to the post, and he was unfixed simply by outting his head away from them, when the unlucky fellow was sent earless home. Elizabeth would have no more shooting, no

more arrow-flying, no more drawing of daggers either within or near the Cathedral; no more dealing therein was to be allowed, no walking up and down, no barganing, loitering, gossiping, no profanation of any sort, during divine service. At other hours of the day the open Cathedral nave was the show-ground of fashion-the asylum of those who shunned daylight. Paul's Walk had its moodish hours and its moodish ways, and gradually even Queen Bess' proclamation became but as idle thunder. Horses and mules did not recover their right or custom of entry, but every other nuisance did. The idle there out of idleness; the hungry were there when other men were at the ordinaries; and the former were said to dine with Dake Humphrey, whom popular error transferred from his tomb in St. Alban's to one which was occupied by a Beauchamp in St. Paul's. In his lifetime the good Dake never let hungry guest depart with the appetite he brought with him, for he was the most hospi table of hosts, and he especially loved to have scholars at his table. With the idle and the hungry were plumed cavaliers, and thieves looking after their purses; painted women ogling fools, and ruffians watching the women. Merchants congregated on ground of their own; gulls read swindling advertisements, or yielded themselves to rascals who lived Parasites walked by the them. of haughty patrons, flattered them loudly as they walked others made savory jests, at which their patrons smiled with a scorn as if they were half indignant that they could be brought to smile at anything. There was not a more fashionable, and at the same time a more villainous locality. If it was a scandal to divines, it was also a study for dramatists. Comedy and Farce borrowed examples from it, and exaggerated nothing they had borrowed. The middle aisle of St. Faul's occupies the stage in the third act of Ben Jonson's Every Out of His Humor. It is peopled by impudence, rascalry, and uncleanness. "Shift," the knave of the play, posts, without being observed, certain bills on the walls, and as Dean Milman remarks, "Precious bills they were to be read on the walls of a church!" But saith "Shift," "If I were to deny the manuscripts, I were worthy to be banished the middle aisle forever." The noise that prevailed there was compared by Bishop Earls to that of bees—"a strange hum mixed of walking, tongues, and feet," and, as he sharply notes, "were the steeple not sancti-fied, nothing liker Babel." It was the very statute fair of clerical hirelings themselves; "it is," says Earls, "the market of young lecturers whom you may cheapen here, at all rates and sizes." When reformation entirely changed this scene, this class of men still lingered about the place, like disengaged actors at a stage-door. In later years they were the "tattered cassocks" who paced the precincts, the "threepenny cu-

ter Coffee House, waiting to be hired. They were not exacting, as their designation im-plies. They were ready to read service or sermon for twopence and a cup of coffee. These men, too, have long since disappeared. Their immediate successors were the "Jobbing Parsons," prouder fellows, who would do another man's duty for a guiuea, yet who were not so proud but they would perform it for half the money. In the present day clerical agencies furnish substitutes at reasonable prices, and some of these gentlemen are "originals" of the very rarest quality. But to return for an instant to the period of Bishop Earls (ob. Bishop of Salisbury, 1665), it is to be observed that Paul's Walk then was what the Stock Exchange is now, in one respect. There were invented half the current jokes of the day; there were coined and stamped half the lies that bewildered simple, honest souls. Looking at the place another of its phases, it was the "Finish," at which rakes, bloods, swash-bucklers, and all fast individuals by whatever other name designated, consummated the day's iniquity. After the play, after the tavern, after issuing from places of resort which the Bishop names without scruple, "men have still some oaths left to swear here." At this time, moreover, one circumstance in the fashion of the place is remarkable. The sisterhood was no more to be seen than the horses and mules. "The visitants," says the Bishop, "are all men without exception, but the prininhabitants and possessors are stale cipal knights and captains out of service; men of long rapiers and breeches," and so forth. The very senses are shocked by some of the details to be read about St. Paul's and the indecencies openly practised there. It was spared no profauation, in the worst of acts as well as the worst of words. Heathen temples had the homage of a cleaner respect from poor pagans. A couple of snakes painted crosswise on the exterior saved each temple from all offense; but at St. Paul's there was no respect for the sacred edifice, outside or inside.

After fire, neglect, violence, decay, and other causes had led to a condition which necessitated the works of reparation by Inigo Jones, in Charles the First's reign, one of the many means for providing the sums required to complete the work was the levying of heavy mulets for moral delinquencies, and applying them for the completion of the Cathedral. oftener men offended against morality the better for the funds of the Cathedral. Such offenders were fined heavily for their pleasantest sins, and we are told "the common saying spread abread again that, in another sense St. Paul's was restored out of the sins of the people." We may add that Inigo Jones, with his genius, marred what he was set to make whole. His work was that of a ruthless restorer. He defaced what was left of the o'd Gothic beauty, and faced the west entrance with a Roman portico. It was like painting the portrait of a man in mixed costume belonging to ages wide apart.

The example, however, served bad purpose in the succeeding century. When the boy Louis the Fifteenth recovered from the attack, supposed to be smallpox, the people of Metz manifested their gratitude to God by destroy. ing the picturesque glory of their Cathedral. They added the portico, which still masks its keanty. The smallpox itself could not more effectually distroy the grace of feature and

expression in man. The details of the great fire, which destroyed this restored St. Paul's, are taken from Pepys, Evelyn, and Taswell. As a whole, the Cathedral dated from William the Conqueror, but it had undergone many a change between its creation and its full. The Westminster Boys worked like men in doing their utmost to check the fire, and the honor is awarded them of having been most instrumental in saving St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. Burnet remarks that he never heard of any person being burnt or trodden to death at the fire.

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE
INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE
CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:— Stores, as follows:-

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, 550,000 pounds of Fiour. 75,000 pounds of Bacon. 25,000 pounds of Salt.

400 barrels of Pork. And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required,

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunuy sacking and cotton sheeting.

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The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:-10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotten sheeting. The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made

of whisky of full strength, and to be put, up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in [casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each. on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up ecurely in good barrels containing 200 pound

up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the lst day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied. Samples of articles (except meats) must ac-company the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

not in paper parcels. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful per

formance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal-will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of Proposals may be for the whole or any part of Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

and the right is reserved to reject any or

possis and somes with the plainty indersed, "Proposals must be plainty indersed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N. [265w] By order of 265 w Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON. A. F. ROUKWELL, Byt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist, Indian Territory.

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Feb 25, 1863 we will sell about 1000 loss Paris facey
geods and notions, bales German carpets, full their
clothing, etc. Particulars hereafter, 2 2234 C. D. MCCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

Feb. 25 at ie o'clock. Also, a large assortment of city made goods. N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 22131 KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, It 21

will sell
On Wednesday Morning.
Fobruary 24. at 1 o'clock, we be spirits, consisting of Corn and Molasses Warsky, and pure old lipe. Also, 100 demijohns of the assorted Liquors, etc. etc.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing a 10,6'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1849, the following arti-

28 Cast Iron Cannon. 16,394 Solid Shot (round). 2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.

2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses. 3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc. 3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 51 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc. 4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired,

4.319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc. 3.130 U. S. Muskets, Cat. 60, rusty, etc. 2.279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.

4,000 Sets of Infantry Accourrements (old).

33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle

Powder. 190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wes-1,900,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers. 6,282 Musket Bayonets.

130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought, Wrought,
A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets,
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters,

A lot of Tools for Blackshiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.
Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Byt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A. DUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD-

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for any at at Public Auction, at BOCK ISLAND AITSENAL, fillinois, on
WEDNESDAY, April., 1889, at 10 octock A. M.
The following comprises some of the principal articles to be seld, vir:
23 from Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriagr; and Limbers.
1200 Artiliery Saddles.
1200 Artiliery Saddles.
1200 Cavairy Carb Bridles.
1200 Cavairy Carb Bridles.
1200 Artiliery Traces and Hames.
1200 Artiliery Traces and Hames.
1200 Artiliery Traces and Hames.
1200 Can obtain them by application in the Chief of Ord180 Can obtain them by application in the Chief of Ord180 Carriagram, D. C. or Brevet Ordonel S.
180 CKISPIN, United States Army, Parchasing Officer
181 Corner of BOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York
182 City, or upon application at the Sarsenal.
183 Commanding.
186 Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869.
180 LA7

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

QUARTERMASTER PROPERTY FOR SALE, DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1888. }
Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, on
TUESDAY, February 22, commencing at 10 A. M.,
under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt,
Arsistant Quartermaster; the following servicesole
Quartermaster Property, not now required by the
United States, to wit:—
10 Mules,
25 Horses.

10 Mules, 10 Wagon Bows. 20,000 pounds Iron as 6 00 Wagon Bows,
1,500 Do., & Amb. Spokes,
1,500 Fawed Felloes,
150 Bent do.,
200 Amb. Tongues not
1 roned,
100 Wagon do., Ironed,
4,350 Doubletrees,
100 Figet Trees,
100 Faed Troughs,

tov Singietrees, 500 Wagon Hounds, 1 Pile Driver, 100 Wagon Bolsters, I Coal Yard Scale,
I Coal Yard Scale,
together with a lot of unserviceable Quartermaster
stores, consisting in part of Ambalance Harness, one
Barge, Tools, Leather and Gum Hose, Wire Rope,
Scrap Iron, Horseshoes, Grain Sacka, etc. etc.
The steam Pile Driver, in good condition, will be

ered at Sixth Street Whaif on Wednesday, 24th, At 11 A. Especial attention is invited to the lot of Mules

offered.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds,
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bys. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army. A UCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PRO-

Assistant Medical Pubveyor's Office }
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1859. }
Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E stree, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, no longer needed for the public service, viz:—800 Wooden Bedsteads, 1600 Iron Bedsteads, 1600 Cots, 1600 Comp Kettles, 5500 Tm Plates, old Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc. etc. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days, 2 17 6:] C SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Porveyor, Brevet-Colonel U. S. A.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRAUTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY SHITTHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many yearn been in successful eperation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and Rivo Engines, high and low-pressure, from Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their cervices to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes. Maxine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different shess are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch fivery description of pattern making Tade & the chortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoaliron. Forgings of all discs and finds from and Brass Castings of all discs and finds from and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all cher work connected with the above business.

Brawings and specifications for all work done at the stabilishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample what-dock room for

The subscribers have simple what-suck room for repairs of boats, where they can its in parient safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, fails, etc. etc. and are provided with shears.
for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAPIR. BEACH BUT PALMER Streets.

BEACH and PAIMER Streets,

J. VAUGES MERRICE,

JOHN M. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND

SUBSTITUTE OF THE AND

WASHINGTON Streets.

MERRICK & SONS,

JENGINEERS AND LAUTINISTS,

MAUTICUTE, and Marine Service.

Bollers, Gasometers, Tanks, from Ecam Engines

for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Bollers, Gasometers, Tanks, from Ecam, etc.

Castings of all kinds, etcher from or breas.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and

Haliroad Stations, etc.

Betorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most

improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also

Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans, Oil

Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Fumping, En
gines, etc.

Bole Agents for N. Billenx's Patent Sugar Bolting

gines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billenx's Patent Sugar Boiling
Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and
Aspinyall & Woolsey's Patent Contribus Sugar Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hamma Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Draining Machines.

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Rallway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of . PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 14 North FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, Pebroary 23 at 12 o'clock, hood, at the Exchange, will include—
RACE, No. 1309—Brick and Frame Dwelling.
LOUST. No. 2540—Modern Dwelling.
SPRUCE. No. 114—Hotel and Dwolling.
MARKET and STRAWBERRY, S. W. corner—

STRAWBERRY, No. 2-Brick Store, CAMDEN COUNTY, N. J.-Yaluable Farm, 250 OREGON-Building Lots. DELAWAR: COUNTY (Penna.)—Saw Mill, Steam

DELAWARS COUNTY (Penna.)—Saw Mill, Steam Engine, Machinery, etc.
MAPTER, No. 1842—Modern Dwelling.
BERKS and APPLE—Large Lot.
EIGHTH (North), No. 218—Dwelling and Stable.
SECOND (South), No. 616—Store and Dwelling.
GEF MANTOWN AVENUE and JEFFRSON—Four Brick "tores and Dwelling.
TWELETH (South), No. 1163—Store and Dwelling.
CHATHAM. Northeast of somerast—Dwelling.
CUMBERLAND, No. 571—Gented Dwelling.
GROUND RENT, \$450 a year, well acqueed.
EIFTEENTH (South), No. 721—Bric. Dwelling.
STOCKS. Schares Philadelphis and Southern Mail Steam

ship Company,
25 shares United Mutual Insurance Company,
16 shares Company,
16 shares Company,
18 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Company,
18 re Philadelphia Library Company,
2 19 24,
3 00 Cheanut and Walnut Street Raliway Company b nds. 170 sheres Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co. 270 sheres American Buttou hole Machine Co. 37 sheres Fourth National Bank.

Bale at No. 905 Cherry street.

NEA'T PROUSEMOLD FURNITURE.

On Tuesday Morning.

2nd instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 905 Cherry street, the reat household furniture, including oiled walnut purior suit covered with green reps neat diving-room furniture, oak extension table, china and glass ware, wainut and cottage chamber furniture, half-mattreet, imperial and Venetian carpets kitchen furniture, etc.

220 2

SALE OF CHOICE AND ELEGANT BOOKS.
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Afternoons,
February 23, 24, and 25, at 4 o'clock, at the auction
store, a line collection of English books, comprising
the best authors in all departments of literature and
the fine arts. Catalogues now ready. [22344

NOTICE-FLEGANT FURNITURE.

The stock of e-gant furniture manufactured by George J. Henke'n, Lacy & Co., to be sold at the sucstion rooms on Friday next, is now alranged for examination.

2244

SCOTTS ARTGALLERY, NO. 1020 CHESNUT

IMPORTANT SPECIAL, BALE OF HIGHEST CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS. THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF C. W. F. CALVERT, ESQ., NO. 1517 N. BROAD STREET.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Mr. C. W. F. Calvert to announce for public sale his entire private collection of highest class modern paintings, previous to his departure for Europp. The sale will take place at Scott's Art Gallery. No. 1020 Chesnut street.

On Thursday Evening.

Feb. 25. at 75; o'clock.
Among the arists represented are:
Nordenberg.

Of Engelhardt.
Vander Waarden F. Wushn.
Vander Waarden F. Musin.
Von Severndbuck.

Hulck.
Charles Leickert.

J. Kruseman.
Von Severndbuck.
Charles Leickert.

fulck. Zauderblu, erwee, e Mulda, Royten.

W. Koekkoek.

Laurent de Benl.

M. Angus,

And others.

Sale positively without the least reserve.

Open for inspection on Monday.

229

BUNTING, DURBOBOW & CO., AUCTIONS OF BANK Street, Successors to John B. Myers & Go. SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, [21754 ALSO, 60 CASES HATS, E Of various styles and qualities, from a jobbing hat house.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND LOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Moraing.
Feb. 25 at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2195t
ALSO,
ALSO,
10 criginal cases, of the importation of Messrs,
WERNER, ITSCHNER & CO., each care containing to packages. 4° 22 pure slik to the package.
N. B.—The above is a prime article, gueranteed to be all uniform in quality, sizes, assortment, and weight.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS

Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock, on four manshs' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil cloths, etc. 2 20 5t. THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONDERS OHESNUT Seres: rear entrance No. 1107 Sausom &

Administrator's Sale,
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN AND
AMERICAN OIL PAINTINUS,
On Tuesday Evening,
Feb. 22, at 75 octoock, at the anction store, No. 1110
Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the collection of paintings, sold by order of Administrator, comprising 112 paintings, including works of Hamilton, Lamboin, Winner, Lewis, Bispham, Julilard, G. onewald, Sommer, Bolt, Benned, Harwood, Wilson, Tillians and others.
Catalogues are ready, and the Paintings will be ready for examination 02 Saturday.
220 31

Catalogues are ready, and the Paintings will be ready for examination 02 Saturday.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE OUTLERY.

Just received per steamer City of New York, direct from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, manufacturers by royal authority, Sheffield, England.

At 7% o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of the above elegant ware, comprising sea sets, with urns to match, of new designs; large trays, from 18 to 39 incl. es; wine and pickle stands; cake and froit baskets; breakinst and dinner castors in great variety; ice pitchers; spoon gobies; syrup bitchers; sait stands; mugs; drinking cups; tete-a tete sets; flower vases; revolving butter dishes; spergnes, etc.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Also, a full assortment of pearl and lyory handle cuttery, with carvers to match.

Also, spoons forks, and laddes of various kinds.

Goods open for examination on Tuesday. 22121

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,— (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHASNUT St., rear entrance from Minor. VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

On Monday Evening.
February 22 at 7 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms,
No. 129 Chesnut street, by Catalogue, valuable miscellaneous works from private libraries
Also, a number of fine English engravings. [2 20 2t

Also, a number of fine English engravings. (2.20 % Sale No. 5.29 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALLUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. 2 ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, HANDSOME WALNUT ORGAN. SIX FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRKORS, ELEGANT BOOKCASES. HAND-SOME BRUSSKIS AND OTHER CARPETS, HARNESS, E.T.C.

On Wednesday Morning,

Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529
Channel street, by catalogue, very desirable furniture, including — Handsome wainut parlor furniture, covered in hair cloth and reps: 5 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; very superior dining-room covered in tair clota and reps; a superior dining-room not chamber furbiture; very superior dining-room normiture; 2 elegant rosewood piano fortes; handsome wainut organ, sultable for concerts, parior or church; metodeon; effice French plate mantel and pier mirrors in glit frames; 2 handsome offsed walnut book cases; chandelers; wainut office table and desk handsome Brussels, imperial, and of er carpets; 4 superior dining-room chairs; apring mattresses; carriage harness, etc. 222 2:

Sale at No. 971 North Sixth street.
SURPLUS HANDSOME WALNU! PARLOR AND
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Flegant English brusse's and other Carpets, French
Clock, Fine Mattresses, China, Glass and Plated

Clock. Fine Mattresses. China. Glass and Plated Ware, etc.

On Thursday morning.

February 25, at 10 o'clock at No. 21 North Sixth street, below Girard avenue, by catalogue, the surplus handsoms household furniture, including walnut and bair cloth parlor furniture, leigant carved walnut chamber suits, mahogany and estage chamber furniture, fine French mastel clock, runs 21 days; bandsome English Brussels, imperial and other carpets: Sine spring and hair mattresses, china glass and plated ware; sitchen utensils, refrigerator, etc.

May be examined on morning of sale.

2 1771

CLABK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Biankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc. City and country merchants will find bargains. Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street, PHILADELP A: A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 28 NORTH WHARVES

No. 25 NORTH WATER STREET,

ALBEANDER G.I DATERLE