Continued from the First Page.

following have been the most prominent:—"Revue de l'Histoire Universelle," published in 1854; "Du Role de la Famille dans l'Education," which was "crowned" by the French Academy in 1857; "De la Liberte des Cultes en France," in 1858; "Essais de Politique et de Litterature," in 1859; "Du Gouvernement Parlementaire, le Decret du 24 Novembre," in 1860; "Deux Lettres sur la Reforme du Code Penal;" "Elizabeth et Henri IV;" "Nouveaux Essais de Politique et de Litterature," and "Quelques Pages d'Histoire Contemporaine," in 1862; "Essais de Politique et de Litterature" (3d series), in 1863; and "Etudes sur les Moralistes Francais," in 1864. But the most noticeable of his published works was a political pamphlet, given to the world in 1860, under the title of "Les Anciens Partis." In this he assailed the Government so recklessly that he was subjected to a prosecution by it, the result of the trial being a month's incarceration and the payment of a fine of one thousand francs. "It was the pretentious elegance of the young ambassador's literary style and speech," said the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in commenting on his recent diplomatic appointment, "which brought him into the Academy in 1865." Whether this criticism be just or not, the goal to which every literary Frenchman aspires was attained by him at the age of thirty-six. On the 7th of April, 1865, he was elected a member of the French Academy, in the place of M. Ampere. In May, 1867, he received still another substantial recognition of his literary standing and abilities by being appointed one of the committee of five members of the French Academy to superintend a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language." His position as permanent chairman of this committee he resigned just before his departure from Paris, and not a little sensation was created by his presuming to recommend to the Academy the name of his successor, a recommendation which was rejected with great unanimity, amid much excitement.

Returning to his journalistic career, we find that his reputation and fortune as a writer were so well established at the time that Government pressure was brought to bear so heavily on the *Journal des Debats* as to force him for a while into purely literary labors, that he gradually resumed his former line of writing, and by the combination of elegance, force, and truth, contributed in no small degree towards bringing about that healthy sentiment in the public opinion of the country which culminated, at the close of 1869, in the elevation of his warm personal friend M. Ollivier to the Premiership. The progress of "liberty under the Empire" caused the gradual disintegration of the Orleanist party, and at the same time threw M. Prevost-Paradol into the following of Ollivier, in whose peculiar views on "constitutional liberty" he has professed to acquiesce for some time past. The advent of the *Tiers Parti* to power found him in full harmony with it and its leaders, and in his most recent work of importance, "La France Nouvelle," he has sketched with his accustomed brilliancy the prospects and destiny of the country under the new *regime*.

At the elections of 1863 he had presented himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif from the sixth circumscription of Paris, but only to sustain a defeat. His political career was therefore still restricted to journalism up to the date of his appointment as Minister to the United States. The causes which most contributed to bring that event about it is difficult to define. M. Prevost-Paradol had been such a prominent and persistent opponent of the empire that there was probably a desire on the part of the Emperor to conciliate him and the comparatively small body of followers who are directly influenced by one who has been more indebted for success to brilliant intellectual powers than to a fancy for manipulating the masses by displays of mere demagoguism. His accordance with the views of M. Ollivier, of course, made his entrance into the service of the empire both possible and natural, and the selection of the mission to the United States was perhaps the result of his well-known position in reference to this country. He has a perfect command of the English language, and consequently has enjoyed better facilities than most prominent Frenchmen for analyzing and comprehending the nature of our institutions. Throughout the recent war of the Rebellion he was a firm, consistent, and enthusiastic friend of the Union cause, and in the columns of the *Journal des Debats* frequently gave that cause the effective support of his brilliant and trenchant pen. The service thus rendered can not be appreciated too highly, and in the hearty welcome which will be extended to the new Minister, he will have abundant proof of the gratitude of the American people.

But, although there was an eminent fitness in his appointment by reason of his friendly feelings towards the country to which he was to be accredited, although the Emperor was predisposed in his favor, and although M. Ollivier himself was in a position to demand it almost on the grounds of a personal favor, his selection for the American mission was not accomplished without much difficulty. There was trouble in getting M. Berthemy out of the way, but this was finally accomplished by his transfer to the Belgian Court, a transfer in accordance with his inclinations. It is also said that the project was kept altogether too long from Count Daru, who was at the head of the Foreign Office at the time the matter was was first agitated, early in the present year. Count Daru's official dignity sustained such a severe shock thereby that it is asserted he at first offered a decided opposition to the project. He yielded at last, and his final withdrawal from the ministry entirely removed this obstruction. The appointment appears to have been fully determined upon about the first of last February, but it remained in abeyance until the middle of June, when, after a succession of conflicting rumors, it was officially promulgated.

When definitely announced, however, it gave rise to a great deal of excitement in Paris, and no diplomatic appointment made by the French Government for some years has excited such sharp and savage criticism. Several of the Liberal papers assailed M. Prevost-Paradol in the bitterest terms for following the example of M. Ollivier by accepting office of any kind under the empire. In the columns of the *Pays*, M. Paul de Cassaignac, a reckless supporter of the empire, made this violent attack:—

"'He knows English so well!' the journals have been saying for the last six months in speaking of the new Minister. But why not the Embassy to London, as there the Orleans Princes could have communicated with them so much more freely? At present they will be obliged to send their letters to Washington. Such behavior on the part of the French Ministry is really not considerate. And have you noticed that the *Journal Officiel*, in designating the new diplomatist, adds his title of Membre de l'Academie Francaise? Had he been an Orpheonist of Suresnes, or a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or even of the Hygienic Association to protest against the abuse of tobacco, any such title would have been registered as a special merit, as some semblance of reason was absolutely to be found! To be a member of the Institute, then, is really something. Evidently, since it is equivalent to saying that a man is an Orleanist."

To this M. Prevost-Parodol responded in a card published on the 18th of June. The term "vanquished of February" refers to the Revolution of 1848, by which the House of Orleans was overthrown. The response to the attack of the *Pays* reads as follows:—

"Permit me to inform you, as you call upon me to explain, that, since my entry into public life, I have been ardently, but plainly, liberal and parliamentary, and you might have seen by my writings that, though I may have a preference for a constitutional monarchy profoundly reformed. I have no objection to the 'republican form.' I know that you are led astray by my relations and friendships, but a man may be deeply attached to his friends and yet remain himself. Thus you are wrong in attributing to me, on the one hand, faults which I have not committed, and, on the other, resentments which I do not entertain. In a word, you are mistaken in continually making me out as a vanquished of February, for I am at present but 'a vanquished of December.' Pray pardon this reply, which you ask for, and believe me yours, etc. PREVOST-PARADOL."

Less than two years ago, M. de Cassaignac found occasion to make an equally bitter assault upon the new Minister, because he subscribed to the Baudin monument. In response to that, M. Prevost-Paradol wrote the following note, under date of November 8, 1868:—

"In reproaching me for my subscription to the proposed monument to Representative Baudin, killed December 3, 1851, you demand if my intention is to thank M. Baudin for having 'shown to the door the government of my predilections.' I have thought until now that, if any one was undertaking, on December 3, 1851, to show a regular government to the door, it was not M. Baudin. Strict justice ought to bring you of your own accord to recognize, outside of all party spirit, that M. Baudin has a right to the same epitaph as the combatants of July, 'dead in defense of the laws.' And as the sacrifice of his life, made voluntarily and without hope, was accompanied by an admirable speech, I have ever thought, long before the celebrity now given to his tomb, that the memory of Baudin ought to be as dear as that of the Chevalier d'Assas to all those who are still concerned for the honor of the French name."

M. Prevost-Paradol's acceptance of the mission has also subjected him to severe denunciation by the *Avenir National* and the *Union*. From the remarks of the latter journal we take the following:—

"The new diplomatist owes his renown to the sharpness of his pen against the Imperial *regime*; his attacks, finely pointed, opened for him the portals of the Academy, which delighted in the epigrams against the ruling power and which to-day smiles at the praises bestowed on it by the converts. If one could feel surprise at anything nowadays, one would ask how it happens that all this load of wit and sharpness can suddenly be laid at the feet of that Majesty so many times exposed to its raillery. A certain effort of imagination is even now required to picture an ambassador of the Imperial Government in the shape of a subscriber to the Baudin monument and a former editor of the *Courrier du Dimanche*, which was eight times warned, twice suspended, once condemned, and in the end suppressed as a punishment for its well-known article, 'Le Palefrenier.'"

The "*Palefrenier*" or "stable-boy" article referred to above, for the publication of which the *Courrier du Dimanche* was put out of existence, contained the following venomous passage:—

"France is a beautiful court lady, beloved by the most gallant men, who has run away to live with a stable-boy. She is despoiled, beaten, debased more and more every day. But it can't be helped; she has come to like it, and cannot be wrested from her worthless lover."

But the jealousy to which these assaults of both Liberal and Imperial journals is credited has been fully compensated for by the universal favor with which M. Prevost-Paradol's appointment has been received in other circles. The American residents of Paris especially have been enthusiastic in their approval of the selection, and the new Minister was all the rage among them from the time his appointment was announced until he took his departure from Paris. A correspondent, who attended a dinner given in his honor on June 24 by General J. Meredith Read, the American Consul-General at Paris, thus describes his personal appearance:—

"The first feeling with which one is inspired on an acquaintance with the person of the new French Minister to Washington is one of disappointment. People look for a different kind of face and expression in the brilliant writer and political satirist, whose pen was so dreaded by the old majority in the Chamber, and to whom his present elevation has given such deep offense. He is considerably under the middle height, has a strongly-marked Jewish style of face, though his family do not belong to that persuasion; large, clear hazel eyes, a mouth and chin rather wanting in decision, a pleasant smile and a manner without much personal dignity. Judging him at the first glance, you would take him for a smart little Hebrew, whose business brings him into continual contact with the fair sex, for he has the ready, jaunty air of the shopkeeper, and the features perpetually wreathed in smiles which are proper to the avocation. When you come to speak with him all these impressions vanish. He at once rivets and fascinates your attention. You find that all this *bonhomie* of appearance serves but as a disguise to a mind keen, searching, and skeptical, and the quiet sarcasm of his manner, grotesque at times in its forms of expression, serves to complete the conviction that you are conversing with one of the most charming of *causeurs*, but one of the most mordant and dangerous of political opponents."

After referring to the daughter and son who have accompanied M. Prevost-Paradol to the United States, the same correspondent continues:

"A third child he leaves here in the care of a relative. M. Paradol was married very young, and is now a widower at the age of forty-one. He inhabits a small suite of apartments in the Rue St. George, *au cinquieme*, and lives in the simplest and most unostentatious style possible. He is surrounded by none of the *objets d'art* or *bibelots* which adorn the apartments of literary men, artists, and people of taste in general. His study is a small, simply-furnished room, with but a slim show of books, and no pictures. The only feature in it worthy of notice is his arm-chair, a ponderous mahogany one (style de l'Empire), ornamented with heavy gilt lines, heads and claws, and which may have been a state chair of the first Napoleon. M. Paradol will make no stay in New York on his arrival. He will push on direct for Washington to avoid all provocations to speech-making—a practice which the Imperial Government does not favor on the part of its diplomatic representatives. After a short stay at the French Legation, he will proceed to Newport with his children for the benefit of the sea air. He will continue there the education of his son, which he has commenced, and is determined to complete unaided."

On the 1st of May last, Consul-General Read, who presided two years ago over the Social Science Congress, held at Albany, N. Y., on behalf of the association invited M. Prevost-Paradol to deliver a course of lectures in the United States. His response contains such a fitting expression of his feelings towards this country, that we append it, as follows:—

"PARIS, May 3, 1870.—My Dear Friend:—I appreciate most highly the very honorable proposition which you have had the kindness to transmit to me, on behalf of the association over which Dr. Samuel Eliot presides, and I beg you to offer him my most sincere thanks. Nothing could have more tempted me than such an occasion of testifying to your noble country by word of mouth the feelings of esteem, sympathy, and friendship which I have so often expressed in writing. Your free institutions, the admirable fortitude with which you have succeeded in maintaining them in their integrity through the hardest trials; the old ties which unite the two nations, and which the future, I hope, will strengthen more and more; my earnest desire to know more of you and to make you better known here; many motives, in short, would have induced me to accept with pleasure the flattering invitation and cordial welcome tendered to me through you.

"But as I told you before, it was settled as far back as two months that I was to go to the United States as French Minister, and the probability of that appointment exists still. It is scarcely necessary to observe that if I am to go to you in an official capacity, lecturing is out of the question. I must, therefore, forego the anticipated pleasure of addressing an American audience, and am compelled to decline the honor which the American Social Science Association has tendered me. I shall always, however, cherish this souvenir with gratitude, and I beg of you to say as much to your distinguished fellow-citizens.

"Accept the assurance of my faithful friendship, PREVOST-PARADOL.

"General J. Meredith Read, Jr., Consul-General of the United States for France."

Unless the war cloud which is now lowering over Europe is dispelled, the proximity of Cuba to our shores is likely to give rise to complications which may render M. Prevost-Paradol's diplomatic labors rather more important than there was probability of their being at the time of his appointment. If France goes to war with Prussia and Spain, Cuba will be the most vulnerable point of the latter country, and it is barely possible that an attack upon the island may render it necessary for the United States to take more decided steps than heretofore for the protection of American citizens and their property. There is another important matter which the new Minister will be called upon to settle. The postal service between this country and France has long been in a very disjointed and harassing condition, and the inconveniences suffered by the mercantile communities of both nations have imperatively demanded a reform. Several unsuccessful attempts at the negotiation of a satisfactory postal convention have recently been made in Paris, by special representatives of this country, as it is not the custom for regular ambassadors to meddle with such trifles as post-office business. M. Prevost-Paradol, however, has been entrusted by the French Government with full powers to conclude a new postal treaty. In the negotiation of this treaty, the United States will be represented by the Postmaster-General and not by the Secretary of State, and the new Minister's thorough familiarity with our language will greatly facilitate the negotiations, a speedy and successful issue to which is desirable on account of the commercial and social interests of both countries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	John B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 4 60t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES, Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
6 22 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 29 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 427mwf5

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
26

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

FINANCIAL.

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This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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6 9 tf4p

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First Mortgage Bonds OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000, BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

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Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

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Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

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6 9 tfrp

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Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds, FREE OF ALL TAXES.

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Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

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FINANCIAL.

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AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.
5 5

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NOTICE. TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are the General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER FOR SALE. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 20 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.
4 25

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMSHIP VIRGIN AT public auction at Washington Navy Yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M. Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 13th July next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship Virgin, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ¾ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 lbs. previous to the vessel leaving New York for Washington, last January, and found to be strong and tight. Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board will be sold with the vessel. Terms—One-fourth cash on day of sale, and remainder on removal of vessel from the navy yard.

The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury.
6 13 mth9t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
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