CORRESPONDENCE.

VINELAND ANNUAL FAIR.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

VINELAND, N. J., September 20th, 1870.—*Messrs. Editors:* The annual Agricultural and Floral Exhibition was held yesterday and to-day, under the auspices of "The Farmer's Club" and "The Floral Society." The crowd in attendance was very great, extra excursion trains running from Salem and Bridgeton, bringing in large detachment from these places. Philadelphia was also well represented. It was feared that the long protracted drought of the summer would render the attempted exhibition a failure, and many thought it injudicious to hold the fair. The managers, however, did not share these apprehensions, and made all due arrangements for the event, as though the summer had been most propitious. The issue showed their good judgment. Certainly, if, as one of your neighbors recently informed the public, Vineland soil is all sandy, barren, unproductive, and the last that any man would choose for agricultural purposes, the marvel is where such fruit, vegetables and flowers came from. The display was one of great interest, as well as of profuseness. The Vegetable Department—less full than usual—was pronounced by farmers from a distance superior to anything they had seen elsewhere. Melons large in size, rotund in form, and luscious to the taste; sweet potatoes solid and weighty, doing credit to soil and culture; corn such as you seldom see in city markets, and pumpkins of a golden hue, and grandeur of size, awakening memories of other years, and anticipations of enjoyment on coming festivities—these were parts of the produce which showed that the nutriment in Vineland sand was sufficient to counteract a long-protracted drought, to keep its own people from starvation, and to feed the craving appetites of other localities.

In the Fruit Department, pears and grapes chiefly predominated, although peaches, quinces and plums put in their well-sustained claims to attention and praise. Of the pears, the Bartlett and Duchess d'Angoulême were the most conspicuous varieties. There was a large display of both these. They made pressing appeals to our taste, in which the luscious Sickle pear joined. I do not remember to have seen anywhere such fruit, so large, and yet so solid. It would be invidious to specify any single contributor, where all did so nobly.

The principal varieties of grapes were the Concord, Isabella, and a species of Wine grape, the name of which I did not learn. Their beauty, and the size of the clusters, did ample credit to the place and its name. It was very evident that a large amount of intelligent culture had been bestowed upon both the pears and the grapes, the culture of which is becoming more than ever a specialty among our fruit-growers. To the perfection of these fruits, a large share of attention is now given by our people, and the results were evidenced in the splendid display before us.

The floral department fully equalled in the quality and beauty of the flowers anything that we have ever seen exhibited here at this season. The Floral Society showed that the lady members had done a good work already in the cultivation of a refined taste, and gave promise of still better things hereafter.

Exquisite specimens of wax-work, hair, wreaths, paintings, drawings, embroidery, netting, weaving, wood-work, scroll-work,—and more than I can now enumerate, attracted attention and elicited commendation. The department of Fine Arts and Manufactures gave in those specimens evidence that our youthful settlement has no reason to shrink from competition with our elder sisters.

Altogether, the Fair was a decided success. The crowd was very great, but perfect order prevailed, and the feeling of gratification was not marred by anything untoward. No case of intoxication was seen, and the reputation of Vineland for temperance was well sustained.

Addresses by citizens and strangers closed the exhibition. The weather has been perfectly cloudless and delightfully cool.

W. J. C.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

BELEAGUERED STRASBOURG.

Additional Extracts from Berthold Auerbach's Diary.

The following are extracts from a diary of the siege of Strasbourg kept by Berthold Auerbach, a portion of which has been already printed in the *Times*:

BEFORE STRASBOURG, Aug. 28.—Another Sunday and no peal of bells. I went to church. Few men, but many women, were present. They all wore a costume exactly similar to that of the Baden Oberland; their head-dress a broad cap of black network, here called *buechén*. Women's head-dress always disappears the last in any change of the people's costume. I sat aloft, beside the organ. Below me were seated a row of soldiers, mostly Landwehr, with hymn-books in their hands. At the first note of the organ a peasant close by me began to weep bitterly. I wished to look over his hymn-book; he handed it to me, mentioning that I should keep it alone. He pressed his lips together, weeping incessantly, and drying his tears with an old red spotted handkerchief. How long have we been absorbed in the contemplation of individual existences? Now everything moves before one's eyes in masses, even misery. But such a strong man weeping solitary! * * * Soon after the opening prayer of the minister, who, in full-toned accents, prayed for peace, a soldier stepped into the aisle, between the women's seats, and beckoned to the soldiers. They rose up, and bowing down their helmets, uttered a silent prayer; then they quitted the church.

As the preacher, in the introductory portion of his sermon, spoke of the miseries of the past week, the women broke out into sobbing and crying, so that scarcely a word could be heard, while without the dull report of the cannonade was audible. The war cumbers itself neither with the storms of heaven nor the Sundays of the calendar. It preaches hard while the cannon thunders, and what does it utter to compose one's spirits amid such measureless affliction? Two powers contend in history, humanity and rude brute force; this last is only organized in war. We all, who, one here, the other there, strive for the predominance of mind, (geist), stand powerless, and what is worse, despairing of the power of mind. Must rude force forever decide? The French Government even stamped the hymn-books; all have printed upon the back of the title-page, in red letters, "Confession d'Augsbourg," and the inscription, "Directoire du Consistoire-Général." Hymn-book and Lutheran Bible still continue, two fountains of Germanism unchokable by any statecraft.

I do not think that I shall stay here long, in order to see the destruction of Strasbourg. Let me, therefore, here speak out a few remarks and wishes. Beyond all anticipation, peculiar difficulties inherent to this war have been obviated in a manner no one could have expected. Alsace must again become German, our stolen possession be again brought home, and the frontier so arranged that we need no longer live in continued fear of war. How that may be ordered let diplomatists settle. But we must learn to rightly understand the people of Alsace. It is no fault of theirs—the blame is ours that for nearly 200 years they have been estranged from us. They have a right to expect that their peculiarities shall be handled not only justly, but also kindly, and with special circumspection. The reproach that they threw themselves away to strangers does not smite them in the way it is intended. Torn away for centuries from the Fatherland, the opposition to the foreigner gradually weakened at a time when the Fatherland was itself so inwardly distracted and divided. All foreign dominion works corruptingly. First, sharp antagonism grows faint, resistance becomes less unyielding, some natures come to regard apostacy as emancipation. Men persuade themselves that singularity denotes ill-breeding, and search out the excellencies of the foreigner. The residuum of individualism seek sophistically sanctuary of individualism seek sophistically to pervert itself, to transform what would otherwise be an intolerable yoke into a matter of free, spontaneous choice. The Alsatians said themselves the French are probably the best, inasmuch as they are the most powerful, and, moreover, they have ever been the most distinguished up to the present day. The Alsatians, who only speak German in its dialect, appeared to themselves more important when they expressed themselves in French. And in the Fatherland was it not also the same? Is it, for instance, probable that an English or French woman would allow herself to boast, "I read nothing in my mother tongue only here and there," as was so frequently the case with us in Germany.

I have learnt to know the Alsatians by a long residence in Strasbourg and Saverne, and again in these days, in the midst of that excitement which brings out the traits of character. There is—what is an important consideration—still a strong German imprint, as yet unweakened. Politically, they have turned Franceward, not only owing to its former renown, but, at the present time, through the conviction of full equality of all posts of honor being thrown open alike to all. This the new Napoleon has not meddled with; nevertheless, they have been fully aware of and despise his vile administration. This must be borne in mind in a reuniting with Germany. In their long estrangement from their own natural bias the Alsatians have done injury to their souls. In various ways has been generated what men, in a two-fold sense, denote as double-tongued-ness. Their nature, installed between two hostile yet incorporate forces—German and French, of which the latter had the upper hand—must have experienced injury and inward unsettlement. * * * The reuniting with Germany is not merely a political, but, in a certain sense, a moral rehabilitation.

How hostile has been the policy toward Germany let one instance declare. In school, teachers were allowed to speak no word of German to the children under penalty of imprisonment, and the children were forbidden to converse in the streets in German. Corporal punishments are forbidden! What does now the teacher in the village? He becomes inventive. A child who speaks a word of German in the school must carry about a board attached to a cord wherever he goes or stands, until he finds another child speaking German in the street, to whom it is transferred. What I am relating is a well-known fact in this village, and took place until our entrance.

I did not turn out last night to witness the bombardment, as I hear it is not carried on during the night purely from strategetic considerations, but also because it creates greater alarm, and might aid in constraining a surrender. The art of war avails itself even of psychology whenever it can be made serviceable. In the heavens a great red glow extended far and wide.

Aug. 30.—The last night was an arduous one. We knew they were hard at work on the third parallel; 4,000 men were employed digging in the trenches as soon as darkness set in; at midnight they were relieved by 4,000 others. We were prepared for heavy losses, and everything put in order for the reception of the wounded. The most perilous work of the siege was to be accomplished—an earth wall required throwing up without there being any protection beyond that of the fascines, and the trenchers had to lay their weapons beside them, our cannon giving them no covering. I am told that the usage of the besieged in such case is to fire briskly and to make sallies, but now we learn that the besieged neither fired nor made a sally, and our most difficult and efficacious labor is happily completed. We may be said to have arrived at the fifth act of the drama, which is usually wont to be very bloody, if only correctly played out. When the glacis is crowned and the erection of the breaching batteries is completed, then will the fortress have to surrender, and that may in all probability occur in the course of a few days.

M. Guizot on the War.

The *Daily News* publishes the following translation of a letter received from M. Guizot by an English friend in this country:

VAL RICHER.—*My Dear* ——: If we were only beginning this unhappy war, I would tell you frankly what I think of its evil origin and its lamentable errors; and I am sure that a large majority of the French nation think as I do about it. But we are not beginning the war. The opinion of the French nation on the main point of the question is unchanged, but no one thinks about them now, and, indeed, we cannot and ought not to think about them. For the present we ought to occupy ourselves—and, in fact, we do occupy ourselves—with war, and war only. We are engrossed by it, not only because of the unexpected reverses which we have experienced, but also, and above all, because of the designs which the Prussians manifest, and the character which they have stamped upon this war. On their part it is manifestly a war of ambition for the sake of conquest. They proclaim loudly that they intend to take back Alsace and Lorraine, provinces which have been ours for two centuries, and which we have held through all the political vicissitudes and chances of war. The Prussians do even more than this; although they occupy these provinces very partially and only temporarily, they already presume to exercise the rights of sovereignty over them. They have issued a decree in Lorraine abolishing our laws of conscription and recruiting for the army. Ask the first honest German whom you meet if this is not one of those acts of victorious ambition which pledges a nation to a struggle indefinitely prolonged, a struggle which can only be terminated by one of those disasters that a nation never accepts; one that if it experiences it never forgives. Be sure, my dear ——, that France will never accept the character and consequences which Prussia desires to give to the war. Because of our first reverses we have our national honor to preserve, and because of the claims of Prussia we have to defend and keep our national territory. We will maintain these two causes at any price and to the very end. And let me tell you, and that without presumption, that being so resolute as we are, we are not seriously uneasy as to the result of this struggle. At the very beginning the Prussians made an immense effort; there is another yet to be made; it is on our part, and it has, as yet, scarcely begun. We were greatly to blame that we were no better prepared at first, but with all our shortcomings we have seen what our troops are worth, and this will be seen and felt more and more as time goes on. We are superior to the Prussians in men, money, and territory, and we will equal them in perseverance; even should they persevere, as they will need to do, if their projects are to have any chance of success. The age is with us, and we will not fail the age.

This, my dear ——, I tell you in all frankness and sincerity, is the actual condition of facts and of men's minds in France. I am very anxious that it should be known in England, and that there should be no mistake there as to our national sentiments and the possibilities of the future. I devoted my whole political life to creating and maintaining bonds of friendship and unfettered alliance between France and England. I thought, and still think, that this alliance is a pledge of the moral honor of the two nations, of their material prosperity, and of the progress of civilization throughout the world. I can recall the sorrow and apprehension which I felt in 1857 when I thought that the power of England was endangered by the great Indian mutiny. I remember also that the sentiments of France at the time were in complete harmony with my own. It is therefore with sorrow, not unmixed with surprise, that I now see many Englishmen so openly hostile to France. This is a very long letter, my dear ——, and I have still much to say to you, but I must now conclude, and am always most heartily yours,

GUIZOT.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

Anti-Ministerial Sentiment and its Expression.

The following bitter allusion to Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, is from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

A PARABLE.

Sir: I recollect that in my school-boy days an eccentric lad, named Charles ——, enjoyed an exceedingly high reputation among his playmates. He said odd things, which we all applauded as the *ne plus ultra* of repartee. His physical force was great, so that when he bullied us we felt that we were righteously bullied. He was insubordinate; but when we heard that he had been held in check by his father or his school-master, we all cried out: "Don't stand that, Charley!" regarding him as the exponent of our advanced liberal principles. Our admiration lasted for several years, when it turned out that our idol was a born idiot.

Yours, &c., EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

INDIFFERENCE OF ENGLISH MINISTERS TO THE CRISIS.

[From the Times.]

The Ministers, it may be, enter into the pleasure of "standing on the shore and seeing ships tossed on the sea," or of "being in a castle and witnessing a battle and the adventures thereof below." To all appearance they contemplate the crash of empires and the fall of thrones with a feeling of rural security. We hear of them enjoying the sea breezes of the Channel, or staying at Highland residences, or visiting friends in the country. It would have been imagined that there was matter enough for a Cabinet Council in the news of every week. One would have supposed that men in a responsible position at such times could not have sought too many opportunities for interchanging ideas on the great events they may any day have to deal with. But they seem quite content to leave us in the hands of a Provisional Government of under secretaries and private secretaries. When the hour for meditation arrives there will be only time for a brief conversation, and a hurried journey to Balmoral. No one thinks it worth while to be on the spot in order to be in readiness for any contingency. The Ministers, sir, as we all know, possess all the confidence of the country, and the country will doubtless be encouraged by the philosophical calm of the Ministry. It is true the Germans are protesting with increasing vehemence against our interpretation of neutrality, and declare that the duties of a neutral Government are not fulfilled by tying our hands with ineffectual laws and then proclaiming that the law will not allow us to act. But the Ministry think they have no more urgent duties to attend to than press on them in ordinary autumns, and the country will, of course, be reassured. One advantage we certainly gain. There is no danger of our active interference in foreign quarrels. It seems, indeed, from a telegram you published yesterday, that the Government have not been wholly inactive. They have actually obtained an engagement from Greece to abstain from throwing her immense force into the contest. It is understood, moreover, that they have made an agreement with other powers not to join in the struggle without mutual explanations. It is evident they think there will be abundant leisure for such explanations. The armies of Prussia or the Republicans of Paris will hold their hands while Ministers are returning from the Highlands, the South Coast, or their country residences.

What of the Republic?

[From the Spectator.]

Poor Prevost-Paradol! Six weeks longer of pain, forty-five days more of patience with the Almighty, and his burden would have passed away, and he would have had a career, and all Europe would have honored him for his wise prevision. It was during the agitation about the plebiscite that he warned England through the *Times* not to put too much faith in the mere military pressure on Paris—told her that the moment Paris was united the soldiery would be Parisian, affirmed that the brain of the wonderful city was acute enough to devise new and unexpected modes of overthrowing despots. It was all nonsense, said Philistia, and to his own sick brain and sore heart it all seemed nonsense too. There was the mighty army, there were the huge barracks, the smooth roads, the ready artillery, the cowed and disunited people, without leaders, or arms, or the tradition of self-government. France had re-elected Cæsar, oppression would be perpetual, and he in his misery and cowardice would quit the world which hope had quitted before. Only forty-five days, and then the hour for which he had longed for eighteen years struck loud, and amid a race of imbeciles he alone was proved to have been far-sighted—and he had fled from before his own triumph in impatient fear. The hour came, and with 50,000 troops within her gates and a Cæsarist government to use them, Paris, without firing a shot, without shedding a drop of blood, almost by an act of pure volition, swept the Bonaparte dynasty—its court, its satellites, its ministers, its policy—at one sweep out of France. Nothing is more wonderful in the whole movement than the way it has shown the foolishness of the wisdom of the cynically wise. How often have we not been told that Paris is no longer France; but the emergency arrives, Paris arises, the representatives of Paris form a government, they dismiss by decree the representatives of the country, and all France "adheres" with acclamations! How often have we been assured by men "who know France" that the army had become a caste, separated in feeling from the nation; that it never would again "fraternize" with the citizens; that Paris must yield to scientifically organized force; and when Paris has risen, the troops, with a peremptory order to fire and a certainty of success if they will but act, turn up the butt end of their rifles and are for that day and that emergency citizens again. How often have we been told, in spite of their unchanging votes, that the shopkeepers of Paris preferred the empire to a republic and cash to both; that as a force they were extinct, and that the only danger to the empire came from the men in blouses; whereas, it was the grocers, the shopkeepers, the men of the National Guard, whose battalions marched on the Legislature, and would, had the soldiery not joined them, have made Paris flow with blood. And, finally, how often have we been told that the revolutionary tradition had been broken; that "the Empire had altered all that;" that Bonapartes would at all events disappear after the fight the Bourbons ought to have made—and yet, when the time arrived, every movement was as strictly in accord with tradition as if revolution were a constitutional formula. The tradition of France is that when revolution has been needful, all citizens of Paris should see it all at once, and unexpectedly; that the armed citizens should march on the Legislature; that the soldiers should fraternize; that the majority of members should propose some preposterous compromise; that the left of the day should understand the logic of the situation, and should create a government; that the legitimate government should be arrested, or fly to avoid arrest; that the republic or the alternative fancy of the hour should be declared supreme; that Paris should sing for joy, and that the provinces should adhere enthusiastically; and so it all happened.

"THE HEATHEN CHINEE."

Arrival of a Gang of Nearly One Hundred Coolies at Belleville, N. J.

At midnight on Tuesday night the village of Belleville, north of Newark, was disturbed in its slumbers by the roll of a dozen wagons over the road—an unusual noise for the hour in the quiet town. Two hours before, a gang of nearly one hundred citizens of the Celestial Empire had landed from an Erie train at Santiago Park, taking from a freight-car which accompanied their train, boxes and bundles enough to supply a regiment. The strangers, as they moved noiselessly about gathering together their luggage, spoke to each other only in a language not to be interpreted by the persons connected with the railroad service at the depot. They were dressed in the national costume, their blue blouses, pig-tails and pointed wooden shoes forming a marked contrast to the style of dress worn by the lookers-on. The persons who had the yellow men in charge would give no explanation or information as to their destination, the gentlemen who had contracted for their services having given his agents express orders to give no information. This gentleman, Capt. Hervey, had been troubled by the circulation of a report, several weeks ago, that he intended to discharge his employés and place Chinamen in their places. So to prevent his help from leaving him he had to deny the report publicly, and the secrecy with which the gang was brought into the vicinity was due to this fact, not less than to the fear that the inoffensive party might be attacked were they taken openly through the country. At Port Jervis, where they arrived early on Tuesday, they were detained until night, so that their entrance might be made under cover of darkness. Even the conductor and brakemen were not acquainted with the real destination of their passengers, but surmised that they were a part of the large force contracted for by the contractors of the Midland Railroad, and that they were brought to Santiago Park to be sent thence by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western branch to Pompton. Thus the Chinese came "like a thief in the night," and were sent to their future home at Belleville in wagons. They are to be employed in the great laundry at Belleville, the proprietor, Captain Hervey, having contracted with Mr. Koopmanschap for their services for a term of years. The establishment of Captain Hervey is one of the largest in the country, and gives employment to eighty or ninety hands. The proprietor—a retired sea captain, who has for fifteen or twenty years followed his present business, and has made a large fortune thereby—had learned by long experience that the labor of white girls and men was unsteady and unreliable, and that a great saving could be effected by engaging hands at a stated price for a lengthy period. Learning of the efforts that were being made to introduce Chinese labor into the Eastern and Southern States he became interested in the subject, and made diligent inquiry relative to the capacity, adaptability and industry of the Chinese laborers. The result of his inquiries was most satisfactory, and he entered into a contract with Mr. Koopmanschap for seventy hands, for whose services he agreed to pay eight dollars a month and rations of rice, bread, pork, &c., amounting in cost to an equal sum. Quarters will be provided for the new help near the large laundry building, and the newly-imported laborers will have things their own way. The men and girls hitherto at work in the factory have been discharged, their successors being so well accustomed to similar work as to be able to commence at once. Considerable excitement has been caused in the vicinity among the laboring people, who have heard of the new influx of cheap labor, but no demonstrations have yet been made against the new-comers.—*Times.*

PROPOSALS.

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Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office.
No. 114 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
mh29-tf§

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED
ON
MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
40 South Third St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ap9tf

NOTICE
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are the
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET.
1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH WALTON & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
NO. 413 WALNUT STREET.
Manufacturers of fine furniture and of medium priced furniture of superior quality.
GOODS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
Counters, Desk-work, &c., for Banks, Offices and Stores, made to order.
JOSEPH WALTON, JOS. W. LIPPINCOTT, JOSEPH L. SCOTT.
fe1-1y§

JAMES L. WILSON,
HOUSE PAINTER,
18 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
Residence—522 South Ninth street. ap30 1y 4p§

E. B. WIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania in Illinois.
96 Madison street, No. 11, Chicago, Illinois. au19tf§

HENRY PHILLIPPI,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 1024 SANSOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
je10-1yrp

COTTON SAIL DUCK OF EVERY width, from 22 inches to 76 inches wide, all numbers. Tent and Awning Duck, Paper-maker's Felting, Sail Twine, &c. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 103 Church street City Stores.
ja26

DENTISTRY.

THIRTY YEARS' ACTIVE PRACTICE.—Dr. FINE, No. 219 Vine street, below Third, inserts the handsomest Teeth in the city, at prices to suit all. Teeth Plugged, Teeth Repaired, Exchanged, or Remodelled to suit. Gas and Ether. No pain in extracting. Office hours, 8 to 5. mh26-s,m,tu6m§

OPAL DENTALLINA.—A SUPERIOR article for cleaning the Teeth, destroying animalcula which infest them, giving tone to the gums, and leaving a feeling of fragrance and perfect cleanliness in the mouth. It may be used daily, and will be found to strengthen weak and bleeding gums, while the aroma and detersiveness will recommend it to every one. Being composed with the assistance of the Dentist, Physicians and Microscopist, it is confidently offered as a reliable substitute for the uncertain washes formerly in vogue.

Eminent Dentists, acquainted with the constituents of the Dentallina, advocate its use; it contains nothing to prevent its unrestrained employment. Made only by JAMES T. SHINN, Apothecary, Broad and Spruce streets.

For sale by Druggists generally, and
Fred. Browne, Hassard & Co., C. R. Keeny, Isaac H. Kay, C. H. Needles, T. J. Husband, Ambrose Smith, Edward Parrish, Wm. B. Webb, James L. Bispham, Hughes & Combe, Henry A. Bower, D. L. Stackhouse, Robert C. Davis, Geo. C. Bower, Chas. Shivers, S. M. McColin, S. C. Bunting, Chas. H. Eberle, James N. Marks, E. Bringhurst & Co., Dyott & Co., H. C. Blair's Sons, Wyeth & Bro.

COAL AND WOOD.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2,240 lbs., delivered. Lehigh Broken and Egg, $8; Stove, $8 25; Locust Mountain, Broken and Egg, $6 75; Stove, $6 75. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut to carters at low prices. EASTWICK & BRO., Office, 228 Dock street. Yards, corner Twenty-second street and Washington avenue. se3 tf§

S. MASON BINES. JOHN F. SHEAFF.
THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE ATTENTION to their stock of Spring Mountain, Lehigh and Locust Mountain Coal, which, with the preparation given by us, we think cannot be excelled by any other Coal. Office, Franklin Institute Building, No. 15 S. Seventh street. BINES & SHEAFF, Arch Street Wharf Schuylkill.
ja10tf

CUTLERY.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, PEARL and STAG HANDLES of beautiful finish; RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S, and the CELEBRATED LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS IN CASES of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery ground and polished. EAR INSTRUMENTS of the most approved construction to assist the hearing, at P. MADEIRA'S, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker, 115 Tenth street, below Chestnut. my1tf

SHEATHING FELT.—TEN FRAMES English Sheathing Felt, for sale by PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 115 Walnut street.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EX-GOVERNOR WELLS has been elected chairman of the Virginia Republican State Committee.

FRESH complications have arisen between Russia and Turkey, and there is a prospect of war between those two countries.

DENNIS CRONIN, supposed to be drunk, was run over and killed on the track of the Lowell Railroad, at Boston, yesterday.

THE Republicans of the Twenty-third New York District have nominated R. Holland Durell for Congress, to succeed Dennis McCarthy.

IN New York, James G. Gregory, book-keeper of Albert Cornell, has been held in $5,000 bail for embezzling $14,000 from his employer.

THE population of Washington is shown by the census to be 109,383, and that of the District of Columbia 131,889. The increase over 1860 is 79 per cent.

THE steamer Edinburg was sunk by a snag in the Mississippi Wednesday night, while on her way from Cincinnati to New Orleans. No lives were lost.

THE home game for the championship between the Mutual and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs was played at New York yesterday. The Mutuals won by a score of 10 to 4.

THE State Agricultural Fair will begin at Scranton, next Tuesday. The entries are numerous, and include large herds of the choicest cattle of New York and Pennsylvania.

MESSRS. DUNHAM & THAYER, publishers of the Boston *Times* newspaper, have been sued for libel by J. W. Simonton, of the Associated Press. Their real estate, to the amount of $40,000, has been attached to await the result.

THE Republican Convention of the First Virginia District, on Wednesday, nominated Dr. Norton, colored, for Congress. Upon this the white members of the Convention seceded and nominated Dr. Douglas, white. The matter is to be submitted to the State Committee.

THE Universalist Centenary meeting at Gloucester, Mass., closed yesterday. Rev. H. R. Pullman, of Illinois, was chosen preacher of the occasional sermon for the next year, and Rev. Charles Stinner, of Conn., as alternate. The next Universalist Convention will be held in Philadelphia in September, 1871.

THE Virginia Republican Convention met at Richmond yesterday, and adopted resolutions declaring for Republican ascendency, asking Congress to amend the Bankrupt law so as to give effect to the homestead exemptions of the State Constitution, and also asking payment of loyal claims. A plan was adopted for the Congressional campaign.

THE Nevada Republican Convention met on Wednesday, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, F. A. Fritt; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Slingerland; Judge of Supreme Court, J. S. Slawson; Treasurer, Lewis Wines; Comptroller, W. W. Hobart; Secretary of State, Jas. D. Minor; Attorney-General, Wm. Campbell. Thomas Fitch was nominated for Congress.

THE WAR.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—Information received here to-day destroys the hopes of peace. Favre expressed his willingness to accede to a plan, to satisfy Prussia, for electing a representative assembly, and thus obtain the voice of a duly accredited government in making terms of peace, but the King of Prussia's counsellors positively refuse an armistice, and will make peace only on condition of retaining possession of the districts now occupied until terms are ratified by the Constitutional Assembly. Although the question of terms has not yet been received, Favre informs his associates that the cession of Alsace will certainly be the ultimatum of Prussia, and *he has little hope of success in his mission.*

LONDON, Sept. 22.—General Burnside left for Paris this morning. He carries with him letters from Count Bernstorff to Bismarck, and also to the Prussian and French commanders, and expects to get through the lines, but it is doubtful if he succeed.

All communication between Paris and Tours has been cut, and the members of the Provisional Government are now as effectually separated as before.

Lyons and Paris are not in political accord. The great cities of France refuse to be bound by the action of the capital if it capitulates.

The Catholic powers have already communicated to the Pope their readiness to contribute their quota to make up a revenue for the maintenance of the Holy See.

The report from Tours that Thiers had obtained from England a recognition of the Provisional Government is not believed here.

The armament of the fortifications of Lille has been completed, and an immense stock of munitions of war and provisions has been laid in.

Specie payments have been suspended by official notice.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—It is impossible to separate now the political from the military question, for understanding one you must understand the other. There are two different powers in Paris, one official, the Provisional Government, which satisfies nobody, but is accepted and tolerated by everybody, and the other the Central Republican Committee, composed of four delegates from each arrondissement, or eighty delegates.

These four delegates are selected from twenty-five delegates elected by the people in every arrondissement. They are in constant communication with the people during the day, through twenty-one delegates remaining in the arrondissement, and at night by public meetings. A special committee of five remain in permanency, day and night. At the sitting of the Assembly these eighty delegates constitute the commune of Paris.

They sent yesterday a message to the government asking for immediate measures:

First—To transfer the police from the central government to the municipalities, the election of magistrates, abrogation of every law or decree interfering with the absolute freedom of speech, of the press, meeting, or association.

Second—The appropriation of the necessaries of life wherever to be found, and their distribution among the families of the National Guard and those in need, proportionately to the amount of provisions, the probable duration of the siege, and the number of persons to be fed.

Third—The immediate appropriation of all empty apartments and public buildings for the accommodation of the defenders of the city.

Fourth—A levy *en masse* of all Frenchmen without exception.

Fifth—The immediate despatch of several commissioners to the departments, to raise the population and send them to defend Paris.

The government refused yesterday to yield these demands, and to-day a delegation of 120 members, comprising 80 members of the central committee, and two special delegates from each arrondissement will again present them, and if the government persists in its refusal the people themselves will come peacefully, but *en masse*, to-night. At Lyons the workmen have instituted an independent government for the defence of France.

The first success of the Prussians will overthrow the Provisional Government as Sedan overthrew the Imperial Government, and then the people will certainly take better care of themselves than their traditional masters have.

The International Association of Workingmen has been the cradle of that powerful organization, which is objectionable to the Bourgeoisie and a source of fear to the government, but has the deepest root in the hearts of the people.

TOURS, Sept. 22.—The Prussian cavalry entered Mantes, on the Havre and Paris Railroad, and made a requisition, but subsequently rejoined their corps, which was advancing in that direction. The fighting near Paris continues with varying results.

No important engagement has yet taken place. The report that the Prussians had occupied Orleans is not confirmed.

The manufacture of arms by private parties, as well as in the national armories, has been vastly increased.

Letters from Metz, picked up at Teutrange, reiterate the assurances that the place is well provisioned, and that the morale of the garrison is excellent.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—The last hours for leaving the city were marked by a rush of hundreds whose courage gave way at the latest moment. Hundreds of applications were made to Mr. Washburne for passports by Frenchmen who were never outside of France, and who pretended to be naturalized citizens, but were unable to produce their papers.

Beyond doubt Paris is provisioned for four months. An appeal has been issued by the authorities, begging the citizens to exercise the greatest care and frugality in the use of provisions from the present moment. Trochu is working indefatigably. Yesterday he was confined to his bed by illness. For the past two nights Paris has been in almost total darkness.

The action of the extreme Republicans, even in this hour of trial, when unity is indispensable, on Saturday and Sunday, was disgraceful. There were demonstrations in several portions of the city in consequence of the demands of the "Reds." Noisy and dangerous crowds assembled in different quarters uttering revolting cries. A large number of the roughs were armed. In some cases violence was committed, and in one place a storehouse was broken open and a quantity of provisions seized under pretence of authority from the Committee of Defence.

On Sunday night much terror prevailed among the better class of people, and on Monday a large force of the National Guard and some regulars and marines from the forts marched into the city and preserved order.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is generally believed here that the Prussians are negotiating with France solely for the sake of delay, so as to secure possession of Paris. During the investment of Paris the following important engagements have occurred: On September 17 a Prussian brigade routed several battalions of French north of Brevannes Forest.

On the 18th a sharp skirmish occurred near Vitry, and on the 19th the French were driven from their entrenchments at Retray, losing seven cannon. Near Versailles a body of Mobiles captured a number of Prussians, whose protection had been solicited by the people.

TOURS, Sept. 2.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—The greatest activity prevails in all departments here for the national defence. The Council General of the department of Calvados has voted 3,000,000 francs; that of Lyons 10,000,000 francs and 200,000 men, and that of Lille a large sum of money and a great number of men. Reinforcement of volunteers arrive daily. Five hundred soldiers who escaped from Sedan have entered Toul.

ELSINORE, Sept. 22.—A French squadron, consisting of one armed battery and four steam corvettes, coming from the south, passed here to-day. Other French vessels of war are signalled at Sprogo.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Telegrams in some of the London journals assert that the Prussians, having been repulsed in their last assault on Toul, have abandoned the siege, and are marching to join the army around Paris.

MUNDELSHEIM, Sept. 22.—The siege of Strasbourg is vigorously pushed. Lunette No. 52 was taken, to-day, by the Prussians, with only trifling loss. Five guns were taken in the recent capture of Lunette No. 53.

CALAIS, Sept. 22.—The main portion of the French fleet is here, and three iron-clads are at Dunkirk.

TOURS, Sept. 22, Evening.—There is a strong movement on the part of the clergy of France in favor of national defence.

The railway and postal service is still extremely irregular.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *German Official Gazette*, a new journal published at Haguenau, in the Department of Bas Rhine, Alsace, refers in its first number to the proposed incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany. It says these provinces are already Teutonic in language, politics, manners, and ideas, and they will be only too happy to separate from infidel, socialistic France. A despatch from Berlin repeats the news that a constitution is preparing for the security of German unity.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

LIVERPOOL—Brig Sea Breeze, Moffatt—202 tons salt Thos Wattson & Sons.

TURK'S ISLAND—Schr Chas McCarthy, Norgrave—12,586 bushels salt Wm Bumm & Son; 1100 cocoanuts Capt Norgrave.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE.
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 31
Ismalia	Marseilles	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 5
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York via H&B	Sept. 10
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 10
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 14
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14

TO DEPART.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE.
N. America*	New York	Rio Janeiro, &c.	Sept. 23
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 24
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 24
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 27
Idaho*	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Missouri*	New York	Havana	Oct. 29
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Sept. 30
C of Washing'n*	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 1
City of Paris*	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1

* The steamers designated by an asterisk (*) carry the United States Mails.

BOARD OF TRADE.

THOS. G. HOOD, CHRISTIAN J. HOFFMAN, THOS. C. HAND, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—SEPTEMBER 23.

SUN RISES, 6 0 | SUN SETS, 6 0 | HIGH WATER, 12 45

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Sea Breeze (Br), Moffatt, 70 days from Liverpool, with salt to Thos Wattson & Sons. On the 18th instant, about 90 miles S of Cape May, saw the hull of a vessel, apparently a schooner, of about 200 tons, which looked as if she had been burned at sea.

Schr Chas McCarthy, Norgrave, 13 days from Turks Island, with salt, &c. to W Bumm & Son.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Weeks, 8 days from Charleston, with phosphate and lumber to D S Stetson & Co. On the 19th inst, lat 36 05, lon 73 20, spoke brig M Haskell, of Rockland, from New Orleans for New York, hove to.

Schr W P Cox, Newell, 6 days from Plymouth, with mdse to Chas Haslam & Co.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, from Plymouth, with mdse to captain.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, from Boston, with mdse.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, New York, J F Ohl.
Steamer W Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Bark Ardour (Br), White, Elsinore for orders, Workman & Co.
Bark Savannah, Scaife, Port Spain, Souder & Adams.
Bark Daring, McDonald, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Nigretta, Jordan, Seville, Knight & Sons.
Brig J H Lane, Shute, Leghorn, Workman & Co.
Brig Planet (Br), Sheppard, Demerara, S L Merchant & Co.
Schr Sarah R Thomas, Arnold, Lynn, David Cooper.
Schr B F Reeves, Brannon, Richmond, Va., do

HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept. 25.

The following boats left this morning, in tow, and consigned as follows:

B C Bowman, lumber to Patterson & Lippincott; Leb Trans Co, do to Saylor, Day & Morey; J L Hastings, do to H Croskey; C Blackwell, do to Chester, Pa; Harry & Lulie, coal to St Georges; Wyoming Coal Co, coal to Chesapeake.

MEMORANDA.

Ship J J Munro, Kidder, sailed from Foochow July 7 for New York.
Ship Hengist, Brown, sailed from Saugor 10th ult for New York.
Ship Kearsarge, Symonds, from Calcutta for N York, sailed from Saugor 8th ult.
Steamer Saxon, Sears, cleared at Boston 21st inst. for this port.
Steamer Amazonas (Braz), Prentis, at Barbados 9th inst. from Wilmington, Del, via St Thomas for Para, put in for coal.
Steamer James S Green, Pace, hence at Richmond 20th instant.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence at Georgetown, DC, 21st inst.
Steamer Tripoli, Browne, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Magdale (Br), was nearly ready at Shanghai 10th ult. for New York.
Bark Ceres, for New York, sailed from Amoy 2d Aug.
Bark Isaac R Davis, Hand, hence at London 6th inst.
Bark J W Barss (Br), Davidson, hence for Antwerp, passed Dover 8th inst.
Bark Eureka, Carman, hence for Amsterdam, was off Falmouth 7th inst.
Brig Posie (Br), Smith, hence at Barbados 5th inst.
Brig Roanoke, Wilkie, hence for Laguayra, remained at St Thomas 13th inst. Brig Anna (Br), Morrow, had been chartered to take forward her cargo to destination at $1200 gold, lump sum.
Brig Gea, Pedersen, hence at Balderaa 3d inst.
Brig Ida M Comery, Norden, at Lisbon 21st inst. from Oporto, to load for this port.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, sailed from Newburyport 20th inst. for this port.
Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, for Chester, Pa, cleared at New York 21st inst.
Schrs Mary Haley, Haley; Julia A Berkele, Etheridge, and J H Gallagher, Boyle, hence at Richmond 21st inst.
Schr Ida L, Bearse, cleared at Boston 21st instant for this port.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, sailed from Pawtucket 20th inst. for this port.
Schr W Capes, Baker, cleared at New York yesterday for Chester, Pa.
Schr Albert Thomas, Rogers, sailed from Montevideo 18th July for Baltimore.
Schr Veto, Harrington, hence at Newburyport 20th inst.

MARINE MISCELLANY.

Messrs Powell & West sold at Auction yesterday one-sixteenth of schr Wm B Mann, 226 94-100 tons, built at Mauricetown, NJ, in 1864, for $405; one eighth schr J C Patterson, 161 91-100 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1851, for $330. Mr. John E Rheinhart was the purchaser of both.

Bark John Mathues (Br), Mayo, from New York 13th inst, for Alexandria (Egypt), returned on the 21st, having on the 18th inst, on the edge of the Gulf Stream, experienced a heavy gale, which knocked the vessel on her beam ends and caused her to leak badly; to right ship was compelled to cut away main topmast, which in falling carried away mizzen topmast. Returned for repairs.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, DEL., Sept. 22, 10 AM—Arrived last night, bark Taranaki, from Cardenos for orders.

Bark Tejuca and brig Crocus are reported bound out; also, schrs Alcora, Alpha, H J Hawley, M M Knowles and Alaska.

4 PM—The pilot boat Howard reports that the ship Coromandel, bark Gladstone and schr Edward Lameyer went to sea to-day. Vessels in harbor unchanged. Wind E, light. Thermometer 72.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual
Capital - - $500,000
Assets, July 1st, 1870, - $2,917,906 07
Losses Paid Since Organization, - - $24,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, '69, $1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869, - - - - 114,696 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869, $1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgage on City Property	$770,450 00
United States Government and other Loans, Bonds and Stocks	1,306,052 50
Cash in Bank and in hands of Bankers	187,367 63
Loans on Collateral Security	60,733 74
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	298,406 43
Premiums in course of transmission and in hands of Agents	122,138 89
Accrued Interest, Re-insurance, &c	39,255 31
Unsettled Marine Premiums	103,501 57
Real Estate, Office of Company	30,000 00
Total Assets July 1, 1870, -	$2,917,906 07

DIRECTORS.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, SAMUEL W. JONES, JOHN A. BROWN, CHAS. TAYLOR, AMBROSE WHITE, WM. WELSH, S. MORRIS WALN, JOHN MASON, GEO. L. HARRISON, FRANCIS R. COPE, EDW. H. TROTTER, EDW. S. CLARKE, T. CHARLTON HENRY, ALFRED D. JESSUP, LOUIS C. MADEIRA, CHAS. W. CUSHMAN, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, WM. BROCKIE.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.
Certificates of Marine Insurance issued (when desired), payable at the Counting House of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.
fe16 th 1am 1y

FIRE ASSOCIATION
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated March, 27, 1820.
Office—No. 34 North Fifth Street.
INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY FROM LOSS BY FIRE.
(In the city of Philadelphia only.)
Assets January 1, 1870,
$1,572,732 25.
TRUSTEES:
William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Joseph R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Joseph E. Schell, Charles P. Bower, Peter Williamson, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice President.
WM. T. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 110 South Fourth street, below Chestnut.
"The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia," Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1839, for indemnity against loss or damage by fire, exclusively.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
This old and reliable institution, with ample capital and contingent fund carefully invested, continues to insure buildings, furniture, merchandise, &c., either permanently or for a limited time, against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rates consistent with the absolute safety of its customers.
Losses adjusted and paid with all possible despatch.
DIRECTORS:
Chas. J. Sutter, Henry Budd, John Horn, Joseph Moore, George Mecke, Andrew H. Miller, James N. Stone, Edwin L. Reakirt, Robert V. Massey, Jr., Mark Devine.
CHARLES J. SUTTER, President.
HENRY BUDD, Vice President.
BENJAMIN F. HOECKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company takes risks at the lowest rates consistent with safety, and confines its business exclusively to
FIRE INSURANCE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE—No. 723 Arch street, Fourth National Bank Building.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas J. Martin, John Hirst, Wm. A. Rolin, James Mongan, William Glenn, James Jenner, Alexander T. Dickson, Albert C. Roberts, Henry W. Brenner, Albertus King, Henry Bumm, James Wood, Charles Judge, J. Henry Askin, Hugh Mulligan, Philip Fitzpatrick, James F. Dillon.
CONRAD B. ANDRESS, President.
WM. A. ROLIN, Treas. WM. H. FAGEN, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

The Liverpool & London and Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, $18,400,000
Daily Receipts, - - $20,000
Premiums in 1869, $5,884,000
Losses in 1869, - $3,219,000
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

1829 CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE—435 and 437 Chestnut St.
Assets on August 1, 1870,
$3,009,888 24.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus and Premiums	2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, Geo. W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, Wm. S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.
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Premiums in course of transmission and in hands of Agents	122,138 89
Accrued Interest, Re-insurance, &c	39,255 31
Unsettled Marine Premiums	103,501 57
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000 00
Total Assets July 1st, 1870	$2,917,906 07

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, Geo. L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Chas. W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice Pres't.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Ass't Secretary.
Certificates of Marine Insurance issued (when desired), payable at the Counting House of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.
fe10tf

THE RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated in 1841. Charter Perpetual.
Office, No. 308 Walnut street.
CAPITAL $300,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses, Stores and other Buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandise in town or country.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Assets, December 1, 1869 $401,372 43
Invested in the following Securities, viz.:

First Mortgages on City Property, well secured	$169,400 00
United States Government Loans	82,000 00
Philadelphia City 6 Per Cent. Loans	75,000 00
" " Warrants	6,035 70
Pennsylvania $3,000,000 6 Per Cent Loan	20,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, First Mortgage	6,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's 6 Per Cent. Loan	6,000 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds	4,980 00
County Fire Insurance Company's Stock	1,050 00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	4,000 00
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania Stock	10,000 00
Union Mutual Insurance Company's Stock	190 00
Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia Stock	3,200 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	15,316 73
Worth at Par	$401,372 43
Worth at present market prices	$409,696 53

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hill, William Musser, Samuel Bispham, H. L. Carson, Wm. Stevenson, Benj. W. Tingley, Edward Siter, Thomas H. Moore, Samuel Castner, James T. Young, Isaac F. Baker, Christian J. Hoffman, Samuel B. Thomas.
THOMAS C. HILL, President.
WM. CHUBB, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1869. ja1-tu th s tf

JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Office, No. 24 North Fifth street, near Market street.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Charter perpetual. Capital and Assets, $166,000. Make insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Public or Private Buildings, Furniture, Stocks, Goods and Merchandise, on favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. McDaniel, Israel Peterson, John F. Belsterling, Henry Troemner, Jacob Schandein, Frederick Doll, Samuel Miller, William D. Gardner, Edward P. Moyer, Frederick Ladner, Adam J. Glass, Henry Delany, John Elliott, Christian D. Frick, George E. Fort.
WILLIAM McDANIEL, President.
ISRAEL PETERSON, Vice President.
PHILIP E. COLEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual. No. 310 WALNUT street, above Third, Philadelphia.
Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus invested in sound and available Securities, continue to insure on dwellings, stores, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, and other personal property. All losses liberally and promptly adjusted.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas R. Maris, John Welsh, Patrick Brady, John T. Lewis, William W. Paul, Edmund G. Dutilh, Charles W. Poultney, Israel Morris, John P. Wetherill.
THOMAS R. MARIS, President.
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
The Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Franklin A. Comly, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY. Company's Building, 400 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Cash Assets, Sept. 1, 1870	557,335 34

DIRECTORS:
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, J. M. Atwood, B. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, J. H. Brown, J. L. Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thos. H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice Pres't.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Asst. Sec'y.
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19, 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,500 25
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 0
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622 27.	$1,255,270 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for insurance made	323,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
	Stock, Scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $4,706. Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank $168,318 88; Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund E. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvain, H. Frank Robinson, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.
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ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT street, above Third, Philada.
Will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, either perpetually or for a limited time, Household Furniture and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.
DIRECTORS.
William Esher, Wm. M. Baird, John R. Blackiston, William F. Dean, Peter Sieger, Lewis Audenried, John Ketcham, J. E. Baum, John B. Heyl, Samuel H. Rothermel.
WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WILLIAM F. DEAN, Vice President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. ja22 tu th s tf

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 809 CHESTNUT STREET.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, Wm. H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WM. H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 704 CHESTNUT street, above Seventh.
CARD—We invite especial attention to the fact that we have completed extensive alterations and improvements in our building, greatly enlarged our store, and otherwise increased our facilities for doing business. Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms every Monday.
Sales at Residences receive prompt and personal attention.

Executors' Peremptory Sale on the Premises.
THREE STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, No. 938 North SECOND street, 19 feet 9 inches front, 46 feet deep.
ON SATURDAY.
Sept. 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, will be sold without reserve or limitation, by order of Executors, all that lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of North Second street, 17 feet 8½ inches southward from the southwest corner of Second and Canal streets, containing in front 19 feet 9 inches, and in depth 43 feet 5½ inches on the north line and 46 feet 5½ inches on the south line, more or less, with free use and privilege of a certain three feet wide alley running into Second street.

Sale No. 704 Chestnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD (SEVEN OCTAVE) PIANO FORTE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING.
at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large and very desirable assortment of handsome Household Furniture, &c.

Sale No. 640 North Seventeenth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Rosewood Piano Forte, Fine French Plate Mirrors, Handsome Brussels and other Carpets, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 640 North Seventeenth street, by catalogue, handsome Walnut and Plush Parlor Suit, elegant Walnut Chamber Suit, Wardrobe, superior Sideboard, Dining Room Furniture, elegant Rosewood 7-octave Piano Forte, fine French Plate Pier Mirror, handsomely framed; handsome Brussels Carpets, fine Spring and Hair Matresses, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
May be seen early on the morning of sale.

Administrator's Sale. 1210 Edgemont street.
HORSES, CARTS, HARNESS, HOGS, &c., &c.
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock, at No. 1210 Edgemont street, above Cumberland street, by order of Daniel McShane, Administrator of the Estate of G. Gallagher, deceased—Four Draught Horses, five Carts, five sets Harness, twenty Hogs, Wagon, &c.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, corner of Bank.
SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, HATS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including—
DRESS GOODS.
Pieces Paris black and colored Merinos and Delaines.
do Paris Epinglines, Popelines, Fancy Dress Goods.
do London black and colored Mohairs, Alpacas and Coburgs.
100 PIECES SILKS AND SATINS.
Pieces Lyons black Cachemere de Soie and Drap de France and Gros Grains.
do Lyons colored Poult de Soie, Gros de Naples, Fancy Silks.
do black and colored linen back and all silk Satins.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.
Paris broche long and square and Merino Shawls.
Rich colored plaid wool Shawls, Stellas, fancy Shawls.
Ladies' Paris trimmed Cloth Jackets, Sacques, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
Black English and colored Crapes, French Artificial Flowers, Feathers, &c.
VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
Lyons superb quality black Mantilla Velvets.
Black and colored silk and silk finished Velvets and Velveteens.
500 CARTONS BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.
Particulars hereafter.
Also,
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Trimmings, Umbrellas, Notions, &c.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
ON THURSDAY MORNING,
Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESTNUT street, Rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Household Furniture of every description received on Consignment.
Sales of Furniture at Dwellings attended to on the most reasonable terms.

T. L. ASHBRIDGE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET street, above Fifth.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET street, corner of Bank street.

THE PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISHMENT, S. E. corner of SIXTH and RACE streets.
Money advanced on Merchandise generally—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Gold and Silver Plate, and on all articles of value, for any length of time agreed on.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT PRIVATE SALE.
Fine Gold Hunting Case, Double Bottom and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever Watches; Fine Gold Hunting Case and Open Face Lepine Watches; Fine Gold Duplex and other Watches; Fine Silver Hunting Case and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever and Lepine Watches; Double Case English Quartier and other Watches; Ladies' Fancy Watches, Diamond Breastpins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Studs, &c.; Fine Gold Chains, Medallions, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Pencil Cases, and Jewelry generally.
FOR SALE—A large and valuable Fire-proof Chest, suitable for a Jeweler; cost $650.
Also, several Lots in South Camden, Fifth and Chestnut streets.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH street.
SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
☞ Public Sales at the Philadelphia Exchange every TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock.
☞ Furniture Sales at the Auction Store EVERY THURSDAY.
☞ Sales at Residences receive especial attention.

Peremptory Sale, for account of whom it may concern.
$112,000 FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE R. R. Co. BONDS.
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 27,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for account of whom it may concern, $112,000 of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia, first mortgage sinking fund bonds, 7 per cent., payable in gold, May and November.
Assignees' Sale in Bankruptcy—
100 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
$30 Del. Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip.
Administrator's Sale.
43 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
15 shares Western National Bank.
25 shares Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
4 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
$1,000 bond City of Trenton, N. J.
$500 bond 7 per cent. second mortgage Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
$300 6 per cent. Western Pennsylvania Railroad.
10 shares Union Banking Co.
For other accounts—
2 shares Southwark National Bank.
20 shares American Dredging Company.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
22 shares Central Transportation Co.
30 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
100 shares Shamokin and Pottsville Railroad.
20 shares American Life Insurance Co.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
27 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
5 shares Elmira and Williamsport Railroad.

REAL ESTATE SALE, SEPT. 27.
Will include—
Administrator's Sale—Estate of Enoch Gray, dec'd—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Wyalusing st., 24th Ward.
Same Estate—LOT, S. E. corner of Albion and Tower streets.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with side yard, No. 2218 Lombard st.
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1925 Wallace street, west of Nineteenth st.
Master's Peremptory Sale—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 414 South Tenth street, north of Lombard.
GENTEEL TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 525 Enterprise street, west of Fifth, and below Dickerson st.
5 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, Thirteenth street, between Columbia avenue and Montgomery street, extending through to Camac street—2 fronts.
VALUABLE FRUIT FARM and COUNTRY SEAT. 184 acres. It has a front of over 2,000 feet on the river Delaware, and is within five minutes' walk of Stevensville Station, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It is a beautiful country seat and profitable farm, and perfectly healthy. Plans may be had at the auction rooms.
Peremptory Sale—8 TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122 Franklin street, north of Diamond st.
Peremptory Sale to Close a Partnership Account—LARGE and VALUABLE BUILDINGS and LARGE LOT, Steam Engine and Boilers, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 North Twenty-third street, between Race and Vine sts., 146 feet 8 inches front on Twenty-third street, 215 feet deep to St. David st.—2 fronts.
BUSINESS STAND—FOUR-STORY BRICK TAVERN and DWELLING, No. 1843 Lombard street, west of Eighteenth st.
Peremptory Sale—LARGE and VALUABLE RESIDENCE, with side yard and stable and coach house, No. 506 Pine street, 37 feet front, 196 feet deep. It is well and substantially built, and has all the modern conveniences. Possession in 30 days. $3,000 may remain.
VERY VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, with stable and coach house, No. 1320 Walnut street, west of Thirteenth street—2 fronts.
Peremptory Sale—COUNTRY PLACE, 1¼ acres, corner of Ann street and Church lane, Twenty-seventh Ward.
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE and Office, Nos. 1702 and 1704 North Thirteenth street, above Columbia avenue. Has the modern conveniences.
Administratrix's Sale—Estate of Peter Biderman, dec'd—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 757 South Fifth street, corner of Harmony.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 4104 Locust street, west of Forty first street—35 feet front.
MODERN THREE STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 2219 Spruce street. Has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 2217 Vine street, with a two-story brick dwelling in the rear.

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS AND MEDICAL BOOKS, FROM LIBRARIES.
Including a number of German Works,
ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
Sept. 23, at 4 o'clock.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
ON SATURDAY MORNING,
Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, one case superior Dutch Flower Roots, comprising a fine assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Narcissus, &c., from Leonard Roozen, florist, Haarlem, Holland.

Sale No. 1933 Wallace street.
RESIDENCE AND SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRROR, HANDSOME ENGLISH AND OTHER CARPETS, &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING.
Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock, by catalogue, the Superior Furniture, comprising—Suit Walnut Parlor Furniture, green plush; Walnut Centre and Bouquet Tables, French Plate Mantel Mirror, Oak Extension Table, Oak Sideboard, marble top; China, Glass and Plated Ware, Walnut Chamber Furniture, Spring and Sponge Matresses, fine Engravings, Walnut Hat and Umbrella Stand, Savery's superior Walnut porcelain lined Refrigerator and Ice Cooler, handsome English Brussels and other Carpets, Cooking Utensils, &c.
Also, about 16 tons of Coal.
☞ Previous to the sale of Furniture, will be sold the Modern Three-story Brick Residence, lot 23 feet front, 103 feet deep. Particulars in handbills.

Sale No. 1811 Delancey Place.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRROR, HANDSOME VELVET, ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior Furniture, comprising—Walnut Parlor Furniture, green and garnet plush covering, Walnut Centre and Bouquet Tables, French Plate Mantel Mirror, Walnut Extension Table, Walnut Sideboard, marble top; China and Glassware, Walnut Hall and Chamber Furniture, superior Spring and Hair Matresses, Walnut Secretary and Bookcase, Cooking Utensils, &c. Also, the Handsome Velvet, English Brussels and other Carpets, nearly new.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS, (Formerly with M. Thomas & Sons.)
Store Nos. 48 and 50 North Sixth street.
☞ Sales at Residences receive particular attention.
☞ Sales at the Store every Tuesday.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
Handsome Maroon Plush Parlor Suit, elegant Velvet Carpet, double width. May be seen at residence on application to the Auctioneers.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, 1219 CHESTNUT Street.
☞ Personal attention given to Sales of Household Furniture at Dwellings.
☞ Public Sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, 1219 Chestnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
☞ For particulars see Public Ledger.
☞ N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at Private Sale.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER, No. 422 Walnut street.

LUMBER.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
2500 South Street.
1870. PATTERN MAKERS. PATTERN MAKERS. CHOICE SELECTION OF MICHIGAN CORK PINE FOR PATTERNS. 1870.
1870. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. 1870.
1870. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. RAIL PLANK. 1870.
1870. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. ASSORTED FOR CABINET MAKERS, BUILDERS, &C. 1870.
1870. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870.
1870. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870.
1870. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870.
1870. SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK. SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK. LARGE STOCK. 1870.
1870. CEDAR SHINGLES. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. LARGE ASSORTMENT. FOR SALE LOW. 1870.
1870. PLASTERING LATH. PLASTERING LATH. LATH. 1870.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 2500 SOUTH STREET.

YELLOW PINE LUMBER.—ORDERS for cargoes of every description Sawed Lumber executed at short notice—quality subject to inspection. Apply to EDW. H. ROWLEY, 16 South Wharves.

COTTON.—71 BALES COTTON NOW landing from steamer Tonawanda, from Savannah, Ga., and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 111 Chestnut street.

PALE SEAL OIL—1,200 GALLONS Pale Seal Oil, landing from schooner G. S. Adams, for sale by EDWARD H. ROWLEY, 16 South Front street.

FISH OIL.—50 BARRELS LIGHT-COLORED sweet Fish Oil, low-priced, for sale by EDW. H. ROWLEY, 16 South Front street.