CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDE UE.

Many years ago-so many that I don't care to reckon the exact number-it was my lot to pass a great deal of my time in France. A near relative had married and settled in what may be called the very centre of that country the former province of Berri-and to his house I used to go during my school holidays, my college vacation, and my army leave of absence. Near the chateau where my relative lived was one of those small French towns which, being out of the way of the busy world life in which those who inhabit great capitals live, always seem to me the very headquarters of dullness and ennui. Still, such as it was, Le Blane was the only place within twenty miles, or more, where a newspaper could be had, a letter could be posted, or a cigar could be purchased. In France, field sports are not of that exciting nature which they are with us. To rise at 5 A. M., start on a tramp over cultivated ground for five or six hours, and come home very much exhausted for the sake of bringing in a hare or a couple of par-tridges, was not what I called shooting, and so, during my sojourn at Bonasle, I generally confined my wanderings to the small town aforesaid. Gradually I came to know some of the people, and they began to know me. The Maire used to come forth from his little office, where he smoked all day, and greet me almost as an old friend. The Cure, who had, as a young man, served in the Algerian army, used to look out for me, and was al-ways glad to hear such tales as I had to tell respecting the war in India. Then there were two or three worthy souls, retired officers, who insisted upon my taking coffee and petits verres of cognac at their expense whenever they saw me in the single street which constituted the only thoroughfare of the town, and who, when I was a very junior Lieutenant of Dragoons, insisted upon giving me the rank of Major, always speaking of me as "Monsieur le Commandant Anglais," and addressing me with as much deference as if I had been a lieutenant-colonel of life guards. Having visited the little place annually for several years, as schoolboy, as collegian, and as officer on leave, the good people took an interest in me, and I in

It is seldom that an Englishman gets on intimate terms with French country-people, and still more rare for him to know thoroughly the in as and outs of all their little affairs. Such, however, was my case with the inhabitants of Le Blanc, and thus it was that I came to hear the tale of circumstantial evidence which I am about to relate.

There were in Le Blanc two priests, the cure and the vicaire (in France the cure is what we call the vicar, and the vicaire is what we term the curate), both of whom I knew, the former particularly well. There was, as I knew very well, no other clergyman in the place, and no other church within ten or a dozen miles; and yet, every now and then, I used to see an elderly and most venerable looking man, dressed in the sontane, or cassock, of a priest, walking about the neighboring fields, and often coming out of church, as if he had been there for private devotions. After a time, being curious to know the name of this gentleman, I asked some of my friends, and they told me he was called "le

Now, as the term "pere" is in France only applied to the clergy who belong to the religious orders, and as the cures, vicaires, and others are invariably called "monsieur l'abbe" when spoken of, or to, I took it into my head that this old gentleman must be some sort of monk, who had perhaps forgotten, or perhaps thrown aside, his yows, and was now doing penance in this retreat for his past life. And yet there were certain facts which rendered pere Francois." Not only was he always present at the daily mass, but I often saw him at his private devotions in the building when no one was present, and frequently noticed him at the altar rails as a communicant. His countenance was that of a man who had seen much trouble and gone through great grief, but by no means one which led me to think he had ever lived a bad life. And yet why should he dress like a priest and not officiate as such? Moreover, the inhabitants of the place, although always ready enough to speak of other people's business, either would, or could, give me no information respecting Pere Francois' antecedents. Whenever they were questioned about him, they turned the conversation into some other channel. Thus it was that, although I had known the little town for some years, and had seen and bowed again and again to the old man, it was only at one of my last visits that I became acquainted with his history, and then only by mere chance.

Pere Francois' real name was Caudret-Monsieur l'Abbe Caudret. Many years before I had known him-shortly after the restoration of the Bourbons in France-he had gone to the ecclesiastical college of St. Sulpice, in Paris, with the intention of studying for the Church. His conduct at that establishment had been most exemplary, and after remaining there the usual four or five years, he had been ordained, and returned to his native diocese in the south, where he was at once appointed vicatre in a large town parish. In this position he had remained about six years, and when he left, on his appointment to be curs of a country parish, all his parishioners regretted extremely his departure. He was celebrated as one of the most excellent, selfdenying, charitable, zealous, and yet judicious priests in the diocese, and was equally well spoken of by his bishop, his fellow-clergy, and his parishioners. It was only after ten years spent in the most creditable exercise of his functions, that a cloud, which darkened all his after-life, cast its shadow upon him.

The presbytere (which we should call rectory, or vicarage) of M. Caudret's parish was situated near his church, but at some distance from the rest of the village. The latter was a very poor place, with no other village within six or seven leagues. Between the priest's house and the church, and built about thirty yards from the former, was a small house, consisting of two rooms, very modestly fur-nished, and called the hospice. In this hospice it was, and had been for many years, the custom to provide lodging for any stray traveller who asked for it, and who was too poor to go to the inn. One night a young woman called at the priest's house, and asked if she might take up her abode for the night at the hospice. She did so; and, as a heavy snowstorm came on next day, she remained the best part of a week, the priest's housekeeper giving her her meals in the kitchen of the presbytere, for she said she was poor, and on the way to her friends in a distant part of France. On the fifth or sixth morning of her sojourn, as she did not make her appearance in time for the early cup of coffee, the house-keeper went to call her, and, to her horror, found the poor creature murdered in her bed.

The alarm was given, and it was evident that a double crime had been committed, rendering her murder all the more infamous.

Bearch was made, and close to her bed was

found a knife which belonged to the priost, and which he aiways kept in his study—a long Corsican dagger, which he had preserved for years as a curiosity. It was afterwards given in evidence, that when this weapon was found M. Caudret was observed to turn deadly pale, and almost to faint. Further investigation brought to light that from his study window, which was on the ground floor, to the hospice, marks of a man's foot could distinctly be seen coming and going. These marks agreed exactly with a pair of shoes which were found dirty in the study, and which belonged to the priest. A handkerchief of his was, moreover, found in the unfortunate woman's bed, and it had evidently been used as a gag to stop her cries. In a word, circumstances were such, and the evidence against M. Caudret was so strong, that the Maire considered it his duty to arrest him. The people did not know what to believe. Until now his character had been almost that of a saint; now he was discovered as having been guilty of the acts of a demon.

He was taken to Lyons, and there, after numerous tedious interrogations before this and that authority, put upon trial for his life. All he could urge in his defense was, that, during the night, when the crime had been committed, he had been awoke by hearing, as he thought, some one in his bed-room. had called out, and asked who was there, but, receiving no answer, had dozed off again. Subsequently, but he could not say how long after, he had been again awoke by the noise, as he thought, of his study-window being opened. He had got up, gone into the study, but, seeing nothing to justify his alarm, had imagined he must have been dreaming, and had gone to bed again. In the morning he had awoke rather later than usual, and missed both his pocket-handkerchief and a pair of shoes that had been the night before in his bed-room. The former he thought he must have dropped somewhere during the day; and he was just going to inquire for the latter, when the alarm of the murder was given, and he had rushed out to see what was the matter. This much, and his antecedents, were all he could urge in his defense. In fact, the accusation seemed to come upon him like a blow, and to deprive him of all energy. With us in England every accused man

supposed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. I don't say that this is always literally the case, but such is the theory of our criminal law, and a very just theory it is. In France it is exactly the contrary. The prac-tice of criminal proceedings in that country is that every accused person is believed to be guilty until he is proved to be innocent. And such was the case with M. Caudret. He was questioned by this authority, badgered by that, bullied by a third, made to contradict himself by a fourth, and sneered at by a fifth, until he almost believed he was guilty; and yet the very consciousness of his innocence made him desperate. And certainly, if ever circumstantial evidence was strong, it was on this occasion. That he was the most unlikely man in the world to commit any crime-and particularly such a crime-every one admitted; and yet they could not help declaring that the evidence against him was terribly clear and distinct. Even some of his brother elergy, most of whom had known him as a boy and man for thirty and more years, kept aloof from him, and declared, much as grieved them to say so, that he was guilty.

The unfortunate priest underwent a long and most heart-breaking trial-a prolonged mental torture which can only be inflicted by a French criminal trial. As a matter of course the press was against him. In those days the fact of a priest being guilty of any crime was a subject of joy to the more than half infidel, and always bitterly anti-Catholic, newspaper writers of the period. These writings may or may not have influenced the jury. But, be this supposition very improbable. No man that as it may, M. Candret was found guilty false circumstantial evidence than did this seemed to frequent the church more than the and sentenced to death. He met his fate with poor priest.—Britannia. fortitude, merely declaring his innocence, and saying that it would be some day or other fully proved that he was innocent. A confessor attended him in his prison, and the authorities of that establishment could not but help noticing that after the first interview of that priest with the convicted man, he at any rate did not believe him to be guilty, although, of course, not a word was divulged of what had passed between the prisoner and

In the days I write of, Charles the Tenth was King of France, and had a very great dislike to see any one, particularly a priest, executed. Although urged by the Minister of the Interior to sanction the capital punishment of M. Caudret, his Majesty obstinatelyand, as it turned out, very fortunately-leclined to do so, and commuted the sentence to one far worse for any man not a "habitual criminal" to bear, that of travaux forces at the galleys, what we should call penal servitude, for life. The prisoner accepted the respite without a murmur, but without rejoicing. He was removed to Brest, and in a very short time he and his crime were forgot-

ten by the outer world. What a man of education, a man refined in his tastes, religious in his ideas, and knowing himself to be innocent, must have undergone at the bains, those only who have seen these establishments, and who knows what goes on at these places, can form an idea. Our own penal prisons must be bad enough, but they are havens of rest and peace when compared with those of France. The only good description of these hells upon earth published in the English language was written some years ago by Mr. Sala, in a novel called "The Seven Sons of Mammon." Those who recollect that writer's account of the bain at Brest may imagine what M. Caudret had to endure for twenty-five long years of his life, and from which he only escaped at last by almost a miracle.

Charles X had been dethroned; the Orleans dynasty had ruled over France, and had likewise vanished; the republic had passed away like a dream; Louis Napoleon had been declared President, and then Emperor of France; and yet M. Candret lingered in jail. He still wore the hideous yellow garments of a "lifer;" was sneered and jeered at as having been a priest; had to listen daily and hourly to language and tales of which the like could only be heard in the infernal regions; and was treated all the worse the guardians of the abomidable den because he would not take part in the ribaldry and obscenity of the place. How he bore it —how he did not dash his head against the walls, and get rid of his fearful life-God alone knows. He was never heard in after years to describe what he had passed through, except in a single particular. Throughout the long days and weeks and months and years that he suffered his punishment, he had one, and only one, occasional glimpse of happiness. That was when the priest, who was chaplain of the bain, used to admit him to confession. Then, and only then, did he hear for a brief period some few words of consolation, and isten to the conversation of an educated man

like himself. But whenever he had had one of these interviews with the chaplain, the guardian, or warder of the room, took a devilish pleasure in having him chained for the next two days to some prisoner who was, if possible, more

profane, and a greater blasphemer than the others. In other respects, after he was liberated from the bain, M. Caudret, when questioned about the prison, shuddered at the recollection of what he had passed through, but would never enter into particulars. All he would say was that it was far worse, and infinitely more fearful, than any man who had

not lived there could imagine.

His liberation was brought about in this way, long after he had given up all hope of ever being released save by death. At the galleys of Toulon was a convict who had been sentenced to the travaux forces for ten years, and had undergone nearly the whole of his sentence when he met with a terrible accident, by which he was so injured that the medical men declared he could not live more than a few hours. At first he could not believe them, but after a time, feeling himself getting worse, he accepted the services of the chaplain of the prison to prepare him for death. The chaplain, who was closeted with him for some time, ended by sending for the governor, and saying that the prisoner had, before he died, a public statement to make.

In the convict prisons in France a similar event is not uncommon, for the intricacies of crime are so bound up with one another that when a criminal dies he discloses some mystery connected with his former life. Such was the case with this man. When the governor and the proper attesting persons had assembled round his death-bed in the infirmary, he declared himself to have perpetrated, twenty-five years before, the murder of a woman in the hospice of a village not far from Lyons, for which the cure of the place had been tried, found guilty, and condemned, He gave full details as to how the murder had been committed, and how, in order to divert suspicion, he had entered the cure's bedroom by the window, taken his shoes, walked in them to the hospice and back, making the footmarks as plain as possible, and had also taken with him the Corsican dagger which he found in his study. Being himself at that time under police surveillance, and afraid that he would be imprisoned unless the scent was thrown upon another person, he smeared the knife in the blood of his victim, so as to make people believe she had been murdered by that weapon. He-the murderer-it was who had taken the priest's handkerchief, which he found on the study floor, and had put it into the dead wo-man's mouth, as if it had been used for a gag. In short, after his deposition had been forwarded to the proper authorities, it was thought to be so truthful that a formal inquiry was made, the judgment given a quarter of a century before was reversed, and the doors of his infernal prison, greatly to his surprise, were thrown open for M. Caudret. When this unfortunate man was declared

innocent and set at liberty, his bishop offered to restore him his clerical faculties, and even to give him charge of a parish. But, although grateful for the kindness, he could not be prevailed upon again to take upon himself the duties of his calling. He said that the twenty-five years' residence at the bains had been such a pollution to his very soul, and that his body was so weakened and his whole nervous system so overset, that he was not fit to resume his functions. At the representation of the bishop an allowance of £20 a year was made him by Government, and he retired to the small town where I met him, and where, after living for many years a most holy life, he died in peace some six or seven years ago. The French people have a sort of instinctive horror of any and every person-whether innocent or guilty—that has ever been connected with the bains, and this was the reason why they would not answer me about Pere Francois until they knew me better. I question whether any one ever suffered more from

STEPHENS.

The Confederate ex-Vice-President Ventures
Another Opinion.

The following letter from Alexander H. Stephens
to a resident of the State of New York, one who was

War Democrat, is published:— LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., June 19. 1869.—My Dear Sir:—Your kind and highly-appre-ciated layor of the 19th instant was received a few days ago, but I have not been able to acknowledge it sooner. I am in bad condition physically. I can barety sit up. I can neither walk nor stand without aids of some sort. I have been almost helpless for more than four months. This is the result of injuries in the hip from the falling of a gate upon me early in February last. I need not assure you that I read with deep interest

the newspaper articles enclosed in your letter. Though I take no active part in politics now, nor ever expect to again, even if life and health should

ever expect to again, even if life and health should permit, yet no one living perhaps watches more closely and views with more proround interest that I do the general course of public affairs.

What is said in that article is all correct as far as it goes. But, my dear sir, allow me to say that it does not go to the bottom of the question involved. It does not probe the ulcer to the core.

For my general views upon all these matters I must refer you to a letter I addressed to the Namust refer you to a letter I addressed to the Na-tional Intelligencer, of the fourth of this month, and published in that paper of the ninth. There can be no cure of the disease until its real cause is not only understood, but removed. The cause of all these late troubles in our land, and of all those gross usurpations you speak of, is the departure of the Govern ment from the primary laws of its existence. The only practical living issue before the people of this country now is one between federal republicanism and imperialism, constitutional liberty and monarchy.
There is no middle ground; no half-way house between them. The people must choose between them, and take one or the other side of this question. The and take one or the other sale of this question. The one carries with it State sovereignty and constitu-tional liberty; the other carries with it consoli-dation and despotism. There is no hope for this country but in a thorough repudiation of the whole principles upon which the late war was inaugurated and waged against the Southern States. The very idea of maintaining a Union of States by force is perctly paradoxical and absurd. These are my views and frankly as well as earnestly given. know and feel perfectly assured that in their sound-ness and correctness lies the only hope of constitu-tional liberty on this continent. Whether the people will be able or disposed to understand the truth, and appreciate it in time to secure themselves from im-pending ruin or not, I do not know. I am exceedingly apprehensive that they will not, but that they will go on in their delusion about saving the Union and putting down the Rebellion until their doom is For your letter 1 sincerely thank you. From the

patriotic sentiments pervading the article it en-closed, I know you appreciate the dangers. As Paul said to Agrippa, so say I to you, "Believest thou the prophets! I know that thou believest." I know that thou believest in the teachings of the fathers of our republic! Then be it known to you that our only hope is in their teachings! The Union is the foundation of our safety. What sort of a union? The Union of sovereign States—which cannot be maintained by force, but by voluntary consent secured by justice, Yours, truly, ALEXANDER II. STEPHENS,

—One of the indispensable things to take to the seashore is each tathing-dress, and yet so few women make pretty Naiads! In this garment, as in everything else, Fashion tempts her votaries to for-set economy. conomy.

get economy.

—Kid slippers, for that luxurious condition of "masterly inactivity" that the fashionable woman of seciety knows all about, are of a variety of colors, with high heels, and as pretty as they can be.

—Some of the newest boots for the summer fasten by loops instead of buttoning, and, of course, show the stocking. The next move towards absurdity, we should suppose, would be a fluted frill of lace to peep through this opening.

—The annual excursions pignics, etc., up the

—The annual excursions, pignies, etc., up the Hudson have commenced, and tugs and dancing-barges are in great demand by red shirt committees. The new-fashioned upright trunks appear to ex-cite quite as many oaths from railway employes as did the Saratogas,

-Austria passes cards with the address on one side and a communication on the other through the mails for one cent each.

OITY ORDINANCES. COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the
Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, or
Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the
annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Anthorize a Lear for the Pay-"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,

Clerk of Common Council.

A N ORDINANCE
Ground Rents and Mortgages.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certhe certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the laterature. loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are

payable free from all taxes,
Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by
virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of
the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certifi-

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL. RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Council of the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

6 26 24t

R ESOLUTION
To Authorize the Repair and Erection of Boathouses on a certain Wharf on the river Delaware.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That on and after the passage of this resolution it shall be lawful to repair or erect boat-houses or sheds of brick or other material upon the first wharf north of Shackamaxon street, on the river Delaware, now owned and occupied by Mr. George Sheppard, of this city, said sheds or buildings not to exceed twenty feet in height above the wharf level, and nine feet in width; provided that the permission hereby granted shall be revocable by the city of Philadelphia at its option, indicated by the passage of a resolution without notice; and provided that the sum of twenty-five dollars be paid into the City Treasury to pay for the publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,

President of Common Council.

President of Common Council.

BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869). 7 14 1t

A N ORDINANCE
Relating to Public Drinking Fountains,
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the
City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after the passage of this ordinance the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby instructed to issue permits to the "Philadelphia Fountain Society," for public fountains, troughs, etc., without charge of water rent; provided, before any such permits shall be issued for the erection of any such fountains or troughs, in front of or upon any property owned by the city, the parties applying for said permits shall first procure the written consent of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, all ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,

President of Common Council ROBERT BETHELL. Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council

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

Mayor of Philadelphia. A N ORDINANCE
Authorizing the Employment of Additional
Counsel to Attend before Juries Assessing Park Damages,
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of

section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to employ, not exceeding two, additional counsel to represent the city before juries in the matter of the assessment of damages for land taken for the park; provided compensation of said additions shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars each per annum, and provided also that the expenses shall be taken from the appropriation to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park. JOSEPH F. MARCER,

President of Common Council,

MENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tweifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine
(A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOY DANIEL M. FOX,

7 14 1t R E S O L U T I O N
To authorize certain transfers in the appropriation to the inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the following transfers are hereby made in the appropriation to the Department of Steam Engines and Boilers for the year 1869, approved December 30, 1868, to wit:—
From item 13, for salaries of 1868, one hundred and thirty-four dollars to item 8, instruments thirty-four dollars to item 8, instruments

From item 9, fire-proof, three hundred dollars to JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.

ROBERT BETHELL, Approved this twelfth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869). Assistant Clerk of Select Council DANIEL M. FOX,

STOVES, RANGES, ETO.

NOTICE .- THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNAUE. would call the attention of the passive of the New GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly sir-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 larger amount of heat from the same weight of cost 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.

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

OHARLES WILLIAMS.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand,
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done.

5 109 THOMSON'S LONDON ATTUCHED OF CONTROL OF EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT OF THE PROPERTY OF T THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER

AGRIOULTURAL. PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUN DA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawtor Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Graph Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETUHER, Delanco, N. J.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU RANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legis laters of Pennaylvania, 1895. Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Street MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ABBETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1862.
8200,000 United States Five Per cent, Loan, 8200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10 408.
120,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1801.
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1801.
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Ratiroad).
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).
100,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
26,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
26,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 stares Stock.
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock.
20,500 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock.
20,500 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock.
20,500 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock.
20,500 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock.
20,500 Philadelphia Co., 80 shares Stock.
31,100,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock.
41,100,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock.
41,100,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock.
41,100,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock. 136,899 00 50,000 00 911,375'00 128,594'00 51,500 00 20,230.00 24,000 00 21,000,000 11,850'00

\$1,109,900 Par. Oost, \$1,053,604 25. Real Pstate...
Bills receivable for insurance made.
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine
policies, accrued interest, and other debts due policies, accrued interest, and other the company.
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, \$3166.
Estimated value.
Cash in bank.
Gash in drawer.
413 55 40,178 8 1,813 00

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jenes, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshus P. Eyre, Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, Insee C. Hand, Incorporation Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jenes, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James Broke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, John R. Semple, John C. DaVIS, Vice-President, HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

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.....

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869, 823,788 12. 8360,006. Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

Barred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 39

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. posited with the State of New York as security

STRICTLY MUTUAL Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among numbers of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are un-

INSURE AT HOM IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS, \$2,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. (2 185 THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital. STROMORD Cash Assets, May, 1889, OVER HALF A MILLION F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Franter,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no pecially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, and so the company in the compa

specially hazardons reas spacetry, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.

26 DHCKNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WAINUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on 'Bleeral terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture,
etc., fer 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.
DIRECTORS.

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M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis.
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
Building Building,
Ramuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris,
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOL, Scriplary.

**SAMUEL WILCOL, Scriplary,

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

DIRECTORS.

Banjamin Butting,
Rhomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Rdmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris,
Samuel Wilcox,
S

INSURANCE. THE PENNSTLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, JR., Pres. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANOR OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 200 WALNUT SIX iladelphia. Charter Perpetual. Incorporated 1794. Capital, \$500,000. MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGA Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jone John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George I. Martin George I. Martin

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Proddent, CHARLES PLATF, Vice-Prendent, MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. MPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE OC LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, 88,000,000 IN GOLD

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SHIPPING. CHARLESTON, 8. C. THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE EVERY THURSDAY. The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 17, below Spruce street.

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Through bills of lading given in connection with 8 C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., DOCH STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE 金金 THE GENERAL TRANSATIANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIP TO SREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold fineluding wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
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EVERY SATURDAY,
Att noon, from First Wharf above Marker Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad,
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER
RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

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Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
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No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP 金金 LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15,
Salling Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On
and after 15th of March freight by this line will be
taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or
1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges
cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all
times on covered wharf. 5 285 JOHN F. OHL, N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. Connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Southwest.

Steamers loan rounded, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & OC.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND CHEER STEERING.

FOR LIVER POOL AND CHEER STEERING.

CHY OF LORDON, SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 noon.

City of London, Saturday, July 18, at 12 p. M.

City of Eastimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 27, at 1 p. M.

And cach succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

BY THE MAIL STRAMER BAHLING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.

FIRST CABIN.

TO London. 105 To London. 40

TO Paris. 115 TO Paris. 47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.

Payable in Gold.

Payable in Currency.

FIRST CARIN.

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Especial Payable in Gurrency.

St. John's, N. F.,

by Branch Steamer.

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by Branch Steamer.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Eor further information apply at the Company's Officer JOHN G. DALK, Agent, N. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y.

or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agenta.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK

NO. 4HCHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARFTAN OANAL,
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Markot
street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—KOR. NEW YORK.

No. 119 Wall, Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK,
was Delaware and Raritan Ganal, SWIFT
SURE TRANSPORTATION GOMPANY,
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & OO.,
No. 132 South Wharves.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house; hold use. Ask for it and take no other.

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Bo. 1155 FRANKFORD Road.

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