From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1871. THE MILTORD AND MATAMORAS SWINDLE. While there has been no really important business transacted in the Legislature during the week, there have been several matters introduced which promise to be the cause of interesting times upon the Hill. The most promipent of these is the presentation of an act repealing the supplement by which the Milford and Matamoras Raliroad Company was released at the last session from paying an annual tax of \$10,000 into the State Treasury. It will be remembered this bill received the Gubernatorial sanction, and its true character was not discovered until the usual demand was made by the State Treasurer for the payment of the tax. The Governor in his annual message called the attention of the Legislature to the fact, and, as above stated a repealing act has been presented. This will invoke a fight in which every effort will be made to prevent its passage. The same roguery which was practised in 1870 will be repeated at this session. The author of the iniquitous measure is here at present, and is engaged in the business of "setting-up" the Senate. Should he succeed in that branch of the legislative department of the State Government, he will be compelled to go through the same ceremony in the House, as a similar act will be introduced there during the coming week. This kind of legislation is decidedly refreshing to a certain class of the members, who participated in the rooster rings which became so notorious at the session of 1870. Several of these fellows have succeeded in being re-elected, and already have they begun to feel the pulse of the country delegations. Especially have they been active in testing the committees, but they have as yet met with but little encouragement in that quarter, the main object of Speaker Webb being to so constitute these important auxiliaries to legislation as to render it impossible for a ring to be formed to bear upon any measure. But there is no telling how men may act in a month or so, especially after they have had a taste of the expensive nature of living at Harrisburg. An investigating committee might shed some light upon the manner in which this Milford and Matamoras bill became a law. It is said that it was offered and read in the House, and that then the obnoxious section which causes a loss to the State of nearly a million of dollars was not included in

ing the progress of the measure: and he states that after the Senate had acted upon it he examined it, and could find no such section as subsequently appeared in it. THE SCHOEPPE WRIT OF ERROR BILL. Some of the members who were instrumental in securing the passage of the bill providing that, in cases of murder in the first degree, a writ of error could be taken to the Supreme Court, on which that court could review the evidence as well as the law, are auxious to have it expunged from the statute books. It was intended to apply to the case of Dr. Schoeppe, now confined at Carlisle for the murder of Miss Stennecke, but its provisions have caused so much delay in subsequent cases that Mr. Josephs

its provisions. It next went to the Senate,

where it was not amended, and yet when the

Governor gave it his signature the section was

there, but couched in such language that its

true intent was not comprehended until too

late. Its passage in its present shape looks very singular, as there was a gentlemen here watch-

the regular committee, and will receive action at an early day. THE DELINQUENT TAX COLLECTOR.

to-day introduced a repealing act. It went to

There is some talk of the introduction of another repealing act. This will apply to the bill, also passed at the last session, creating the position of collector of delinquent taxes in Philadelphia. This measure created great exeitement among the then members, who felt satisfied that it had received the sanction of the House in some way other than the usual form. An investigating committee failed to elicit any irregularities in the proceeding; but there were decidedly material witnesses who were never called before that committee, mainly from the fact that they were not thought of at the time. I allude to the phonographers who were present and recorded every bill as the Speaker's table was cleared. I believe that if their notes had been produced, the suspicion in the minds of not only of the members, but also of the community, that foul play had been practised, would have been strengthened.

The presentation of the above repealing acts shows the great caution which should be exercised by members, and it also suggests the necessity of a RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS

being published daily by each branch of the Legislature. This subject has received the consideration of the joint committee appointed for the purpose. They have directed that proposals be received for a record similar to that of 1858. when a sketch of the debates was also published. That the contractor who would attempt to abstract the speeches of the present time would rest on a bed of thorns is too palpable to need any further comment. But a great necessity does exist for the issuing of this document. That it will prevent outrageous legislation no one will pretend to deny, and the State can well afford to expend several thousands of dollars for its reproduction. The absence of such a publieation last winter was the great temptation which induced members to vote for corrupt measures, as their constituents would never know how they voted on bills of interest to their localities.

THE CONTESTED SEATS. The most absorbing event of interest to Philadelphians during the week has been the disposition of the cases which involve the seats of Senator Dechert and Representatives Lamon and Hagar. The usual petitions were forwarded to Harrisburg, and were accepted by both houses-the difference being that the Senate refused to do what the House had done in naming an hour for the drawing of the committee who are to decide the merits of the cases. The Senate had not acted in the matter until the House had made the disposition which always customary in such cases. The Republicans of the House then discovered an informality in the certificates appended to the petitions, and after a long and really able argument by the legal fraternity, both cases have been reconsidered, and the con-testants have gone to Philadelphia to have the defects remedied. While the Senate could find

there might be a sufficient vagueness in the specifications of the petition itself as to warrant them in quashing the entire document. They have accordingly sent it to a commitmocrats and two Republicans. The minority of the Senate, considering that they are so nearly equal in numbers to the majority. were certainly entitled to a larger representation in the committee. But there is a rumor which, if true, will give an insight into the reason that induced Speaker Wallace to so construct this committee. It is said that Senator Backslew, who offered the resolution referring the petition, has pledged himself to vote for the drawing of the committee. If this be so, it is hardly possible that he would favor the quashing of the petition. In order to avert such a catastrophe to the Democracy, they are so represented that, if the chairman votes with the Republicans on the committee, there still will be a majority in favor of at least preventing the production of such testimony as will exclude Colonel Dechert from his seat. The committee is directed to report on Menday before noon, and in order to allow them to submit their decision the Senate will meet at 11 o'clock A. M. It is thought there will be no further trouble about the cases in the House, if the contestants will on Monday evening produce the legal certificate from the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE COAL TRADE.

The Suspension—The Trade for the Week—
Quotations, Stc.

The suspension in all the anthracite coal regions is now in full force, most of the prominent works having stopped on Tuesday last, according to agreement. In Schuylkill there are about five collieries working, which, with the stock on hand, will be sufficient to supply the demand without an advance in prices. In the demand without an advance in prices. In New York the supply is said to be very low, in which case no very long suspension is to be expected in the Wyoming region, for just as soon as the companies can sell coal at a higher rate they will compromise with the men, who are too much in the interest of the companies to hold out long on a question of basis. It is almost certain that, whatever other corporations may do, the New York companies will never give in to a basis system, and thus tie their hands for all favorite speculating purposes.

In Schuyllall the strike is said to be one

more of necessity than of choice, there being but few orders on hand. The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the

	18	70.	1871 .		INC. &
Anthracite.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEER.	TOTAL.	DEC.
ch. Canal	12,674	977,880 134,874	67,780	361,689 36,228	84,330
Val R.R.S. V.R.R.Nth	37,459	261,815	56,403 6,477	309,029 29,078	44,180 29,078
Nav. R. R.	15,616 21,849	16,616 24,819 12,973	31,768		15,149 d 24,849
Pa. R. R. Pa. Canal D.& H.Cal. D.&H.R.R.	12,973 12,068	13,068 18,707	618	618	d 22,937 d 11,450
VeffernR R) Wyoming Sh. Wyoming Nh. Shamokin	4,202	4,903	6,463	6,463	2,9%
	119,841	647,277	169,499 119,841	745,783 617,277	
Semi-Anthra-			49,658	98,506	10
cite. Prevorton Short Mt Lykens V.Co. Williamston. Big Lick Col.	479	497	80	60	80
Bituminous,	479	497	80	60	
Broad Top B. & O. R. R. Ohes.& O.Ca.		4,480	3,339	3,339	d 84
					1
Fot'l, all kind	120,338	647,277	169,499	745,805	

"It will be seen that the increase this year so far is 98,506 tons. The suspension gave an impetus to the trade for the last three weeks. At present there is no demand for coal at the prices that ruled before the suspension. They expect to purchase lower, or will use bituminous coal where they can do so.

"Some fool, or perhaps wag, who wanted to test the credulity of the papers abroad, sent the following despatch to the American Press Association, dated Pottsville:—

"There are in the employ of the big companies \$7,000 men in the Wyoming Valley, 15,000 in the Lehigh Valley, and 45,000 in the Schuylkill Valley, who by the strike are deprived of the means of

"There are only about 12,000 men and boys employed in mining by the three Big Compa-nies in Wyoming Basin. In Schuylkill county nies in Wyoming Basin. In Schuylkill county the whole number of men and boys engaged in mining do not exceed 20,000. The whole num-ber of persons engaged in mining in all the anthracite regions does not exceed, if it reaches 50,000 men and boys. If he intended to in-clude those who are dependent on these men employed at the mines, then his figures are still

The following statement of the trade has been furnished us by one of the prominent coal firms

All the anthracite region excepting Shamokin stopped work on Tuesday, 10th inst., and reliable information received by us to-day reports the suspension to have commenced there yester-

A few cargoes have been shipped from Richmond to New York at \$2:50 freight, being \$1 per ton more than the regular barge rates during the season of canal navigation.

The New York market is not as active as it was a week ago, and prices rule on an average about 25 cents per ton less than the highest point reached.

The stock of coal on hand at Richmond is computed at 70,000 tons, mostly small sizes, adapted for family use, and but little demand exists for it at present.

In Boston the retail price has been advanced to \$9 per ton of 2000 pounds. Egg and stove coal may be quoted at \$5 per too on board at Richmond, and \$6.50 on board

at Elizabethport and Hoboken. The following is the quantity and value of bituminous coal imported into, and anthracite and bituminous exported from, the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, com-piled for the 'Miner's Journal by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington:—

١	From Dominion of Canada 168,180 Other British Provinces in North	\$384,287
1	America	.228,819 497,210
	Total, tons and value420,683 Imports in 1869421,816	\$1,1.0,316
1	Decrease in 1670, only 8,133 to EXPORTS OF COAL FROM THE UNITED S	
ł	Anthracite coal	Value, 185

Bitumiaous coai 106,820

Decrease in 1870..... 55,860 tons. Our exports of 227,918 tons produced more wealth to the labor and industry of the country than we paid for the 420,083 tons obtained from

The average value of all the bituminous coal imported is about \$3.64 per ton at the shipping ports. The average value of coal imported from Nova Scotia alone is about \$3.34 per ton, gold. at the shipping ports. The average value of bituminous exported was \$4.60, and anthracite \$6.60, at the shipping ports, in currency.

THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. - There are now no similar irregularity in the certificate of Mr.

Lyndall, the Democracy conceived the idea that schooners, 37. Total, 89

The Mighty Disturbance that Occurred in it-The Discoveries Made by Quardian Parker, and What they Were Worth-A Visit to the Institution.

A certain wise man has observed that a little fire will kindle a great flame, the truth whereof cannot, we believe, be successfully denied at this late day; and by adapting the figure to our present use, we think its verity is nowhere more powerfully shown than in the present hubbub concerning the Almshouse and the flagrant misdoings alleged to transpire within it—a hubbub which rapidly grew from a very insignifi-cant event under the fostering care of one of the twelve Guardians who are the sole managers

of this great institution. Up to within about six months ago peace and good will may be said to have reigned among all the officers of it; and, with the exception of that which naturally attaches to a place where the impoverished and debilitated are cared for, and where all the terrors of a wasted and pro-fligate life are discovered, the Almshouse had no notoriety. But in a moment when least ex-pected, and therefore at the fittest time to create sensation, which by many was caught up and industriously fostered, a speck appeared upon the horizon of Blockley and quickly over-shadowed it. Friend Parker, whom the reading public have become quite familiar with as the discoverer of all the evils of the Almshouse, discerned what he confidently believed to be a maladministration of the affairs of the colored men's medical ward, in the fact that in some few instances where relapsing-fever patients had succumbed to death, no record of their decease had been entered in the books of that ward; and, notwithstanding the statement was made and repeatedly verified, that at the time these poor creatures yielded to fate nearly all the physicians and nurses were prostrated by the same malignant fever, and therefore unable to make the record, Guardian Parker stood alone and unalterable in his profound convic-tion that it was an effort to cover up the actual mortality of this ward; and from this source there farose an exciting hue and cry which easily remembered

No sooner had this subsided than he unearthed the great arbor horror, which, had it occurred in his time, Dante would, among the many other fearful things he portrayed, have immortalized in verse. This "arbor," then, which for months occupied the attention of the board, and was the subject of a protracted investigation by the Hon. John P. Verree, James Armstrong, Esq., and Frederick A. Server, Esq., and which proved such a fruitful source of excitement, tirade, and hitter animosity, was considered. citement, tirade, and bitter animosity, was con-structed by Steward Henszey for his own use, paid for by him (we believe the astounding sum of \$50), and whereon—and this was the pith of the mighty disturbance-some half-dozen or dozen paupers did some work, who otherwise would have lain about in idleness.

But coming down to the newest-discovered source of trouble, we have to reveal a matter that will perhaps bring upon the heads of the unhappy Guardians a heavy condemnation. These gentlemen, who draw no salaries, who have been elected from among the mass of good men of this community as being free from all guile, who sacrifice their business to attend to the onerous and unpleasant duties attaching to the reguardianship, have, then, been indulging in the highly reprehensible habit, on meeting days, of getting a lunch at the Almshouse! Horrible thought! Loading down our already heavily-burdened citizens with more taxes to support this extravagance! Roast beef and mustard out of the city's pocket! No wonder that Friend Parker emphatically declared, after having par-taken heartily of them:—"I will not countenance such a use of the moneys of this house! But now this source of corruption in the Almshouse, amounting in the aggregate to a net loss of about \$100 a year—since but two meetings were held a month—is obliterated, and each Guardian, as he goes henceforth to perform his uncompensated work in the management of that institution, will carry his crackers and cheese in his coat-tail pocket.

From all that has been said about this institution, it will appear to many that where there was so much smoke there surely must have been some fire, and that Blockley was not only filthy, its impoverished inmates inhumanly treated, which had been charged, but that the Guardians, who have always been and are still regarded as exemplary men, were guilty of petty peculations. For the purpose of convincing ourself as to the truth of these allegations, we dropped into Blockley yesterday afternoon without any previous arrangement, made the tour of all its departments, and were astonished to find it in such a tidy and clean condition. In the manufacturing department a hundred paupers were industriously at work in preparing goods for the use of the house, and among them not a starveling was to be seen; and in answer to an inquiry as to whether they were well enough fed, one of them answered:—"You see! all fat as reed-birds!" Here there were many expert weavers, carpenters, and tailors, that might earn a good living for themselves and vamilies were they not cursed with an appetite for rum. Then we passed through the insane department, where more than 700 demented men and women were kept, and found it with clean floors, clean walls, and perfectly ventilated, so that none of those disagreeable odors hat usually arise from a herd of people unable o care for themselves were discernible. From his we went to the various wards of the hospital department, about the mean condition of all fat as reed-birds!" Here there were many his we went to the various wards of the hospital department, about the mean condition of which so much is said, and found it as tidily kept as the other, and then ascended to the colored men's medical ward, which was characterized as a "sink of horrors," and about which Guardian Parker said so much in condemnation. This, to our surprise, for we expected to find the charges made against it to some extent veri charges made against it to some extent vericharges made against it to some extent verified, presented a neat appearance, and every inmate we approached told us, "Well, the eating is as good as we could get outside;" and two, who had for many months been in the Pennsylvania Hospital, which all believe to be such an exemplary institution, said candidly that they were better cared for where they then were. In the abildren's asylvan and the women's medical

children's asylum and the women's medical ward, and the department for old, indigent, and decrepit women, there was the same commendable appearance of the rooms, and although we questioned a hundred on the subject, not one of these paupers intimated that they were half fed or in treated. In the bakery, which is a gigantic concern, we witnessed the operations in pre-paring the bread, and about the whole place could not discern that "musty smell of flour" which was the chief burden of our bellicose Guardian's complaint, and when we approached the chief baker on the subject he said:—
"Gentlemen, the bread that Mr. Parker com-

plained of was as sweet and white as that. And then happening to meet the physician of the black men's medical ward, the mortality of which during the relapsing fever period Friend Parker alleged had been imperfectly reported, we inquired:—
"What was the cause of the trouble between Guardian Parker and yourself?"

Guardian Parker and yourself?"
To which he replied:—'Only this. There were about 33 deaths out of a hundred, which Mr. Parker claimed was a mortality of 50 per cent., and because I differed with him be

charged that there was a gross mismanagement of the affairs of this ward." We saw the chief bookkeeper, and from him learned that the records were open to the in-spection of any one, and that at night they were not locked up; and still Mr. Parker claims that he cannot have access to them. It was a matter of satisfaction to find the institution in such good order; and all we have to say to those who have been impressed with the idea that it is filthily kept is to "ge and see for yourself."

But the thought that the Guardians are no

longer to get a lunch at the Almshouse, unless they carry it there themselves, is a matter of great saving and satisfaction, in stopping which Mr. Economical Parker should have all due

THEFT OF AN OVERCOAT.—John and Mary Snyder were arrested at Peg and Front streets last night upon suspicion of the theft of an overcoat from the residence No. 128 Green street. Defendants had a hearing before Alder-man Cahili, and were held to ball to answer.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

To Philadelph'a on a Flying Visit.

This afternoon the President will be in our city, and for two days will be somewhat relieved from the heavy care that besets all officials in proportion as their positions are important. He will be the guest of ex-Secretary of the Navy Hon. Adolph E. Borie. Various reasons are assigned for this visit, the main one being that his Excellency comes to his Pennsylvania friends for advice as to the expediency of a reconstruction of the Cabinet. This reason is usually assigned for all the visits the President makes, and is founded alone on mere speculation. That he will get a couple of nights of undisturbed repose is to be hoped.

HELMROLD'S NEW DRUG PALACE ON CHES-NUT STREET.—There is no end to the industry and perseverance of Dr. Helmbold, and in emergencles where the mass of mankind would fall from want of energy, he succeeds. It is to these impulses that he owes his great fortune, and the incalculable benefits he is enabled through it to bestow on the community. Tonight in New York he opens at, No. 594 Broadway, another of his magnificent drug palaces, which are wonders of beauty and completeness and when this is fairly started, its princely pro-prietor comes to Philadelphia to supervise the creation of still another on the main floor of the popular Continental. The colonnade and balcony of this imposing caravansary will be removed, and what is now the reading-room will in future be transformed into an attractive drug store. In making this beautiful, Dr. Helmbold will stop at no expense, and the briskness which his enterprise will infuse into the drug business will open the eyes of many of our older mer-chants. There will be, among all the innova-tions which the proprietor will introduce, one worthy of particular mention, and which our readers should specially heed. The store will be kept open all night, and there will be in at-tendance a special corps of clerks of standard ability for nocturnal duty, who will be able to compound prescriptions in French, Spanish, German, and other languages. The very parties who were engaged by Dr. Helmbold in fitting up the pharmacy at Tenth and Chesnut streets, just fourteen years since—among whom we find the names of John Stewart, H. Phillipli, Miskey, Merrill & Co., J. Ballenger, D. Beran, Brown & McFetridge—will be re-engaged by him in altering and adapting the Continental reading-room into a drug palace, of which, when completed, Dr. A. L. Helmbold will have

STORE ROBBERY .- About 12 o'clock on Friday night a pane of glass in the bulk window of the dry goods store of William Burnside, S. W. corner of Thirteenth and Shippen streets, was broken, and goods to the value of about \$100 removed. Mr. Burnside first gave the alarm, and a policeman who happened to be in the immediate neighborhood saw four men come from an alley near the place and run. The officer pursued, and being joined on the way by other policemen, the entire party was captured. The goods were subsequently recovered in the alley from which the thieves emerged. The prisoners gave the names of William Wittingham, Martin Curtin. James McCabe alias Thomas Smith, and James Montgomery. Curtin's fingers were cut, showing that he had been concerned in the breaking of the glass. The accused were com-mitted by Alderman Lutz for a further hearing.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE .- Early last evening an attempt was made to burn a frame shed in the rear of the premises Mo. 713 Alaska street. A fire had been kindled in a basket of shavings, fire had been kindled in a basket of shavings, but were discovered in time to prevent the destruction of the premises. About half-past 6 o'clock this morning another attempt was made to destroy the property. This time the fire was kindled in a bag of paper in an outhouse adjoining the shed, and before discovered the flames had made considerable headway. The flames had made considerable headway. The outhouse was partially consumed. Three men were seen to leave the premises shortly before the fire, and, from a description furnished, Officers McCullough and McNulty arrested Thomas McGaty, John Moon, and William Brennan on suspicion of having committed the incendiary act. They were handed over to the care of the Fire Marshal, and will have a hearing at the Contral Police Station this afternoon. Central Police Station this afternoon.

MORE GRATUITOUS MEDICAL ADVICE .- At No. 216 S. Eleventh street a dispensary for skin diseases has been opened, where all those af-flicted with these maladies can have gratuitous advice. These diseases are very deplorable in their nature, and often those having them cannot escape being regarded with repugnance.
The want of a place where free advice regarding them would be given has long been felt in Philadelphia, and the thanks of the public are due to the philanthropic gentlemen who established it. The dispensary will be under the charge of Dr. L. A. Duhring.

RETALIATION .- About 6 o'clock last evening Lewis Garrigan, conductor of car No. 3 on the Richmond line, was forced to eject from his vehicle a disorderly passenger. This occurred at Beach and Poplar streets. On the up-trip the same individual got in the car at Beach and Coates streets. This time he was accompanied by a number of companions, who, without any provocation whatever, commenced an attack upon the conductor and driver, named Joseph Webb. Both gentlemen were severely beaten. After accomplishing their desire the assailants left, and escaped arrest.

AN IMPOSTOR.—For some days past an impostor called "Neely the Hound" has been creating serious annoyance to the citizens in the northeastern section of the city. He pretends his arm has been broken, having it bound up in splints. His practice is to ask for alms, and if any one refuses to comply, the Hound curses them high and low. This morning Sergeant Glichrist came across the fellow at Second and Noble streets, and promptly placed him under

SERIOUSLY BURNED. — About half-past 6 o'clock this morning Mrs. Donnelly, aged 33 years, residing at Maylandville, was badly burned about the face and body by the explosion of a can of coal oil. She was pouring the oil on some burning wood at the time of the occurrence. Her recovery is considered doubtful. Mr. Donnelly was also badly burned in attempting to rescue his wife. Both sufferers were removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

ORPHANS' COURT AND MASTERS' PEREMPTORY SALES OF REAL ESTATE.-Messrs. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, advertise for public sale, without reserve, several valuable estates by order of the Orphans' Court, masters, executors, trustees, heirs, and others, comprising resi-dences, farms, stores, small dwellings, building lcts, ground rents, valuable stocks, loans, etc. See their catalogues issued to-day and advertise-ments, handbills, etc.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the West Arch Sabbathschools takes place to-morrow afternoon at a quarter before 3 o'clock. The great revivalist, Rev. A. B. Earle, Rev. C. N. Payne, of the Broad Street Methodist Church, and Rev. Dr. Willits will address the schools. The selection of hymns is excellent, and with the good music, the re-wards to sixty-eight children, and the addresses an occasion of unusual interest will result.

RECEIPTS OF CITY TAXES .- The receipts of taxes by the Receiver during the year 1870 reached \$6,554,489-23, the payments having commenced on the 21st of February. In 1869 the payments commenced on February 15, and aggregated \$6,341.429-65. In 1868, the payments began on February 19, and reached \$4.251.849-45. 84.751.342-48.

LARCENY CASE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Burton, colored, was taken into custody upon the charge of the larceny of a horse-blanket, the property of Mr. McEwen, Market street, above Eighteenth. The covering was removed from a horse at Seventh and Lom-bard streets. Burton was sent to prison.

OUR PETROLEUM TRADE. - During the week there were received in this city 2826 carrels of crude and 1880 barrels of refined petroleum, making the stock up to last evening 40,500 barrels. 632,168 gallons were exported during the same period. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE

W. T. Snodgrass & Co

N. W. CORNER OF

NINTH and MARKET Sts., HAVE A FRESH SUPPLY AT AN AWFUL SACRIFICS OF

Astracans, Carracullas, Coatings, Suitings, Chinchillas and Cassimeres.

JOB BOT OF

8-4 Green Cloths, FOR PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SKATING SHOES

BARTLETT.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT.

WANTS.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, where there are no children.

Location between Eighteenth and Eighth and Mar-

ket and Pine. Address A. B., at this Office. 1 13 WANTED-AN ORGANIST AND A CHORISTER

in a large Church in this city.

Piense address, with terms and references,

C. E. W., this office, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 4006 Chesnut street;
a three-story brown-stone front; complete with modern conveniences; bay window, etc.; lot, 20 feet front by 25 feet deep. Apply to 1 14 7t* J. CLAYTON, No. 717 WALNUT Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE OR LET, of 50 or 100 acres, above seven-mile stone, Bristol Pike, and near Tacony.

Mansion House and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises, or No. 610 LOCUST Street. TO LET—DESIRABLE STORE NO. 216
Chesnut street, on favorable terms. Apply to
ALFRED G. BAKER,
1 14 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

TO LET-WEST PHILADELPHIA.-THE desirable Dwelling No. 436 South FORTISTH
Street (Fountain Terrace). Apply at No. 218%
WALNUT Street, room 5, second-story front; or,
No. 425 South BROAD Street.

1 14stf

FINE STATIONERY

Card Engraving. DREKA.

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET. 9 13 tuthsisp

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT. The Latest Novelties in

Visiting Cards. Antique, Undine, Rose, Silver Grey!

Wedding Cards. That cannot be equalled in style, and very low in

> WM. H. HOSKINS. No. 913 ARCH Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY

INVITATIONS

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match. PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,

NO. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 11 20 wsmSp

WRIGHT'S NE PLUS ULTRA Minced Meat.

Unequalled for Quality. CAUTION .- Beware of all imitations, as there

but one WRIGHT in the market. DEPOT. SOUTHWEST CORNER SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

HOCK WINES.

Just received from the house of D. LEIDEN, CO-LOGNE, on the Rhine, an invoice of

100 Cases of their HOCK WINES.

Consisting of JOHANNISBERG, MARKOBRUN-NER, STEINWBIN, LIEBFRAUM &TCH, and NIERSTEINER, vintages of 1862 and 1865, and for

JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO., Nos. 206 and 208 SOUTH FRONTST. PHILADELPHIA.

THE MEDICAL PRO-

PERTIES OF TAR.

WISHART'S COLUMN.

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