NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—At 7 o'clock last evening a one-story frame building on Ninth street, near Columbia avenue, used as a distillery by James Young, was destroyed by fire. A lamp exploded in the counting-room, and the flames communicated to the material in the building, and a total loss, involving $20,000, was the result. Two of the workmen in the building were badly burned while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

—The joint committee of the Odd Fellows on celebration will hold a session on Saturday evening next at the Odd Fellows' Hall, North Sixth street. The immense labor attending an affair of this character, requiring much time, energy, and means to make it a thorough success, necessitates the frequent sessions of the joint committee and of the various subordinate committees, which are already nightly in session. A full representation of Lodges and Encampments from the entire jurisdiction is expected.

—A meeting of the tobacco trade of Philadelphia was held at their new hall, North Front street, William H. Fuguet, Vice-President, in the chair. A resolution embodying a proposition to prohibit commission merchants from selling in less quantities than five packages except at an advance price of at least three cents per pound on manufactured tobacco, was read, and the whole matter, after some debate, was referred to the regular committee of the Board of Directors. A formal opening of the new rooms was decided upon, and a committee appointed to take the matter in charge. The officers are:—President, Daniel C. McCammon; Vice-President, William H. Foguet; Secretary, William H. Abbey; Treasurer, George W. Bremer; Assistant Secretary, Henry C. Ellis; Leaf Inspector, George Boldin.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¾.

—At St. Hyacinthe, Canada, the snow is ten feet deep.

—A Boston burglar is held for extradition in Montreal.

—The people of Nashville are pleased with Grant's inaugural address.

—The steamboat Agnes ran on a snag and sunk, at Warrenton, Mississippi, yesterday.

—The San Francisceans celebrated the inauguration of President Grant with great eclat.

—The Holsatia, from Southampton, and Eagle, from Havana, have arrived at New York.

—Patrick McGuire, yesterday, assaulted and fatally wounded his wife, in Worcester, Massachusetts.

—The Judiciary Committee yesterday asked to be relieved of further inquiry into the case of Judge Busteed.

—The lower house of the Maine Legislature yesterday refused to abolish capital punishment by a vote of 95 to 45.

—Bishop Fevre, of Detroit, a native of Belgium, died last night, at his residence, of erysipelas, at the age of 65 years.

—The citizens of Indianapolis held a prayer-meeting in behalf of the new President at the hour of inauguration.

—A broken rail on the Housatonic Railroad, near Lennox, Mass., threw a car down an embankment, and seriously injured twelve persons.

—Hon. Seth Padelford, of Providence, Rhode Island, has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of that State, General Burnside declining to allow the use of his name for another term of office.

—New Hampshire fired her guns, rang her bells, and flung her banners to the breeze yesterday, in honor of the inauguration of the hero of Donelson, Vicksburg, and Appomattox Court House as President of the United States.

—At Quebec, yesterday, a lad name J Chaloners, shot and mortally wounded an officer of the 53d Foot Regiment named Whittaker. The cause was an insult alleged to have been offered by Whittaker to Chaloner's sister. The lad has been arrested.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Commons to night, Mr. Groschen, President of the Poor Law Board, advocated the removal of the restrictions on emigration, and thought it advisable to give facilities for and otherwise encourage the emigration of paupers to America.

MADRID, March 4.—In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, a commission of fifteen members was nominated to prepare the draft of a constitution, to define the right and liberties of the citizens, and submit a form of government.

Sagosta, Minister of the Interior, made a statement in regard to the recent disorders in Barcelona, and charged that they were instigated by members of the Republican party.

BERLIN, March 4.—The session of the Parliament of North Germany began here yesterday. King William, as usual, opened the proceedings with a speech. He said that the first duty of the North German Confederation was to maintain peace and friendly relations with the other powers of the earth. All the nations of Europe had shown a disposition for peace. The result of the conference recently held at Paris on the Eastern question demonstrated that there was a general desire for peace. The King closed his speech with the following words:—"A nation saving its strength, and having a will to respect the independence of others and maintain its own, can surely count on peace, as foreign powers will not molest it, and domestic enemies of order are powerless to trouble it."

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.—The steamship England arrived to-day.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Accident to General Grant's Father.

President Grant's father met with a severe accident yesterday. He became separated from the President's party while on the platform, after the inauguration, and accosting Mr. Driggs, ex-member of Congress from Michigan, asked him to conduct him out of the Capitol, saying that when he reached the grounds all would be right. Mr. Driggs replied that he would accompany him, and proceeded to conduct him out of the rotunda, and through a private door on the east side of the Capitol. Approaching the stairs Mr. Grant withdrew his arm from that of Mr. Driggs, and reached it forth as if to guide himself by the side of the wall down the stairs. Just at this time he made a misstep, and fell backward down eight or ten of the stone steps, striking his head against them and badly injuring his right hip and sustaining other damage, but not breaking any bones. A general inquiry was made as to who the elderly gentleman was, and when the name Grant was mentioned, it was evident that additional interest was excited in his behalf. Mr. Driggs, with assistance, carried him to a private room and procured a stimulant, which was administered to the sufferer, and he was then conveyed in a carriage to General Grant's private residence.

He arrived there before Mrs. Grant and her children returned from the Capitol. They had, they said, looked all around for Mr. Grant, but somehow missed him in the crowd.

The Inauguration Ball.

The new wing of the Treasury Department was elegantly arranged for the non-official inauguration festivities. The various rooms appropriated for the purpose were decorated with portraits, flags, and evergreens. The crowd was immense, and rendered locomotion at times difficult.

There were many elegant toilettes, and not a few distinguished gentlemen were in the assemblage. At 10 30 P. M., President Grant and wife, and Vice-President Colfax and wife, and the latter's immediate relatives, came into the building, and were conducted to the private room set apart for them by the committee. They were accompanied by invited friends, and the diplomatic corps composed a part of this company.

A dense crowd pressed around the door, and when the distinguished party came out, followed them to an upper room, designated for the reception. There the President and Vice-President and their wives received the congratulations of their friends, as well as those who were merely attracted by curiosity. The Committee on Dancing had prepared a programme for the purpose. There was an abundance of music, and but very little dancing, owing to the want of room. There was no comfort anywhere in the building, and many were glad to escape from the pressure.

How "A. J." Pocketed Sundry Bills Just as He was Leaving.

The following bills were pocketed by President Johnson:—Act reorganizing the judicial system, act for reducing the navy and marine corps, act for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit, resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lend four hundred stand of arms and equipments for the use of visiting military to appear at the inauguration of General Grant, act granting permission to build a bridge over the Willamette river, in Oregon.

General Grant's Last Official Acts.

The last papers signed by General Grant as General of the Army of the United States were a number of documents intended for reference to the Secretary of War, and two warrants for Hospital Stewards in the army. They were presented to him by Colonel Leet, Assistant Adjutant-General on his staff, as soon as he reached headquarters this morning, and these received his last official signature as General.

General Grant's voice, in delivering his inaugural, was not audible except to persons on or near the front of the platform, but at every pause the satisfaction manifested by those near at hand was responded to by cheers and shouts from the crowd more distant, and some of the points of the address were quickly circulated from mouth to mouth, and made the occasion for applause, even some time after their utterance. Reporters and correspondents were, of course, near at hand, jotting down the words of the address, and noting the various incidents of the scene; and Brady and his assistants, on a high scaffolding which had been erected about fifty feet in front of the platform, and looked like a frame work for digging an artesian well, were from time to time manipulating their cameras, and making an imperishable record of the scene.

"Little Nellie"

During the delivery of the address, little Nellie Grant was lifted over the shoulders of the intermediate spectators and set down by the side of her father, where she stood for some time, unseen and unnoticed by him, but so smiling and happy, and brightly innocent in her expression, that her presence seemed to lend a gleam of sunshine to the scene, and the incident called forth many expressions of pleasure and admiration. At the conclusion of the address, the President was warmly congratulated by hundreds of his friends, and soon afterwards left in his carriage for the White House, where, it is understood, he will hold a reception this afternoon.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Address of the Hon. James G. Blaine to the New House.

Yesterday, after the Inaugural was concluded, the new House of Representatives proceeded to the election of a Speaker. The nominations were made and the vote was taken, resulting for James G. Blaine (Me.), 136; for Michael C. Kerr (Ind.), 57; and the Clerk thereupon announced that Mr. Blaine was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress, and appointed Messrs. Dawes and Kerr to conduct him to the Speaker's chair.

The ceremony having been performed amid general manifestations of satisfaction, the Speaker elect delivered his opening address, saying:—

ADDRESS OF MR. BLAINE.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—I thank you profoundly for the great honor which your votes have just conferred upon me. The gratification which this signal mark of your confidence brings to me, finds its only drawback in the diffidence with which I assume the weighty duties devolved upon me. Succeeding to a chair made illustrious by the services of such eminent statesmen and skilled parliamentarians as Clay, and Stevenson, and Polk, and Winthrop, and Banks, and Grow, and Colfax, I may well distrust my ability to meet the just expectations of those who have shown me such marked partiality; but relying, gentlemen, on my honest purpose to perform all my duties faithfully and fearlessly, and trusting in a large measure to the indulgence which I am sure you will always extend to me, I shall hope to retain, as I have secured your confidence, your kindly and your generous support.

The Forty-first Congress assembles at an auspicious hour in the history of our Government. The splendid and impressive ceremonial which we have just witnessed in another part of the Capitol appropriately symbolizes the triumphs of the past and the hopes of the future. A great chieftain, whose sword, at the head of gallant and victorious armies, saved the Republic from dismemberment and ruin, has been fitly called to the highest civic honor which a grateful people can bestow, sustained by a Congress that so ably represents the loyalty, the patriotism, and the personal worth of the nation. The President this day inaugurated will assure to the country an administration of purity, fidelity, and prosperity; an era of liberty regulated by law, and of law thoroughly inspired with liberty. Congratulating you, gentlemen, on the happy auguries of the day, and invoking the gracious blessing of Almighty God on the arduous and responsible labors before you, I am now ready to take the oath of office and enter upon the discharge of the duties to which you have called me.

The oath of office was then solemnly administered to the Speaker elect by Mr. Washburne (Ill.), the senior member of the House, when the ceremony of swearing the members commenced. They were called up in batches of twenties or thirties at a time, and ranged themselves in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and took the oath with uplifted hands.

Who Wrote "Brittain's Ida?"

The Rev. Alexander Grosart, the lucky gentleman who raised and settled the question of the true authorship of "The Christian Paradoxes," long assigned to Bacon, has made another venture in literary identification. His second appearance is less imposing and important than the first; yet the question here raised is of considerable literary interest, in so far as it touches the fame of two of our greatest poets. "Who wrote Brittain's Ida?" is the query which he now starts, and in some sort answers.

Every reader of old poetry is aware that this poem may be found in all collected editions of Spenser's works, and that in all modern editions of that poet it appears under protest. "We are convinced," says Mr. Collier, "that Spenser was not the author of 'Brittain's Ida.'" Warton and Todd were of the same opinion. Still, a work which nobody assigns to Spenser's muse is always included in Spenser's works. "Brittain's Ida" is a piece of some merit. It is sweet in line and strong in flavor. It is full of youth. The poet, indeed, tells us it is an early effort; perhaps a maiden effort of his pen:—

But stay, bold shepherd! Here thy fooling stay.
Nor trust too much unto *thy new-torn quill.*

It is certainly warm in tone; reckless with the free animal gaiety of twenty-five. The blood is hot; the hit is quick; and every line is charged with a youthful spirit. Yet this piece, unpublished until 1628, has been attributed to Shakspeare as well as to Spenser; in which case it must have been written in his ripest time.

A careful re-perusal of "Brittain's Ida" leaves upon our mind a strong impression—we do not like to say conviction, of these two points:—(1) That the poet who composed it was very young; and (2) that the date of composition was close upon that of publication. So far from being a work of Edmund Spenser, it is not in his mood, not in his method. A weak imitator could not call it in Spenser's manner; we do not mean simply as to style, thought, and cadence, but even as to period. In 'Brittain's Ida" there is no trace of the great Elizabethan age; and the man who could class the 'Faerie Queene" with such a work would not scruple to confuse the Old Red Sand stone with the Chalk. "Brittain's Ida" belongs in structure and in rhythm to the opening days of Charles the First. It it belongs to the age of James the First, it can only be to the end of that sovereign's reign.

Among the poets to whom "Brittain's Ida" has been ascribed by uncritical publishers and critical editors are Spenser, Shakespeare, and Phineas Fletcher. Wakley, the first publisher, assigned it to Spenser on the ground that he had been "assured it must be" the work of that poet. This was a publisher's trick, to which no weight need be allowed. Bright, the antiquary, assigned it to Shakespeare; an assignment scarcely less absurd than that of Wakley, without having the trade excuse for being wrong. Warton was the first to suggest Phineas Fletcher; and this idea has been growing ever since he threw it out into something like a general opinion on the part of critics. This is the idea taken up by Mr. Grosart, and put before the reader with a lively commentary.

The evidence adduced, we grieve to say, is all internal and unsatisfactory. It is the argument of similarity in words and thoughts; an argument open, as Mr. Grosart must admit, to the rejoinder that it rather establishes *imitation* than authorship. A good poet—and the singer of "The Purple Island" was certainly a good poet—does not reproduce himself; and similarity of phrase and thought will suggest to most men an argument the very reverse of that which Mr. Grosart presses into his service. Mr. Grosart proves proves too much. The passages cited from "Brittain's Ida" are *too much* like the parallel passages from Fletcher.

The question is, however, to be kept open. Mr. Grosart is engaged in preparing an edition of Phineas Fletcher's work, in which he will include a biography of the poet, containing some new facts, which bear, he tells us, on the point. His argument needs these new facts.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Last autumn quite a sensation was created among the Parisians by the discovery of a young and pretty girl in one of the newspaper kiosks on the boulevards, usually occupied by wrinkled crones of unattractive aspect. Mad'lle Gabrielle de la Périne, after presiding for some time at the sale of newspapers—consenting every now and then as a special favor to sell one herself—has at last forsaken her kiosk, and is on the point of appearing on the stage. She had already shown some little talent as an actress, but of a passive rather than of an active kind. Her make-up as a Spanish girl—black silk dress, black lace mantilla, with gold ornaments in the hair—was charming, and probably correct; and her favorite attitude of repose, evidently studied, was full of grace. Considering, however, that she used to be at her little kiosk as early as eight in the morning, and that she went there again in the afternoon and remained until past one o'clock in the morning afterwards, it would not be unnatural if she sometimes did feel sleepy. She was always quiet and modest in her demeanor, but the reputation created for her by *Le Gaulois, Figaro*, and half a dozen other papers of the semi-satirical and gossiping kind, made her numbers of enemies among the members of her temporary profession, who denied her even the right to feel sleepy at half-past one in the morning. Still faithful, *Le Gaulois* has given its young protégée a part in the "Gaulois-revue." An air from "Le premier jour de bonheur" has been introduced to afford her an opportunity of displaying her vocal talent, which is said to be considerable.

—A Hungarian paper tells an amusing story about the late Prince Metternich—a tale with a moral, such as it is. One morning the Danish Ambassador desired an audience from the Minister, who ordered his valet to get him the Order of the Elephant, in which he wished to receive the ambassador. The valet looked through all the Minister's orders, but was unable to discover that of the Elephant. Time pressed, so the Prince sent in all haste to some brother diplomatist, and borrowed the decoration in question for half an hour or so. This done, he received the ambassador, his breast duly adorned with the Danish order. The sight of this, however, seemed to act as an extraordinary spell upon the visitor. He could not take his eyes off the Minister's coat, hesitated in his speech, and exhibited altogether such distinct signs of distress that Metternich could not forbear at last asking him whether anything had happened to him. "Nothing," the other replied, greatly embarrassed, "but just this, that there must be some extraordinary mistake in our book of orders at Copenhagen. I had begged an audience from you in order to decorate you with the Order of the Elephant, which we seemed to have forgotten to bestow upon your Excellency before, and there you wear it already." The *dénouement*—that is, Metternich's laughing confession—comforted the diplomatist greatly, and Metternich was now duly, and in all proper form, installed a knight of the great and sagacious quadruped.

—In spite of the thirty theatres now open in Paris the "conferences" on literary subjects are well attended, and are certainly well worth attending. At the last of these "lectures"—as "conferences" in which the talking is all on one side would be called in England—M. Louis Ratisbonne, discussing the merits and sketching the life of Alfred de Vigny, told the following anecdote about his marriage:—"He married, when he was still young, the daughter of Sir Bunbury (!), an English millionaire, who in his munificence never thought of his daughter. In the first place, he did not like poets, and he was annoyed at having allowed his daughter to marry one. Lamartine mentions somewhere that one day when he was in Italy he met an Englishman, who said to him:—'M. de Lamartine, you are a poet, are you not? Well, I married my daughter to a French poet like you.' 'Ah! what is his name?' 'I can't remember it just now.' And it was not until Lamartine, among other names, mentioned that of Alfred de Vigny, that the eccentric Englishman exclaimed, 'Yes, that's the one!'" M. Francisque Sarcey's "conference" on "journalism," a subject with which he, if any one, ought to be acquainted, attracted a particularly large audience. Speaking of journalism as a profession, M. Sarcey said that to be a journalist in the present day a man should possess much information, good health, some independent fortune, and enough courage not to mind feeling *déclassé* in contemporary society; and he thought it a good thing for a journalist that journalism should not be his sole profession.

—The *Mayence Gazette* publishes, on the authority of a Paris correspondent, some curious revelations as to an alleged attempt of the ex-King of Hanover to conclude an alliance with the Emperor Napoleon last summer against Prussia. The correspondent says that King George offered to place at the disposal of France an army of 12,000 men, to be raised and maintained at his own expense, and that this agents represented to the Emperor that his contingent would probably be much increased by Hanoverian deserters from the Prussian army. In return for this assistance the King stipulated that in the event of a successful war he should be restored to his throne, his kingdom being at the same time increased by a small slice of territory, and that if fortune did not favor the French arms, provision should be made in the treaty of peace for an unconditional amnesty to the Hanoverians who were engaged in the war. The correspondent adds that the Emperor showed no disposition to accept King George's overtures.

—*Absit omen!* Simultaneously with the Lord Chamberlain's circular to the theatrical managers, we perceive a decree by the Duke of Coburg, whereby the ballet is, in his theatre at all events, abolished now and forever. The money hitherto spent on the corps in question is henceforth to be added to the salaries and pensions of the musicians and other worthy employés of the theatre. The most remarkable thing about this reform is this, that the German press takes it up with unwonted warmth. We should not in the least be surprised to see the anti-ballet movement spreading throughout Prussia, where, as it is, the vagaries of our stage in that respect would never have been tolerated for a single night. Let our managers look to it. People might take it into their heads to find that strange entertainment altogether unnecessary and derogatory to the dignity of the stage, even in London.

—The English are reported to be adopting the American Convention system for nominating members of Parliament.

—The agricultural population of France has diminished six per cent. in the last twenty years by the emigration to towns.

—The new liveries of the Austrian Ambassador's servants, ordered for his state presentation to the Pope, cost above $10,000.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 29 MOON RISES.....1 08
SUN SETS.....5 56 HIGH WATER.....7 30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
Jos. C. Grubb, E. A. Souder, George L. Buzby, George N. Allen, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 13
Celtia	London	New York	Feb. 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
New York	Southampton	New York	Feb. 23
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24

FOR EUROPE.

C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 6
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Bellona	New York	London	Mar. 6
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 9
C of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 6
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 6
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Mar. 10
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 11
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 56 days from Messina, with fruit and brimstone to N. Hellings & Bro.
Br. schr Marjory, Alderdice, 67 days from Messina, with fruit and brimstone to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, from Boston, with linseed to Groves & Bro.
Schr G. T. Hubbard, Lovelace, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr A. B. Wetmore, Bogert, from New York, with guano to Christian & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Almira Wooley, King, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Germania, Evers, hence for Bremen, which put into Halifax Jan 22, has completed her repairs, and is again afloat; she came out of the marine slip 26th ult.
Ship Queen Victoria, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Barque Trovatore, Bianchard, from Messina for Boston, was passed 26th ult, lat. 42 05, long. 49 12.
Brig W. H. Bickmore, for Montevideo, was loading at St. Mary's, Ga., 26th ult.
Brigs C. A. Jones, Smith; Robin, Douglass; and Charles Albert Hardy, sailed from Cardenas 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs Bowdoin, Randall, and Kate Carlton, Lamb, sailed from Cardenas 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr E. A. Conant, Brandtberg, sailed from Havana 25th ult., for New York.
Schr David Faust, Lord, sailed from Trinidad 19th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Wm. Carroll, Magee, hence, at Richmond 3d instant.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, hence, at Norfolk 1st inst.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst., from New York.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst., for New York.
Steamer James Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Two Spar buoys, painted with white and black perpendicular stripes, have been placed to mark the channel of the bar (one outside of the bar and the other inside), at the entrance to Rockaway Inlet; but the buoys must not always be relied upon by persons bound across the bar, for the channel is subject to changes by gales, and none but those experienced in its shifting character should attempt to use it.

The Weehawken Lightship (No. 31) has been replaced on her station.

This vessel is painted red, with one mast, from which is shown a red light.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS NOTICE

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear look breaking.

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

No. 701 CHESNUT Street

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his infirmary, No. 916 MARSHALL street, above Poplar.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

BELOW MARKET.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1936 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,880 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.

Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.

A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.

A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

24 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2600 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREENE streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 1A7

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC., GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS, ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL
EVERY EVENING,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
ARABIAN NIGHTS'
GREAT COMBINATION
ENTERTAINMENT
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
The Management have the pleasure of announcing an engagement with the beautiful and talented vocalist,
MISS JENNIE WADE,
From Steinway Hall, Irving Hall, New York.
CASLETON,
The unequalled IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST will appear in his Great Irish Specialties:—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
WRESTLING THIEF,
PAT MCCANN, ETC. ETC.
PROFESSOR M. O'REARDON
Pianist and Composer, from the Tammany Theatre, New York, where he has exhibited the highest encomiums of the press, will introduce his great invention,
THE TUMBLERONICON,
Playing three distinct tunes at one and the same time.
SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO,
The Great Comic Vocalist and Caricaturist from the Alhambra, London, will appear in his Great Character Songs:—
UP IN A BALLOON,
AN ITALIAN GUINEA PIG BOY,
ROLLICKING RAMS, ETC. ETC.
During the Evening will be exhibited
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' TABLEAUX,
Fifty in number, being the very finest and most beautiful paintings ever exhibited in this country, illustrated by an able lecturer.
A GRAND PRESENTATION
OF
ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE GIFTS
TO THE AUDIENCE.
The Chickering Grand and Square Pianos used upon this occasion are from Dutton's Music Store, No. 914 Chesnut street.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
(Can be secured six days in advance.)
Ticket Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MATINEE.
GRAND ARABIAN NIGHTS' MATINEE.
For the accommodation of families and persons at a distance,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON March 6 1869,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
CHILDREN.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
MARSHALL & CO, Proprietors.
GEORGE GORDON, Director. 3 5 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FRENCH OPERA

JAMES FIKE, Jr.....Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.....Director and Manager

LAST NIGHT (BUT ONE) OF THE FRENCH OPERA.

CARD—The undersigned begs leave to state, in answer to the innumerable requests received for a prolongation of the present season of French Opera, that it is utterly impossible to give even a single additional performance to those announced below, and they will in all probability constitute the last appearances of the artistes in Philadelphia prior to their return to France.

Very respectfully, ADOLPH BIRGFELD.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5,
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO,
Opera Comique, in one act, by Offenbach.
Mlle. IRMA, Messrs. Leduc and Francis, Mesdames Tholer, Rose, Mathilde, etc. etc.
AND
LES BAVARDS.
Opera Comique, in two acts, by Offenbach.
Mlle. TOSTEE, DUCLOS, etc.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Opera Bouffe, in four acts, by Offenbach.
MLLE. TOSTEE. M. AUJAC.
Messrs. Leduc, Lagrifoul, Duchesne, Mlle. Duclos, etc. etc.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 6,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
MLLE. TOSTEE, MLLE. IRMA,
MONS. AUJAC. MONS. DECRE.
First performance in Philadelphia of
MONS. CHOUFLEURI,
Opera Bouffe in one act, by Reaney and Offenbach.
MLLE. TOSTEE as ERNESTINE
Incidental to this role MLLE. TOSTEE will perform a
GRAND CONCERTO for Piano-Forte, with Orchestra Accompaniment, by H. Hertz.
Messrs. Duchesne, Leduc Decre, etc. etc.
To be followed by the first act of
LA PERICHOLE.
MLLE. IRMA, MONS. AUJAC.