Scotland in the Good Old Times. From a review by the London Athenaum of

a work by Rev. Charles Rogers, entitled "Scotland, Social and Domestic; Memorials of Life and Manners in North Britain," we take the following edifying description of Scottish life in the olden times:-From the king on his throne to the gaber-

lunzie with badge and wallet, the men of every class are given to sottishness. The gentry, in times of moderation, are swilling stoups of claret, not because the wine is more acceptable to them, but because it is cheaper than any other vintage, and they periodically madden themselves with ardent spirits faintly qualified with water. The inferior people seek a sluggish gladness, followed by stupefaction, in bad beer, in their inability to buy a stronger and more deleterious liquor. In the houses of the aristocracy, guests, on creeping to their beds from drinking-bouts, find "in their bed-rooms a copions supply of ale, wine, and brandy, to allay the thirst superinduced by their previous potations." Every town of three thousand inhabitants has forty public breweries, and, amongst its humbler dames, a numerous staff of "browster wives," who make the "home-brewed" which they rotail to their "particular freens." When artisans treat for payment for jobs of work, they sometimes stipulate to be remunerated in fermented liquor, like William Glass, poet and house-painter, of Edinburgh, who, when the dwellings of the Scotch capital wore first required to be marked with numbers, "undertook to inscribe the numerals on the houses of the Canongate for the recompense of a glass of whisky for each numeral de-picted by his brush." On meeting together for social enjoyment, the members of convivial clubs take measures to effect their inabriation as rapidly as possible, and on reeling homewards from the scoues of their gross debauchery are sometimes constrained to ask watchmen to guide them to their doors, " 'Where does John Clark reside?' imperfeetly articulated the celebrated advocate of that name to one of the 'guard' at four in the morning .- 'Why, you're John Clark himself,' answered the guardsman .- 'Ves,' said the querist: 'but I was not asking for John Clark, but for his house!'" But though the darkness of sensual indulgence is sometimes relieved by finshes of wit and outbreaks of humorous hilarity, the drunkards are more disposed to dollnoss and ferocity than to mirth and good fellowship. When the proceedings after a tavern-dinner are more than ordinarily lugubrious, "the landlord introduces farm-spades and shovels, and on these the members of the dinner party endeavor to raise each other by turns. The more robust succeed in elevating the weaker, whom they next endeavor to throw to the greatest dis tance. The person thrown is supposed to be protected by his neighbors from falling heavily; but he is occasionally deposited upon the table, whence he scatters the shivered glass on the apartment. As though to justify this elegant amuse-

ment by proving themselves in every respect mere dirt, the gentlemen who thus delight in throwing themselves to and fro with shovels and dungforks are grossly obscene in speech and shamelessly venal with respect to every matter of public or private trust. The peer sells his king, his party, his country for a bag of gold, while the mere burgher regards his municipal influence as a commodity to be disposed of to the highest bidder. And in accordance with the degradation and moral defilements of men without truth and women without modesty, the cities and villages of this Scotland of a past time reek with the noisome exhalations of putrescent fiith. Nor are the sanitary arrangements of rural communities less repulsive. In the ordinary Scotthe common sewer and public lavatory. "In hogs are slaughtered, the river serves the purpose of carrying off the accumulated refuse of the piggeries. Even at the present time, one-third of the children born in the Hebrides and in certain districts of the highlands die under the age of twelve, through the unwholesomeness of the habitations in which human creatures and cattle huddle together under one roof; but such were the hygienic arrangements of Mr. Rogers' Scotland in olden time, that the reader is disposed to marvel how creatures of human kind ever managed to grow from infancy to adult years in villages where the people drank liquid manure, and in the capital, where the streets were swine-yards, in families-such as the daughters of Lady Maxwell of Monreith, of whom Jane became Duchess of Gordon-used to amuse themselves by riding on the backs of the hogs that moved about the public ways in untended droves. In fact, after reading all that our historiographer has written against the intellectual, moral, and social condition of his country in past days, we are inclined to concur with the satirist of one of its countless venal legislators, who wrote

stream, and there washing their hands in the

current, vowed constancy with their hands clasped across the brook. A ceremony of this description took place between Burns and Highland Mary. When the parties had mutually betrothed themselves, they proceeded dili-gently to revive their acquaintance with the Church Catechism, for every elergyman insisted that candidates for matrimony should be able to repeat the Creed, the Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer. A marriage was stopped by the Kirk session of Glasgow in 1642, until the bridegroom should inform himself of these religious fundamentals. Latterly the Church has permitted persons to enter into the nuptial bonds without any inquiry as to their scriptural knowledge. Between the first Sunday of the proclamation of banns and the day of marriage, forty days were allowed to elapse. The reason of the delay has not been explained. On the evening before the wedding, the bride was attended by her maidens, who proceeded to wash her feet. Much diversion was a concomitant of the ceremonial; it ended with festivities.

Concerning Gretna Green marriages and Paisley, the tobacconist, of whose assistance so many runaway lovers availed themselves during half a century, Mr. Rogers tells nothing that is not known to everybody, save that Paisley's fee for marrying a poor couple was "a noggin, that is, two gills of brandy. With respect to Ruglen marriages and the customary observances of births, he re-

"In the burgh of Ruthergion, Lanarkshire, until within the last twenty years, persons were married, without proclamation of banns, by a peculiar arrangement on the part of the authorities. A friend of the parties was sent to the Procurator Fiscal, to lodge information that they had been married without legal banns. The Fiscal summoned the delinquents before the Sheriff, who, on their admitting the charge, imposed a flue of five shillings The Fiscal took the penalty and handed to the parties a printed form, duly filled up, which, by discharging the fine, cortified the marriage. Rugles or Ruthergien marriages have passed into a proverb. A birth was attended with much concern to the wives of the neighborhood. They hastened to make personal inquiry concerning the mother's health, and to embrage the young stranger. Every new-born child was, irrespective of the season of the year, plunged into a vessel of cold water. Before touching the infaut the female visitors crossed then selves with a burning brand. When the heir of an estate was born, he was exhibited to the tenantry. The neglect of such a proceeding would have led to unfavorable rumors concerning the young stranger. There is a tradition in Fifeshire that one of the infant kings was exhibited to the public on a payment proportioned to the rank of each spectator, and that the humbler classes were admitted to see the juvenile monarch on the presentation of a small coin, equal to the English halpenny, and which consequently was styled a bawbee.

About witches and their perseutors, of whom the fiercest and most fanatical were the clergy, who denounced most loudly the superstitions of the Catholich Church, Mr. Rogers says much that is alike entertaining and just:

"On receiving her yow of perpetual fealty, the Devil handed the witch a piece of money, and put his mark upon her. The precise nature of this mark was a subject of discussion among those who prosecuted demonological inquiries. Sir George Mackenzie, the Lord Advocate, has described the mark as a discolored spot, caused by a nip or pinch, and resembling a farmer's buist, or mark on his flock of sheep. Mr. John Bell, minister of Gladsmuir, writing in 1705, remarks, 'The tish hamlet, the same channel to which the | witches mark is sometimes like a blew spot, inhabitants are indebted for culinary water is or a little tet, or red spots like flea-biting; sometimes, also, the flesh is sunk in and holits waters gudewives wash their linens and gudemen clean their faces on Sundays. When now day' comes round, a day on which the brows, within lips, under the armpits, In his 'Secret Commonwealth, etc.' Mr. John Kirk, minister of Aberfoyle, describes the mark 'as a small mole, horny and brown-colored, through which mark when a large brass pin was thrust till it was bowed (bent) the witches, both men and women, neither felt a pain nor did it bleed. For the discovery of the witch-mark, which was the first process towards conviction, the authorities had recourse to 'the pricker,' or 'witch-finder.' Men who prosecuted this vocation were to be found in every district, and their occupation, cruel and revolting as it was, did not exclude them from respectable rank, and even civic honors were awarded them. Among the members of the fraterwhich the daintiest damsels of aristocratic nity were John Kincaid and George Cathie, two noted 'prickers.' The latter resided near Glasgow; he was considered by the Church courts of the west an expert at his profession, and he continued to retain their confidence, even after he had condemned as witchestwelve parishioners of Crawford Douglas, who were proved on their trial to have been charged by a lunatic. John Kincaid resided in his villa at Tranent, East Lothian: his hands were constantly full of work. He was constituted 'common pricker' to the Court of Justiciary, and his circuit of employment among ecclesi-astical and commission courts extended from the county of Aberdeen to the English border. His fees of service increased as the reputation of his skill made progress. From the Kirk-session of Stow, Mid-Lothian, he received six pounds Scots for 'the brodding of Margaret Denham in 1619;' but the Town Council of Forfar paid him much more liberally for similar services in 1661, hesides voting him a burgess ticket! So proficient was Kincaid in his nefarious art that he never failed to discover the Devil's mark; hence all he pricked were sure to perish at the stake. He ventured at length to prosecute his vocation on his own account, by seizing those he personally suspected, and subjecting them to his tortures; but this display of zeal was checked, the Justiciary Court subjecting him to imprisonment. After experiencing nine weeks' detention in the Edinburgh Tolbooth, he was liberated by the Privy Council, under the promise that he would prick no more without judicial warrant. In discharging his revolting office, Kincaid proceeded after the most barbarous fashion. Having stripped his victims and bound them with cords, he thrust his needles everywhere into their bodies. Screams, entreaties, protestations of innocence he heard unmoved. When his victim fell into a swoon, he releated only till sensation was reproduced on the application of restoratives. When, exhausted by an agony too great for utterance, his victim remained silent, Kincaid proclaimed that he had found the mark. Every witch-pricker exercised his craft with similar brutality. One of the brotherhood, who was hanged, declared on the gibbet that he had illegally caused the death of one hundred and twenty fomales, whom he had been appointed to test for witchcraft."

DIAMONDS.

The New Fever is the East -Great Discoveries in New South Wales and South Africa. in New South Wales and South Africa. The supposed discovery of a diamond weighing soo karats, or about five times the weight of the marvellous Kohnoor, and, if genuine, worth many millions in gold, has greatly excited curiosity to-wards the scenes of the new diamond fever in Australia and South Africa. The diamond fage which prevails in these quarters is well antheni-cated. "The Mool people are nearly all diamond-mad, says The Friend of the Free State in South Africa. "It is within our knowledge that the cat"s eye, agate, topaz, aqua mar.na, and the ruby have been picked up in the Transvasi. If we could only whisper the truth concerning the wealth of this spiendid constry into the ear of the English Govern-ment, it would startie thean from their indifference anoth, it would startle them from their indifference and the shameful neglect and crime with which they have treated their subjects here." A correspondent of the *Friand* writes from Potchefstroom, June 29, of the finding of two more diamonds in Majuasio, one stated to be worth £2000 and the other £250 to A few months ago some important diamond disco-

A few months ago some important diamond disco-veries were announced near Mudgen, in New South Wales, and since then the neighboring Cudgegoig river has been frequented by treasure-seekers. It was calculated that one of the machines is opera-tion would yield four pwt, of gold, and from two to three diamonds per load, taking up twenty loads per day. Lately as many as 65 acres of ground were taken up in a single week by diamond-miners. Be-sides diamonds generated has been largely found, containing a great many small stones of different colors, and, when placed under a glass, sparkling with diamonds of minute form, valued at \$3000 per ounce.

A late report states that nearly every gold miner's tailings, when examined, have been found to con-tain mamorids and other precious stones. A Mr. tain diamot de and older maye deem house to con-tain diamot de and older precious stomas. A Mr. Scott found eight diamonds in one day. Lumps of magnetic from the matrix of diamonds-have been brought into Yass from a place eighteen inflex dis-tant, in the direction of Borrowa, and the discovery of a diamond in that direction may yet have to be chronicled. From the tailings of the gold mines at Dry Creek, near Mansfield, in this colony, every va-riety of gem which has been found at Mini-gree, except the diamond, this been placed up in quantities by curious persons, and lately a line specimen of the white topaz was dis-covered in the different of the Broken river at Mount Baltery. The diamond and white topaz are generally found together. The most re-markable event in the way of diamond discoveries, however, has been the limiting of the supposed dia-mond of 7 oz. 14 dwt. The stone was discovered by a Mr. Townsend, between Bendemeor and Armidale. In the New Ergtand district of New South Wales. It lately arrived in Sydney, and was detained at the Must in concursion of the Stone was detained at the in the New England district of New South Wales. If lately arrived in Sydney, and was detained at the Mini, in consequence of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company claiming 2s 6d, per cent, freight. The stone is in size about as large as a turkey's egg, and of a similar shape. Several tests were applied to it, and the confidence of the mana-ger of the Bank of New South Wales at Armidale was such that he advanced C700 upon it. The London Times, commenting upon the recent discoveries of diamonds in Australia, remarks:---\*fit may be pressured that diamonds will bese their volue

way into definite fraction the American mines. As in as the Austrnian discoveries are to be classed with these imports, their effect will be triffing. If the number of larger or their stones should prove to be limited, the increase of supply may perhaps stimu-late the demand, and be attended with only a partial reduction of value.

## A STRANGE AFFAIR.

Wholesale Poisoning in Meath, Ireland. A most singular case of wholesale poisoning oc-curred last month in an out-of-the-way piace called Drumconra, in the county of Meath, Ireland, About six months ago, one of the family of a farmer named Ledwith found lying in the high road, near the farm. some sugar; this he brought home, the family par-took of it, and suffered severely in consequence, for it was subsequently ascertained to have been mixed with poison.

with poison. Some might have supposed that after such an experience the Ledwiths would have been rather shy of availing themselves of treasure-trove of an alimentary description, but Irishmen are not con-spicuous for caution. On the 7th of October young Ledwith, when returning with his annt from Carrick Macross market, found a paper par-cel, about a quarter stone weight, containing, in three separate papers, currants, biscults partly broken), and floar. These the boy took home to his father's, and the following day his sister made cakes of part of the four for breakfast. Before night the father and youngest how were dead, and the sis-ter, another brother, and a young glui (a neighbor), terribly sick. In the course of the night like second youth died, but the ghis, singularly enough, survived. A post-mortem examination proved that the flour had been largely impregnated with arsenic, but at the function ovidence tending to incriminate any one was forthcoming. A woman testified that on the Thursday when the parcel was found a man came up to her in a street at Carriek Macross, and, tapping her on the shoulder, said, "I've got that for youth 'endow hast?" she asked without would burn-Some might have supposed that after such an came up to her in a street at Carrick Macross, and, tapping her on the shoulder, said, "I've got that foi yon." "Got what?" she asked, without wholly turn-ing round. "Why, the poison, to be sure," was the reply. Then, clearly seeing her face, he exclaimed, "Oh, you're not the woman," and hurried away. This story was confirmed by the son of the witness but anfortunately neither of them can swear to the man. There was a rumor of fill feeling between the Leavith's and others in the country side, but on in-quiry this allegation seemed to rest on no substan-tial foundation.



NOTICE. -FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communica-tion between Philadelphia and New York. Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market 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. DELA WARE Avenue, Philadelphia. JAMES HAND, Agent, 5 35 No. 119 WALL Street, New York. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO NEW EXPRESS DEVE 10 Alexandria, Georgetown, and Wash'ngton, D. C., via Chesapeske and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lanchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Daiton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. the first wharf above Marker street. Freight received daily. No. 14 North and South wharves. HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. NOTICE. -FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.-DES. FATUH AND SWIITSURE LINE. The business of these kille to resumed on and after the sth of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., No. 122 South Wharves. CROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER. Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS OYSTERS, AND BAND CLAMS, TERRAPINS SIS PER DOZEN. PERSONAL. C A UTION! <u>REMOVAL</u> <u>DENNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED</u> <u>PHOENIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE</u>. <u>THOUSE SOUTH Street</u>, sornored RONALD, SON, to his new and large building No. 1435 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Extrance to private effica at door of pwelling, also on DOYLE Street, in the rour, where meney will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, jowelly, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beda, Bedding, Carpets, I umisure, Pictures, Pinnings, Guns, Pistols, Jowella Lestruments, and goods of every differiption and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the case and storage of goods. <u>VINCENT P. DONNELLY Broker</u>, <u>10 m No. MES SOUTH Street</u>. WIRE WORK. GALVANIZED and Fainted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous windows, for churches and cellar windows. IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconics, offices cemetery and garden fences. Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptace, and work guaranteed. ROBERT WOOD & CO., No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila. 73 stuthem NEW PUBLICATIONS. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embrading the subjects:-How to Lave, and What to Live for Youth, Maturity, and Old Ages: Manhood Generally Revewdor The Cause of Indigestion Flatulence and Nervons Diseases Accounted For Marriage Philesophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be for. warded, post maid, on recents of 25 cauts, by addressing W. A. LEAFY, JR. S. E. corner of EIFTH and WALKUT. Streets, Philader him

I wondered not when I was told The venal Scot his country sold; But very much I did admire That ever it could and a buyer.

With respect to Scotch marriages in former time, Mr. Rogers gives some quaint particulars:-

"Among the peasantry betrothals were conducted in a singular fashion. The fond swain, who had resolved to make proposals, sent for the object of his affection to the village ale-house, previously informing the landlady of his intentions. The damsel, who knew the purpose of the message, busked herself in her best attire, and waited on her admirer. She was entertained with a glass of ale; then the swain proceeded with his tale of love. A dialogue like the following ensued:-'T'm gaun to speir whether ye will tak' me, Jenny.' 'Deed, Jock, I thocht ye micht hae speir't that lang syne.' 'They said ye wad refuse me, lassie.' 'Then they're leers, Jock.' 'An' so ye'll no refuse me, lassie?' 'I've tell't ye that twice owre already, Joek.' Then came the formal act of betrothal. The parties pressed the thumbs of their right hands, which they licked, together, and vowed fidelity. The ceremony possessed the solemnity of an oath, the violator of such an engagement being considered guilty of perjury. In allusion to this practice, a favorite Scotch song commences,

"There's my thumb, I'll ne'er beguile thee." "The pressure of moistened thumbs, as the solemn ratification of an engagement, was nsed in other contracts. The practice, as confirmatory of an agreement, existed both among the Celts and Goths. The records of the Scottish courts contain examples of sales being confirmed by the judges, on the production of evidence that the parties had licked and pressed their thumbs on the occasion of the bargain. The Highlander and the Lowland schoolboy still lick thumbs in bargain-making. At the close of the eighteenth contury another method of betrothal was adopted. When the damael had accepted her lover's where, the pair processes to the mentest mapes of the minimum,

With due respect to the author, we presume that this confession was made under the gibbet, and not on it.

-New Haven young ladies attach small pink bal-

BLONDES AND BOUQUETS.

Sudden Collapse of the Grentest Fool Gothum.

From the N. F. Neurs

Many were the floral offerings containing jeweil that greeted the burlesquers of the Lydia Thompson troupe in this city, and one lady is reported to have received a diamond brooch valued at no less than \$16,600. "Sweets to the sweet," and so a gay young cavaller named Harry C. Markley, who is said to be affuent, believing that the sayings of the "divine Williamf" are not without effect, prevailed upon a florist named Solomon Hotheimer to furnish him with numerons elegant and gorgeous bonquets with numerous elegant and gorgeous bouquets which, having been gotten up without regard to cos were to be presented to the fair beauties who were

were to be presented to the fair beauties who were attached to the Lydia Thompson burlesque troop. The florist miffiled his order, and delivered the abundance of roses, lilies, peonies, China asters, etc. to Mr. Markley, who said he was a gentleman o fortune, and would pay the trivial account, which amounted to \$125, if the bill was sent to his hotel The bonquets were sent to the Lydia Thompson troupe, and the dealer in flowers, having completes his portion of the agreement, sent for his money, bu Markley, from time to time, made several excuses until Hothelmer, seeing that he had for a custome one of the sort of gentry who allow their tailors' bill until Hotheimer, seeing that he had for a customer one of the sort of gentry who allow their tailors' bills to run from one generation to another, secured the services of the well known lawyer, William F. Howe who, it may be remembered, was connsel for the beauteous Pauline Markham on the ocea sion of the threatened injunction against that as tress. Mr. Howe at once proceeded to draw afilda vits, and applied to the Supreme Court for an order of arrest against the admirer of the blondes. The Court granted Counselior Howe a warrant for the apprehension of Markley, which was placed in the hands of the Sherif, who instituted a stric search for the defendant, but up to the present with ing has falled to capture the gentleman of means who it is sutmised will not, for some time to come annoy audiences by covering a stage full of thowers annoy audiences by covering a stage full of flower making a ninny of himself and a bunkrapt of forist.

R

(Be

J

from gan,

T

BEREI

63

W

FOI

Pa

Wire

W lo

23

D

E

EDUCATIONAL:							DEALEEST		
U	$\bar{\mathbf{F}}$	U	s	А	D	Λ	M	ñ,	BERS ( Receive Ac
olweens	obe Obe	E Ho4	LOOUT GIRA ad Mari	RD 5 cet an	(ST. TRE weba)	ют, <sub>1</sub>	t öfnav	15t	ISS C. J. HAN
MARK	18 P	No. L	E, M. 130 SPI 1 from 7 ony,	847CE	North	ot.3, ci	10:110	EINTD	B. METZ JAMES V And Other 12tf
нЕ	E	DG	EН	I L	L	S C	HO	0 L,	JOHN
ion in 1 M	be ne ERO M	WAC.	School f ndomy H TVILL AV, Sou	laildh E, NE ptemb	ng st IW J1 or 6, 1	CRSE 869.	¥		No. 5
7 1	R	Е	G	U	А	R	D	s,	
R ST	OR		RONI			LUM	IS, F	AC-	CIT
5 7.8			DRIES						16 5 3m
e Work	s, Pa	per-n	ng, lron nakers' nfacture	Wire	8, 811	g ove	ry ya	riely	CIT
itniw§							SONS		
Toward	Louis .	Mark	CAN s on the legs and o. 33 So itr ets	Shin	THAN	PG 111	1210 12	MODE.	C. T. NO. 3
			NA MAN				5		

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,	GEORGE F. NAGLE. H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers,				
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.	H. C. EWING. 924 fmw2m				
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.	L OOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!-WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 103 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No 307 FEDEBAL Street, Canden, New Jersey. 2 255				
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Fhiladelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc.	FOR SALE.				
00 (18 3)	RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE THE				
ELLIOTT & DUNN, BANKERS,	Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of				
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,	Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanes- ville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by anthonity of the decree rendored in said cause at the				
PHILADELPHIA,	October term thereof, A. D. 1863, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House				
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.	of said Court, in the city of Gineinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for eash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars (\$1,002,968). THE RAILBOAD				
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.					
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 265	OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISE IN CLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACCUS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANES VILLE BALLROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF				
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,	OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant				
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,	thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase money-com-				
PHILADELPHIA.	pliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required. OHARLES MORAN, Trustee,				
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,	And Special Master Commissioner, Address, New York Oity, HUNTER & DATOHERTY, Solicitors for Complainants,				
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK	Address, Lancaster, Ohio. 19 27 thtut12 1				
BANKERS AND BROKERS.	CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.				
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office, [123]	R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN				
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO	Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,				
BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.	WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF				
	EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets				
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEM- BERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Libera	9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA,   T H E P R I N C I P O T   T H E P R I N C I P A] L D E P O T   FOR THE SALE OF				
Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON	REVENUE STAMPS, No. D04 CHESNUT STREET.				
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London. B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.	CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street),				
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit 12tf Available Throughout Europe.	E S T A B L I S H E D 1862. The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued a				
JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,	the Old-Established Agencies. The stock comprises every denomination printer				
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.	by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail o Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a mat				
NOVEMBER COUPONS	ter of great importance. United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Draft				
AND	on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.				
CITY WARRANTS	Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.				
1653m BOUGHT AND SOLD,	Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.				
CITY WARRANTS	The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper: On \$25 and upwards 2 per cent				
BOUGHT AND SOLD.	On \$25 and upwards				
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO	NO. 204 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA				
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,	WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS				
FHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia				