Unpublished Letters of Madame de Lafayette to Washington.

(From the Edinburgh Review, New Number.)

Before we take leave of this interesting woman, we are tempted to lay before our readers two *unpublished letters* addressed by Madame de Lafayette to "Washington, during the captivity of her husband, and before she had joined him at Olmütz. These letters have been printed in French in the "Miscellany of the Philobiblon Society," but they are otherwise unknown both to Europe and to England. Their authenticity is undoubted, for they are taken from the family papers of Mr. Dymoke, formerly of Diss in Norfolk, who resided for some time in M. de Lafayette's family, and who was employed, as Madame de Lafayette herself states, to transcribe them, as she was afraid to send them in her own hand-writing. Mr. Dyson kept a copy of the letters, which is still in the possession of his nephew, Thomas Lombe Taylor, Esq., of Stanford Hall, Norfolk.

"OTAVANAC, Oct. 8, 1792.—*Sir:* Without doubt you have learnt our misfortunes; you know that your disciple, your friend, has never ceased to be worthy of you and of liberty; you know that the attachment to the Constitution which he had sworn has gained him the hatred of the powerful faction which wishes to destroy it; that proscribed by this criminal faction, accused at the head of his army, and wishing to spare his fellow-citizens the commission of a fresh crime, he has avoided the sanguinary fury that pursues the true friends of liberty, and was already on the way to sustain a legal tyranny; from those he was prepared to go to your country, there to offer up prayers that his own ingratefuil land might find defenders who would rally to it with a much disinterested zeal and love of freedom as he had done. His wife was that day in her family should join him in England, to go and establish ourselves in America, enjoying there the consoling spectacle of virtue and of liberty—but before reaching this much-desired asylum before even he had reached neutral ground—he had to traverse a small part of our enemies' country, there he encountered, and was taken prisoner. Since the 2d of August he has been in their hands. He was first confined in Namur, then to Nivelle, thence to Luxembourg; at last I learn (and that only from the newspapers) that on the 6th of September he was taken to Wesel in Westphalia, a town in the dominions of the King of Prussia, and that there he is to be separated from the three members of the Assembly who had hitherto shared his fate and is to be conducted to the citadel of Spandau, between Berlin and Potsdam. The conduct of the Austrians of such savagery and cruel conduct on the part of the allies are alike unknown to me. He is not permitted to write a single line, or for our relations, the troops of the Emperor that he was arrested, now is in the Duke of Brunswick's hands. Keeps him prisoner in his dominions; and while he is experiencing this inconceivable persecution, from our sanctuary, a hateful faction which now rules us at home detains me as a hostage here at 130 leagues from the capital. Judge for far removed from him!

"In this abyss of misfortunes, the idea of owing to the United States and to the Washington the life and liberty of M. Lafayette comes to revive hope within my heart. I hope everything from the goodness of the people, from whom he learnt all those virtues and that love of liberty of which he is now the victim; and I venture to ask of you, I venture to ask of them, through your mouth, that a vessel may be sent to demand him wherever he may be, in the name of the Republic of the United States; also an envoy who, in the name of the Republic, may use all the engagements that may be thought necessary to obtain the release of our friend, even as a captive. If his wife and children may be included in the terms of this happy mission, it is easy to judge what a joy it would be for her and them; but if such a stipulation were a hindrance to the success of his success, we would defer the joy of our reunion, and when we know how to be safe with you we should be happier still to encourage the pain of separation. I trust that my request is not too bold. Accept the sad feelings of attachment and deep respect which have dictated this letter, and with which I am, &c., &c.

(Signed) "MOAILLES LAFAYETTE.

"If the kindness of the United States could be extended to the companions in misfortune of M. Lafayette, it would indeed fill up the measure of their goodness; but as these gentlemen are not persecuted with the same bitterness, I do not think I fail in respect towards them if I ask with regard to them, as well as to myself and my children, that care for their interests should be joined with the speedy help which the position of M. Lafayette demands. M. Bureaux de Pusy, and M. le Colombe (who has had the advantage of having served the United States) deserve to be distinguished among the number. MM. Romeuf, Pillet, Masson, Curmont, are two young officers Maubourg are prisoners, and merit from us the most tender interest, from their devoted attachment to M. Lafayette since the beginning of the revolution."

LETTER II.

"CHAVANTAC BY BROUDS, Department of the Haute Loire, March 13, 1793.—*Sir:* The genius shown by your nation in the second time elected President of the United States, and those happy tidings revive my courage a little, which has been quite cast down by the silence of the United States on the fate of M. Lafayette. During six months that he has been in captivity to our enemies, after the unheard-of proscription by his own country, I have heard but few expressions of interest, and those only from private American citizens.

"I had the honor of writing to you, sir, in the beginning of October, 1792, when I was kept prisoner by the order of the Committee of Public Safety, which, after ordering me to come to Paris about the time of the massacres, had permitted the administration of the department to keep me first under lock and key, and then to order me to be under the surveillance of the municipality of my village. It was from this that I had the consolation of writing to you. I did not dare to sign my letter, not even to send it written by my own hand. A young English gentleman, Mr. Dyson, who had passed some time in our country, and who was returning to England, promised to get a copy conveyed to you. Did such a letter ever reach you? Or was it necessary to awaken your interest? I cannot believe it; but your silence, sir, I confess, and the profound sleep of six months shown towards M. Lafayette and his family, is among all our misfortunes, the one that I am least able to explain to myself. I hope it will not always continue, and if I have any earthly hope now, it is for our reunion, it is still founded on your kindness and that of the United States. The public papers will have told you that M. Lafayette and his companions in misfortune were transferred from Wesel to Magdeburg, towards the end of December, and when the French troops were approaching this citadel I was told that it was proposed to remove him to Spandau. I was even for a moment given better hopes; but nothing has continued them. As for myself, I am no longer the prisoner of the municipality of my village. At the end of two months the orders of the committee of surveillance were revoked; but tyrannical laws which forbid to harbor the French territory, and pronounce sentence of confiscation of property against all who do so (or who have done so since the 10th of the rosary), condemn me to remain and to prepare to quit the country, my small personal fortune, on which the children exist now that their father's property has been seized. I am obliged to keep them with me—not for my own consolation, which I would far rather sacrifice for him, but Providence provide for them, and hoping that Providence will grow up worthy of him. But I am powerless to do anything for him: I cannot receive one line from him, or contrive to let him receive one by any means whatever. Certainly I will never take any step unworthy of him whom I love, nor of the cause to which he has never ceased to be faithful, and which his fellow-citizens have shown themselves unworthy to defend—sympathy also for my fate and hence of being served by virtuous men. Believe, sir, that in the present state of things we have everything to fear for Lafayette while he remains in the power of the enemy. I do not know how to urge you; I will only repeat that my confidence in General Washington, though rudely tried, still exists, and that I still venture to offer him the homage due to his character and virtue.

[Signed] "MOAILLES LAFAYETTE."

It does not appear that any answer was made by Washington to this affecting appeal—or, at least, no answer ever reached Madame de Lafayette, though at a later period the good offices of the American government were employed to a certain extent to obtain the release of her husband.

CITY BULLETIN

THE CONTEMPT-EDICTION.—Messrs. W. J. Mosick and E. M. Bennett, Jr., underwent another session yesterday afternoon

Alexander McBride testified—I offered to vote in the Second division of the First Ward at the other election; heard that I was called a bad Democratic ticket; I gave my name and residence; I was then driven away from the polls by a mass of about three hundred men; Henry Gentle was the only one I recognized; I never saw the others about there before; Gentle called, "Across the—! shoot him! kill him!" I had done nothing to provoke this; merely went up to vote; one or two shots were fired as the while I was running; I saw no shots fired; I live at 1 Hillman street; in October, he left the house when I moved in in June last. Minister examined at the Clerk's mark street, and is on the list of voters.

Cross-examined—I was in Philadelphia; I had had a badge on, but did not have it on at the time; I stood about 15 feet from the window and saw no one in the whisky business; am employed at a distillery; I did not go back to the polls after the difficulty; I put my badge on about seven o'clock in the morning, at the poll of the Democratic; I had about a dozen at the morning; I had no arms.

The boxes of the Second and Tenth Divisions, First Ward, were produced, and the papers were taken out and offered in evidence.

Francis McDowell testified—Resided at 21 Marlboro street; in October (Supreme Court registration paper, dated September 14, 1869, shown); that is about the time I offered to vote on that paper; offered to vote the full Democratic ticket; I handed in the ticket, and gave my name and residence; they swore me as to my right to vote, and asked me to produce my papers; I handed them in; they were returned to me, and the inspector said that I couldn't vote, as they were Supreme Court papers; I went to the polls again with my vouchers; Mr. Mosick, who made another man of me; the vote was again refused.

Cross-examined—I was naturalized in a court; think it was before Judge Ludlow; the Judge saw me, and I saw him; I made no statement to the Judge, except to answer his questions; no voucher swore that he had known me so long in this country; he said he was satisfied; I swore that there were only two in the court-room swearing witnesses and asking questions; I thought one was a Judge and the other a clerk.

Re-examined—I had been to court two years before to get my first papers.

Mrs. Henrietta Redmond, testified—Resides 1710 South Front street; lived at 113 Lombard; moved and moved from there in September last; I am a widow; my husband was a native of Ireland; he died in 1866; I have a boy 19 years old. "John Redmond" is assessed, 1710 Tenth street, and has a right to vote.

Mrs. Catharine Dooley testified—Lived 1710 Trotter street in October; my husband's name is Edward; he is a laborer; he has been away since January, 1868. [Edward Dooley is assessed 1710 Trotter street, Second Ward; No. 2, 1869, on the list of voters.] Joseph White has made his home at my house off and on for seven years; he arrived from the West Indies on a man-of-war about three weeks before the October election, and left again before the Presidential election.

Cross-examined—My husband is in Montana; did not get a letter from him in October; I supposed that he was dragging for gold; he went there in January, 1868.

Robert O'Neill testified—Resides No. 29 Reed street; did live at 1824 South Front street; did not vote at the last October election. [Robert O'Neal is assessed 1824 South Front street, marked V, and is No. 394 on the list of voters.] I moved from 1824 S. Front street about two years before the election.

William Sudderborough testified—Lived 1625 South Front street last October; voted the Democratic ticket in the Second division, Fifth Ward, at the election; Jeremiah Brown did not live in that ward; he moved away in June, 1868; Brown is assessed 1625 South Front, and No. 435 on the list of voters.

Martin Cavenaugh testified—Lived in Trotter street in October last, and offered to vote in the second division, First Ward, about twelve o'clock; my vote was thrown out in consequence of my tax papers being lost out of date; I was a Alderman Lutz and got new tax papers; went back again and got into line between twelve and one o'clock; I was dragged out of line and was ordered over to a policeman for special constable; I was taken up to Southwark Hall, and was locked up for two days and then released; no charge was ever made against me; don't know the policeman who dragged me out of the line; I had lived in that division for thirteen years; have been voting ever since 1861; I speak to vote the Democratic ticket, and had it in my hand.

Cross-examined—The man who dragged me from the line said I was going to vote twice; his name is Dubois; he told the policeman to take me to the Hall for going to vote twice.

Timothy Carbon testified—Resided 111 Tasker street in October; voted the Democratic ticket in Second division, First Ward; have been voting in that division ever since; about ten minutes after I voted John Call came up to vote and was challenged as a foreigner; his vote was refused; went to the window to vouch for him and the clerk was handed to me a paper; I swore that he resided at the place specified; some man in the line behind me said, "What——, Irishman has to vote?" and another voice said, "Go for him;" some of my Republican acquaintances weren't allow it; that is all that took place until between one and two o'clock, when a crowd came down Greenwich street from Second and went into Tasker's house; I was standing at the window; I came out and went close to the window and made a rush; I then saw Alexander McBride issue; a voice cried out "Shoot him!" I ran; I saw Alexander McBride and fired twice at him; I was afterwards told that they had driven Erickson away, and that Casper, who held the Democratic window book, was also driven away; I was a Democrat had to go; there were fifty or sixty in the crowd; there were police officers around; heard they did not attempt to put the crowd away; a great many of that crowd were Republicans; the social department some of them were intoxicated; saw no pistols except the one Goodwin fired at McBride; between five and six o'clock I returned to the poll, the Republicans had possession on all sides of the window; no Democrats were to be seen; I heard one man say, "Where is Joe Coppersbed who can come to the window now?" and I came to the window; Coppersbed, I believe, and so I left.

James Parker testified—In October, 1868, I lived at 1638 South Front street; Robert O'Neill didn't live with me; I heard Robert O'Neill say that, having left three or four weeks before the election; he is at 1626 South Front; no man lives with me by the name of O'Neill; [James Parker is assessed at 1638 South Front, and O'Neill is also assessed at that place.]

Adjourned till Friday, at 3 P. M.

ASSAULT UPON A MISSIONARY.—John Marlow was arrested by Sergeant Duffy, charged with assaulting Rev. J. D. Long, the Bedford street missionary. It seems that Marlow came to the house angered about an article that had been published in relation to some dangerous buildings on Bedford street, among which was one owned by his employer. Yesterday afternoon he visited the Mission House and asked to see Mr. Long. As soon as that gentleman made his appearance, he called him by some very opprobrious epithet, and proceeded to knock him down. Several gentlemen then went, in company with the Sergeant, to Marlowe's residence, and asked him what he meant, whereupon the accused ordered them away and seized him by the coat, giving him a violent push. Marlow was bound over in $600 bail to keep the peace.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—By order of Executors, Estate of Jacob Fry, deceased, Mr. A. Freeman, auctioneer.—Stone Dwelling and lot of ground, No. 1 Fry's court, Fourth street, below Spring Garden street, Northwest corner of Second street, and Fry's court, Fifth Ward, Contains in front on Fry's court 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to Marshall street. Also, on Wednesday, May 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate, viz.: No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 724 Jackson street, Second ward, Southwest corner of Second street, Contains in front on Jackson street 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to a 4 feet wide alley. Subject to a ground rent of $60 per annum. No. 2. Business stand, No. 638 Passyunk road, Southwest corner of Bigler street, Second ward, Contains in front on the Passyunk road 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to a 4 feet wide alley. Subject to a ground rent of $60 per annum. No. 3. Business stand, No. 636 Passyunk road, Southwest corner of Bigler street, Second ward, Contains in front on the Passyunk road 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to a 4 feet wide alley. Subject to a ground rent of $60 per annum. Clear of incumbrance. Terms—$100 to be paid at the time of sale.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—By order of Executors, Estate of Jacob Fry, deceased, Mr. A. Freeman, auctioneer.—Stone Dwelling and lot of ground, No. 1 Fry's court, Fourth street, below Spring Garden street, Northwest corner of Second street, and Fry's court, Fifth Ward, Contains in front on Fry's court 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to Marshall street. Also, on Wednesday, May 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate, viz.: No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 724 Jackson street, Second ward, Southwest corner of Second street, Contains in front on Jackson street 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to a 4 feet wide alley. Subject to a ground rent of $60 per annum. No. 2. Business stand, No. 638 Passyunk road, Southwest corner of Bigler street, Second ward, Contains in front on the Passyunk road 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to a 4 feet wide alley. Subject to a ground rent of $60 per annum. No. 3. Business stand, No. 636 Passyunk road, Southwest corner of Bigler street, Second ward, Contains in front on the Passyunk road 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to a 4 feet wide alley. Subject to a ground rent of $60 per annum. Clear of incumbrance. Terms—$100 to be paid at the time of sale. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Trustee. JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—By order of Executors, Estate of Edward Mullins, deceased.—Valuable Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 48 Cambridge street, Contains in front on Cambridge street 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to a 4 feet wide alley. Also, on Wednesday, May 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate, viz.: No. 48 Cambridge street, Third ward, Contains in front on Cambridge street 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to a 4 feet wide alley. Subject to a ground rent of $60 per annum. Clear of incumbrance. Terms—$100 to be paid at the time of sale. EDWARD MULLINS, No. 48 Cambridge street. JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—By order of Executors, Estate of Edward Mullins, deceased.—Valuable Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 724 Jackson street, Second ward, Southwest corner of Second street, Contains in front on Jackson street 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to a 4 feet wide alley. Also, on Wednesday, May 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate, viz.: No. 724 Jackson street, Second ward, Southwest corner of Second street, Contains in front on Jackson street 16 feet and in depth 50 feet, more or less, to a 4 feet wide alley. Subject to a ground rent of $60 per annum. Clear of incumbrance. Terms—$100 to be paid at the time of sale. EDWARD MULLINS, No. 48 Cambridge street. JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.

The Invention of Colt's Revolver.

The Louisville *Express* is responsible for the following curious story in relation to the invention of the pistol which goes by the name of "Colt's Revolver." If the story is not true, it is, at all events, ingeniously devised to bear the semblance of truth, but it is simply given here as a curiosity:

"There are people in Tennessee who will tell you a queer story about the way in which the late Colonel Colt came by the idea of his which bears his name, and which enabled him to leave a widow with an income of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. They say that some twenty or twenty-five years ago a gunsmith from Fayetteville, in that State, came to Nashville in search of employment, and as he was a skilful workman, and a sober, industrious man, he soon found something to do in one of the shops there. He was what the world calls 'a good, easy fellow,' always at work, but always poor, wasting much of his time upon inventions of his own, some of which were worthless, and some of which he lacked perseverance and the means to complete and introduce to the public. Among the last-named was a repeating pistol, a model of which he had made at Fayetteville and brought with him to Nashville. He had never had it perfected, and was poor and in need of money; it was far more troublesome to procure a patent for a new invention that it is in our day, however, and he was busy at work trying little or nothing about the process by which patents were obtained.

Working in the same shop with our Fayetteville gunsmith was a young journeyman from Connecticut, named Colt. The new-fangled pistol was drawn from the inventor's trunk one day, and exhibited to Colt, who remarked, "Bob, that's a good look at it, examining all its machinery with the greatest care; but like the inventor, Colt was poor, and wanting work in his mettle. In a few days Mr. Colt threw upon his education in the Nashville shop and returned to his native State. Nothing more was heard of him until he turned up as a foreman in a pistol factory in Connecticut—the identical repeater the Fayetteville gunsmith exhibited to him in Nashville.

"This, he says they tell in Tennessee. We do not vouch for the truth of it, though we think it is, for it explains the mystery of how Colt's pistol was peculiarly hard, for he and his struggling friend knew the depths of the repose of age. He died on the rapids, before he came to the broad, smooth, sunny water—before it was in view. The accompaniment of his dying thoughts, we know, must be, that his David, "late sheep for bread, and mingled his drink with weeping" but that he left behind a rock him away in the "midst of his days." and he never came in the "large room," and the "goodly vineyard." Let us hope, and pray for his early troubles. Made up ?—a rash word! No doubt there is compensation for this life, even some how, and, for such trials could not be survived. And as the Tiree Holy Scriptures, we know the very cities of their fate, when they fell down bound and helpless in the fire, had the angel at their side, and found his voice, even in the very cities of their fate, "in the midst of the burning, and there was a moist whistling wind," and thence intoned their glorious hymn, so there are some alleviations even in the fiery trials which Schubert and Beethoven underwent—alleviations of which Hogg, who have not, their genius can never taste the sweets. At any rate, we profit by the struggles of the heroes, and drink at our ease the rich wine that they trod out with so much toil and so many tears. Schubert was a poor man, and he died poor, love in a special degree to Franz Schubert.—*A. D. Coleridge's Life of Schubert.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES A. WRIGHT, THOMPSON PEIE, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Importers of Iron, Shipping and Commission Merchants, 140 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

E. S. BOYD, Window Shades, Rods, Mattresses, Carpets and Curtains, No. 106 North Second street, Philadelphia, above Arch. Furniture repaired and varnished. mh17-3m

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A SECOND-HAND 22-inch by 36 inches wide, 40 horsepower, Cross-Head Engine, Enquire of WM. SELLERS & CO., No. 102 Church street, City Store.

LOVEY WELLS OWNER OF PROPERTY, 1308 Walnut street, to LEASE and SELL Furniture of Parlors, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen, Carpets, Crockery, Gasfixtures, Stoves, Library, Piano, Guitar, Goodwin's Hall, Library street.

SHIPPERS' GUIDE.

For Boston—Steamship Line Direct

SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS. YORK LINE STEAMSHIPS, FROM PIER 38 N. R., FOOT WALNUT STREET.

This line is composed of the fir. lass steamships:

ALPS, 2,500 tons, Captain O. Baker.
ALPENA, 2,500 tons, Captain Crowell.

The above vessels are fitted up for cabin passengers only, and will sail from Pier 38 N. R. as follows:

The NORMAN, from Boston, Saturday, May 8, at 8 P. M.
The ALPS, Saturday, May 15, at 8 P. M.

Freight taken at the lowest rates of freight. Passage $10. Children and servants half fare. Insurance ½ per cent. at the office. Steamers will be loaded and cleared on Saturdays only. For freight or passage apply to

WM. L. JAMES & CO., 12 South Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY FROM SOUTH AND WHARF.

EVERY SATURDAY.

DELOS DAVIS and THIS LOT RECEIVING to-day from Delaware avenue, daily at 10 A. M., the following, consisting of Portsmouth, and to Lynch's wharf, Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, Va.

FRESH HANDLE BUTTERMILK, CHEESE, &c.
Fresh Country Eggs, Spring Chickens, and Ducks.
The reliability, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the best and most expeditious route for freight or passage. Through bills of lading given.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense for cartage.
Steamships leave at least once a week.
For freight or passage apply to
P. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 South Wharves and Pier No. 1 North Wharves.
P. B. WRIGHT & SONS, No. 124 Walnut street.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR PACKETS.

The SUNDAYS will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via Havana, as follows:

The ALABAMA, May 16, at 10 A. M.
The GEORGIA, May 23, at 10 A. M.
The ALABAMA, May 30, at 10 A. M.

Steamships will also sail from SAVANNAH on Saturday, as follows:

The GEORGIA will sail for SAVANNAH on Saturday, May 8, at 10 A. M.
The ALABAMA will sail for SAVANNAH on Saturday, May 15, at 10 A. M.

Through bills of lading issued, and passage tickets sold to all points in the South and Southwest.

Freight for the Southwest received at the office, No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, and at the office of the company, No. 12 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.

WM. M. BARR & CO., 12 South Wharves.

HAVANA STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY 10 DAYS.

The new and fast sailing steamships of this line will sail from PHILADELPHIA for HAVANA, as follows:

CARONDELET, Saturday, May 15, at 10 A. M.
ALABAMA, Saturday, May 25, at 10 A. M.

Through bills of lading issued, and passage tickets sold to all points in the South and Southwest.

Freight for the Southwest received at the office, No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, and at the office of the company, No. 12 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.

WM. M. BARR & CO., 12 South Wharves.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From Foot of Market St. (Upper Ferry).

Commencing Thursday, April 1, 1869.

Trains leave as follows:

At 6.45 A. M. for Woodbury and points below Millville 3.15 P. M.

At 8.00 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Woodbury and intermediate stations 5.00 P. M.

At 9.00 A. M. for Camden and Intermediate stations 4.00 P. M.

At 12.00 M. for Camden, Woodbury, Mullica Hill and points below Millville, Saturdays only.

At 4.00 P. M. for Camden and Intermediate stations 8.00 A. M.

At 5.00 P. M. for Camden and points below Millville 9.00 A. M.

Freight delivered to Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at Camden daily until 4 P. M.

Freight received at the Office, No. 228 South Delaware avenue, daily until 3 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Philadelphia and Bethlehem 8.45 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Leave Bethlehem 7.30 A. M. and 4.00 P. M. Leave Doylestown 8.45 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Leave Doylestown 7.30 A. M. and 4.00 P. M. Leave Lansdale 8.45 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Leave Lansdale 7.30 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Doylestown and Intermediate points on Saturdays at 1.30 P. M. Leave Doylestown for Philadelphia on Saturdays at 8.00 A. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Lansdale and Intermediate points on Saturdays at 4.00 P. M. Leave Lansdale for Philadelphia on Saturdays at 8.00 A. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem and points beyond on Saturdays at 1.30 P. M. Leave Bethlehem for Philadelphia on Saturdays at 8.00 A. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8.45 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Leave Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Fort Washington on Saturdays at 1.30 P. M. Leave Fort Washington for Philadelphia on Saturdays at 8.00 A. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Chestnut Hill at 8.45 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Leave Chestnut Hill for Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Chestnut Hill on Saturdays at 1.30 P. M. Leave Chestnut Hill for Philadelphia on Saturdays at 8.00 A. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Richboro' at 4.30 P. M. Leave Richboro' for Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Richboro' on Saturdays at 1.30 P. M. Leave Richboro' for Philadelphia on Saturdays at 8.00 A. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem and points beyond on Sundays at 8.00 A. M. Leave Bethlehem for Philadelphia on Sundays at 4.00 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Fort Washington on Sundays at 10.30 A. M. Leave Fort Washington for Philadelphia on Sundays at 4.30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Chestnut Hill on Sundays at 8.00 A. M. Leave Chestnut Hill for Philadelphia on Sundays at 4.30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Richboro' on Sundays at 8.00 A. M. Leave Richboro' for Philadelphia on Sundays at 4.30 P. M.

Tickets to all points in Pennsylvania, New York, New England, the Provinces, Canada, and the Canadas, may be obtained at the office, No. 828 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Baggage checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869, Trains will leave Philadelphia (from the depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of Market and Thirty-first streets, West Philadelphia) as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M. Arrives at West Chester at 10.15 A. M.

Accommodation leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M. Arrives at West Chester at 7.15 P. M.

Accommodation leaves West Chester at 6.45 A. M. Arrives at Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M.

Mail Train leaves West Chester at 3.15 P. M. Arrives at Philadelphia at 4.45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M. Arrives at West Chester at 9.45 A. M.

Accommodation leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M. Arrives at West Chester at 7.15 P. M.

Accommodation leaves West Chester at 6.45 A. M. Arrives at Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M.

Mail Train leaves West Chester at 3.15 P. M. Arrives at Philadelphia at 4.45 P. M.

On SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for Downingtown and intermediate points at 8.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

Leave Downingtown for Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Tickets to all points in the West may be obtained at the office, No. 828 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Baggage checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

N. B.—Also the shortest and most direct route to Mount Joy, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbia, Marietta, Williamsport, Elmira, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Erie, Oil City, Corning, Dansville, Mt. Morris, Olean, Salamanca, Belfast, Wellsville, Allegany, Bradford, Hornellsville, Corning, Arcadia, Wayne, Titusville, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Ithaca, Waverly, Towanda, Wilmington, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, Binghamton, Corning, Gettysburg, Frederick, Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls