THE DAMEY EVENING THE ECRAPH -- PHELADIE CITA, MONDAY, CCCRRIANY -13, 4871.

From Appleton's Journal. At the great exposition, At Paris held in eighteen sixty-seven, Miscalled the world's, because the world was

To spend its cash called spare, But not to profit by the fair, Given by fair France to better her condition, By bringing to her dough some foreign leaven To make it rise, alas! to fall again, And turn her pain to pain-Two monarchs came,

The very first in European fame: One was the Prussian William, gray and The other, Alexander,

The Russian Czar, himself not very small-The man who tried to imitate Leander, And swim the Hellespont-without the drown-And yet will do't, in spite of England's frown-

Well, these two monarchs greatly liked each

other: They called each other brother; They wandered through the streets and ave-

And smaller rues, And boulevards, and Champ de Mars, Without a single aide-de-camp or servant, Of every little whim to be observant, Alone, and quite unknown-

In short, incog. Que sais-je what they sought? Perhaps 'twas prog.

Peculiar prog, the taste of frog,

Or steak of horse, To know what sort of meats the French would feed on, When William should come back with armed

force-A little plan, perhaps, they then agreed on; Perhaps to study The natural history of man-and woman (A science very human),

And see grisettes, the ruddy, In pretty little caps, Which they don't doff, on dit, when taking

So it fell out, one day, The monarchs had been asked by Nap to dine, To taste imperial wine, Entirely sans facon, no sort of party, But just to eat and drink, and have a hearty Laugh at the world's expense-a royal time; Surely, that's no great crime, For kings and emperors must be very seri-

ous-They must not laugh in public, nor appear Otherwise than imperial and imperious, For very fear

That other folks will think that they are men. And pry into their titles now and then.

Well, on this day, when they were asked to dine, And to do so "did seriously incline," They found themselves far distant from the

spot-The streets quite dusty, and the weather hot-When, looking at his watch, the king cried

out:-"Why, what are we about? We dine at seven, and new 'tis half-past six; We're surely in a fix!

Here are we now, a mile across the Seine, About the Latin Quarter, While in the Tuileries the best ch Is in iced water. "And then, besides, far worse betides,"

Said Alexander—"we don't know the way. And not a carriage or a cabriolet, Quatre places ou deux, appears in sight. Was ever such a plight?"
"No matter," said King William; "let us try

To learn the way from some kind passer-by. And so, accosting a good-looking man, He said, "Monsieur, pray tell me, if you can-

And if you please-The nearest way to reach the Tuileries.' "Mais certainement"—the Frenchman bowed quite double-

"I can with little trouble; I go myself to dine at Les Trois Freres, And pass the palace on my journey there; So go with me." And, thanking him, they went-

Conductor Heaven-sent-By cross-streets and short cuts the nearest

Until at length they came upon the quai. Thus, travelling fast and far, They crossed the river by the Pont des Arts, And stood before the palace-portal wide; And then their guide, Waving his hand with graceful courtesy, Outspoke:—"Messieurs, voici Les Tuileries; and now, if I may ask, As guiding you has been a pleasant task, And as you seem to Paris come from far, Pray tell me who you are.' The Emperor raised his hat and bowed. As if to say, "You do me proud," And said:—"I am the Emperor of Russia, sir! The King raised his, And, with unaltered phiz,

Replied: - "And I the King of Prussia, sir!" And here, no doubt, the matter would have

But that the kind Parisian seemed offended At what to him was a discourteous joke. Then Alexander spoke: "Pray tell us too your name, the name of one Who for our sakes this courteous deed has

done." The Frenchman took his hat entirely off, And, with a shrug that had a spice of scoff, Shaking his head, he simply said: "I am the Emperor of China, sirs! How strangely it occurs That such great men should, now and then,

Each other meet in Paris, as we do! Two emperors and a German king-parbleu . Parbleu! Messicurs!! Adieu!!! And, bowing low, he left them lost in wonder, And then to fear that they had made a blunder;

But, when at last they saw his true intent, The king said, "Sapperment!" And Alexander swore a Russian oath, Quite strong enough for both. Then each laughed roaringly, and held his

They laughed until they cried, And thus were hardly able To tell the story at Napoleon's table. They had a jolly time, and many toasts—
"The Fair," "La France," and "their impe-The Fair,

rial hosts;" But many a bumper quaffed each royal diner To "Hip! hurrah! The Emperor of China!" HENRI DE COISSY.

—On Saturday Mr. Fagin, who is engaged as engineer of Fairchild's mill, about three miles from Jacksonville, Ga., left his home for Jacksonville early in the day, and on his return found his wife's sister, Miss Rosalie Carlin, and his two children, aged six and four years, respectively, with their heads chopped to pieces with an axe, which had been left sticking in the tkull of the youngest child. Two gold watches and \$200 in gold had been taken. PARIS BEFORE THE FALL.

TROPESJAUETA

The Riots-Capture of Mazas and Dellyory of Flourens-A Sulled Page in the History of

the Slege. The Paris correspondence of the Pall Ma'l Gazette, dated January 23, supplies the most coherent account of the capture of Mazas, and the subsequent disturbances. It runs thus:-"The capture of Mazas by the gentlemen of the commune will not rival the taking of the Bastile. This morning we have the whole account of the affair from an eye-witness, who relates how the Governor of the prison, on hearing of the arrival of the rioters, and that three delegates desired to speak with him, finally went out to parley with the multitude, which demanded the release of Gustave Flourens. While the Governor was parleying, much to the disgust of the captain of the National Guards who commanded the garrison and desired to resist, one of the insurgents quietly took the keys out of the concierge's room and opened the large gates. The Commune immediately rushed in, and M. Bayet, the Governor, politely pointed out the room where Flourens was confined. The door was opened, and the celebrated major, dressed in full uniform, found himself in the arms of les freres et amis, who embraced him. Flourens, however, objected to leave Mazas before his fellow-prisoners had been liberated, and the obsequious Governor. candle in hand, lighted the way to the cells where Leo Melliet, Bauer, and other political prisoners were incarcerated. When these worthies had been set free, the Commune returned in triumph to Belleville, and no doubt celebrated its successful raid in the usual manner. Work of a more serious nature took place at the Hotel de Ville, which fortunately was prepared for an attack. About 1 o'clock a couple of hundred rioters, most of them in the uniform of the National Guard, came along the Rue de Rivoli, loaded their muskets, and marched up to the Hotel de Ville. One of the gates opened, and a dozen Mobile Guards made their appearance; both parties brought their wea-pons up to their shoulders, but a sudden panic seized on the rioters, and they fled in company with some spectators, who began to think matters were looking more serious. The fugitives rallied near the Bridge of Notre Dame, and returning to the Rue de Rivoli, fell into line on the pavement, crying 'Vive la Commune! A bas les Bretons!' These misguided and determined men were ad-dressed by an officer of the National Guard, and retired. It was hoped that the emeute was over, but about three o'clock another body of rioters made its appearance doming down the Rue du Temple, shouting 'A bas Trochu! Vive la Commune!' The men drew up in front of the Hotel de Ville, and endea-vored to tear down the railings. Three Breton officers went out, and from behind the railing asked the rioters what they wanted. Will your men fire on the people?' said a man in the uniform of an officer of the National Guard. To this Colonel Vabre auswered that his men would not fire while they were parleying. The men of the Commune were not so particular, for Colonel Vabre had hardly uttered these words when the rioters fired on him and his friends, and wounded one of the officers in three places. The Colonel and commandant tried to re-enter the Hotel de Ville, but could not open the and several shots were fired at them, which fortunately did not take effect. Happily, the Mobiles quartered in the Hotel de Ville opened fire from the windows, and soon threw the rioters into confusion; they beat a hasty retreat, but continued to keep up a fire on the Hotel de Ville

from a distance, and behind corners, etc. After the firing had lasted half an hour, a white flag was exhibited on the Place de Greve, and an officer of the National Guard. with a yard of white calico at the end of his sword, implored both sides to cease firing.

The facade of the Hotel de Ville had been pitted with bullets, and the hands of the clock, struck by a projectile, stood still at 3½ P. M. When the firing ceased, some 100 bodies strewed the ground, but most of them got up and ran away when the noise of musketry stopped. However, several men were killed, and among the slain was an officer, supposed to be the ex-Commandant Sappia, dismissed the service a couple of months ago. The dead were quickly removed, and sand was thrown over the pools of blood in the Place de Greve. When the battle was over, strong reinforcements arrived, and in a very short time Paris was swarming with troops, which had been called out for fear of another attempt being made to disturb the peace and unseat the Government. In the evening M. Jules Ferry, Maire of Paris, issued a circular to the other Maires and the commanders of districts, in which he said that some factious National Guards of the One Hundred and First Battalion had attempted to take the Hotel de Ville, which had been fired at from the opposite houses, occupied beforehand by the rebels. 'Bombs,' says the Maire, 'and explosive balls were fired at us. The aggression was of the most odious and cowardly description from beginning to end, as

first of all a colonel and two officers were fired

on when parleying, and afterwards, when we

had ceased firing, muskets were discharged at

us from the houses in front of the Hotel de

Ville.' M. Jules Ferry regret that glorious and unhappy Paris should have been exposed

to such an attack, which, 'as cowardly as it

was foolish, has sullied so pure a page." GERMAN REPUBLICANS. - German republicans probably watch with complacency the establishment of the empire. Their adversary has henceforth a single neck, and if at any time they are strong enough to change the form of government, their republic will be ready to their hands. The enemies of monarchy have lately concentrated their animosity on the King of Prussia, with the plausible pretext that he and his minister deliberately pursue a warlike policy with a view to the maintenance of military despotism. If the charge should prove to have any foundation, perseverance in the alleged system will arouse a formidable opposition. It is probable that a large part of the population of Germany already regards the prolongation of the campaign with disappointment and dissatisfaction, and it will be impossible to repeat the experiment of an equally popular war. Unless Russia were unwise enough to assail German feelings or interests, no opponent who could be selected would arouse a genuine spirit of national antagonism. The German Parliament will probably be independent enough to resist a warlike and aggressive policy. The middle classes who in Prussia struggled long The and resolutely against the king's schemes of military organization will, as far as they are represented in the German Parliament, continue to arge the reduction of the army. The heir of the empire is believed to share their opinions; and, if the liberal party is defeated, the republicans may have a chance.

A BHABBY-GENTEEL MAN.

Colonel Frederick was son of that unhappy adventurer, Theodore, King of Corsica. He joined his father, who died in Soho in 1756, and supported himself as a teacher of and supported himself as a teacher of languages—a not uncommon resource for poor gentlemen, and emigres in particular. In the miserable wreck of his fortunes, and through the agonies of deferred hope, he still preserved the great seal and regalia of Corsica. The Colonel in early life, as a needy gentleman, had been reading secretary to Frederick the Great, who treated him with that agreeable Prussian pride that bears so lightly on the Prussian pride that bears so lightly on the unfortunate. The King always kept him standing while he read his foolish verses and literary essays to Voltaire and other guests seated at his table. Weary of this, the Colonel applied to his relation, the Dake of Wurtemberg, who offered him protection at his court. When the King of Prussis was informed of this, he said cruelly:-"And you may go; it is fit that one beggar should live with another." He was once in such distress at the Court

of Vienna, as to have gone two whole days without food. Pale and faint, on the third day he contrived to reach the house of a lady in attendance at the court, whose interest to advance his petition with the Emperor he had before tried to secure. Seeing too plainly from his weak voice and faltering, dejected manner, that he was ill, the woman's heart was touched; she instantly rang the bell, ordered the well-fed, blooming footman to bring in a dish of chocolate and some cakes; and when he was cheered and heartened up, listened to his request. In ambush behind that footman Capid stole in on tip-toe; they fell in love with each other, and married Their life was hard and painful; yet love and happiness brightened their poor lodgings. One of the sons, an elegant young man, became an officer in the British army, and was killed in the American war. One day, when the Colonel was with his father in the Bench, Sir John Stewart, a fellowprisoner, invited Lady Jane Douglas and her child, the claimant in the great Douglas-Hamilton case; and King Theodore and his son were of the party. The feast culminated in a turkey. The prison walls fell flat as those of Jericho before the pleasant enchantment of a bottle or two of wine. When the party broke up the young Prince offered to see Lady Jane home to her obscure lodgings at Chelsea. A slight rain came on, and the young officer longed to call a coach, but he had no money, he knew, and he was afraid Lady Jane had none either; so, defiant of all suspicions of meanness and poverty, he undertook the child and trudged away. This son of a King suffered much of fortune, and the clouds grew darker and darker to the end. To this claimant of a crown creditors' faces were only too familiar. When Stanislaus, Prince Poniatowski, afterwards the last King of Poland, was here, the only companion of his long walks was Colonel Frederick. On one occasion the Prince, having some bills to discount in the city, and not getting the money that day, went for a walk round Islington, and returned to a dinner of rump steaks and porter at Dolly's chop house in Paternoster Row. After finishing a bottle of port, the mauvais quart d'heure came, as it will come, and the bill was brought. The Prince blandly approved and desired Frederick to pay.

"But I have no money." "More have I; what are we to do?" Frederick paused; telling the Prince to remain quiet, he ran out and pledged his watch, and discharged the reckoning.

Ceaselessly and cruelly fortune pelted the Colonel with her sleet and cutting rain. His lodgings in Northumberland street were burnt down, and he had to fly half nude to the house of Mr. Stirling, officiating coroner for Middlesex, who generously offered him a gratuitous asylum, where he resided for many years, reading the classics, and discussed the German generals of the day, according to his wont. The Colonel's life was one of blameless routine. He rose early, lighted his own fire, cleaned his own boots, then took a breakfast cooked by himself, and read the classics: then it was time for him to take his constitutional and visit his friends. At last fortune, tired of playing with her victim, struck a coup de grace. The old Colonel, beloved and respected by his friends, in a rash moment accepted two notes for a friend, "a trading justice." The man died before the notes became due, and the city people came down on the Colo-nel. He had no money; he dreaded disgrace and a jail; his old despondency preyed on him with a weight of madness. He thought of his favorite heroes in Tacitus and Plutarch, and resolved to die as they died. He borrowed a pistol of a friend, and shot bimself one evening in the churchyard of St. Margaret, Westminster. Tormented by fortune to the last, died the son of the first and only King of Corsica .- English Society.

WATER-CLOCKS.-Bowls were used to mea

sure time, from which water, drop by drop,

was discharged through a small aperture Such bowls were called water-clocks (clep sydra). It was then observed how much water from such a bowl or cask, from sunrise till the shortest shadow, trickled down into another bowl placed beneath; and this time being the half of the whole solar day, was divided into six hours. Consequently, they took a sixth of the water which had trickled down, poured it into the upper bowl, and, this discharged, one hour had expired. But afterward a more convenient arrangement was made. They observed how high the water at each hour rose in the lower bowl, marked these points, and counted them, thus finding out how many hours there were till sunrise. With the Chinese, water-clocks, or clepsydras, are very old. They used a round vessel, filled with water, with a little hole in the bottom, which was placed upon another vessel. When the water in the upper vessel pressed down into the lower vessel, it subsided by degrees, announcing thereby the parts of time elapsed. The Babylonians are said to have used such instruments; from them the Greeks of Asia Minor got them, at the time of King Cyrus, about the year 550 before Christ. But the Romans did not get the first water-clock before the year 160 before Christ. But, though the hours of the clepsydra did not vary in length, they still counted them from the morning. When the clock with us strikes seven, the ancients counted one; when the clock with us strikes twelve, the ancients counted six, and so forth. This method of counting the hours was, according to the New Testament, also customary in Palestine at the time of Christ. The water-clocks had this advantage, that they could be used in the night; and the Romans used them to divide their night-watches, which were relieved four times, both summer and winter. Conformably to these four night-watches, time was counted, not only in Rome, but whereever Roman garrisons were stationed; consequently, also in Palestine, after she had become a Roman province. The first night-

watch was called vespera (evening), from sunset to 9 o'clock; the second, media now (midnight), from 9 to 2 o'clock; the third, gallicinium (cock-crowing), from 2 to 3 o'clock; and the fourth, mane (morning), from 3 o'clock to daybreak.—Old and New.

WATOMES, JEWELRY, ETO.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Would invite attention to their large stock of Ladles' and Cents' Watches Of American and foreign makers, DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings, LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY

of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN

BRACELETS, Etc. Etc. Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily. Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents. Repairing done in the best manner and guaran-

TOWER CLOCKS.

Q. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS. both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking

hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either person ally or by mail.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, 3 2 1y) SILVER WARE, First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

INSURANCE.

Fire, inland, and Marine Insurance.

N SURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL8500,000 ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. \$3,050,536 Receipts of Premiums, '70......\$2,096,154 Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050

Losses paid in 1870......\$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property.
United States Government Loans.
Pennsylvania State Loans.
Philadelphia City Loans.
New Jersey and other State Loans and
City Bonds. \$834,950 325,932

City Bonds.
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans.
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks..... Cash in Bank. Loans on Collateral Security. Notes receivable and Marine Premiums

Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission Real estate, Office of the Company..... \$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BR JWN, SHIP-LEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN. PRESIDENT

CHARLES PLATT. VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. DIRECTORS. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, SAMUEL W. JONES, JOHN A. BROWN, CHARLES TAYLOR, AMBROSE WHITE, WILLIAM WEISH, ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WEISH,
JOHN MASON,
GEORGE L. HARRISON, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.

11 985

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK

LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE. MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALBUT St., Philadelphia. H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner. 5 23 mwflm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1896. OFFICE, No. 84 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY Frem Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only) ASSETS, JANUARY, 1, 1870, \$1,705,319'07. TRUSTERS.

William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson,

WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President. WILLIAM F. BUTLER, THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Incorporated 1835—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted seenrity in the case of loss.

Thomas but.
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comiy. DANIEL SMITH, JR., Presiden

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. B. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets. MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of th World. INLAND INSURANCES

on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct.

Loan. 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)..... 5,900 North Pennsylvania Railroad 15,000 00 4,300.00 Company (100 Shares Stock)... 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)... 261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage

first liens on City Properties .. \$1,260,150 Par. C'st, \$1,264,447'34. M'kt v'l \$1,293'557 00 Real Estate Bills Receivable for Insur-Balances due at Agencies— Premiums on Marine Policies 230,971-27

-Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company..... Stock and Scrip, etc., of sun-dry corporations, \$7950, esti-mated value..... 3,912.00 \$1,820,727-97

DIRECTORS.
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke, Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, Joseph H. Seal, Henry Sloan Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jenes, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,; James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer Mclivaine,
John B. Semple, Pittsbirg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg. Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, Wm. C. Houston,

H. Frank Robinson THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. BENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871. Franklin Fire Insurance

OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '71, \$3,087,452'35

CAPITAL.....\$400,000-00 ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452-35 LOSSES PAID IN 1870. INCOME FOR 1871, \$1,200,000. Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly

\$6,000,000. The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over \$2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Bents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and

DIRECTORS. Aifred Fitter,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson. Alfred G. Baker. Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales,

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7td31 THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. DAME INSURANCE COMPANY No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seylert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANGBARD Secretary. 7 235

George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgome John H. Brown, James M. Aertsen. F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1808. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

\$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents. No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelph CHAR. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

> CORDAGE, ETC. CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO. Factory, THATH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS.
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES.
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.
281

Store, No. 25 E. WATER St. and 22 R. DELAWAR

PATENTS. INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 18₂1.
On the petition of DANISL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1807, for an improvement in Grinding Same. Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN.

REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION.

NOTICE.-BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage exe ented by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COM-

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eight teenth of April, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SKILL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSER THOMAS.

at the MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUERDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of \$250, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said to parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said to parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said to parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said to parallel with said Penn street,

ver money.

No. 3. All that certainl of or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and ginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch: thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid t

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 189 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—
Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling.
No. 110 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry
streets. On Tucsday, February 21, 1871, at 12
o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the
Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-halfstory brick dwelling, with two-story back building
and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby
street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 110;
containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced,
bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October
next. REAL ESTATE .- THOMAS & SONS' SALE .-M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUC-tioneers.—Well secured Ground Rent of \$150 a Year. On Tuesday, Fequuary 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable yearly ground rent of \$150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situ-ate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson

street 60 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4sst

Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—
Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUES-DAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public saie, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms, Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$63.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
24 sst Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LUMBER

1871

1871 HEMLOCK. 1 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1 CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED OEDAR. 1871

FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. 1871 1871 ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871 WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1871 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.

CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.

CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871 1871 CEDAR SHINGLES.

YPRESS SHINGLES.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

NO. \$500 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANE, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANE, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
WELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1M and SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for saie low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 5m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

HATS AND OAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-string DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Past Office.