THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S," From the article on "The Aurora Borealis," by Professor Loomis, we take the following:-

"The Polar Light is a light which is frequently seen near the horizon, bearing some resemblance to the morning twilight, whence it has received the name of aurora. In the northern hemisphere it is usually termed aurora borealis, because it is chiefly seen in the north. A similar phenomenon is also seen in the southern hemisphere, where it is called 'Aurora Australis. Each of them may, with greater, propriety, be called 'Aurora Polaris,' or Polar Light. They exhibit an endless variety of appearances. In the United States an aurora is uniformly preceded by a hazy or slaty appearance of the sky, particularly in the neighborhood of the northern horizon. When the auroral display commences, this hazy portion of the sky assumes the form of a dark bank or segment of a circle in the north, rising ordinarily to the height of from five to ten This dark segment is not a cloud, for the stars are seen through it as through a smoky atmosphere, with little diminution of brilliancy. This dark bank is simply a dense haze, and it appears darker from the luminous are which rests upon it. In high northern latitudes, when the aurora covers the entire heavens, the whole eky seems filled with a dense haze; and in still higher latitudes, where the aurora is sometimes seen in the south, this dark segment is observed resting on the southern horizon and bordered by the auroral light.

"Auroras are sometimes observed simultaneously over large portions of the globe. The aurora of August 28, 1850, was seen throughout more than 140 degrees of longitude, from East-ern Europe to California, and from Jamalea on the south to an unknown distance in British America on the north. The aurora of September 2. 1859, was seen at the Sandwich Islands; it was seen throughout the whole of North America. and Europe; and the disturbance of the mag-netic needle indicated its presence throughout all Northern Asia, although the sky was overcast, so that at many places it could not be seen. An airora was seen at the same time in South America and New Holland. The auroras of September 25, 1841, and November 17, 1848, were

almost equally extensive.

"The height of a large number of auroras has been computed, and the average result for the upper limit of the streamers is 450 miles. From multitude of observations it is concluded that the arrora seldom appears at an elevation less than about 45 miles above the earth's surface, and that it frequently extends upward to an ele-vation of 500 miles. Auroral arches having a well-defined border are generally less than 100 miles in height.

"Auroras are very unequally distributed over the earth's surface. They occur most frequently in the higher latitudes, and are almost unknown within the tropics. At Havana, in latitude 23 degrees, but six auroras have been recorded a hundred years, and south of Havana auroras are still more unfrequent. As we travel northward from Cuba; auroras increase in frecuency and brilliancy; they rise higher in the neavens, and oftener as end to the zenith. Near the parallel of 40 degrees we find on an average only ten auroras annually. Near the parallel of 42 degrees, the average number is twenty annually, near 45 degrees the number is forty, and near the parallel of 50 degrees it amounts to eighty annually. Between this point and the parallel of 62 degrees, auroras, during the winter, are seen almost every night. They appear high in the heavens, and as often to the south as the north. In regions further north they are seldom seen except in the south, and from this point they diminish in frequency and trilliancy as we advance towards the pole. Beyond latitude 62 degrees the average number of auroras is reduced forty annually. Beyond latitude 67 degrees it is reduced to twenty; and near latitude 78 degrees it is reduced to ten annually.

'Auroral exhibitions take place in the upper regions of the atmosphere; since they partake of the earth's rotation. All the celestial bodies have an apparent motion from east to west, arising from the rotation of the earth; but bodies belonging to the earth, including the atmosphere and the clouds which float in it, partake of the earth's rotation, so that their relative position is not affected by it. The same is true of airoral formed, it maintains sensibly the same position a the heavens during the whole period continuance, although the stars meanwhile revolve at the rate of fifteen degrees per hour.

The grosser part of the earth's atmosphere is At the height of a little over four miles, the density of the air is only one-half what it is at the earth's surface. At the height of fifty miles the atmosphere is well-night inappreciable in its effect upon twilight. The phenomena of lunar eclipses indicate an appreciable atmosphere at the height of 60 miles. The phenomena of shooting stars indicate an atmosphere at the neight of 200 or 300 miles, while the aurora indicates that the atmosphere does not entirely cease at the height of 500 miles. Auroral exhiations take place, therefore, in an atmosphere of extreme rarity; so rare indeed that if, in experiments with an air-pump, we could exhaust the air as completely, we should say that we had

The auroral beams are simply spaces which are illumined by the flow of electricity through the upper regions of the atmosphere. During the auroras of ISMM these beams were nearly 500 miles in length, and their lower extremities were elevated about 45 miles above the earth's surface. Their tops inclined towards the south, about 17 degrees in the neighborhood of New York, this ng the position which the dipping-needle

From Mr. W. O. Stoddart's paper on "Pawn-

brokers and Loan Offices" we make these extracts: -"During the summer months the business of the pawnbrokers, though good, is not by any means pressing. The laboring classes are then, most part, well and profitably employed. and if it were not for rum, idleness, and real misfortune—such as sickness—there would be comparatively little for 'my uncle' to do. winter comes on, however, one source of employ-ment after another is closed, expenses increase, while, curlously enough, miscellaneous crowds with slender resources flock from the country. In this city the stream of people from over-sea furnishes a never-failing supply of business to the pawnbroker, and these people seem to hold off wonderfully until the approach of cold weather. Then, however, his shelves begin to thinner, as one pledge after another was redeemed by those who once more found a renumerative demand for their time and labor: but now even the rapidly accruing 'forfeits' do not make room enough for the fresh offerings. Bits of ewelry; furniture; clothing of all kinds; relies of better days; odd mementoes of far away lands beyond the sea; articles of domestic use beyond mention-or unmentionable-all is fish that comes to his net, if only it have a market value, or, in his opinion, a reasonable prospect of ulti-mate redemption. Hardly an article is offered apon which the pawnbroker is not begged to advance 'more,' but his trade hardens him, and be invariably decides in accordance with what he considers his own interests. These, he it un-derstood, prompt him to loan as much as he safely can upon each item, for a forfeit is by no means an invariable profit. He sees before him all day long, and all the year round, the improvident, the reckless, the vicious, and the victims of nuntterable misfortune. It is not his fault that he becomes hardened, and yet he fills an important and useful place in society—a place that must and will be filled, and that always has

"We will suppose that a gentleman from the rural districts has been imprudent in his expenses, and desires to use his watch as a collate-ral for a small loan—say fifty dollars. As he saunters up Broadway, wondering how his desire may be best accomplished, and, with more than a little half-concealed nervousness concerning the business in hand, his eye falls upon a sign which announces that 'So-and-So, Diamoud Broker,' makes advances on precious stones, watches, etc. Evidently here is his man. As he steps into the office, the dapper young man be-hind the counter reads him at a glance, and his application for a thirty-day loan is at once as-

sented to, as a matter of course. The money, a trific less perhaps than he had expected, owing to the somewhat old-fashioned character of his time-piece, is counted out to him, and he again descends to the street, with his receipt in his

"Now let him examine that same paper. mention is made of any deposit or sale by him-self to the gentlemanly 'broker,' but he holds in his hand an agreement from that person to him thirty days from date, at a price named, a watch whose number and description are only too familiar, while the barest trifle of simple arithmetic enables him to see that the transac tion nets the 'broker' fifteen per cent. per month for the use of his money. There is no use what-ever in storming. Even the lawyers and the po-lice can not help him. He has sold his watch, and though he can buy it back again at any time within the thirty days, he can not hope to obtain it for one dollar less than the price specified in his written contract. If his necessities continue and the contract expires, he has no help what-ever in the law again-t illegal pawnbroking, and his watch is gone. But he may have been an old customer of that same broker. He may have brought in many watches, of various patterns and values. Some of them he may have redeemed, and others not. His very personal presentation of a security may be a reason for its speedy dis-appearance on his departure. Nothing need be said; but on his failure to redeem, that watch will hardly find its way again into the regular channels of trade. The cases go to the melting pot, and the works make their second appear ance long afterwards in such a guise that their

own maker would not know them. "With diamonds and other precious stones there is even less difficulty. The settings are of comparatively little account, and are melted up at once, while the goods themselves are promptly nvested with new clothing, unless any peculi arities render a trip beyond the seas advisable and is there not a good market in Europe? Does not Europe find America equally convenient for similar purposes? But, as the diamond broker and watch fanciers eminot properly attend to all the departments of this interesting business, a good deal remains for the auctioneers

SECRET HISTORY OF 1866.

The fourth volume of the official account in course of issue by the Austrian Government of the events of 1866 contains assertions and gives versions of despatches hitherto unknown, which have excited no little attention in Berlin. and are deservedly calculated to invite general notice. The volume itself we have not seen, We are indeed doubtful whether it has as yet been actually published. Certainly no copy has reached this country. We write, therefore, with only such knowledge of its contents as are furnished by privileged and anticipatory communi-cations made to German papers, evidently by favor of the Austrian authorities. It cannot be supposed that the extracts are not authentic, for though their matter has given rise to much controversy, their correctness has not been challenged. On the contrary, the press favorable to the Austrian Government, after startling the public with documents, has striven hard to work out a sensational charge, on the authority of the text it has given of these official papers. But if the accuracy of the extracts as given in the Austrian journals has not been impugned, that of the version given by the Austrian Government of despatches not of its composition, and which is cannot pretend to have come by fairly, has been distinctly challenged by those who have the best right to know what they themselves wrote, and have substantiated their protest by publication

of the original text. The document which is the principal subject matter for controversy is not an entire despatch, but only the end of a despatch of the date of the 20th of July, 18%, from Count Bismark at Nikolsburg, to Count Goltz, Prussian minister in Paris. As given by the Austrians, its text conveys the following points:—That the King of Prussia had consented to an armistice; that Barral (Italian envoy und asked for instructions and powers from Fiorence, but it was doubtful whether these would come in time; that the King "attaches less importance to a North-German Federation than I do, and, therefore, exhibitions. Whenever an ancoral corona is above all sets store by annexation, which I consider" in a certain do_ree (allenfalls) as incam bent along with reforms" that the King had declared himself determined on abdicating sooner than forego large additions of territory to Prussia; that the French propositions, pro-vided there were a rectification of frontiers with Austria, might be suitable for a separate treaty with the latter, but that they were in-sufficient for coming to terms with the other many. On the strength of this text, the charge has been advanced that after Sadowa the Kin of Prussia had no bare for Germany; that what alone run in his mind was to grasp a certain amonat of conquest for himself as sovereign of Prussia; that provided be could secure sufficient

personal advantages for himself, he was ready not merely to discard any consideration for Germany, but also to leave Italy in the Inreh; and that Count Bismark on this occasion was not strong enough to control his master's narrow and selfish disposition. The lumed ate rejoinder to this publication has been the issue in Berlin of the true text of this portion of the despatch That despatch was written in a lexicon-clipher, Such a cipher cannot be unravelled by ingenuity, it can be read only through initiation into the key. There is therefore no possible excuse for mi-takes. Either the despatch would remain altogether undeciphered, or th. key must render its contents as clear as if they had been written in plain letters. Now, how are we to explain on any other ground than malice prepense the fact that the text as given by the Austrian authorities is marked by suppressions and by substitutions, every one of which has been necessary to make the despatch bear the unfavorable sense against the Prussian King's Minister which the Austrian publication gives to it? The first suppression, right in the middle of the despatch, is the following:—"Your telegram, via Vienna, just to hand. I send this one also, via Vienna, and observe that the French prope sitions would satisfy us as preliminary, provided there be a rectification of frontiers with Austria for a separate peace with Austria, should she be disposed to conclude one in the sense of your telegram, No. 68, of the 17th July." It is, therefore, not true that Prussia was disposed to ac the French proposals as regards a peace with Austria on any other basis than had been hild down in a previous Prussian despatch, the wording of which we do not know; but the reference to which, made in the present one, must have been deliberately expunged by the Austrian publicists. Equally discreditable is it to have left out the other passage, indicating the way the despatch travelled—though why this was done is intelligible—as it shows how the Austrian authorities, by a gross breach of honor, contrived to get hold of the document. The next suppression is not less unblushing. The Austrian writers have actually dared to bring the charge of readiness to throw over Italy on the strength of a text mutilated by themselves in this sense, by their having left out the words, "but without the participation of Italy we cannot come a conclusion." Thirdly the word allenfalls (in a certain degree) is substituted for allerdings (undoubtedly), thus making Bismark appear to rate annexations at a slight value, whereas he expressly guarded himself by the word he really used against such an assumption, though he did convey confidentially to Goltz an intimation that the King was, in his opinion, too exclusively eager for annexations. Lastly, there is the quite unaccountable sub-stitution on any other ground than deliberate falsification, of "guernies in South," instead of "North," Germany, in the passage which gives the reason why the French propositions could not be considered adequate for any but a special and single-handed treaty between Prussia and Austria, the reason naturally being, that after what had happened Prussia could not tolerate on her flanks such hostile powers in the North as Hanover, Hesse, and Saxony. The whole structure it has been sought artfully to raise on the basis of this

garbled despatch is a fabric of casuistry. There

is nothing in this despatch—or rather, in that portion of the despatch which is alone made

public-which warrants the imputations which

it has been attempted to throw out. At the time of its composition the negotiations for peace were just at the most anxious point. That France was eagerly trying to play the arbiter is a public fact; but in this document it is prepos-terous to discover evidence of Bismark or Prusia having been disposed to buy off France by unworthy concessions. This, however, is the charge explicitly uttered in the closing paragraph of this fifth volume, without one tittle of evidence in support thereof. On the contrary, evidence can be found even in the garbled version, in the opposite sense, Bismark refers Goltz to the programme he had given in his despatch of the 9th July. That programme must have of the 9th July. That programme must have been the one brought to Pails on the 11th by Prince Reuss, and of the nature of which we know this, that on the 12th M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in reference to this communication, wrote to Prince Metternich that Austria's expulsion from the Confederation was a sine qua non condition, and that if Austria did not at once yield this point, the contest would be continued to the uttermost. That the King himself, after Sadowa, was possessed of a pronounced craving for pro-vinces; that at this crowning moment of mill-tary achievement, the sense of what in the way of aggrandizement it was incumbent on his Hohenzollern nature to obtain weighed mightily on his mind, is an old story; but there is nothing in this that in any manner impairs the really na-tional spirit which throughout animated Prussian counsels. There is not a shadow of evidence furnished for the preposterous assertion that Prassia showed herself disposed at one time to atisfy the French desires for aggrandizement at

the expense of German interests. But when such reckless assertions and such deliberate perversions of a text are met with in a publication of this peculiar character, it is not possible to dismiss them lightly. It is bad enough when an individual lends himself to misrepresentation, but what is to be thought of Government that deliberately makes itself party to so discreditable a publication of garbled documents, obtained in the first instance by fraud, and then falsified, for the publication in which this scandalous falsification is given to the world is avowedly and strictly official? Now what is deserving of notice is the fact that, rightly or wrongly, the belief is entertained in Berlin that for this last breach of propriety Count Beust is not himself directly responsible. but that it is due to other and even more exalted influences. The book which contains these astounding sallies is one published under authority of the Military Chancery—that Board which has ever been the reserved domain for imperial presidency and Court influence. It professes to be the version of the military action of the Austrian army in 1866, and as such piled, with the assistance of records in the pigeon-holes of the Austrian War Office—in that office where the Archduke Albert is supreme. It is to Imperial agency, in the direct sense of the term, then, that the public action is ascribed in

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Berlin, and it is but natural that this view should

add greatly to the importance of a manifestation o indecorous and foreign to all precedent.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, uso Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sile by druggists, generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

An appropriation (\$20,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,

No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
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Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DOS OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTH-

CFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTH-ERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S.
THIRD Street, May 16, 1869.
The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.

Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.

5 15 121 CHARLES S. TEAL. Treasurer.

MED" AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE

AS YOU LIKE IT."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Dollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Mosic Store, No. 526 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. 5 18 7t

BEE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM FANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May, 13, 1883.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are no open for subscription and payment of the new stock of the Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is working a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136
S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed.

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CYRUS CADWALLADER,

Treasurer.

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

tion will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.

MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.

MICHAEL NIBIET, Secretary. PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD 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 30, Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends

can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 204 8. The Office will be opened at 8 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, Nore.-The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1560. 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

inferests 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 36th day of June, 1869.

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 rate 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 those holding more than a multiple of four shares she libe entitled to subscribe for an ad-

ditional share. Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 18, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

4 2 2m THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. TOHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO CIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVES WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat. DIAMOND an other Tewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and Sold Shver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc.

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NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in
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Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Enreka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pets—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent. Trade supplied at a liberal discount,
4 lb lm No. 916 ARCH STRHET. GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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tern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No is N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Good, in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers, also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hesiery, Handkershiefs, Suspendi

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Would respectfully call the attention of his old cus tomers, 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. 192 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. 235 ARCH St.

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Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS,

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental

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STEAM SAW-MILL, HORSES, DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

Will be sold at public anction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Lincoin Deput, on MONDAY, 24th inst., commencing at WA. M., a lot of Horses, Mules, and Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of 1 Portable Steam Saw-mill, with 12 circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys, Shaffing Retires of the commencing Pulleys,

circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys,
Shafting, Belting, etc., complete; I double-acting
Steam Pump and Boller.

10000 feet Hard Lumber—Oak, Hickory, and Ash.
12 Horses,
10 Army Wagons,
2 2b. Wagons,
2 2b. Wagons,
2 2b. Wagons,
2 2carts,
2 2carts,
2 2carts,
2 2carts,
2 2carts,
2 2carts,
3 2carts,
4 2carts,
5 2cart

Gates, etc.; 809 Ambulance do Spokes, Tongues, Felloes, ctc.; 15000 H. and M. Shoes (new), (new), (2400 lbs. Scrap Iron, 1600 lbs. Iron for Brakes, 125 ft. Water Pipe,

125 lbs, old Chains, 1850 ft. Leather Hose, 187 lbs sets Harness, assorted, 2860 fron Bolts, 2 Bolt-cutting Machines, 2 B J Anchor and Chain, chines, Pipe-cutting Ma-

chine, With Tools, Mailets, Sash, Tracks, etc., etc. Attention is especially called to the Saw-mill, Horses, and Mules to be offered. Terms-Cash in Government funds.

By authority of the Quartermaster-General, J. C. Mofferson, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Byt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A. 6 13 91

NAVY DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REFAIR, 1 WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869. The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Ports-

M., the iron side-wheel steamer "MUSCOOTA," of 1030 tons, old measurement. At the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the Sist 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

mouth, N. H., on the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock

ment. At the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 3d day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side wheel 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 adju

dication, 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.

CARPETINGS, ETC. 1869 SPRING.

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No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW

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Embracing all the new styles of CARPETINGS,

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MATTINGS, ETC. ETC. B 11 w/m3m



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LEGAL NOTICES. DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN TATUM, of the firm of Daniel and John Tatum, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the Sist day of May, 1969, at 3 o clock P. M., hefore Register WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, E.Sq., at No. 250 WALNOT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business off meetings required by section 27 or 28 of the ac tof Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to this duty.

formed to this duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1889, before the Cenrt at Philadelphia, at 10 o'cicck A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Withesa the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and
seal thereof, at Philadelphia. April 28, 1889.

Attest-WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 53 m3t*

Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 52 m8t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARY E. FOX. by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX,
December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.
To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be
taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at
the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of
Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1892, at 3 o'clock
P. M., when and where you may be present if you think
proper. Personal service having failed on account of your
absence.

JOHN ROBERTS

1 N. THE COUPT OF COMMON PLEAS BOOK

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Application has been made, this 17th May, 1869, for the incorporation of the "Real Estate Eschauge University of the pany,"