THE RAIN.

BY WADE ROBINSON.

I heard the step of the rain
In the dead of the night was the street,
And a sound of tears and pale,
Was the sound of his liquid feet.

I heard his sorrowful showers
In the wood behind the town,
And the gasp of the struggling flowers,
As he tried to heat them down.

But when I awoke at morn
The dawn was in the skies,
And an echoing splendor was born
In the light of tearful eyes.

That day was the first of May,
And a voice was down the earth,
A hum of dance and play,
And a ring of laughter and mirth.

The rain was past and gone,
But he hung, a viewless sprite,
In the heaven of clouds that throne
With amber and crimson light.

And he saw the work he had wrought,
To the music of echo and tears,
When the leaves and blossoms fought,
And fainted, and died in tears.

But now the scented breeze,
And the birds with merry lays,
And the shimmering flowers and trees,
Are singing together his praise.

Oh, ever since that strife
Greatest sweetly to smile
With the dreary plash of rain
That I heard at dead of night.

For Winter is sure to May,
And doubts the builder of Faith,
And Night is the fountain of day,
And Life is the daughter of Death.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We receive two more volumes belonging to the Illustrated Library of Wonders, published by Charles Scribner & Co. The first of these is "The Wonders of Island," arranged from the French of F. Marion by Charles W. Quin, F. C. S., with seventy wood-cuts and a chromo of the spectrum. The second is Pouchelet's "Thunder and Lightning," edited in English by T. L. Phipson, Ph. D., F. C. S., &c. The latter, too, has many engravings, pretty nearly transferred from the French edition, prominent among which we see a representation of our worthy Philadelphia sage Franklin, transformed by a Parisian into the likeness of a French abbé, and struck into an attitude fit for the Théâtre Français as he draws the lightning from his kite-line. It is not surprising that this French series of "Marvels" has met with sudden popularity in England and America, coupled with the honor, rather costly to the original authors, of translation and appropriation. The French are now unique in the happy knack of arranging useful information for the young; their quick sense of the picturesque and romantic is science fills their demonstrations with charm, a charm only imported into the same walk, in English literature, by Goldsmith—while the tone of the technical world in Paris makes mistakes like those of Goldsmith absolutely impossible. These excellent juvenile wonder-books are made up by Scribner into pretty red cloth cimices, at $1 50 each. They may be found on the tables of Porter & Coates, 822 Chestnut street.

Vol. 1, of "The Villa on the Rhine," by Berthold Auerbach, is just ready, in a neat cloth binding. We are speaking now of the bound edition of Leypoldt & Holt, which reaches the conclusion of Book VIII. Their pamphlet issue of the same has gone one further, viz. to the seventh chapter of the ninth book. There are a portrait and a delicious biography by Bayard Taylor prefixed to this edition, in which the publishers have confident extraordinary attention, examining the translation critically, and choosing the neatest type and good paper. In this, as in all, Auerbach's earlier fame will probably culminate. The slight difficulty in adapting our taste to the atmosphere of a foreign story, even one of the best skills, is now overcome in the case of many readers, with whom Auerbach's name has grown a household word. In this tale of the castled Rhine his finest, classical style, sharpened once, occasional fine humor and equal power in the delineation of peasant and aristocratic life, find a broad field. The novel is a long one, and it is quite certain that every intelligent reader will wish it longer. Sold by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

We receive an advance copy of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' last novel, published by Peterson & Bros. It is readably printed. The story runs from a scene beside a cot in the Jefferson Hospital to the giddiest splendors of New York life, with much arbitrary separation of relatives, and a real mark in the shape of a cross on a little boy's temple which we will not us thrill the reader by interpreting. We have the Messrs. Peterson's word that the readers of the *New York Weekly* have been "nearly crazy" under the suspense of waiting for the serial appearance of this story in its columns—a mental torture which can fortunately be spared now to those will purchase it in the lump.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and National Bank Note List, for April 15, 1869, has been laid on our table. It contains a list of the new counterfeits, altered National Bank Notes, rates of discount in all the principal cities, and other valuable information for business men. Price $1 50 a year.

COMMISSIONER WELLS AND THE WINE BILL.

A Veteran Protectionist's Letter.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania, now nearly 80 years old, has written the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury:

The Hon. J. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.—Sir: The revision of our tariff with a view to the improvement of the revenue and the protection of the mechanic, industry, the great source of national wealth, will be one of your most difficult and important labors during the session of Congress, which I am glad to see by a resolution of the House. You will be aided by a part of the able Committee of Ways and Means, who will remain on duty for that purpose, in relation to the subject the following rules, among others, should be observed:

First—That the taxes on articles of duties should be imposed upon foreign *luxuries*, bought by the rich, not for their *intrinsic value*, but for *their high price*, and the higher the duty and price the more they are appreciated. *Smuggling* is the only danger, and can be obviated by the appointment of honest and vigilant Custom House officers.

Second—That the highest duties should be assessed for revenue and protection upon all articles that can and ought to be manufactured at home, as the immediate effect of these duties will be to enhance the price and profits of the manufacturer, thereby attracting to it profit and labor from other employments less profitable, until, by the acquisition of skill, improved machinery, increased competition, and consequently increased supply, the prices will be so reduced in the end as to not only supply our own, but to some extent, the foreign markets of the world. This has already been the case in reference to a great many articles, among them coarse woolens, plain glass, nails, chemicals, &c., which have been supplied and sold, after protection had its effect, by the American manufacturer, for less than the amount of duty originally imposed for their protection.

Third—The lowest rate, or no duties, should be imposed, for obvious reasons, on raw materials, prestuffs, &c., used by American manufacturers.

Fourth—That the taxes, burdens and expenses of labor should be made as light as possible, treasable only labor to compete successfully with foreigners in our own markets. Free trade gives our markets to the foreigners, while Protection gives them to Americans.

Fifth—Internal duties should be *specific*, and not ad valorem, ad valorem duties being anti-protective, as they rise and fall with the foreign price, thus giving high protection when little or none is required, and taking away when foreign prices are low, and high protection necessary, besides, ad valorem duties promote fraud, under-valuation, &c.

Sixth—That the highest protection should be given to manufacturers that consume the greatest amount of agricultural produce, and employ the least amount of labor saving machinery.

The wages of labor in Europe, as proved by Mr. Wells in his late report, are less than half the amount paid in the United States. Is it not clear, then, that if by free trade we open our ports to the free importation of the production of the half-priced labor of Europe, would not every ship on the ocean be at once employed in doubling their money, by importing their low-priced goods, and exporting our high-priced gold and silver, until our money and credit were both exhausted, when American labor would have to starve, or come down to the degraded level and condition of the low-priced labor of Europe?

Mr. Wells suggests two plans for sustaining American manufactures—the one *protection*, the other the *reduction of wages*. He goes for the reduction of wages, which, even if right, is impracticable, while protection is both right and practicable—Congress having no power, if disposed, to reduce the wages of labor, while on the other hand they have full power to increase duties, both for revenue and protection.

Mr. Wells, at the outset, adopts as an "axiom" the great free trade dogma, that "a tariff on imports is, under all circumstances, a tax which is paid wholly, or in part, by the consumer." This "axiom," Mr. Wells says, "is to be kept clearly in view" in the discussion of this subject. Now, this is true in regard to duties levied for revenue on articles not produced in this country, but in reference to articles we can produce at home to the full extent of our wants. Protective duties enhance prices and profits at first, thereby inducing the investment of capital, the acquisition of skill, improved machinery and increased supply, which always have and always will reduce the price in the end, at the same time furnishing abundant markets to our farmers and profitable employment to our labor.

Mr. Wells, to illustrate this free trade theory "that duties on imports, under all circumstances, are added to the price and paid by the consumer," as well as to make protective duties odious among mechanics and laboring men, says "the shoemaker is taxed by the present tariff $1 25 on the coal that warms him, 20 per cent. on the flour and bread he eats, 25 cents per bushel on his potatoes," etc.

Now, does Mr. Wells suppose there is a shoemaker, mechanic, or old woman in the country so ignorant as not to know that these duties have no effect whatever on the price of flour they get from a neighboring farmer, or the potatoes they buy at their farmer's? Suppose the duties on cotton were raised to a dollar a bushel, could Mr. Wells persuade his shoemaker to believe that he paid a duty of a dollar a bushel on his potatoes, which he got for fifty cents?

Mr. Wells might as well contend that a duty on dirt would increase the price of land as to say a duty on flour and potatoes would increase the price on these articles, which we now export to all parts of the world.

Mr. Wells seems, however, particularly unable to protective duties on iron and wool and their manufactures, for which we now paid abroad nearly $80,000,000 per year, to purchase foreign agricultural produce worked up into these goods by foreign labor, including our foreign bread and meat, which, thus disguised, are sent here for sale to American farmers and laboring men.

In connection with this subject, Mr. Wells has introduced another still more absurd free trade dogma, viz.: That protective duties are imposed "for the advantage of the *few*, but to the detriment of the *many*." This will be the subject of another letter.

The thorough revision of the present tariff, incongruous and defective in many of its provisions, will, in my judgment, do more to promote the national prosperity, and hasten speedy payments, by keeping our gold at home to enrich our own people instead of foreigners, than any other measure that Congress can adopt.

Yours, respectfully, A. STEWART.

Unpublished Letter of Sir Walter Scott.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for April contains the following letter from Sir Walter Scott, never before published:

"DECEMBER, 1826.—*My Dear William:* The money market in London is in a tremendous state, so much so that, whatever good reason I have, and I have the best for knowing that Constable and his allies, Hurst and Robinson, are in perfect force, yet I hold it wise and necessary to prepare myself for making good my engagements, which might soon be called for suddenly, or by taking up those which I hold good security for. For this purpose I have received a very extensive and reserved facility to burden Abbotsford with money, and having no other debts and these well secured, I hold it better to put money in my purse and be a debtor on my land for a year or two, till the credit of the public is restored. I may even want the money, which case I will buy into the funds, and make some cash by it. But I think it would be most unnecessary and even improper to be fully prepared. * * * By all I can learn, this is just such an embarrassment as may arise when pickpockets cry 'Fire!' in a crowd, and honest men get trampled to death. Thank God! I can clear myself of the melee and am not afraid of the slightest injury. If the money market does not clear up in a month or two I will abridge my farming, &c. I cannot find there is any real cause for this, but an imaginary one will do equal mischief. I need not say this is confidential. Yours truly, WALTER SCOTT." "December 16, Edinburgh.—The conclusion of 1826 is a joke to this. I have no debts of my own. On the contrary, £3,000 and more lying out on interest, &c. It is a little hard, that, making about £7,000 a year, and working hard for it, I should have this botheration. But it arises out of the nature of the same connection which gives, and has given me a fortune, and therefore I am not entitled to grumble."

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

An Explanation of Alleged Threats Against England.

On March 31 Hon. Reverdy Johnson was present at the inauguration of a bazaar in aid of the funds of the Newcastle Ragged and Industrial Schools, which took place in the Assembly Rooms, Westgate street, London, and delivered an address. Almost immediately after leaving the Assembly Rooms Mr. Johnson went by express train to North Shields, where, in reply to addresses from the corporation and the Shipowners' Association, he made another speech. After the presentation of the addresses, His Excellency was entertained at a luncheon given to him by Mr. J. Straker, Chairman of the North of England Coal Association, in the Assembly Rooms attached to the Bath Hotel, where he delivered a third address. In the course of the third speech Mr. Johnson said:—I omitted yesterday to refer to what some time since was said by the *Times* newspaper—a paper edited with great ability. No doubt different opinions are entertained with relation to the paper. Some think it creates public opinion; others think it rather sifts it until it finds out what it is. I, then, (year) I made a speech at Manchester, in which I stated that I thought the doctrine upon which our attempt to claim indemnity for the wrongs and losses sustained by us, in consequence of the fitting out of the Alabama and other vessels, was so perilous to England that she ought to pay at once the amount without question. I merely anticipated that if that doctrine became the recognized doctrine of the world, and if you became, in course of time, belligerents, the opposite belligerents could have Alabamas by the hundred fitted out by the United States. The *Times* thought—and I was somewhat surprised it should have fallen into such a mistake—that I charged it as a threat to England; that my purpose was to intimidate your Government. A threat to England! If that paper had done me the justice to believe that I had any intelligence at all, if they had done me the justice to suppose that I was acquainted even cursorily with the history of England, it never could have fallen into such a mistake. Whatever may be done by appealing to the reason of England may be accomplished. He who thinks that he can accomplish anything by threatening England will be the consequence of a rebuff must be a madman. It would be as ridiculously foolish as was the belief of the poor Indian, who, being offended for a moment by the laws of the sun, made up his mind that he would bring the luminary down to the earth by shooting his arrow through its centre. He shot his arrow, and then, to his surprise and vexation, the arrow returned without the sun; and he would be very much my case, or the case of any one who could expect to intimidate England. He would be laughed at and ridiculed, just as much as the poor Indian was laughed and ridiculed at the failure of his experiment. England to be threatened by the United States! Why, the world combined would not by threats accomplished any purpose which England's honor demanded should not be accomplished. You might suffer if you were invaded; your commerce might be swept from the ocean in such a contingency, but rather than submit to such a threat, I think I know you well enough to know—and you would be false to the history in which you take so much pride if you would—you would rather see the island sink into the ocean. And the loss to the world would be a calamity would hardly be greater, if as great, as the loss to the world by England submitting dishonorably to any demand which any nation or nations in the world might make. Now, I have set myself, I hope, at rest with the *Times*, whose proprietor it is my good fortune to know, and whose principal editor I also have the good fortune to know; but I regret to say that it seems from the article to which I have referred that they do not know me. If they had, when they penned that article, they never would have inflicted the penalty, it, it goes to my own home, and there we have editors who would like occasionally, if they can only obtain my present seat, and there it will be a feather in my cap, as they may think that I had threatened England. If what I am now going to say should reach them, they will find that it is a feather which I should consider it a distinction to wear. Gentlemen, I could speak of the necessity of our being at peace—even without words, but you have taken all the words from me already—until to-morrow's dawn; but I have said enough to convince you that my present visit, from the moment when I landed upon your shores, to satisfy you, I hope, of this, that there is no man in either nation who rejoices more in the belief that the peace between the two will be undisturbed, and there is no man who would mourn more its disturbance.

A Distinguished Foreigner.

Paris has been for some time preparing itself for the arrival of the great gun from Bengal. The wealth of Golconda was but a bite in comparison to the Rajah's, whose fame has fallen into such a mistake—that I charged it as a threat to England; that my purpose was to intimidate your Government. A threat to England! If that paper had done me the justice to believe that I had any intelligence at all, if they had done me the justice to suppose that I was acquainted even cursorily with the history of England, it never could have fallen into such a mistake. Whatever may be done by appealing to the reason of England may be accomplished. He who thinks that he can accomplish anything by threatening England will be the consequence of a rebuff must be a madman. It would be as ridiculously foolish as was the belief of the poor Indian, who, being offended for a moment by the laws of the sun, made up his mind that he would bring the luminary down to the earth by shooting his arrow through its centre. He shot his arrow, and then, to his surprise and vexation, the arrow returned without the sun; and he would be very much my case, or the case of any one who could expect to intimidate England. He would be laughed at and ridiculed, just as much as the poor Indian was laughed and ridiculed at the failure of his experiment. England to be threatened by the United States! Why, the world combined would not by threats accomplished any purpose which England's honor demanded should not be accomplished. You might suffer if you were invaded; your commerce might be swept from the ocean in such a contingency, but rather than submit to such a threat, I think I know you well enough to know—and you would be false to the history in which you take so much pride if you would—you would rather see the island sink into the ocean. And the loss to the world would be a calamity would hardly be greater, if as great, as the loss to the world by England submitting dishonorably to any demand which any nation or nations in the world might make. Now, I have set myself, I hope, at rest with the *Times*, whose proprietor it is my good fortune to know, and whose principal editor I also have the good fortune to know; but I regret to say that it seems from the article to which I have referred that they do not know me. If they had, when they penned that article, they never would have inflicted the penalty, it, it goes to my own home, and there we have editors who would like occasionally, if they can only obtain my present seat, and there it will be a feather in my cap, as they may think that I had threatened England. If what I am now going to say should reach them, they will find that it is a feather which I should consider it a distinction to wear. Gentlemen, I could speak of the necessity of our being at peace—even without words, but you have taken all the words from me already—until to-morrow's dawn; but I have said enough to convince you that my present visit, from the moment when I landed upon your shores, to satisfy you, I hope, of this, that there is no man in either nation who rejoices more in the belief that the peace between the two will be undisturbed, and there is no man who would mourn more its disturbance.

A Distinguished Foreigner.

Paris has been for some time preparing itself for the arrival of the great gun from Bengal. The wealth of Golconda was but a bite in comparison to the Rajah's, whose drink was imagined to be a solution of pearls, and his standing dish peacock's tongues. Well, the Nabob occupies a suite of apartments in the Grand Hotel. He is an ordinary mortal, who has seen some forty summers; his hair is white, he has a bushy moustache, delicately-arched eyebrows, a pair of jet-black piercing eyes, with features of a color between chocolate and gingerbread, and expressive of all the placidity and languor of Oriental life. He has a name as long as a Spanish Infanta's, but is known among his own people as Syud Munsoor-Ali. He is accompanied by Mr. Fox, his private secretary, and Col. Loyard is an aide-de-camp representing John Company. His suite is composed further of twenty valets; his eldest son, aged twenty-two, and his youngest twelve; there are four grand chamberlains and two pundits, *pour faire plaisir pour Monsieur*, by discussing with him Buddhist "Essays and Reviews." The Nabob has two three wives, who are recognized by the legislé Government, in addition to ten that his religion obliges him to wed. He is, after Brigham Young, as Artemus Ward would say, "*the most married man* in existence. "*Pas de chance*, therefore, for the Ladies of the Lake. Moreover, he has nineteen sons and twenty daughters; and, accordingly, ought to be a "happy man," with such a wife and family to quiver. He has three palaces, equal to some in the Thousand and One Nights, situated in miles from Calcutta. He has the dream of dwelling in marble halls—he has given them; is the proprietor of marble *sofas* with gold or porphyry columns, with *pearls* and *lustres*, in gold and precious stones. He has a picture gallery that astonishes the amateurs—a menagerie of private zoological gardens, with elephants, camels, horses, &c., &c., and a stick wood to send these horses and valided or broken down. When he takes his walks abroad, it is on the back of an elephant, and being a keen sportsman, bags tigers and panthers from the same exalted position. Before assisting at the *curée*, he enters the temple, and returns thanks for being preserved from the dangers of the day. His revenue—tell it not in Gath—is but 160,000 per annum, being the pension allowed by the English Government, which, in return, forms his lands and tenements. His voyage is purely one of *agrément*. He desires to see the Queen of England, and to visit the principal cities of her kingdom. He is learned, speaks several languages, English by choice. How he must have been astonished on Monday morning, on looking out on the Boulevard des Capucines, to see the city in the same condition he had seen it when he left him as the same commodity with the magnates of Siam. It is said that up to the present the only object that caught his eye was the snow. He goes every where; does not make himself known—will be proud, no doubt, the attractions of the opera *ballet*, and the "Loves of the Angels" in Paris.

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And late of No. 8 South Third street. 1m19

THE FINE ARTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has just received a valuable specimen of
Fine Dresden "Enamels" on Porcelain,
In great variety.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a number of choice gems.
A Superb Line of Chromos.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, &c. Also, RICH GOLD FRAMES of elegant new patterns.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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Four doors below COMMERCE street.
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT
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Orders for these celebrated shirts supplied promptly and at reasonable rates.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of late styles in full variety.
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GENTS' PATENT SPRING AND BUTTON Gaiters, Ladies' Patent Leather, without Springs, Gaiters, Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Gents' Fine Calf Boots, Gents' Fine Calf Shoes.
$3 GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
Gents' Dress Shirts, Linen Bosoms, Gents' Linen Collars, Gents' Linen Wristbands. The best Kid Gloves for ladies and gents, at the
WASHINGTON BAZAAR,
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GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

Peaches, Pine Apples, &c.,
Green Corn, Tomatoes,
French Peas Mushrooms,
Asparagus, &c., &c.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.

SWEET OIL.—100 DOZEN OF EXTRA QUALITY in Office oil, expressly imported for GUEST'S East End Grocery, No. 139 South Second st.

NEW DATES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS AND ALmonds, Walnuts, Filberts, Pecans, Cocoanuts, at GUEST'S East End Grocery, No. 139 South Second st.

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS, TRUFFLES, TOMatoes, Green Corn, Asparagus, &c., in store and for sale by GUEST'S East End Grocery, No. 139 South Second street.

STEWED CHERRIES, PLUMS, BLACKBERRIES, Peaches, Pineapples, Pears, Quinces, at GUEST'S East End Grocery, No. 139 South Second street.

FRESH PEACHES IN LARGE CANS, AT FIFTY Cents per can, for sale by GUEST'S Grocery, in the city, at GUEST'S East End Grocery, No. 139 South Second street.

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MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
2500 South Street
1869 PATTERN MAKERS: 1869
HARD WOOD
CHOICE SELECTION
MICHIGAN CLEAR PINE
SIDE STOCK,
SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK
JOISTS AND SCANTLING
LARGE STOCK
FLOORING,
FLORIDA FLOORING,
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FLORIDA STEP BOARDS
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WALNUT PLANK.
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CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LATHS, ALL KINDS.
FOR SALE LOW.
1869. PLASTERING LATH. 1869.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
2500 SOUTH STREET.

Lumber Under Cover,
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
924 Richmond Street.
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PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRTS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BROWN'S
Wholesale and Retail
CORSET STORES,
329 and 819 Arch St.,
Where the Merchants and Ladies will find an extensive assortment of
Imported and Manufactured Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, Etc.
Corsets Fitted to Order.
BROWN'S
Wholesale and Retail
CORSET STORES,
329 and 819 Arch St.,
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FINANCIAL

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BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds and Members of Gold and Stock Exchanges, receive accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms, issue Bills of Exchange on C. J. Hambro & Son, London, B. Metzler, S. Sohn & Co., Frankfort, James W. Tucker & Co., Paris, and other principal cities, and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.
S. W. corner Third and Chestnut Street.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South Third Street, Philadelphia,
Special Accounts for Banks and Bankers.
Danville, Hazelton & Wilkesbarre R.R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable in Gold, free of tax, at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or at Drexel & Co.'s, Philadelphia, or Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York. They are in denominations of $500, $1000 and $1,000. Coupons payable on the 1st of April and October. Coupons detached from Bonds for distribution, and will be ready for delivery on and after April 1, 1869.
Government Bonds and all other securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bills, Bonds, Loans, Gold, &c. fa13 3m

UNION PACIFIC R.R.
First Mortgage Bonds
Bought and Sold at Best Market Prices.
These Bonds pay Six (6) Per Cent. Interest in
GOLD.
PRINCIPAL
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Payable in Gold.
FULL INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
The Road will be completed in
Thirty (30) Days,
And Trains run through to
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Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c.,
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112 and 114 So. THIRD ST., PHILAD'A
DEALERS
IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the new National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.
$5,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
LEWIS H. REDNER,
No. 1 South Broad street.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

should be packed away with Furs and Woolens to avoid injury by Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere.
THOS. S. HARRIS, Sole Manufacturer to Hartz & Chapman, Boston.
50c.; $1 00; $1 50. apl5 2t

U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1869.
W. D. GUTHRIE, Washington, D. C., has my commission from the Leading Patent Office of Europe to act as Solicitor of Patents and Counsel, for Patentees and Inventors in Canada. ELISHA FOOTE, Commissioner of Patents.

TRADE MARK

THE Tax on Banking Capital.
New York, April 15, 1869.
The Comptroller of the Currency has been instructed that bankers must return as capital all deposits subject to check, and those who employed in their business, excepting only deposits, upon government securities.

Disgatrous Fire at Ripon, Wis.
Ripon, Wis., April 15.—A disastrous fire occurred here this morning. Twenty-five buildings were destroyed, involving a loss thereon of about $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Received at the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
TRAVELS, ADVENTURES AND SPORTS IN THE WILDS AND WATERS OF CANADA AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TERRITORIES. By Chas. Lanman. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.
THE ROMANCE OF MARINE LIFE. By Frank Buckland. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.
THE ROMANCE OF ANCIENT EGYPT. By Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Alex. Wilkinson. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.
THE ROMANCE OF ANCIENT ROME. By Rev. Alex. Stewart, M. A. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.
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THE ROMANCE OF ANCIENT MEXICO. By Rev. Alex. Stewart, M. A. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50