THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"The Unlaxy."

The contents of the July number of The Valory are as follows:-

"Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade; chapter x, with an illustration. "Our Impending Chinese Problem," by Raphael Pumpelly. "The Throne of Louis Philippe-Its Erection and its Overthrow:" No. 2, "Its Overthrow," by John S. C. Abbott. "A Light Man," by Henry James, Jr. "Matins," by Edna Dean Proctor. "Our Great Farmers -The Poultry Lovers," by Charles W. Elliott. "Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards; chapters xxi, xxii, and xxiii. "A Woman's Last Gift," by Sarah M. B. Piatt. "The Practical View of Spiders' Silk," by Burt G. Wilder, M. D. (with illustrations). "The Last Chapter in the History of the War," by J. M. Bundy, "A Plea for Jack Cade-The End of Word Controversy," by Richard Grant White, "The Galaxy Miscellany," containing "Who Discovered the Hudson," by B. F. De Costa; "The Gastronomical Almanae-July," by Pierre Blot. "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet, containing "An Old New Wonder." "Literature and Art," containing "Julius Cæsar and Shylock," "Some New Books," "Who Wrote Beautiful Snow?" "Literary and Art Notes." "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

The "Chinese question" is looming up in the near future as one that is likely to give us trouble, and it should therefore receive at this time the careful and dispassionate consideration of all thoughtful men. From a well-considered article entitled "Our Impending Chinese Problem," by Raphael Pumpelly, we quote as

Leaving out all other questions, the capacity of America for receiving emigration is at present boundless, as compared with the capacity of all the world to supply it. An eminent English geographer has carefully calculated that the two Americas are capable of supporting thirty-six hundred millions of inhabitants, Room and subsistence are not wanting. The eapacity for absorption of labor is scarcely more limited. The end of the long-continued exodus from Europe cannot be far off; to think otherwise is to believe unjustifiably in a rapidly-approaching decay of the nations beyond the Atlantic. Social and political reforms raising the condition of the people, especially that of the women of the lowest classes, the increase in industrial prosperity, and the continued drain of skilled labor to foreign countries, seem to be silently working throughout Europe towards the establishment of a proper balance between population and means of support.

The Chinaman in this country was for years

excluded from all participation in the development of the national prosperity, and was grudgingly allowed to work only in those gold diggings which were considered worthless by the American. But when a pressing necessity arose for labor on the public works of California and Nevada, the Chinaman was found to answer every need; and now, having become identified with our internal improvements, he has obtained recognition as a necessary element of population—the execution of great enterprises is based on his co-operation. For weal or woe, the Pacific Railroad is uniting more distant extremes than the two shores of

The facilities for crossing the Pacific are yearly increasing: and so is also the knowledge of America in China. Unless obstacles be placed in the way, immigration will increase rapidly; with additional encouragement it will soon become enormous.

Having no rights, exposed to continued extortion, treated with contempt and indignity branded as an idolator, and charged with every vice by his scrupulously just, religious, and virtuous neighbors, the Chinaman, feeling that he has no position here, seeks California as the pearl diver does the bottom of the sea, and returns as soon as possible to the free air of his native soil. Place these Chinamen on the same footing with other immigrants, and the result will be that, while many will return to the home of their forefathers, a large portion will make this the home of their descendants. This was and is the case in the Dutch East Indies, where they were less oppressed than in California.

Under these circumstances, if this immigration should be proportionate to the necessity for relief that exists in China, or to the capacity for receiving it here; or, again, if it should bear the same relation to the parent population that the emigration from Ireland and Germany bears to the home population of those countries, the male adults of Mongolian origin on this continent would soon outnumber those of the European race.

When we consider that the prejudice of race is with as a part of the foundation of politics; that the moral characteristics of various nationalities become important parts of the framework on which parties are constructed; that the opposing armies which fight with the ballot, and at times threaten the sword, are, to a large extent, massed by races; when we consider this, and then turn to the prospect of a homogeneous mass of people among us, their male adults outnumbering largely those of all other component parts of the population and having no sympathetic bond with us in their language, traditions, or, so far as it goes for anything, their religion; then the social and political importance of this great problem dawns on the mind.

To the thinker who has come to look upon the Americas as the birthright of the European under the tutelage of the Anglo-Saxon; presenting the prospect of a hemisphere peopled with a new race built up from the best elements of the European, numbering more than twice the present population of the globe; a race which will be homogeneous, enjoying the most complete means of intercommunication by steam and electricity, having one language, one form of government, and one idea of God; to him the startling possibilities involved in the problem before us come as the discovery of neglected data, which may invalidate the results of years of calculation.

If the probabilities of the case bear any proximate relation to the possibilities, the teeming population of our hemisphere two or three centuries hence may have more Chings and Changs in their genealogical trees than Smiths and Browns; for, other things being equal, the predominant blood will be that of the race best able to maintain an undiminished rate of increase; and the vitality of the Chinese nation during a constant struggle for life seems to be peak for it at least equally favorable prospects in less crowded homes.

With an emigration from China standing in the same ratio to the home population that the drain from Germany holds to the population of that country, we should have an influx of more than one million Chinese yearly. Ten years of this rate would place upon our of Wiedmann, they undertook the compila-soil a prependerance of male adults of Mon- tion of an exhaustive dictionary, which was

man among us.

The perception of this possibility cannot but awaken in the mind of the true American the gravest thoughts. The social, political, and ethnological questions involved are of

transcendent, importance. The question of the prohibition or the heavy taxation of Chinese immigration is almost sure to be one of the earliest and most bitterly fought political issues of the Far The hostility to the Chinese of the West. white laborers, especially of the Irish, is already beginning to show itself openly in the most violent acts of intimidation. But it is not difficult to foresee that any legislation, which has for its object the suppression of any social element or force that has once shown itself to be a necessity in rapidly carrying forward the system of internal improvements on which a large part of our material industry rests, must ultimately fail.

We may therefore assume that the recognition of the necessity of Chinese labor in the Far West insures an influx of Chinese proportionate at least to the extent of the great system of public works which will be needful for the growth of the Western States and Territories. We shall see, further on, that these Asiatics are obtaining strong foothold in almost all other branches of labor, because they answer the requirements better than any other class of people. It is therefore not improbable that they will find their way, in large numbers, to this side of the Rocky Mountains, Is it probable that the party warfare of the

country will leave this enormous quantity of possible political force in the latent condition pertaining to aliens? Gaining the right to vote means gaining citizenship, the removal of disqualifications,

and the protection of their distinctive inte-

rests and customs to a degree proportionate to the number of their votes. Having obtained these, the Chinese emigrant will become, beyond a doubt, a permanent citizen. With this prospect before us, it may not be uninteresting to glance at the characteristics of this race, both in countries to which they

have emigrated, and in their own home. Twenty years of contact between the two races in California have done little towards removing the prejudice against the Chinese. They have poured steadily into and out of the country, but, surrounded by barriers, they have been forced to form a world of their own. Within this some fifty thousand men have been thriving, while many of them have amassed large fortunes. Many an enterprise, too, has swamped in failure, which would have given brilliant returns but for the tyranny of white workmen who prevented the employment of cheap Chinese labor. This tyranny is met with at every step: from the court-room, where the Chinaman is denied the right of giving evidence in mixed cases, to the "gold diggings," where white rowdies, acting as self-appointed collectors, levy the mining tax, which is never assessed upon Americans, Recently, however, various nanufacturers, farmers, and others, braving that wild beast, the Irish mob, have begun to employ Chinese labor, and with such success that capitalists see in it the sinew and muscle of the Far West.

A writer in the Overland Monthly, March, 1869, says of the Chinamen:-

"What they want is employment and such pay as will support them and leave something over to send back to the father and mother, or to the wife and the children, left at home. So accustomed have they always been to give a full and honest day's labor to those who have hired them, that they expect to give their employer the service of their muscle and their skill during all the hours of the day, only asking a reasonable time for meals, together with the stipuated wages when their work is done,

The owners of woollen factories praise them as the best of workmen. The officers and foremen of the Central Pacific Railroad-on which some ten thousand Chinamen are said to be at work-speak no less highly of them. Their work is full and honest, no lagging and story-telling, no whisky drinking, and few fights. Overseers declare that they can drill more rock and move more dirt with Chinamen than with an equal number of men who claim this kind of occupation as their specialty. What they lack in bodily vigor is made up in persistency and steadiness.

Indeed, California is just beginning to feel how suicidal her course towards Asiatic labor has been, and she is finding that her material prosperity is increasing apace with the innovation upon that policy. The Chinese are found now in woollen, paper, and powder mills; in the borax works; in the hop plantations, fruit orchards, and vineyards; following the reaping machines on farms, and working the salt-pits on the coast; doing almost universally the cooking, and engaged in hundreds of branches of industry that would be impossible without their cheap labor.

The sure result of this will be that, in a few years, the small savings of these workmen will, by accumulation, transform the coolie of to-day into the capitalist, contracting to build railroads, owning large farms or factories and lines of ships, and making great commercial combinations. This is certain, for no people on the face of the earth advance so unswervingly in the accumulation of capital; and in its investment from childhood upward they combine the shrewdness of the Jews with the many-sidedness of the Yankee. What the Jews have been in banking, the Chinese may easily become in general commerce and industry on the Pacific coast.

-The Riverside Magazine for July presents. an interesting variety of reading matter for young people, including one of Hans Christian Andersen's delightful sketches. The present number is finely illustrated, and is fully up to the usual standard of excellence.

DICTIONARIES.

How They are Made-The German "Wor-terbuch,"

The Pall Mall Gazette says:-"The great 'Worterbuch," or dictionary of the German language, set on foot by the Brothers Grimm, has now reached about the midway of its course towards completion. It is seventeen years since the first instalment appeared, and its progress has been carried on continuously and methodically ever since. The work itself forms an important era not only in the history of German literature, but in that of other European nations also; and it is not uninteresting to glance back over some particulars of its origin and execution, as we find them stated in a recent number of

the German periodical the Gartenlaube. "In 1837 seven professors of Gottingen University had to give up their chairs and quit the territories of Hanover on account of the part they took in upholding the Constitution against the arbitrary measures of King Ernest. Among these were Jacob and William Grimm, both deeply skilled students in philological lore, whose researches had led them into much curious discovery concerning the antiquities of the German language. The leisure which was now thrust upon them found them happily provided with a subject of literary interest which their professional duties would never have left them time to prosecute. At the suggestion of the publishing firm of Wiedmann, they undertook the compila-

golian blood over those of all the families of to embrace the history of every word used man among us. inclusive, giving its origin, its derivation, and its different applications and modifications as the individual mind of different writers or the changes of custom may have produced them: the terminus ad quem of the range of inquiry being fixed at the end of the third decade of the present century. Some years after their expulsion from Hanover the King of Prussia gave the brothers Grimm seats in the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; and the first instalment of their dictionary, which was published in 1852, had thus the advantage of appearing with more honor than if it had issued from their comparative retirement at Cassel.

"Fourteen years had been taken up with preparations for the work. The result, as seen in this first instalment, fully justifies the pains with which the material had been collected and sifted. The method pursued was this:-The brothers took a general survey of all known authors, great and small, who had contributed to German literature since the era of the Reformation. They then made application to a vast number of students through out Germany, requesting them to read such or such books carefully, and annotate or extract for the purpose in hand. Many offered their services spontaneously; and it was a proof of the national interest excited by the project that among the volunteers were literary men of the most diverse opinions, provinces, professions, and tastes. Jacob Grimm, in his preface to the first published part, enumerates no less than eighty-three coadjutors in this way. Then special directions were forwarded to each. On a piece of paper of prescribed size and shape he was to set down each word which struck him as employed by his author in any way unusual, characteristic or for any reason worthy of attention; and with it the passage, prose or verse, in which it had occurred.

"After a while a mighty mass of material poured into headquarters, from east, west, north, and south-about a million of billets in all, it is roughly computed. To sort them was the next business, and to arrange them under alphabetical heads. Two men were thus employed during a period of six months, working from early morning to late evening, collecting for each word the various citations applicable to it, and fastening them in a bundle ogether, then placing the whole in two gigantic chests ready for the further process of deciding the proportion of quotations and authorities to be retained, and tracing chronologically and otherwise the shades and transitions of meaning. The genius and taste of individual writers had to be considered as influencing the value to be attached to their testimony. Of the authors in the sixteenth century, with which the range of investigation begins, the greatest weight is attached to Luther, to Hans Sachs, and to the remarkable satirist Fischart, who, indeed, for this early period of the literature, is considered the most valuable of all. The seventeenth century, a period of stagnation, or rather of retrogression in Germany, owing to the effects of the Thirty Years' War, furnishes no more eminent authorities in the use of language than Gryphius, Opitz, and Lenau; while for the eighteenth century the foremost rank is assigned to Lessing, Jean Paul, and Schiller. On the whole, the three authors most carefully collated and analyzed for the purpose of determining the changes and legitimate uses of the written language are Fischart, Luther, and Goethe.

. "For a time much doubt was entertained as to the practical success of the scheme. It was thought too vast in its proportions to be carried out by men who, like Jacob Grimm and his brother, had other pressing business avocations to press their time, and the appearance of the first part of it in print was something of a surprise to the skeptical. In 1854, however, a whole volume was completed and published; in 1860 a second made its appearance; in 1862 a third. Soon after this Jacob Grimm, the chief prompter and manager of the undertaking, died; he had been preceded a short time before by his brother, his inseparable companion throughout almost the who of life, but had labored on with undiminished energy till, while occupied with the word Frucht, he too was called away.

"Happily, the impetus given by these famous scholars did not die with them. Their undertaking was carried on with vigor by contributors they had enlisted in the task. Hildebrand of Leipsic, Wiegand of Giessen, and Moritz Heyne of Halle, have had the chief hand in it since. Professor Hildebrand is now busily occupied with the letter K. .

'No similar work had previously existed in the literature of any other nation. The Great Dictionary of the Paris Academy came nearest to it, perhaps, in importance; but then the Paris dictionary was a record of words in legitimate use only-a kind of statute book of the French language.

-Brignoli has been singing at Omaha. -The King of Sweden has decorated Rubenstein.

...The Tulieries guard has been increased by five thousand men, who sleep fully accoutred and armed. -Miss Emily J. Harris is to read the Declaration -Long John Wentworth is to be at the Dartmouth centennial.

-Miss Emma Webb has left the stage and taken the field against woman suffrage. -Seven miles of violin strings vibrate at the Co-

-The continuation Requiem Mass to Rossini has -Auber is at work on a new five-act opera, The Two Steters.

—Rossini's Mass is performed at Benagat's gambling hell in Paris to draw visitors. -Patti calls Miss Lamarra a Vienna girl who has been singing in Paris, the future queen of Italian

-Madame Rossini will soon sell all the posthu-mons compositions of her late husband, valued at 50,000 francs. -Mendelssohn's birth-place at Hanbury has been ornamented with a marble plate, containing his por-

trait in bronze. -Fifteen hundred eggs were accidentally broken in front of the Batavia (N. Y.) post office not long

... The New England Historic-Genealogical Society will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at Boston in the fall. —Kandiyohi, which narrowly escaped being the capital of Minnesota, means "the place where they make buffalo fish."

-"How I do pity young people who have to go through the world," says the tombstone of a queer old lady down east. —A Quincy (Ill.) negro sues a steamboat com-pany because it wouldn't let him eat with white

-Rockport (Mass.) folks saw a big blue meteor which dissolved into a show of red sparks the other -The Boston Post thinks "Reddy the Blacks nith" has probably come there to practise on the anvil —A bazaar for the benefit of the Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs has lately been held in

-The Emperor of Morocco has granted a large tract of land to an English company for raising cot-The Thompset was lately read by Mrs. Sterling, in London, with a chorus of 400 voices to sing the inci-—An Illinois infant, having failed to dispose of itself with a drink of concentrated iye, has succeeded with coal oil.

The croquet players of Northampton have formed the Western Massachusetts Croquet Union. Woman suffrages.

—A Maine gentleman was pleasantly surprised, on his return from church, to find his three children busy in cleaning out his \$300 watch. SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date.

JOSEPH N. PRIRSOL, City Treasurer. CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. MATURED CITY LOANS, The City Loans maturing July I, 1889, will be paid on and after that date, at the Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinkin Fund.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1840. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this

THOMAS T. FIRTH, 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 30,

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 8 A. M. and closed at 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. 5 3 6011 Treasurer. Note.-The Third Instalment on New Stock of

1868 is due and payable on o before June 18. PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK

CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.

The Capal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.

Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COM-PANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, 6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT,-IT IS COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—IT IS situated on the Highlands of Lower Merion, near stations on Reading and Norristown Railroads at Comsho hocken; eighteen trains daily to and from the city. House contains 12 rooms and hall; hot and cold water in bathroom and kitchen; it is surrounded with about 3 acres of lawn, with magnificent shade and ornamental trees, and gravel reads and walks; very healthy location; carriage-house; stabling; ice furnished. For a gentleman doing business in the city or desiring a country place for the summer, it is seldom a more desirable property is offered to rent. For rent, which is moderate, and more, full particulars, address JOHN Y. CRAWFORD, 6 l4mws3t* Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, \$500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown, Possession at once.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS A NINE ROOM HOUSE.

No. 1116 CARPENTER Street.

with bath and gas, bot and cold water.

Apply on the Premises.

FOR SALE-HANDSOME THREEatory Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession, Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily.

TO RENT. GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.

A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 621 34t* TO RENT-AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No.

DANIEL M. FOX & SON. Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,

NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA. HENRY K. FOX. LOOKING GLASSES, ETO.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGR. VINGS,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES. NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila. OHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GI-ASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER, BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER.

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGU-LATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

415 3m

No. 916 ARCH STREET.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC. WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Uil, Vinegar,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS

No. 129 ARCH Street and Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street

PHILADELPHIA.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL& CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, 2 22)
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DEAFNESS .- EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADERIRA'S, No. 115 Bouth TENTH Street, below Cheenut. GOVERNMENT SALES.

U B L I C S A L E MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, APPLIANCES, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869. Will be offered at public sale in this city, on WED-NESDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 A. M., at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines Stores, Dressings, and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following:-Alcohol, 850 gallons; Simple Cerate, 1900 pounds; Chloroform, 500 pounds Powdered Optum, 240 pounds, Tinct, of Optum, 450 pounds; Sulphate of Quinia, 1000 ounces; Camphor 150 pounds; a valuable assortment of Fluid Extracts. altogether, nearly 150 lots of Medicines, prepared by some of the best establishments in the country. Also, 10,000 pounds Beef Extract; 2000 pounds Candies; 5600 pounds Condensed Milk; Gelatine, withe sive and Isingless Plasters in large quantities; mo-Gutta Percha Bed Covers, new; Gutta Percha Cloth; Patent and Picked Lint, Roller Bandages, Feeding Cups, Graduate Measures, Mortars, W. W., Scoles, Prescription and Shop, Dressed Sheep-skins, Spatislas. Spirit Lamps, Turned Wood Pill Boxes, Pill Machines and Tiles; Vials, 2500 dozen. Also, 2500 Brown Linen Mosquito Nets, Single, in original boxes.

Particulars in Catalogues Terms-CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS ONLY 25 per cent, required as a deposit at time of sale. All purchases to be removed in five days, and errors corrected after removal of the goods, 6 16 6t CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, JUNE 15, 1859.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS is hereby given that the following seizures of property have been made at the part of Philadelphia for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:

mber 28, 1868, from brig Clunette, from Havana, 5 December 28, 1868, from brig Clunette, from Havana, 5 boxes Cigara.
February 21, 1869, from schr. Boswell, from St. John, P. R., 2 bags Sugar.
February 13, 1869, from steamer Stars and Stripes, from Havana, 1 gallen Gin.
Havana, 1 gallen Gin.
Havana, 1 bbl. and 3 bags Surar.
April 3, 1869, from schr. Adolph Hugel, from Porto-Rico, 1 bbl. and 3 bags Surar.
April 3, 1869, from barque Sam Sheppard, from Cientuscos, 14 boxes Guava Jelly.
April 22, 1869, from brig Castilian, from Matanzas, 1 bbl. of Sugar.
April 32, 1869, from brig Castilian, from Matanzas, 1 bbl. of Sugar. April 12, 1869, from brig Castilian, from Matanzas, I bbi.
of Sugar.

April 23, 1869, from schr. Althea, from Cardenas, 4 bags
and I box Sugar.

May 1, 1869, from Gavin's Hotel, at Swanson and Queen
streets, II boxes and 26 bundles (1875) Cigars.

May 4, 1869, from brig Mountain Eagle, from Havana, 1
gallen Gin.

May 4, 1869, from brig Lizzie Wayman, from Trinidad, 3
bags Sugar. bags Sugar.
May 9, 1899, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 2 boxes and 2 cases (9450) Cigars.
May 10, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 5500

Cigars.
May 11, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 3 cases whoe, 1 demijohn Gin, and 4 bottles Brandy.
May 14, 1869, from schr. L. W. Wheeler, from Sagua, 2 ags Sugar. May 18, 1809, from brig Galatea, from Matanzas, 5 boxes Bigura. Bigura, 18, 1869, from brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 3 May 16, 1865, 40th Veg Sugar.

May 34, 1839, from brig Josip A. Deversaux, from Sagua. May 24, 1863, from one Josep A. Deversaux, from Sagna, is hundles Chigars.

May 24, 1869, from barque Sarah B. Hale, from Cardenas, than Sugar.

May 26, 1869 from schr. F. R. Baird, from Matanzas, 1 old Sugar.

May 29, 1869, from schr. General Cenner, from Cienfuegos.

lbaga Sugar. May 19, 1869, from schr. General Conner, from Cienfuegos. demijohn Aguadente. 1 demijohn Aguadente.

Any person elaiming said property is required to appear and hie with the Gollector of Customs of Philadelphia his claim ta the same within twenty days from the date of the first publication of this notice

HENDY D. MOODER HENRY D. MOORE.

PROPOSALS. CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 9, 1839, Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until the twenty-eighth day of June, for the supply of RATIONS for the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Cutters on this station, for the term of one year from the first day of July next, The Rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the captain, and the different articles comprising the Rations to be delivered on board the vessels in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractors, and the ents distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average one day in each week) such fresh meat and vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Specifications will be furnished at this office. HENRY D. MOORE, 6 10-thmst Collector.

OITY ORDINANCES.

R ESOLUTION.
To Release Certain Property of Samuel Miller from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and forever discharge from the lien and operation of the judgment entered on the bonds of Alexander Reed, in the District Court for the City and County, of Philadelphia, as of June Term, 1868, No. 226, b. S. B., against Samuel Miller, et al., the following described property, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground, bounded, on the porth by Vechet described property, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground, bounded on the north by Nicholass street, on the south by Turner street, on the east by Twentieth street, and on the west by Twenty-first street: Provided, The sureties of the said Alexan-der Reed consent thereto, and that the said Samuel Miller pay into the City Treasury the sum of ten dollars to pay for the publication of this reso-lution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER. President of Common Co

Attest-JOHN ECKSTEIN,

Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini
one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. DANIEL M. FOX.

6 21 1t Mayor of Philadelphia

R ESO LUTION
Of Request to the City Controller.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby requested to sign the warrant of Murand is hereby requested to Fign the warrant of Murray & Dyer for fourteen hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty cents, for macadamizing intersections on Venango street and Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Sixteenth, Smedley, Matthew, Fifteenth, Carlisle, Broad streets, Germantown Railroad, and Township Line pike, to be charged to Rem 2.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council

JOHN ECESTEIN, Clerk of Common Connell. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY. Approved this nineteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869). DANIEL M. FOX, \$ 21 1t

C. F. RUMPP. Manufacturer and Importer of

FANCY LEATHER GOODS. NOS, 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST Pocket Books,

Satchels,
Satchels,
Traveling Bags,
Porte-monnales,
Portfolios,
Cigar Cases,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. - STATE CTATE RIGHTS FOR CALL.

Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TRLEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

9 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869 CHOIGE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869 ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869 FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT PLANK. 1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
WALNUT AND PINE. 9 SEASONED POPLAR. 1 SEASONED CHERRY. 1 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. 1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS

LUMBER.

SPRUCE JOIST.

1869

1869

1869

CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869 OYPRESS SHINGLES. 100.
MAULE, BROTHER & OO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street. ESLER & BROTHER'S U S. BUILDERS' MILL.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX MAKERS' FOR SALE LOW.

AROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St. We offer this season to the trade a larger and more -

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc. The stock is made from a caroful selection of Michigan

Lamber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 56 2m LUMBER UNDER COVER

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

No. 924 RICHMOND Street. PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON BOARDS.

1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.

WHITE FINE FLOORING BOARDS.

YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1½ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortiment of Building Lambers.

sther with a general assertment of Building Lumbe so low for cash.

FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. ROOFING.

R E A D Y R O O F I N G .at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old samigle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergeing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

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

No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and 217;

No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and 217; STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS
AND ROOFERS,—Roofs! Yes, yes, Every size and
kind, old or new. At No. 52 N. THIRD Street, the AME.
RICAN 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, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin,
Fire, and Water-proof: Light, Tight, Dorable. No eracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good
for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Oars, prompinees, certainty! One price!

Call Examine! Judga!

Agents wanted for interior countles.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—
We are prepared to furnish English imported
ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT to gover the
Paris Exhibition in 1887.

MERCHANT & CO., Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street. OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & COORFER,
No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETO.

NOTICE.-THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW COLDEN EAGLE FURNAUE. would call the attention of the public to his

NEW COLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commond itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. 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 flues as to produce a larter 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 healthy atmosphere.

These in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Ragle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARRET Street.

Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board oves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on nand. N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 105 THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Froboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stow-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retal, by the manufacturers, Stoves, etc., wholesale and retal, by the manufacturers, Stoves, etc., wholesale and retal, by the manufacturers.

5.27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street. CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO. DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA.

CEORCE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia MORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder, Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, & centa a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE. NORNY & CO., Proprietors.

No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada ARZELERE & BUCHEY, Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public.

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET. ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED, PASSPORTS PROCURED. 111 tf

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—
The following Managors and Officers have bees elected forfithe year 1889—
ELI K. PRICK. President.
William H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Daliett,
Edwin Greble,
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have pussed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickels at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. Sil ARCH Street, or of anyst the Managers.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND

ERNEST SOPP'S