THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT'S. Lippincott's for June has been sent to us by Turner Brothers & Co.

Mr. Hugh Davids has some ideas well worthy of attention in his article on "Expression in Architecture." We call attention to the follow-

"If we would succeed in forming an architecture of our own—one adapted to our wants and expressive of our feelings—we must forget the models of the past; we must erase, as did the monks of old, the words written on the veilum, that we may inscribe the record thereupon of our own passions, our own feelings and aspirations, in a new and mothern longue; and perhaps in time the paimpsests may equal or surpass in value the original manuscript. Gothic architecture seems to lend itself to the wants of modern life more fittingly than any other; and if we apply its principles without servicely copying either its forms or ornamentation, we may produce something worthy of our age; but all direct imitation—can only lead to bad results, because to us the greater part of its ornament, with its monasters, its grotesque images, its rule and often indecent sculpture, its covert sattre and mystical allusions, are meaningless, or it at all understood, only by those whose tastes lead them to antiquarian or professional research. If we desire to ornament "If we would succeed in forming an architecture of only by those whose fastes lead them to antiquarian or professional research. If we desire to ornament our architecture in the same spirit which is evident in the mediaval work, and which contributes so much to its value in our day, we must derive our magery not from times past, but from the living present. What interest would a Gothic building, apart from the beauty of its construction, have for us, or what light would it throw upon the age of its creedion, bad the architect gone to the tempies of Egypt or Greece or Rome for us at the status? Or what interest has now for its in his details? or what interest has now for us a perfect copy of a Parthenon, or a temple of Bacchus, or a Theban gate? Architecture, to have any value beyond that of mere convenience and utility, must express the living spirit of the age of its construction; and hence our steamboats and our locomotives, our printing presses and our mules, our sewing-machines and our monitors, our mowers and our cameras, must furnish their quota movers and our cameras, must farmen their chotes to the ornament of the architect if he desires to cover his edifice with the records of the present, which posterity will read with interest and instruction in the future, Our early history, the struggle for independence, the war of the Rebellion, the emancipation of the slave, the clash of politics, all should furnish themes for the architect and scuiptor; and thus, if our architecture

should seem to us prosals, every year would add to its quaintness, and it would cease to be a practica and stupendous anachronism. If not beautiful in one eyes, it would possess meatimable value in the and stapendous anachronism. If not beadiful in our eyes, it would possess the stimable value in the future, as to a certain degree honest and characteristic of a great age and people. Still, such ornament would at best be but an imitation or adaptation of a mode of expression adopted and necessary in an age when most other media were unknown or dealed to the people; it is unnecessary for us to say in stone what we can print in words. The newspaper, the magazine, the lecture, the public assembly, are our natural and sufficient outlets of expression and falcts of instruction; and therefore recourse to Gothic architecture, with its attendant sculpture and stained glass, for with its attendant sculpture and stained glass, for either necessity, seems a retrograde rather than a progressive movement. At present we have no architecture: we build well, and our streets show elegant and commodious dwellings, costly and elaborate churches, solid-looking banks, plain and useful public schools, gorgeous hotels, and warehouses of every style. But we look on wain for the expression yie; but we look in vain for the expression an original idea-for the successful working out of a distinct purpose. We have buildings in ever-imaginable exaggeration of bad taste and with everpossible confusion of rule, order, and style—aggra-vatingly pretentious and provokingly destitute of architectural fitness. A Greek temple stands for a custom house, a college, or a bank; a prison is represented by a Norman keep or an Egyptian temple; a court house resembles a barn or a factory; and so most of our public buildings might be interchanged without sacrifice of or detriment to any rule of architectural propriety or esthetic feeling. The nearest approach to an ecclesiastical style was to be found in the old-fashioned New England meetinghouse. Original, built on no Old Work model, the exhibition of the feeling of a people governed by a paritanical and economical dislike to all ornament, simple in their tastes, carnest in their piety, restless in their habits, and unstable in their local attachments, it was truth-ful and characteristic in expression; but it almost justified the reproachful crificism of being 'a portainstilled the reproachful criticism of being 'a portable sentry-box of Zion' by the perishable material of
which it was built and the finishess of its construction. It, however, has been of late superseded by
imitations in wood of Grecian temples and Gothic
cathedrals, which it is to be hoped will again
give way to something more worthy of the age
and people. It is a question of great importance, in seeking to adapt any ancient style
of architecture to our purposes, to ascertain
not only how far it can be made useful, but how its
expression will be affected by its forced vicinity to
other and incongruous styles. A good instance of
this may be found in the Academy of Design in New

strides have been made of late years in the taste exhibited in the erection of our buildings, especially in our churches and country houses. The former are, it is true, mostly copies of European types, more or less debased from the purity of the originals, or modelled upon the later and more florid styles of the system the purity of the originals. sixteenth century; but in the latter there is not only originality, but often beauty of design. The heat of our summers and the cold and snows of our winters render a deep porch and spreading veranda not only useful, but ornamental; and in this department we see a better opening for a style original and expressive, unfettered and progressive, than in any other. It seems impossible that we, so full of inventive genius in other things, should not sooner or lat bave an architecture of our own, partic iarly as, in this art, utility, the leading motive, is one which has great charms for the spirit of the people. The diversity of climate, soil, races, and occupations which marks America militates strongly against the promotion of a style universal or common to the whole country; but there is no doubt that, as our wealth is increased and our tastes developed, there will arise what will be known and recognized as American architecture, having a common principle, but varying in detail with the special requirements of each portion of our extended and increasing territory. What is needed is thought and study on the part of our architects, and knowledge and appreciation on the part of our people. Nothing is well done in a harry; and this great national characteristic must be abandoned or modified so far as architecture is concerned. We must give the time necessary to complete our design, and think and occupations which marks America militate so far as archicothre is concerned. We must give the time necessary to complete our design, and think out the detail for ourselves, instead of copying both from the works of other ages and other countries.

All shams must be abandoned, all efforts to produce effect without honesty of construction exposed and decried, all shifts and contrivances to diminish necessary expense avoided, and the work here are avoided. pense avoided, and the work begun, carried on, and completed with a due sense of its importance, present and future, and of its litness both in purpose and expression, before we can chaim either to have an architecture of our own, or even to present to the world a single good specimen of that of other lands."

York, one of the most perfectly-executed building in the country. In Venice or Palermo it would be

entirely in keeping, but the general effect is injured and much of the beauty and purity of the design and

detall lost, by the obtrusive incongruity of its sur-

From the paper on "The Prospects of Trade. by Hon. Amasa Walker, we make this extract: "There is and must be a general scarcity of currency throughout the country, because that article is so superabundant. This statement is doubtless a paradox to the unreflecting; nevertheless nothing is more certain. The history of the country for the last fifty years shows that money has always been most scarce, and the rates of interest most advanced when there was the inreest absolute amount in or culation. The reason for this is obvious. As a cur rency is expanded, speculation is excited, prices are greatly raised, and it takes a much larger amount of money to transfer an equal amount of merchandise, while the operations of those who are engaged in influencing and controlling the immense amount of transferable property of all kinds held for specula-tive purposes absorb all the surplus, and leave the ey market in a stringent condition.

"Money, we must recollect, is scarce not in p tion to its actual quantity, but to the relative de for it. When, therefore, in addition to the natural wants of trade, the speculative interest comes into market, the extraordinary demand is certain to create a pressure; so that, practically, it has always been true, as it is now true, that an expanded currency will be most scarce when it is most abundant; that collections will be most insatisfactory when that collections will be most unsatisfactory when the circulation is largest; and that the rates of inte rest will be highest when the loans of the banks are

most extended. This important lesson the people must learn; and if they would have money plenty and cheap, they must insist that the amount shall be reduced to its material limit—to that point where it is at par with specie. They cannot have an easy and reliable money market until that which is called money is truly so; and we incur no risk in predicting that a satisfactory state of trade will not arrive until the currency of the nation is equivalent in value to the currency of commerce.

currency of commerce. "In looking forward for the remainder of the cur-rent year, we do not anticipate a general panic or breaking down of the national industry, because the currency is now a fixed quantity, and cannot be (as in the case of a mixed currency it must be) suddenly withdrawn from circulation whenever there is a pressure on the banks for the redemption of their notes; but we do expect that trade, manufactures, and business generally will be depressed, that profits

will be small, expenses large, rents and rates of interest high, and losses from delinquent debtors neavy; while in the large centres of trade, especially in the largest, "the spanns" of the money market will be frequent and violent."

—From the "Maiden Soldier," by Mrs. Ellet.

we take this about female warriors:-"It is not a very uncommon thing for women to serve in the disguise of soldiers, and our late war presents several examples. The services, however, appear to have been inconsiderable, and the disguises imperfect, for 'discharged' is the brief record of nearly all. In the war of the American Revolution nearly all. In the war of the American Revolution two or three instances of heroic action on the part of women were gratefully acknowledged by the public authorities. Congress passed a resolution making honorable mention of the services of Margaret Corwho was killed at her side while serving a piece of artillery. A complete suit and half the monthly pay of a soldier were voted to her. The gunner's wife who took her husband's place when he was killed at the battle of Monmouth was rewarded by a commission. But no adventures of the kind attracted so much attention as the wonderful romance of the Massachusetts girt who actually served in the Revolutionary army through a long term, and rendered services valuable enough to be rewarded by a pension during the

-From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the Lady's Friend for June, published by Deacon & Peterson. A fine steel engraving of Shakespeare's "Isabella," in Measure for Measore, is given as a frontispiece, and a large double-page colored fashion plate shows the latest styles of feminine attire. The other fashion illustrations are numerous and good, and the literary contents of the magazine are entertaining, useful, and instructive.

-The same house sends us Demorest's Monthly for June, which is full of fashion plates, patterns of every description, and an entertaining variety of literary articles, which will be appreelated by the fair sex.

THE LIBER STUDIORUM.

The Lendon Athenuum says:-

We have been asked for a further exposition of the history and characteristics of the series of impressions from the plates of the "Liber Stadiorum," purchased from Mr. John Pye for the Print Room, British Museum. This is not an occasion for an essay, but it may serve to explain certain parts of the history of this famous work if we recall some of the incidents which attended its appearance. It must be remem-bered, that the point of the history distinctly indicates the absence of patronage for or even understanding of art, not portraiture, in the country at the beginning of this century. The history of the failure of the "Liber" shows this, briefly thus:-Turner, about 1806, commenced

a series of designs, for such they were, in illustration of the more recondite principles of chiar-oscuro—a term which, as we need hardly explain, means a great deal more than the words "light and shade"—and composition. He chose landscape and its cognate architectural and marine themes as expo nents of his aims and lessons. He might equally well, had it suited him, have employed figures for this purpose, as other potent chiar-oscurists had done; in some respects, however, the art of the master could be better shown by themes which were less likely than incidents of human life to divert the mind of the observer from the design to the mere subject of a composition, and Turner wanted to show art not to produce a series of illustrations, historical, topographical, and other. To express sentiment in landscape was among his chief alms. In this sense of his purpose, "Solltude," one of the "Liber" designs, is a poem drawn on paper; so are its fellows, "The River Wye," "London from Greenwich," and the rest. With this aspect of the subject however, we have little here to the subject however we have little here to Turner divided his "texts" into classes, and proposed to publish one handred examples twenty parts, which were to be periodically issued, and to comprise five plates each. Apart from the details of publication, which were of no well-promising character, Turner's plan originally was to make drawings in Sepla for the guidance of the mezzotini cugravers. The majority of the drawings thus made are now at South Kensington: these have been photographed; some of them, as usual, with remarkable fortune, others with as remarkable ill luck. position, and, occasionally, of sentiment, nearly as good as the originals, of extraordinary value,

and commendable to poor students because they

can be got for a shilling apiece. Others are un-

mitigated rubbish. Probably more uniform re-

sults might be obtained on rephotographing

The best of these drawings, however, and still more the photographs from them, are extremely inferior to impressions of the plates which, after the designer had etched the outlines, the several engravers prepared: also to the eleven "Libers" which Turner wrought with his own hands from first to last. Among Mr. Pyle's collection are several which bear the touches of paint placed by the artist in directing the engraver. It was found that the copper plates on which the sub-jects of the work had been mezzotinted failed, so exquisitely delicate was the engraving, to produce more than from twenty to thirty impressions. Turner himself, therefore, in order to carry on the work, executed from time to time all the needful reparations upon the copper plates; and thus impressions were obtained which constituted a series of "Liber" prints distinguished among amateurs as impressions of the plates in their "second" and "third" "states" of repair. These "states" are consequently of less value than impressions which were taken from the plates in their original condition Yet, apart from composition and sentiment, being results of the artist's genius and profound knowledge of chiar-oscuro, even these "states" are valuable, and extraordinarily so when, as in the follos of Mr. Pye, a conside rable number of them are brought side by side with impressions from the plates as originally mezzotinted. One of the grounds upon which the interest of the late purchase for the Trustees of the British Museum rests is, that we have ow opportunity for collectively studying most of the subjects of the original work under the influence of changes which are wrought upon the plates, and produced what may be called "Effects No. 2," "No. 3," and sometimes "No. 4," Even a collection of original impression ex-

hibits effect No. 1 only. The change and general decadence of the prints as they came from plates which had been more or less frequently wrought upon are illustrated in a very striking manner in the British Museum collection. Although such changes, which constituted the successive "states" prints, were not invariably injurious, it is rare ndeed to note an improvement in the progress rom "state" to "state;" in a few instances state No. 3 is better than state No. 2 of a certain date; never, to our knowledge, is a state No. better than an original impression of the same

The history and extent of the changes made in the plates have been given with strange exag-geration and a few errors, but it would be hard to exaggerate the difficulties not only of the arist and his engravers, but of the very subscribers to this extraordinary publication. The price was raised very considerably on the appearance of the second part. The parts appeared after no regular lutervals; long periods clapsed between several of the Issues, and nobody knew when one would be followed by another. Turer, or some one whom he could trust, sorted out the impressions in such a fashion that what was conceived to be a near approach to equality of value was obtained for the respective parts as they were issued to individual subscribers; no ingle part consisted wholly of original impressions; parts were made up with impressions of No. 2s and No. 5s, and a rough kind of jus-

Turner published for ready money only; those who failed to make up their sets in due order by paying for them experienced the inconvenience of having broken sets. The issue went on in this odd way until it entirely failed; the last part appeared in 1820, or fourtedny years after the first; the fourth part was enriched by an exquisite frontispiece which the artist presented to his followers. There are thus seventy published plates and the frontispiece. Turner,

when the series came to an end, gathered what would be called the "remainder" of his impres-

sions, and sold them in sets.

Much gossip has floated about with respect to
the "Liber Studiorum." It is certain that the
artist afforded not a few illustrations of his peculiarities of mind and judgment in his ideas of publishing the work, which, whatever might have been their sources, clashed-terribly with commercial necessities, customs, and prejudices. After a short time from the first, if not from the first issue, he refused to allow the usual profits to retailers. As ten per cent., afterwards reduced to five per cent., was all the traders could hope for in return for their trouble and the use of their capital, of course they did not, for the love of Art alone, procure and distribute Turner's ven-ture. Would-be purchasers were thus frequently compelled to go to Queen Anne street, West, in search of their copies, and were there supplied by the artist. The worst impediments, howver, to the course of the "Liber" were the extreme irregularities of its issues. The personal and other incidents of its history involve the designer's difficulties with the engravers who uccessively undertook portions of the series plates; the lack of patronage for the work did not allow him to remunerate them fairly; other incidents evoke admiration for the Curner threw into the execution of that part perience regret on account of the abandonment of the idea of completing the scheme as at first proposed, when more than a fourth of the work remained to be published—surprise at Turner's bont a dozen of the plates which remained un ublished, and would have gone far to fulfil the original plan-and, lastly, wonder at the extra ordinary perseverance which carried the noble otion of such a work so far as it went, de its lack of profit. These are some of the matters for thinking which the subject suggests.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOP OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be conslif not superior to those passessed by any other Ceme

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduc

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.

MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.

MICHAEL NISHET, Secretary. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYL-

VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent, of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:-First, Fifty per cent, at the time of subscription between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day

Second. Fifty per cent, between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869 or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares. Third, That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and these holding more than a multiple of

four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share. Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par,

as though they were paid in full. THOMAS T. FIRTH. Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20,

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at S A, M, and closed at

4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

Note.-The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15,

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC. REMOVAL - PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices 3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 285 ARCH St.

TRUNKS. IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT, Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy

Boits, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Post tively no extra charge. GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT. N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts. TRAVELLERS' NOTICE-Purchase your trunks

with Simons Triple Fastening, heavy boits; no fear look breaking, at the Central. No. 701 CHESNUT Street. 2 19 3m

CARPETINGS, ETC. SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW.

No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES. Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

MUSIC STORES. OUISMEVER

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE THOMAS & SONS Auctioneurs.—Very elegant and superior five story stone Mansion, with Stables and Coach houses, No. 1619 Walnut street, between Sixteent and Seventeenth streets, 46 feet front, 150 feet dee to Chancellor street, 68 feet in the rear, two fronts to Chancellor street, \$3 feet in the roar, two fronts. On Tuesday, May 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Failadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant and superior five-story granite stone front roessuage and lot of ground, studie on the south site of Walnut street, west of Sixteenth street. No. 1612, containing in front on Walnut street 46 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Chancellor street, on which it has a front of 63 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet alley. The Mansion is five stories high, well and substantially built, and has all the modern conveniences. First floor has reception room, dining room, with dumb waiter, pautry, library, billiard room; second floor, two very elegant chambers and recess room, two handsome pariers, bath and water fourth floor, three large chambers and banquetting room (with skylight); and five chambers with linen room on the fifth floor; large kitchen, two wine cellars, vault under front pavement, laundry, with stationary wash tubs, with hot and cold water, mea vault, two steam farmaces, cooking range, bell-calls markie mantels, gas throughout, wash-pave, flag pavement; balcony second story) front and back, highly cellings, numerous closets, etc. Also, two two-story Stables and Coach Houses in the rear, of the most valuable residences on Walnut Street, and situated in a desirable neighborhood. Terms—20,000 may remain on nortgage for five years if lesired. May be examined on application to the

auctioneers.

ELROANT FURNITURE, HORSES, CAR-RIAGES, ETC.—Also, on Friday, May 28, 1869, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on the prerises, the entire elegant furniture, including end gill parlor furniture, silk terry coverings, elegant wainut and rosewood chamber suits, hand-some Wilton, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, china andglassware, etc. Full particulars in cata-logues. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5-3-12-14-15-17 Nos, 139 and 141-8. FOLGTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE THOMAS & SONS Fig. A. Print, Sale, Thronds & Sons El Auctioneers, - Very Elegant Country Seat, Three-story Stone Mansion, Stable and Coach-house, Green-houses, etc., 23 acres, New Second street road, Montgomery county, Fenna, near the City Line Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, Resi-Hence of William G. Moorlead, Esq. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at pub-le sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very slegant country seat, of about 23 acres, situate on the westerly side of the New Second street turnoike, about 6 minutes' walk of City Line Station, on the North Pennsylvania Raliroad. The improvements are a very elegant three-story stone mansion, with tower, well built and finished in a superior manner: walls freecoed, etc.; 5 open grates on first floor; well adapted for winter as well as summer residence; con-tains 6 rooms on each floor; library, pleture gallery, etc.; has plazza on three sides, and the modern con-veniences; commodious chambers, bath, hot and cole water, water-closet, furnace, cooking range, etc., also, a handsome stone lodge or gardener's house stable and carriage-house, green-house, ice-house etc. The mansion is built in a beautiful grove of old forest and ornamental trees. Terms—Half cash, Immediate possession. Sale absolute. May be examined any day previous to sale. The above is the residence of William G. Moorhead, Fsq., who sells on account of going abroad for a term of years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 12 14 35 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

COVERNMENT SALES. STEAM SAW-MILL, HORSES, MULES, ETC.

DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, \\
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1869. \\
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, 24th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of Horses, Mules, and Quartermaster Stores, consistent man of Depots, Steam Say, 2010.

sisting in part of 1 Portable Steam Saw-mill, with 12 circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, etc., complete; I double-acting Steam Pump and Boiler. 10000 feet Hard Lumber-Oak, Hickory, and Ash. 12 Horses, 16 Army Wagons, 2 2h. Wagons. 20 Mules, 4 Ambulances, 12 Carts,

Wagon Parts or Timbers-Hubs, Spokes, Gates, etc.; 809 Ambulance do.—Spokes, Tongues, Felloes, etc.; 15000 H. and M. Shoes | 160-gal. Boller,

(new), 200 Table-legs, new. 12400 lbs. Scrap Iron, 1000 lbs. Iron for Brakes, 125 ft. Water Pipe, 1000 lbs. Iron for Brakes, 125 ft. Water 325 lbs. old Chains, 1850 ft. Leathe 115 sets Harness, as- 190 lbs. Lead, 1850 ft. Leather Hose, 2181 lbs. Grain Sacks.

1590 Carriage, etc., Bolts. 50 Lanterns, assorted, 2 Bolt-cutting Ma- 8: Window-frames. I Anchor and Chain, Pipe-cutting Ma-With Tools, Mallets, Sash, Trucks, etc., etc.

Attention is especially called to the Saw-milliorses, and Mules to be offered. erms-Cash in Government funds. By authority of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General.

5 13 9t Byt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. BUBEAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. II., on the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the fron side-wheel steamer "MUSCOOTA," of 1030 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 51st day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer "HURON," of 507 tons, old measurement, and the screw steamer "PEQUOT," of 593 tons, old measure-

At the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 3d day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron sidewheel steamer "WINNEPEC," of 1030 tons, old measurement, and the iron steamer "ALLEGHENY, of 989 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective yards. The whole amount of the purchase money, must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yards within two weeks from the day of sale. The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, MOSQUITO BARS ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE.)

Assistant Medical Purveyor's Oppice of Washington, D. C., May 16, 1869.
Will be offered at public auction in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 16 A. M., at the Judiciary Square Depot, it street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 2 large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and other property no longer needed for the public service, among which will be found the following, viz.:—
Sulphuric Ether, 7000 ounces; Alcohol, 1700 quarts; Cerate of Cantharides, 6000 onness; Fuid Extract of

Cerate of Cantharides, 6000 onnces; Finid Extract of Cinchona, 3000 ounces; Finid Extract of Ginger, 3000 ounces; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 5000 onnces; Powdered Ophum, 2000 concess, Tract. Oph Camphopate, 6000 conces; Suiphate of Quinine, 500 conces.

Sperm Candles, Beef Extract, Condensed Milk.

Desiccated Egg.
Adhesive and Isinglass Plasters, Gutta Percha
Cloth, Patent Lint, Offed Silk and Muslin Roller Ban-dages, Linen. Also, 15,000 Mosquito Bars, new. Full particulars in catalogues. Terms cash: 25 per cent, required as deposits at time of sale, and all goods to be removed within five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
5 10 St. Ass't Med. Purveyor, Byt. Cot. U. S. A.

STOVES, RANGES, ETO.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED
would call the attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN RAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely now heater. It is so constructed
as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and east trop. It is very simple in its
construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is
so arranged with upright filters as to produce a largur
amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric 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 perfectly heatility stancephere.
Those in what of a complete Heating Apparatus would
do well to call and examine the Golden Ragle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board
Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always op

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N. H.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER
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public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT
SIZES, Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard
Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-bole Plates, Boilers, Cooking
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SHARPE & THOMSON,
H 25windm No. 209 N. SECOND Street. INSURANCE.

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
On goods by river, canal, lake and land earriage to all perts of the Union.

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On Merchandine generally, on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

Sixo,coo United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (1881), 1881, 188 125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax). 10,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. 20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Lent. Bonds. 25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent

20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent.
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\$1,109,900 Par. Market value, \$1,100,325-35 Cost, \$1,005.001 pc. Real Ferate.

Hills receivable for insurance made.

Ealances due at agencies, premiums on marine
policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company.

Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, \$3196.

Hetimated value.

Cash in bank \$116,150.08

Cash in drawer. 413.68 1,813'00

116,563 78 TIBLETONS. Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paviding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, Lyne, Transpir, Rdmund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Honry Stan,
Wilham C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
Willam G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer McIlvaine,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
John B. Semple,

A. B. Berger, Edmund A. Souder, James Traquair.
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooks,
James B. Mel arland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Fyre,

Celua P. Erre,

A. B. Berger,

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary,

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary,

108 1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets on Jan. 1,1869, \$2,677,37213

CAPITAL ACCRUED SURPLUS. PREMIUMS UNSETTLED CLAIMS, \$23,788'12.

Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. Alfred G. Baker,
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George W. Richards,
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IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS, \$2,000,000. ICHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18] JAMES TRAQUAIR SAMUEL E. STOKES......VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN W. HORNOR......A. V. P. and ACTUARY HORATIO S. STEPHENS SECRETARY

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

-Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 516 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square,
This Company, favorably known to the community for
over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage
by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently
or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods,
and Merchandise 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.

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Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Issac Hasichuret, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York,
Cash Capital. \$156,009
\$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security
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In the character of the Direction, seconomy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARSNERSHIP PLAN
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lives, and absolute non-forciture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY prasents a cembination of advantages offered by no other
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President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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The advantages offered by this Company are in
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. · LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

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INSURANCE. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 252 WALNUT
Street, Philadelphia,
Incorporated 1794.
Ospital, 8560,000. MARINE, INLAND, AND PIRE INSURANCE. OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF
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PIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
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ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

PHCNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1844 CHARTER PERPETUAL, No. 2224 WALINUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by

FIRE,
on Sheral terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

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

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John T. Lewis,
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Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
Lawrence Lewis, John R. WUCHERER, President,

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John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND
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PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL
ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER,
MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having
for many years been in successful operation, and been er
clusively sngaged in building and repairing Marine and
River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Beilers, Water
Tanks, Propellers, etc. tc., respectfully offer their serviced
to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines at all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having
sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute
order with quick despatch. Every description of patternmaking made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure i me Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvar in Charcoal from. Forgings of all sizes and kinds.
Irva ind Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning,
Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the
above business. above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVV. BEACH and PALMER Streetz.

COUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND
WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MEERICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for
Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gascometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc. ren Frame Rock for Gas Rechinery of the latest and most im-Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most im-Retorts 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, Pumping Eugines, etc.

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

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

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PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE, HYDRO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
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TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, No. 42 North FIFTH Street. ROOFING.

R E A D Y R O O F 1 N G.— STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put en old
Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S
ELASTIC PAINT.

1 am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short
notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon,
the best and cheapest in the market.

No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Consten, and
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No. 712 N. NINTH Street, above Consten, and

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 549 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, caus, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. Ne paper, gravel, or heat. Goof for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price!

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TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS .-We are prepared to furnish English imported
ANPHAITIU ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the
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ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1228 MARKET Street. Beery description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Gld I'm Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 28 8m. OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for tan years.

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DILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. MCCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office,

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET RODGERS' and WADE A BUTTOHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S No. 115 S. TENTH Street selew Chesnut. CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

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