CASTLE AND COTTAGE.

There stands a castle by the sea,
With an arched door and towers three,
And in it dwells a lady rare,
Rich and lovely with golden hair.
By the wild wave plashing wearily.

In it dwells a baron bold,
Gallant and young, with stores of gold.
But at the castle gate stands the grave,
To chide his pathway to the grave,
By the wild waves plashing wearily.

The lady bright is kind and good,
The baron's manhood is rude and rude,
Her wedded lord is leal and sure,
Before the altar of vow and troth,
By the wild waves plashing wearily.

There dwells a fisher on the strand,
In a little cot with a little band,
With his honey wife, and girls and boys,
That climb to his knees with a pleasant noise,
By the wild waves plashing cheerily.

And the lady of the castle sighs,
When she meets the fisherwife's gladdening eyes,
And wishes that Heaven in her place had bid
Her made her mother as well as wife,
By the wild waves plashing cheerily.

The lord of the castle, riding home,
Over his hard ears send where the breakers foam,
Or sits the fisher, his labor done,
Sit with his wife in the glint o' the sun,
By the wild waves plashing cheerily.

Sit with his wife, and his boys and girls,
Dandling the youngest with golden curls,
And turns his eyeballs from the grave
And well nigh weeps for all his pride,
By the wild waves plashing wearily.

"I'd give," quoth he, "my rank and state,
My wealth, that my wife and my child are great,
Could but I have that fisherman's joys,
Happy homes and his girls and boys,
By the wild waves plashing cheerily.

—All the Year Round.

Algerian Jugglers.

Seven Algerian jugglers and snake-charmers, who first exhibited in Paris, we believe, are now giving their disagreeable performances, in London. They are Mahometans of the tribe of Aissa-Houm, and of full blooded African convolutions. Their tricks would seem well-calculated to terrify nervous people in the audience into convulsions. The London *Morning Post*, describing their feats, says:

"A number of snakes were produced; they were about four feet long and an inch thick. These one of the performers, a black Ben Mustafa, coiled round his head and allowed to bite his tongue repeatedly, the fang at the length dangling from his mouth. The new performer was Mahommed Ben Omar, who ate the food of a wild animal (panther) alive between his teeth with considerable gusto; he also bit the head of a live fowl and pulling followed; and then came the grand sensation scenes. Mahommed Ben Ali Batata balanced himself on a naked sword, and subsequently tied a man round his naked waist. This was pulled by a dozen persons so hard that the cord appeared almost to enter the man's body, but without seemingling any pain. He next seized an instrument which appeared to act like a crooked knife, and having inserted the point in the left eye, worked the handle round until the eyeball was forced three parts out of its socket, leaving it in most horrible appearance. The man himself did not, however, seem to suffer inconvenience, though the perspiration stood on his face, and his chest heaved as if considerable difficulty was experienced in breathing. The next feat was to puncture himself with skewers. This was effected by forcing one through the tongue, another through the lip, and a third through the cheek. To prove the performion true, he then walked among the audience, and allowed any one sufficiently curious or sufficiently skeptical to examine the holes and to touch the skewers. Several persons availed themselves of the privilege, and expressed themselves satisfied. This experiment was attended by a very partial and insufficient result. Another tall negro, Haradji Ben Ali, then presented himself, and he commenced playing on the music of the tom-toms until the necessary amount of excitement was engendered in the system, preparatory to his laying a lighted torch to his neck, chin and mouth, without suffering any inconvenience. He subsequently placed a lump of live charcoal in his mouth, at which lucifer matches and cigars were lighted. The charcoal was at first held in her place by the teeth, but was afterwards placed on the tongue, where it remained for several minutes. The convulsionists, who we hope good enough to gouge out his eyes, then played with his snakes, and eventually bit off the head and tail of one, which he masticated with Eastern gravity, and threw the decapitated portion to the nearest person for examination. The snake was similar to one of those which had been suspended from the tongue of Umida Ben Mustafa. These and other feats equally wonderful and disgusting followed, all of which were performed with apparent ease by the Africans. The effects left upon the spectator by these disgusting performances were the reverse of grateful."

Mr. Frank Buckland, in his paper, *Land and Water*, alludes to the exhibition of some of these feats. The snakes they handle are not poisonous, but belong to a harmless species common in France and England. The man who thrusts skewers through his tongue and the back and lips of the neck has permanent holes for their introduction, and does not suffer more pain than when a lady puts on her earrings after leaving them off for some time. Mr. Buckland does not, however, attempt to explain how the holes, he says in conclusion:

"Altogether, I do not recollect having seen an exhibition which combines so many horrible and truly sensational sights in so short a space of time."

The Domestic Cats of Ancient and Modern Times.

Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, England, in an essay in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, delightfully erudite, gives his reasons for believing that the white-breasted marten was the animal which the ancient Greeks and Romans employed for the same domestic purposes for which we employ the *Felis domesticus*; while the latter animal has been employed as a pet and pet in Western Europe for probably a considerably longer period than the last thousand years. "The beings which compose a Persian cat are all mildly connected with each other as are the organs of a living body." This was the character of Trevisanus; and Dr. Rolleston hints that the intense attachment of men, cats and fires is a problem of more than hypothetic interest to the student of civilized man and his habitation.

The marten he holds to have been the domestic mouse-killer of the Greeks and Romans; and he thinks that the cat and its consequently fabled into an anachronism in introducing a figure of a cat into his vignette in illustration of the telling of Lord Macaulay's tale of the "Battle of the Regillus." "The Fells succeeded in supplanting the marten as the domestic mouse-killer, probably partly by virtue of its greater attachment to man and to place, partly by virtue of its less pronounced tendency to hoarding and petty larceny, partly by virtue of its more even temper, and partly by its greater cleanliness and less offensiveness. The marten, also, in which as a wild animal it is inferior, make it superior as a domestic one to a mouse. Its constitution being less plastic, it cannot fit itself so easily as they can to varying climates, and in many, as Hernger has shown of Paraguay, it cannot run wild. Its range of food is more limited, and its faculty for, and its courage in adopting new methods of purposing for itself, less conspicuous than theirs. Hence 'the poor cat of the adage,' being more dependant on man, has been obliged to render himself more useful than the marten, and it has very successfully turned its inferiority to 'commodity.'"

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MEMORIAL SERMON.—A memorial sermon on the late Rev. Dr. Engles was delivered yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Shields, of Princeton, in the Presbyterian Church, Broad street and Penn square.

Dr. Shields took as his text 1 Peter, chapter, v. verse 4: "And when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."

The heroes of ancient times struggled for a crown, but it was one of those that faded; the crown promised in the text to Christians is one of glory, that will never fade.

Dr. Engles was born in this city, in 1797, and at an early age he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he completed his collegiate studies. After graduating at that institution, he studied theology for three years with Rev. Dr. Wylie. He then traveled through the western part of this State, and it was during this journey that he preached, without notes, his first sermon. Returning to this city, he was licensed, called by a body of English Calvinists, who worshipped in a edifice called the Tabernacle, in Hanstead place, and who subsequently moved into this building. Accordingly he was ordained and installed as their pastor, which position he held for fourteen years, when he had state of his health compelled him to resign.

Subsequently he was offered the position of chief editor of *The Presbyterian*, which he accepted. When he took charge of it he found it opposed by enemies and surrounded by competitors and rivals. He immediately changed its course from one of vacillation to one of decided unswerving orthodoxy, and to his judicious management it is to-day indebted for the position it now holds, that of the recognized organ of the Church. As critic he read all the literary productions of his time, which—being fond of books—afforded him many hours of intellectual enjoyment and fostered an educated taste; yet never did he forget the main purpose of his life, which was the preaching of an author. In his criticisms he may have wounded unwittingly the vanity of some of the performers, but at no one moment, of unjust and revengeful retaliation; but the stranger who friendship has in sallying with controversy found him the mildest, meekest, most amiable of men.

Many of you perhaps remember meeting him, starting out upon one of his rambles to the banks of the Schuylkill, crossing over which he knew, now stopping to speak to the laborer of his work, now kindly addressing a stranger, on little child, now stopping to gaze upon a bird or squirrel; perhaps—things that the world never noticed—now stooping to pick up a piece of moss, or an autumn leaf, and then forgetting everything in deep admiration of its beautiful tracery.

His last words, as he left the office of his paper, were that before long some one would be talking of him as the Rev. Dr. Engles, instead of one departed. His last editorial was the text of Dr. Shields' sermon, and the most horrible appearance. The man himself did not, however, seem to suffer inconvenience, though the perspiration stood on his face, and his chest heaved as if considerable difficulty was experienced in breathing. The next feat was to puncture himself with skewers. This was effected by forcing one through the tongue, another through the lip, and a third through the cheek. To prove the performion true, he then walked among the audience, and allowed any one sufficiently curious or sufficiently skeptical to examine the holes and to touch the skewers. Several persons availed themselves of the privilege, and expressed themselves satisfied. This experiment was attended by a very partial and insufficient result. Another tall negro, Haradji Ben Ali, then presented himself, and he commenced playing on the music of the tom-toms until the necessary amount of excitement was engendered in the system, preparatory to his laying a lighted torch to his neck, chin and mouth, without suffering any inconvenience. He subsequently placed a lump of live charcoal in his mouth, at which lucifer matches and cigars were lighted. The charcoal was at first held in her place by the teeth, but was afterwards placed on the tongue, where it remained for several minutes. The convulsionists, who we hope good enough to gouge out his eyes, then played with his snakes, and eventually bit off the head and tail of one, which he masticated with Eastern gravity, and threw the decapitated portion to the nearest person for examination. The snake was similar to one of those which had been suspended from the tongue of Umida Ben Mustafa. These and other feats equally wonderful and disgusting followed, all of which were performed with apparent ease by the Africans. The effects left upon the spectator by these disgusting performances were the reverse of grateful."

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THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Misfortunes of an English Turf-Man.

The London correspondent of the *Troy, Field and Farm*, writes as follows:

"The great turf 'sensation' of the day is the sudden collapse of the Marquis of Hastings, the prince of 'plungers,' and leading turf-man in the Sporting Kingdom, whose magnificent stud of thoroughbred, perhaps the finest in the kingdom, is advertised to be sold by public auction, at Danebury, on Saturday next. During his short career on the turf, the marquis has been a popular patron of the best stud of racers in the country, and he has certainly spared neither money nor trouble in the pursuit of his favorite pastime. Enormous prices for 'fashionably-bred' yearlings, he has expended thousands on thousands, and has secured the services of the best jockeys of the day, regardless of expense—and to his credit be it spoken though, after all, it must be but 'faint praise' when spoken of an English nobleman—all his dealings on the turf have been marked, from first to last, by scrupulous integrity and unblemished honor. Such enterprising sportsmen deserve to reward, and it must be confessed that, take it as a whole, fortune has been most kind to him. It is true, he has met with severe disappointments. Witness the rank brute Rangaroo for whom he gave, in round numbers, the sum of £12,000; but on the other hand some of the finest prizes on the turf have fallen to his share. I have no hesitation in saying that during the past twelvemonth he must have won the Derby with the best of his horses, viz: Lecturer, Lady Elizabeth and The Ford, and the Oaks with Marie, and yet now, with a fair prospect of winning next year's Derby, he is compelled to pull up abruptly and to sell the entire stud, perhaps the whole of his valuable stud for sale. Every one who knows anything of the noble lord's character, and his deep love—I had almost written passion—for the turf, must be satisfied that nothing short of the most pressing necessity could have induced him to take this step. And yet, for the life of me, the enormous sums he must have won, it does seem a sight passing strange that he should be reduced so suddenly to such straits. But, as we take all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the result will not surprise us. When a young man of from twenty who can possess no great experience of the world, comes to inherit, at one a racing stud of fifty-two (!) animals, and several costly establishments on a comparatively small income (for sporting men) of £60,000 (!) per annum, the Marquis is by no means a rich man,; it stands to reason that he must have known that nothing short of the 'devil's own luck' would suffice to make both ends meet for any length of time. Then, there were no weaknesses for 'amateur bookmaking,' and a 'fancy' for Spanish Jennets, to the tune of some £70,000, the horse, who, as it happens, wins the Derby, and yet, have a portrait, and an admirable pen and pencil sketch of the fine young English plunger—one of the present time. Of course the expenses of maintaining such a colossal racing establishment must have been enormous—not less, at the lowest computation, than £40,000 per annum, the cost of each horse to be £1,000 per annum, which I believe can be taken as a fair average, and to this I mainly attribute the necessity for the sudden step he has taken."

Cripples.

In a late letter from Constantinople we find the following: "Cripples are not—I mean just a few dwarfs for a curiosity—to Genoa. If you want to buy them by the pound, you can get retail, go to Naples, or plenty of dwarfs all over Italy, but it did seem to me that in Genoa the crop was larger. If you would see a Roman nose, large style of assorted cripples, go to Naples, or travel through the Roman States. But if you would see cripples on a large scale, of the kind of cripples and human monsters, both go straight to Constantinople. A beggar in Naples who can show a foot that has run in his stocking, or a hump between his shoulders, has got a good thing; but such an exhibition is nothing to what you see in Constantinople. The man would starve. Who would pay any attention to a man with a hump, when the rare monsters that drong the streets of Constantinople are there? Where are the Adonises in the gutters of Stamboul? O, wretched impostor! How could he stand against the three-legged man, or the man with his eye in his cheek? How could he shun in the presence of such a man, the man with the elbow? Where would he hide himself when the dwarf with seven fingers on each hand, no upper lip, and a hump on his back, came down in his majesty? Bismilah! The cripples of Constantinople are a sight to behold. The truly gifted flourish only in the by-ways of Pera and Stamboul.

"That deranged woman lay on the bridge, with her stock in trade as disposed as to excite pity and striking other—one natural leg, and two long, slender, twisted ones with feet on them, like somebody's else—the man who lost his arm—a man further along who had no eyes, and whose face was made up of a fly-blown beefsteak, and wrinkled and twisted like a lava-flow—and venly so tumbled and distorted were the other cripples, that one would tell the want that served him for a nose from his chin bones. Yesterday there was a man with a prodigious head, an uncommonly long body, legs eight inches long, and a little pair of crutches, on which he rode those feet and his hands, and was as swayback as if the Colossus of Rhodes had been riding upon him. Ah, I tell you, a beggar has to have exceedingly good points to make a living in Constantinople. Yesterday a man, that had nothing to offer except that he had been blown up in a powder, would be regarded as a rank impostor, and a mere decayed soldier on crutches would not make a cent. To be a beggar, you have to have a big head taken off and cultivate a wen like a carpet sack."

Swift's Humor.

Dean Swift was walking in the Phoenix road, Dublin, when a thunder-shower came on, and he was obliged to take shelter under a party was sheltering also, two young women and two young men, the latter of the young girls looked very sad, till, as the rain fell, the tears fell. The Dean inquired the cause, and learned that the young men were about to leave their country to the church, and now her white clergyman was sent and she couldn't go. Overcome by the pathos of the story, the Dean; and took on his prayer-book and tuned on his mellow voice in hair voice, sonorous and present; and to make the thing complete, he tore a leaf from his pocket-book, and with his pencil wrote on it, signed it and gave it, which he handed to the bride. It was as follows:

Under a tree in stormy weather,
I married this man and woman together.
Let none but the man put asunder
Never this man and woman sunder.

JONATHAN SWIFT,
Dean of St. Patrick's.

A Matrimonial Concern.

A correspondent of the *London Post* says the Marquis of Bute, on coming of age, will find awaiting him one of the finest properties in the United Kingdom. He is succeeded, when only six months old, to the immense revenues of the Bute family, and is only has that wealth of a necessity accumulated to an enormous sum, and been most carefully husbanded, but such improvement has been effected on the already lucrative estates by the late whose their owner takes his title, that the large income they have hitherto produced is understood to have been increased by nearly one-half. It need not be calculated, at the decease of the late Marquis, that the accumulations during the minority of his heir ought to produce about two millions, and this would be to be added to an income already enormous. The young Marquis is rated in the matrimonial market for next year as one of little under a hundred and fifty thousand a year."

Solomon's Throne.

The following account of this remarkable piece of mechanism purports to be taken from the Persian manuscript, called "The History of Jerusalem:"

The sides of it were of pure gold, the feet of emeralds and rubies, interwoven with pearls, each of which were as large as an ostrich's egg. The throne had seven sides; on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were of precious stones, representing fruit, hips and unripe; on the tops of the trees were to be seen figures of plumage birds, particularly the peacock, the chanticleer and lark. All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as to occasionally utter melodious sounds, such as the ear of mortal never heard. At the first step were delineated vine branches having bunches of grape, composed of precious stones of various kinds, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the various colors of purple, violet, green and white, so as to render the appearance of real fruit. On the second step were the fruits of the garden, with their lines of terrible aspect, large as life, and formed of precious stones.

The nature of this remarkable throne was such that when Solomon placed his foot on the first step, the birds sang most melodiously and made a fluttering noise in the air. On reaching the third step, the whole assemblage of animals, from the lion down to the peacock, uttered a loud shout, saying, "Long live Solomon, the son of David, be thankful for the blessings which the Almighty has conferred upon us." The same was repeated on his reaching the fifth step, when the birds sang the lay of the children of Israel joined them; and on his arrival at the seventh, all the birds and animals became perfectly motionless, and he had placed himself on the royal seat, which was of the purest gold, and set with precious stones, discharged a shower of the most precious perfumes on Solomon, after which the birds sang a melodious lay, and placed the golden crown upon his head.

Before this, he was obliged to put his unhelmed gold, on the top of which was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound in gold, in which was the Pentateuch of the Psalms of David, and the dove having presented the book to the king, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. A further related that on the approach of evil spirits or any misfortune to befall the nation, the dove flew to Solomon, and gave a warning cry, upon which the birds and animals and the demons and genii to utter horrid cries; so, for fear of them, no one dared be guilty of falsehood, or any other crime, which caused the throne of Solomon, the son of David.

MEDICAL.

DANIEL M. BROWN'S
CELEBRATED OINTMENT
A Certain Cure for
Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, &c.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1866.
FRIEND BROWN: It gives me great pleasure to say to you that your Ointment is such an article that there can be no question of its merits. My little boy scalded himself so badly that his life was for a time in danger; I was induced to try your Ointment, and that alone, in a few weeks I was entirely well. Yours, respectfully, JOHN P. LEVEY, Of the firm of Thomas, Sealds & Co., Sixth and Market streets.
Sold by any number of Certificates and References.
Prepared only by DANIEL M. BROWN, Druggist,
143 Hanover street, Corner West, Baltimore.
M. C. McClúskey,
SOLE AGENT,
109 North Seventh street, Philada.
For visiting patients, and dressing Scalds, Burns, or Wounds, an extra charge will be made. [oct2 m w3m]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS.
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
25 to 75 per cent.
REDUCTION.
BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PICTURES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION to Repair Pumps and Wells for the year 1868.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($38,750) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Surveys, to be expended as follows:

Item 1. For salaries of Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Recording Clerk, Draughtsmen and Rodman in General Office, with Clerks and Draughtsmen in Regular Service, one thousand three hundred dollars ($13,300).

Item 2. For stationery, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 3. For record books and blanks, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 4. For contingent office, carriage-hire and incidentals, nine hundred dollars ($900).

Item 5. For salaries of twelve District Surveyors, six thousand dollars ($6,000).

Item 6. For advertising, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 7. For salary of Surveyor in the First Survey District, below South street, as per resolution of Councils, approved March 24, 1866, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 8. For line regulations in the First Survey District, between Broad street and River Delaware, and Forty-second street and Fairmount, Forty-second and Forty-fourth avenue, and Broad street and Penney ferry road, as per resolution of May 11, 1867, four hundred dollars, $400.

Item 9. For line regulations in the Second Survey District, between Broad street and River Delaware, and Fairmount and Wharton streets, and east of Passyunk road, as per resolution of May 11, 1867, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 10. For line regulations in the Second Survey District, between Broad street and river Delaware, and Curtis and Wharton streets, and east of Passyunk road, as per resolution of May 11, 1867, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 11. For revision of wharf lines on the river Schuylkill, as per resolution of June 1, 1867, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 12. For the revision of curb heights on Filbert street and Lombard street, as per resolution of March 25, 1867, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 13. For line and grades in the late borough of Germantown, as per resolution of November 6, 1866, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 14. For lines and grades between Shoemaker lane, Germantown road and Wissahickon (Fifth District), as per resolution of February 9, 1866, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 15. For line and grade regulations in the Ninth District, Frankford and Bustleton Line road, Stenton avenue and Washington lane, as per resolution of March 25, 1867, one thousand dollars ($1,000).

Item 16. For revision of curb heights in the Ninth District, Frankford and Bustleton road, as per resolution of May 18, 1867, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 17. For the completion of the lines and grades in the Ninth District, Frankford road, Erie avenue and Wingohocking and Frankford road, and Frankford road and Erie avenue, as directed by resolution October 12, 1866, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500).

Item 18. For curb regulations on the Sixth District of Passyunk road, from Mifflin street to Reed street, as per resolution of December 3, 1866, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 19. For handrails (outset-stones), three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 20. For examination of Sewers for record in office, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 21. For copying descriptions of properties for Municipal Claims, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 22. For surveys of property for Registry Bureau three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 23. For four temporary Draughtsmen for Registry Department, four dollars a day ($1,000).

Item 24. For new surveys and work that may be ordered by Councils, or City Solicitor, six thousand dollars ($6,000).

SECTION 2. The balance of said appropriation for surveys shall be expended except for work specially provided for by subsequent ordinance or resolution of Councils. *And provided also*, That the money now in the retail, go to the credit of the items for salaries or supplies in this ordinance, shall be expended only for the year ending July, 1868, and that all bills rendered against the appropriations now provided for) shall state distinctly the names of the persons employed in the survey, the number of days employed, and the charge per day of each. And the warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—JOHN KERSTEN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION to Repair Streets and Alleys for the year 1868.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-eight thousand dollars ($38,000) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Public Ways, to be expended as follows:

Item 1. For salary of Superintendent, twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1,250.)

Item 2. For salaries of Clerks, Laborers and incidentals, six hundred dollars ($600.)

Item 3. To pay wages of repair gangs, three thousand two hundred dollars ($3,200.)

Item 4. For purchase of new materials, five hundred dollars ($500.)

Item 5. For expenses in keeping tracks, sleigh and wagon, two hundred dollars ($200.)

And warrants shall be drawn by the Superintendent of Public Ways, in accordance with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—JOHN KERSTEN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION to the Department of the City Treasurer.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain that the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars ($16,725) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of City Treasury for the year 1868 as follows:

Item 1. For salary of City Treasurer, Twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500).

Item 2. For salary of Recording Clerk, Paying Teller, Stock Clerk, Transfer Clerk, and Warrant Clerk, six thousand three hundred dollars ($6,300).

Item 3. For salaries of miscellaneous clerks and messenger, four thousand eight hundred dollars ($4,800).

Item 4. For books, printing and stationery, two thousand dollars ($2,000).

Item 5. For advertising, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 6. For fuel, stamps, (required by Act of Assembly) and other expenses, one thousand dollars ($1,000).

Warrants shall be drawn by the City Treasurer.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—JOHN KERSTEN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE A SUBSTITUTE for an Ordinance for the Department of Markets, Wharves and Landings.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to Item 5 (changing the Salaries of Markets, Wharves and Landings, for the year 1868, as follows:

Item 5. For salaries of Superintendent, twelve hundred dollars ($1,200.)

Item 6. For salaries of Clerks, Laborers and incidentals, six hundred dollars ($600.)

Item 7. To pay wages of repair gang, three thousand two hundred dollars ($3,200.)

Item 8. For purchase of new materials, five hundred dollars ($500.)

Item 9. For expenses in keeping tracks, sleigh and wagon, two hundred dollars ($200.)

And warrants shall be drawn by the Superintendent of Markets, in accordance with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—JOHN KERSTEN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE MANTLE PIECES.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
AND SLATE WORK GENERALLY ON HAND, AND TO ORDER.

GRATES.

Low down and Ventilating Grates, and Office FIRE GRATES of burning hard or soft coal.

MANTLES, GRATES AND VENTILATORS
STAINED OR DEPARTED MARBLE MANTLES and Slate Mantles, Marbleized Slate Mantles, Slate Mantles, Slate Tiles, Slate Tiles, Slate Ti