We select the following poems from the proof-sheets of a new volume of remarkable merit by Mr. Rossetti :-THE WOODSPURGE.

The wind flapped loose, the wind was still, Shaken out dead from tree and hill: I had walked on at the wind's will-I sat now, for the wind was still. Between my knees my forehead was-My lips, drawn in, said not Alas! My hair was over in the grass, My naked ears heard the day pass. My eyes, wide open, had the ran Of some ten weeds to fix upon; Among those few, out of the sun, The woodspurge flowered, three cups in one. From perfect grief there need not be Wisdom or even memory; One thing then learnt remains to me-The woodspurge has a cup of three.

THE BALLAD OF DEAD LADIES. (Francois Villon, 1450.) Tell me now in what hidden way is Lady Flora the lovely Roman? Where's Hipparchie, and where is Thais, Neither of them the fairer woman? Where is Echo, beheld of no man, Only heard on river and mere-She whose beauty was more than human? But where are the snows of yester-year? Where's Heloise, the learned nun, For whose sake Abeillard, I ween, Lost manhood and put priesthood on? (From Love he won such dule and teen!)

And where, I pray you, is the Queen Who willed that Buridan should steer Sewed in a sack's mouth down the Seine?. But where are the snows of yester-year? White Queen Blanche, like a queen of lilies, With a voice like any mermaiden-Bertha Broadfoot, Beatrice, Alice, And Ermengarde the lady of Maine-And that good Joan whom Englishmen At Rouen doomed and burned her there-Mother of God, where are they then ? * " But where are the snows of yester-year? Nay, never ask this week, fair lord. Where they are gone, nor yet this year,

Except with this for an overword-But where are the snows of yester-year? JOHN OF TOURS. (Old French.) John of Tours is back with peace, But he comes home ill at ease. "Good morrow, mother." "Good morrow, son; Your wife has borne you a little one.' "Go now, mother, go before, Make me a bed upon the floor; "Very low your foot must fall, That my wife hear not at all. As it neared the midnight toll, John of Tours gave up his soul. "Tell me now, my mother my dear, What's the crying that I hear?' "Daughter, the children are awake, Crying with their teeth that ache. "Tell me though, my mother my dear, What's the knocking that I hear?" "Daughter, it's the carpenter Mending planks upon the stair." "Tell me too, my mother my dear, What's the singing that I hear?" "Daughter, it's the priests in rows Going round about our house.' "Tell me then, my mother my dear, What's the dress that I should wear? "Daughter, any reds or blues,

A Sunday in New York.

But the black is most in use.

It's that John of Tours is dead.

"Mother, let the sexton know

That the grave must be for two;

"Ay, and still have room to spare, For you must shut the baby there."

"Nay, but say, my mother my dear,

From the London Saturday Review. We are informed by the New York Herald that "the new editor of the Oberlin (Ohio) News has issued a salutatory, brief but to the point. He says:- 'We come here to make money and a readable paper." The "salu-tatory" of journals which hope to succeed and of journals which do succeed, and the valedictory of journals which fail, might, we conceive, as in Oberlin so in London, be reduced to the terse formulary of our Ohio contemporary. But if we come to reduce the statement to logical form proposition does not admit simple conversion, All that is readable makes money, but we are hardly prepared to admit that all that makes money is readable. We have no doubt, for example, that Mr. Charles Dickens' later novels. and his readings, now brought positively for the last time to a final farewell, make money, but we should be sorry to pronounce the stories readable or the elecution tolerable. The New York Herald itself by all accounts makes money, but its "readability," to use a probable phrase of its elegant writers, must depend upon public taste. Among many specialties of this remarkable paper, and it seems to be an invention of its own, is giving on Monday twelve columns of reports of the various sermons preached and services held at the different churches and meeting-houses, tabernacles, conventicles, theatres, and music-halls in New York and Brooklyn. The reporters and penny-a-liners—we beg pardon, the journalists—engaged on the New York Herald, like their British brethren, must turn their hands to everything, and we seem to detect the same fine Italian hand in the reports of New York religion and Washington pleasures. A "Jam at the White House" and "the Gossips of Grace Church and the Beauties of Fashionable Worship and Lovely Ladies as Aids to Devotion" have the same unmistakable flavor of Jenkins, just as we find a British chiffonnier of literature adapting the same style of word-painting to the details of a burlesque and to the Œcumenical Council. We note the fact because, in the impending Americanizing of all our institutions threatened or promised by Mr. Bright, we shall probably some day find in our Monday's newspapers copious and personal reports of the sermons and dresses exhibited at the London churches on Sunday morning. We have already advanced a step towards this desirable consummation. Al ready the Saturday papers, or some of them, give us a prelibation of the banquet about to be spread next day by our spiritual pastors and masters, and from the increasing length of the announcements made by ecclesiastical touters of the "Preachers in the London churches to-morrow" we conjecture that the churches and the sects alike are getting fully aware of the advantages of advertising. But, as in the case of theatres and other pepular exhibitions, anticipatory adver-

New Poems by Brance Gabriel critical reports. A play or a burlesque is advertised and then criticized. It is only fair. if services and sermons are advertised, that they should be reported. The New York Herald is more logical than the Pall Mall Gazette and the Globe.

The difficulty, and by a little practice it may be got over, is in getting penny-a-liners to go to church—or rather, when they have get to church, in getting "journalists" who are sufficiently acute not to display their entire ignorance of a novel subject. Just as the typical flunkey of the jest-book hoped that it would be considered in his wages if he was to be required to attend family prayers, so we trust that the penny a line has been raised to twopence in the case of the gentlemen of the press who are required by the New York Herald to go to church on Sunday and afterwards write out their experiences of this unusual exercise. At present we should say, judging from the reports in the New York Herald of February 28, that the reporters have not yet quite settled to their work. Theological and ecclesiological technology hardly comes, like reading and writing, by nature; and we remember some cases in this field of disquisition among ourselves where "able editors" and accurate sub-editors have committed their journals to queer blun-ders in unfamiliar matters. Years ago the Times inserted a report, communicated by some expert, of some choice ecclesiastical celebration in which the writer dsscribed the altar of a new church or college as elevated on a "foot-pace," the recognized phrase for a step. This was printed in the Times as a "foot-pan." The New York Herald has not perhaps committed so good a joke as this, but its Religious Summary shows here and there the lucubrations of tyros in church-It used to be said of a debishop, who had acquired a looking very unctuous us in church, that he and religious in always joined in the Lord's Prayer as though it were a decided novelty which he had met with for the first time. The journalist who does Graee Church for the *Herald* may be pardoned for his gushing and enthusiastic language, seeing that "the strikingly impressive effect" of which he saw and heard, was decidedly the same sort of impression which is made upon us by our first pantomime. The picture is drawn by a novice in religious, but an expert in theatrical, effects: -

The softened holy light streaming through the multi-colored panes and devices in glass, the wavy pearls of music, the deep and stately tones of the earnest preacher's voice, the delicate tracery in the Gothic roof, resting on high-reaching and moulded pillars, the messive dark-stained and richly-furnished pews, the elegance of toilet and beauty of feature among the many fair worshippers, the air of real and calm and quiet contemplation, had altogether a strikingly impressive effect.

That is to say, the combination of the Beauty of Holiness and the Holiness of Beauty had such an effect upon the susceptible reporter that we are not altogether surprised at his conclusion:

Sitting on a softly cushioned seat near the centre aisle, midway between the chancel and the entrance, listening to the music, the ripple of responses from the congregation, and the full sonorous swell of the reader's voice, it was difficult to feel otherwise than an impulse of sympathy with this order of Christian

Grace Church, we need hardly say, is very orthodox Episcopalian church; but not an extreme one. And yet, if we may trust the reporter, some things are done there which would make even Mr. Purchas stare and gasp. We are informed that "after the splendid voice of Rev. Mr. Egbert had ceased to intone the lessons of the day, the tall form of the Rev. Dr. Potter rose in the pulpit. If in the use of New York the sermon follows the second lesson, and nothing follows the sermon, for such we are explicitly told was the case on this occasion, the New York Episcopalians can hardly complain of the length of their Sunday devotions

We felt curious to know how the more advanced school manages matters across the Atlantic; but we regret to say that the reporter on "St. Alban's Ritualistic Church, evidently knowing nothing about the matter, skulks from his duty in language safe, but provokingly vague. We are only informed

The services are of the orthodox ritualistic order. The services are of the orthodox ritialistic order. The officiating clergymen are attired in ecclesiastical vestments, and are surrounded in their exercises by a throng of white-robed choristers. While the celebrant solemnly recites the prescribed passages the members of the congregation alternately bow and cross themselves in the responses, while additional tapers are lighted as the worship progresses.

The impression made upon the gentlemen of the press by the Episcopalian churches seems to have been that of an assembly of lotus-eaters, a calm and dreamy Castle of Indolence, and a revival, if anything, of the Dutch governors of New York. The sectarians are certainly more lively. At Plymouth Church, so the summary informs us:-

Mr. Beecher preached on the "hourly preparation to meet God in the other life," and some of his hearers must have thought they had been rather delayed in this work by those gentlemen who stood at the door of the tabernacle, crying out, "Only new-holders allowed to enter at present." Silently at the door of the tabernacle, crying out, "Only pew-holders allowed to enter at present." Silently and with Christian resignation, we trust those unhappy mortals who had been unable to bid for a pew, stood by while the elect, some of whom, we lear, imagined that they had paid a price for the first consideration of the Lord, entered in silks and satins. " "These anxious supplicators for Divine grace wers no sconer seated than some of them engaged in plous conversation about sociables and the price of gold.

At the Church of the Messiah-Unitariana singing match was decided. The pastor's place

was filled by a Boston clergyman, who informed the congregation that he had heard much of their singing, and desired to ascertain for himself if they could do as well as the congregation on "the Hub."

Thus challenged, the worshippers struck up "Far from mortal cares retreating," with an energy and a lustiness that must have been gratifying to the challustiness that must have been gratifying to the challenger, and we pray acceptable to Him, etc. The match was worthy of the metropolis.

At the Lyric Hall, Mr. Frothingham, the person who assisted Mr. Beecher in the clinical marriage of Richardson and the woman McFarland, got into first principles and the high etymological latitudes, and also somewhat out of soundings. He delivered a "sermon on religion, which word has three definitions-one to 'read over,' one to 'bind again,' and the third to 'loosen.'" We are quite aware that Cicero is responsible for the first, and that Lactantius and others father the second derivation of the word. But that religion means a "releasing" is peculiar to Mr. Frothingham's dictionary, though not to his practice, seeing that in the ceremony aforesaid he considered the loosening of the marriage knot a very religious duty indeed.

Were it not that to inculcate any duty is not in their way, and did we not detect a slight plagiarism of a certain Spartan practice, we should for liveliness recommend to the conductors of the Sunday lectures at St. George's Hall the following American mode of spending Sunday evening:-

The usual temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Kings County Temperance Association, was held at Hooley's Opera House last evening. The place was crowded to excess, and the "end men" got off several very amusing caricatures of incbriates to the delight of a decidedly "mixed" audience,

If, as we have already hinted, the knowledge of the New York reporters is limited on religious matters, as in one case where we are informed that the sermon was on the text "Charity never fadeth," and in another where

quoted, "Thou didst not lead thy Holy One to see corruption," the penny-a-liners are quite at home in their pictorial and personal estimate of New York church-going. The column which, in the New York Herald, immediately follows the Religious Sum mary is filled with an account of the "receptions and balls last week." one column reads like the other, and evidently proceeds from the same pen. At the White House we are told that the President's wife "wore a robe of ruby velvet, with her portly shoulders subdued under a fichu of point d'Alencon," and that Mrs. Hamilton Fish "wore delicate mauve satin." At the churches the reporters are equally and in every sense at home. At Grace Church the "costumes of velvet and plush jackets in brown and black were numerous." "Rich and heavy velvets and flashing diamonds" are noticed at one church, while at another we are favored with a personal introduction to "a young lady of nineteen, small but elegant in figure, with a com-plexion of the purest pink, etc. etc., and attired in a silk dress draped with graceful flounces en panier, a pink tie, and a pretty bean-catcher." In New York Quakeresses seem to "comprise the wealth, beauty, and fashion of the city, and it might make Fox and Mrs. Fry turn in their graves when told of the velvet and silks, satins and iris plumes of the doves. But they are run hard by the sable belles. In Zion Colored Church we find that "the congregation is decidedly well-dressed, and that a subdued quietness prevails, which gave a very elegant tout ensemble; while deep purples and black velvets show to advantage a dark skin and pearly teeth, and that the costumes are heightened by diamond pins and ear-drops. To do them justice, the various pastors seem feel what the Bishop of Orleans calls the Unbridled Luxury of Women as a sort of challenge, and a good many of them preached against the feminine extravagance of the age. One pulpit orator quoted some verses new to us:-

What is the reason, can you guess.
That men are poor and women thinner?
So much do they for dinner dress,
That nothing's left to dress the dinner.

But, judging frem our own experience, the women rather like these pastoral objurgations. They treat a homily against fine clothes as a sort of "beau-catcher" and advertisement of their own and their milliners' taste. We are not sure that there is not some understanding between the shepherds and the lambs of the flock, and that the ladies do not consider the pulpit reproof rather than in the light of a testimonial of their good taste and skill in fashion. The writer of the Religious Summary of New York says that there were only two aristocratic churches in which the subject of female dress was not touched in the pulpit. We can only say in conclusion that we almost, when it is too late, begin to repent of giving this picture of Sunday in New York. What if the satire should prove an inducement and the beacon be taken for an attraction? We may yet live to see a new Pietas Londiniensis edited by the compiler of the Court Circular and the reporters of the Morning Post. And as at New York we are informed that "ex-Health Commissioner Crane, and Mr. Chauncey, President of the Mechanics' Bank," said their prayers, or listened to somebody else's prayers, at Trinity, Brooklyn, while "Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt and her mother, Crauford, with others of prominence," honored Almighty and Dr. Deems with their company at "the Church of the Strangers"we should have been glad of some information about the fashionable congregation who assembled at the parti-colored striped brick "church edifice" in New York commonly known as the Church of the Holy Zebra-we are not without serious apprehensions that the day is not distant when the dresses and devotions of the Sunday visitors to the Belgravian churches will be as fully reported in the London newspapers as the victims of those much duller entertainments, Belgravian receptions.

Oxford.

From which point did I first see my dream city? Well, it matters little, for there is no good point of approach to Oxford now. You used to enter, I believe, by the coach, over Magdalen bridge, and for a long time, as you came, you could see the gray and ancient towers and spires appearing out of the rampart of groves and gardens which skirt the Green meadows stretched, somewhat flat, about your road, but your absorbed mind was fixed on the stately panorama which stretched before you. There was nothing to take your attention away from it, nothing to jar the harmony with which your mind was preparing itself for the first visit to the august university. It is not so now. This entrance is nearly spoiled by the crowding growth of new red brick cottages that has sprung up about the town since the building of the railway. True, they cannot altogether spoil, although they do greatly mar, the effect of Oxford seen as you approach it for the first time. The tall towers and spires look out grandly into the distance, above the ring of upstart little huts, and gather their gardens round them, and fold their feet in their trees. There you see them Magdalene, St. Mary's, Merton, venerable, gray, and calm, seeming wrapped in their own abstraction from the hurry of our petty life, the noisy trains, the fussy engines, the long stations, and the mushroom growth that surrounds them. They look out straight into the distance, and perhaps from their height do not see, or scarcely notice the impudent and glaringly new pigmy gathering at their feet. Many, very many years can they count since their foundations were laid, and these many years have thus softened their tone and hushed their new stone in that soft, delicious, almost solemn grey. As many years have stepped into light and died away in the shade since these towers were new as the little red cottages can boast weeks.-London

Early Use of Paper. Mr. Thomas Wright sends the following interesting note to the London Athenaum: "I have made a little discovery, which I think will be considered curious, in the history of paper. I believe that the first traces of the use of paper in Western Europe are found towards the end of the twelfth century, and we have no reason to suppose that it was in use in England until the thirteenth, or even the beginning of the fourteenth. It is understood to have been brought westward from Italy, where it was in use earlier; and I believe that our word paper-a corruption, of course, of papyrus-is considered to have been borrowed, with the article itself, from the French. I saw years ago in Paris-I believe they belonged to the royal col-lection (it was in the time of Louis Philippe)-a few of the earliest documents on paper known belenging to Western Europe in the period since the Romans, which interested me much. They consisted of receipts, or rather bonds, for money borrowed tisements ought to find their correlation in a verse, new to the authorized version, is from the Jews in the time of our Cour de

his crusade; and, if I remember well, the paper resembled much that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, except that it was of a rather coarser texture. It would seem as if, in the West, its use at this early period was known principally among the Jews. Now, I am just passing through the press an edition of a Glossary of Latin and English-or, as we are accustomed to call it, Anglo-Saxon-Words' of, I think, not later than the middle of the tenth century. We may safely look upon it as the English of the days of Athelstan; and in the part of which I have just received the proof I find 'Papirus, paper.' The word paper does not occur in Dr. Bosworth's, or any other Anglo-Saxon dictionary; but we have here evidence that it was in use in our language at a very early period, and there cannot be a doubt that we derive it from the Anglo-Saxons, and have not taken it from the French of the Middle Ages. But this fact leads us to another-that our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, to have the word in an Anglo-Saxon form in their own language, must have been pretty well acquainted with paper itself, and, no doubt, they found the Roman paper in use in the island when they came. It is a fact, indeed, which opens to us several others, equally new, in the social history of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. I need hardly add, that paper probably never went entirely out of use in Western Europe after the Roman times, and a little research might still throw some curious light upon its history during the earlier Middle Ages. It certainly was not supposed before that it might be in use among the Anglo-Saxons."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed will be exposed to

PUBLIC SALE. AT THE HOTEL OF JOSEPH YARNALL,

In the town of New Castle, New Castle County Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,

The 23d day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

the following described

REAL ESTATE, Viz.: All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the hundred and county of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg lane, opposite a stone, set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73% degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37% degrees, west 54 55-100 perches, thence north 49% degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 38% degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road, westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 perches, the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 perches, north 78½ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 30½ degrees, west 25 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches, to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the river Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road, to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre tenant, and to

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, New Castle, April 4, A. D. 1879. [4 12 10t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND PENN STEAM ENGINE AND
BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY
PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL
MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having
for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and
River Engines, nigh and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water
Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the bublic as being fully prepared to contract for
enginee of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having
sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute
orders with quick deepatch. Every description of patternmaking made at the shortest botice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds,
Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boil Turning
Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the
above business.

Iranyings and specifications for all work done at the above business.

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

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

JACOB C. NEAFIR,

JACOB C. NEAFIR, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

CIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS., Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,

PHILADESPHIA, PA. WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

Ерсенігг всноог MERCHANTVILLE, N. J. FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to T. W. CATTELL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from

Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year. Payments made in cash for all work done. The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Super-

structure of Bridges will amount to about \$200,000. For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to W. BOLLMAN, President.

No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street. MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.

Weaver & Co.,

Rope and Twine Manufacturers AND

Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery. No. 29 North WATER Street,

411m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia. I. T. EASTON.

E. A. S. T. O. N. & M. C. N. A. H. O. N.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2. COEMTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight c
Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermedia:
points with prompiness and despatch. Canal Boats and
Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores

Lion, given by chiefs who were starting for | FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE Ni O

FARREL, HERRING & CO BAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

No. 807 CHESNUT St. PHILADELPHIA.

(WITH DRY FULLING.) HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

HERRING & CO., Chicago, HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 29tf J. WATSON & SON, J. WATSON & SON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

A few doors above Obsenut st., Phils. LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm same of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hellman and Issac Wells, both of Mineraville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870 at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALITZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to nis duty. A nearing will also be lead on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870.4

Attest—H. Malitzereger, Register.

Attest-H. MALTZERBGER, Register. 41 t27

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th instant., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of RACE Street, from the Sewer in NINETEENTH Street, to the east side of TWENTIETH Street, said Sewer to be constructed with brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city. The contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special contract.

When the street is cocumied by a City Passenger

vation, unless by special contract.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along-Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct
or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon;
and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified
in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law
Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25,
1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a
contract within five days after the work is awarded,
he will be deemed as declining, and will be held

he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satis-factory.

factory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

4 14 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STS.
PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE of the
BOARD OF HEALTH until 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th
day of April. 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly
clean at all times, from the date of contract tolthe 31st day
of December, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts,
inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad
crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public
highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt
therefrom, after the same has been collected together.
Also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial
ef all dead animals in the built-up portion of the city
lying north of Alleghany avenue, known as Bridesburg
and Frankford, and termed the Twentieth district.
Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from
the City Solicitor that security has been entered at the
Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars
(\$200), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1890.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be
drawn in conformity with section five of the act of Assembly approved March 18, 1899.

Rivelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning."

ELLAB WARRD, M. D., President.

Bryelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Pro-posals for Street Cleaning."

ELIAB WARD, M. D., President.

CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary.

48 10t

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Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON, 127 fm cm OITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADEL

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1876.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia phia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fair-mount," is hereby published for public infor-

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council,

A N ORDINANCE To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fair-

Section 1. The Select and Common Conscile of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby an thorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a oridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, 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 certificates therefor, in the usual form of 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 said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from

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 fur-ther sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said in-come and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge correct the civer Schwilkill at Fairbridge across the river Schuylkill at Fair-mount," 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 be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870. In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadel-

phia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "AN ORDINANCE To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF 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 berrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mort-gages, seven hundred thousand dollars, 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 the 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 theres; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof, are payable free from all

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 in-come and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN 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 Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordi-nance to create a loan for the building of a

bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mort-gages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meet-ing of Councils after said publication, shall pre-sent to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 241

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