CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Meeting of the Committee in this City—The Workings of the Custom House to be Inquired into—Revenue from Tariff to Receive Attention.

It has not been forgotten that, prior to the adjournment of Congress, the House ordered the Committee of Ways and Means to sit during the vacation and examine witnesses, for the purpose of procuring knowledge with a view to a revision of the tariff, and of all the laws and regulations relating to custom houses and bonded warehouses. For some ten days past the committee has been pursuing its inquiries in the port of New York.

A good many witnesses have been examined, including the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer, several of the most experienced revenue officials (some of them not now in office), and several individuals employed by leading importers to take exclusive charge of their Custom-House business. A large amount of evidence has been taken, elucidating many points regarded as highly important.

Adjourning their investigations in that city to-day, it is expected that on Monday next the committee will resume them here in Philadelphia.

The preliminary meeting will be held at the Continental Hotel. More than likely the committee will remain in Philadelphia during the whole of nextweek. To dominate their business on the subject of the tariff, it is requested that suggestions of changes and modifications in the law shall be made in writing, as there will not be time enough to devote to oral communications in every case. During the stay of the committee the members propose to visit a number of our workshops and factories.

The practical working of the present bonded warehouse system will be a principal subject of inquiry, especially as to the propriety of allowing goods, as is now the custom, to remain in bond three years without the payment of duties, and as to whether the Government should remit or refund the duties in cases where goods in bond are destroyed by fire. The present system of examining the baggage of passengers arriving here from foreign ports will also be taken into consideration, both as to frands committed upon the Government by the importation of large quantities of valuable goods under the guise of "wearing apparel and personal effects," and also as to the annoyance, expense, and detention to passengers caused by the ignorance or misconduct of the Custom-House officials. The committee will likewise direct their attention to the general system of machinery for the collection of the revenue comprised in the offices of Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer, for the purpose of ascertaing whether they afford such checks upon each other as will most effectually protect the Government, and at the same time furnish reasonable facilities to importers. The matter of smuggling will also attract considerable attention. The object of this investigation will not be to trace out individual cases of fraud, but to ascertain where the laws themselves are defective. This investigation will last several months, and will include a personal inspection by the committee of the workings of the revenue laws at all the principal commercial centres of the United States. Eight members out of the nine composing the "Ways and Means" are in attendance, and they are accompanied by their Clerk, Mr. George A. Bassett. The Chairman, General Schenck, does not expect to be able to continue with the committee through all the investigations, as he proposes to spend a part of the recess in Europe.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Origin of the Recent Fire—Confession of the Incendiaries.

On Thursday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the House of Refuge, used as a brush manufactory. As all the entrances to the apartment were found securely locked, the origin of the fire was at first enveloped in mystery. Through the exertions of Mr. McKeever, the efficient Superintendent, facts were elicited which fastened the guilt of the affair upon two desperate young scamps, William Curdy and Henry Davis by name. The former is 15 years of age and has been an inmate of the Refuge for two years. The latter is 16 years of age, and has been in the establishment for three years. Both were notorious, before they were thus disposed of, as professional sneak thieves, and were committed to the House of Refuge after being convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The evidence against the two culprits was so strong that Curdy, who had been the ringleader in the attempt to fire the building, has made a full confession. Their object was to effect an escape from the institution during the confusion which they hoped would result from a conflagration; and in order that they might not be thrown upon the world without funds for a start in life, Curdy a few days ago relieved the watchman of his timepiece, since recovered, from the sale of which he hoped to realize enough for immediate wants.

On Wednesday evening Curdy concealed himself in the basement, just as the workmen were about closing the place. He then secured a key to one of the doors, which he knew he would find in the coat pocket of one of the men. After the basement had been locked up he let himself out by one of the windows, intending to effect an entrance during the evening. This he found impossible, and accordingly had to postpone it until morning. About 5 o'clock, when the inmates of the Refuge were rushing towards the wash-house, Curdy slipped away, entered the basement, and kindled a fire in three places. He then relocked the place, communicated the facts to Davis, and disposed of the stolen key by throwing it into the drain. The basement was filled with hair, Mexican grass, and wood, used in the manufacture of brushes, and burned readily, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done, the first floor of the building suffering but little.

Last fall a boy named Smart kindled a fire in the same place, and was sent to the County Prison for three years for so doing. But Curdy and Davis are such hardened and desperate young scamps, that the prospect of a long imprisonment, which they will certainly receive, did not deter them from repeating the attempt.

ROBBERIES.—Last night thieves broke into the side door of the cigar store of W. R. Clark, on the corner of Seventh and Master streets, and carried off four thousand cigars, valued at $200.

The coal office of McCollin & Plaisted, on Chesnut street, above Thirtieth, was entered about 12 o'clock last night. The burglars went to work on the outside door of the safe, which they succeeded in blowing open, but the noise made was so great that the operators ran away, leaving their tools, consisting of a sledge, crowbars, drills, etc., behind them.

The of the tailor shops on Second street, above Poplar, was robbed of cloth valued at one thousand dollars. The thieves effected an entrance by forcing the rear door.

A drunken fellow, while sitting on a doorstep at Seventh and Shippen streets last night, was relieved of his boots.

MILITARY REVIEW.—The 1st Division P. M. will be reviewed by the Governor on Broad street, above Coates, on Monday afternoon, after which the division will parade over the following route:—Down Broad to Green, down Green to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut (passing the office of the Mayor, to whom the compliment of a marching saiute has been tendered, and who, accompanied by City Councils, will there receive the division) to Fourth, down Fourth to Christian, up Christian to Broad, up Broad to Walnut, and dismiss.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—George Wright last night fell into the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf. A policeman heard the splash, and running to the spot, saw the feet of George sticking above water. Catching hold of these extremities the policeman tugged away and finally succeeded in extricating George's head from a coil of rope with which he had become entangled.

A WIFE-BEATER.—John Welsh, living at No. 813 Charles street, went home last evening and assaulted his wife in such a manner that she was forced to complain before Alderman Toland, who held him in $500 bail for trial.

ATTENTION.—On Monday next General Prevost will inspect the first division of Pennsylvania Militia. As Captain Hibberd, of Company F, Fire Zouave regiment, intends to make a fine display, he wishes every one of his men to be in line.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Hon. William H. Seward, late Secretary of State, is at present in the city, where he has come to look after a South Broad street speculation. He is stopping at the Continental. Admiral Goldsborough, of the navy, also arrived in the city this morning.

THE attention of manufacturers is called to the advertisement of Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company, No. 521 Columbia avenue, who have room and power to let in their enormous property, embracing an entire block, running from Fifth to Sixth street and from Columbia to Montgomery avenues.

THROWING COBBLE STONES.—Samuel Wood, aged 13 years, was yesterday arrested at Fourth and Lombard streets, while throwing cobble stones on the highway. Alderman Carpenter bound him over to answer.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—John Stoll has been fined by Alderman Becker for driving a horse in a reckless manner through the upper part of the city.

FUNERAL SERMON OF THE LATE Rev. George A. Durborow, by Rev. S. E. SMITH, at the CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, TWENTY-SECOND and CALLOWHILL Streets, to-morrow evening at 7 45.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street. 5 16

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

National Banks—Amount of Securities Held by the Government—Tax on Bank Stock.

The Mount Holly Disaster.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Commander William C. West, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory; Paymaster J. S. Gullick, ordered to the Franklin, as fleet paymaster of the European squadron, to succeed Paymaster J. O. Bradford, who has been ordered to return to New York. Captain George Brown, who took the ram Stonewall to Japan, arrived this morning and reported at the Navy Department.

The Asiatic Squadron.

He reports all well in the Asiatic squadron, and that things are rapidly assuming a settled status in Japan.

Securities of National Banks.

The statement of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks, May 22, 1869, as security for circulating notes; United States bonds held per last report $342,807,800; on hand this day $342,807,800 as security for deposits of public money with banks designated as depositories; United States securities held per last report $29,635,350; transferred this day $5,000; on hand this day $29,390,350; total securities held $372,198,150.

Fractional Currency.

No fractional currency was issued for the week ending May 22, 1869. Shipments of fractional currency for the past week:—Assistant Treasurer United States, Boston, $50,000; Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, $100,000; Assistant Treasurer United States, Philadelphia, $100,000; National Banks and others, $181,000.

Tax Upon Capital Stock of Banks.

A Mr. Lewis of New York, representing several prominent bankers and brokers of that city, arrived here yesterday evening, for the purpose of testing the question of the tax upon the capital employed by bankers and brokers, and reopened the argument before Commissioner Delano, Assistant Commissioner Douglass having refused to open the decision which fixes the tax upon the capital employed at one twenty-fourth of one per cent. It is thought Commissioner Delano will sustain the decision of Mr. Douglass, and the matter will probably be taken into court.

Appointments.

The President has made the following appointments:—

Samuel B. Ruggles, to represent the United States at the International Statistic Convention at Hague.

Horatio G. Sickels, Collector of Internal Revenue Fourth district, Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—James O. Leech at Ballston, N. Y.; Simon Henderson, Santa Clara, Cal.; James A. Hoag, Coxsackie, N. Y.; Adelaide Livingston, Greenville, Ala.; Fred. Bull, La Grange, Ga.; O. Z. Olin, Waukesha, Wis.; George M. Howlett, Cedar Rapids, Ga.

Southern Elections.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The President intimated this morning to Judge Paschall, during an interview on Texas affairs, that the elections in Mississippi and Texas would be ordered for the first Tuesday in November.

The President's Summer Vacation.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, will leave here about the first of June for West Point, N. Y., and spend a few days there during the examination of cadets, which commences on the first of June, the eldest son of the president, Master Fred. Grant, being at the Military Academy there.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Mount Holly Railroad Accident.

MOUNT HOLLY, May 22.—The locomotive that exploded yesterday between Washington and Water streets was attached to a train of twenty-one cars, containing marl from Vincentown, and was destined to Woodlane, about one mile south of Burlington. It had formerly been a first-class engine, but was still considered a good freight engine, and had never been condemned, as reported, or it would have met the fate of all such engines, and been broken up. It now lies in the Rancocas creek, where it bounded after leaving the track.

The conductor, John Saylor, is not expected to recover, and will probably die before night.

Latest Particulars of the Disaster—The Men Killed and Injured.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., May 22.—The engine was attached to a loaded marl train consisting of twenty-one cars. The explosion occurred about one mile from Burlington, and by it the following persons were injured:—Job Gaskill, engineer; Charles L. Pratt, fireman; John Saylor, conductor, besides a brakesman and laborer, the two latter only slightly. Gaskill died last evening. Pratt, the fireman, died during the afternoon, and the conductor is not expected to survive. The engine, No. 39, was considered a good one for the service in which it was employed.

FROM THE WEST.

Shipment of Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Ten thousand bushels of wheat in bulk, a part of a shipment of 100,000 bushels from St. Paul to Liverpool, via New Orleans, arrived here yesterday.

The beautiful grounds of the Laclede Racing Association, four miles from this city, will be subdivided and sold about the middle of next month.

Republican Canvass.

The *Republican* learns that the Arrapahoes and a few Cheyennes have come into Camp Supply, south of Fort Dodge, Kansas, and orders have been sent forward to furnish them with provisions.

Colonel N. D. Wilson was about leaving Fort Dodge to place the above named Indians on their reservation.

The Kansas-Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Judge Parsons, President of the Southern branch of the Kansas-Pacific Railroad, reports that the people of the Neosha Valley have organized a company to build a railroad from Emporia, Kansas, to Holden on the Pacific-Missouri road, which will put Southern Kansas in communication with St. Louis, 150 miles shorter than the railroad connection of the same region with Chicago from Emporia southwest. The contemplated road will pass through the Osage Indian lands to Albuquerque, New Mexico. This road will traverse and drain the finest agricultural and grazing land on the continent.

Fire at Plattsburg, N. Y.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 22.—A fire broke out at half-past 2 o'clock this morning in Nichols & Lynde's brick block, opposite the Cumberland House, which was occupied by Hyman Brothers, dealers in dry goods, and Miss Welden, dressmaker. Loss on building and goods, $20,000; insured for $12,000.

PRINTING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
NOVELTIES IN
CARDS, CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS, ETC.
Those wishing fine work will do well to call on us.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
mws3m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOM AND POWER
TO LET.
INQUIRE OF
Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.,
NO. 521 COLUMBIA AVENUE,
OR OF
HARVEY & FORD,
LEDGER PLACE,
5 22 3t ABOVE SECOND STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

President Grant's Summer Visit to the North—The Mississippi and Texas Elections—Military Men as Indian Agents—Crowds at the White House.

Presbyterian Conventions in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Crowds at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—There was a large number of visitors at the White House to-day. Among them were many members of Congress. About 1 o'clock Secretaries Boutwell and Cox arrived, and it was announced that the President was engaged with public business, and could not see any more visitors for that day, whereupon the crowd dispersed.

Indian Agents.

Many of the army officers recently assigned to duty as Indian Agents are much dissatisfied with their positions, and talk of resigning. It is thought there will be a number of vacancies before long.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Society of West Point.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A meeting of old graduates of West Point was held in the College of the City of New York, this afternoon, for the purpose of forming a friendly organization to be called the Society of West Point. A number of officers distinguished during the war took part in the proceedings. Dr. Webster, Major-Generals Anderson, Callum, and Webb, and Generals Brice, Tower, and Viele were present.

Damages Against the Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The jury in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court has mulcted the Erie Railroad Company in $3250 damages to Mrs. Carhart, for causing the death of her husband.

Fires in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A fire in Brooklyn to-day damaged the Ridgewood flour mills on Grand street $3000.

Another fire damaged Charles Fent's cradle factory $4000. No insurance.

The Crime of Infanticide—What the Presbyterian Assemblies Say of it and Marital Relations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Old and New School Assemblies held another session this morning. Reports from various committees were read. Rev. Mr. Seur offered a resolution as follows:—

Whereas, It is well known that the Scriptural views of the marriage relations are becoming prevalent in some parts of our land so that its obligations of husband and wife and divorces for slight and unwarrantable reasons are becoming more frequent every year; and

Whereas, The horrible crime of infanticide is also on the increase; therefore

Resolved, That we urge upon all the ministers of our Church the duty of giving instruction to the people of their respective charges as to the scriptural doctrine concerning the marriage relation, and that we warn them against joining in wedlock any who may have been divorced upon other than scriptural grounds; and that we also exhort church sessions to the exercise of due discipline in the cases of those members who may be guilty of violating the law of Christ in this particular.

Resolved, That we regard the destruction by parents of their own offspring before birth as a crime against God and against nature, and that as there are many influences at work in public and in secret to corrupt the minds of the people until the frequency of such murders is no longer sought to be concealed, we hereby warn those who are guilty of these crimes that they cannot inherit eternal life, and that it is vile hypocrisy for such persons to remain in communion with the visible Church of Christ, and that we exhort those who have been called to preach the Gospel, and all those who love piety and the truth, and who would arrest the just judgments of the Almighty God upon the State and nation, that they may be no longer silent or tolerant of these things, but that they take a bold stand, that the flood of impurity and cruelty may be stayed.

A resolution from a Philadelphia body on temperance was read, the substance of which was as follows:—It was requested that each of the ministers of the Church be exhorted to preach on the duty of total abstinence, on the last Sabbath of each year.

Tuesday afternoon was named for considering the subject of the reunion of the Churches. It was approved by the Assembly.

The proceedings of the New School were also of a routine character.

Reports were read from delegates to the General Assembly of United Presbyterians, the Congregational Church, General Association of New Hampshire, Synod of Reformed Church, and Synod of Scotland.

Both bodies adjourned till Monday morning. On Monday evening a reception will be given at Apollo Hall to the delegates of both bodies.

FROM EUROPE.

A Spanish Minister Resigns.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, May 22.—Adelando Lopez de Ayala, Minister for the Colonies, has resigned.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, May 22—5 P. M.—Tallow, 42s. 9d.

ANTWERP, May 22.—Petroleum quiet. Standard white, 47½f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—7 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	192½	West. Union Tel.	43¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	28⅝	Cleve. and Toledo R.	106½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98¾	Toledo and Wabash.	75
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	76½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86½
Chi. and N. W. com.	91⅝	Adams Express.	60½
Chi. and W. W. pref.	104⅝	Wells, Fargo.	33½
Chi. and R. I. R.	126⅝	United States.	66
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	158⅝	Tennessee 6s.	66
Pacific M. S. ex-div.	88¼	Gold.	141½

Market steady.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 240, being an increase of 25 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 114 were adults; 126 minors; 179 were born in the United States; 54 were foreign; 7 were unknown; 18 were people of color; and 7 from the country. Of the number, 5 died of congestion of the brain; 17 of inflammation of the lungs; 9 of typhoid fever; 9 of marasmus; 6 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	5	Fifteenth	16
Second	12	Sixteenth	9
Third	11	Seventeenth	8
Fourth	6	Eighteenth	8
Fifth	10	Nineteenth	16
Sixth	6	Twentieth	19
Seventh	14	Twenty-first	3
Eighth	8	Twenty-second	4
Ninth	6	Twenty-third	2
Tenth	9	Twenty-fourth	14
Eleventh	6	Twenth-fifth	5
Twelfth	2	Twenth-sixth	8
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-seventh	12
Fourteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	1

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The New York Stock and Produce Markets—Closing Quotations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Quotations of the New York Produce Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The market for Western and State Flour is lower on all grades except State. Business in part for export, but chiefly for home use. Sales 6200 bbls., at $5·40@5·70 for superfine State; $6·10@6·30 for extra State; $6·40@6·90 for fancy State; $5·85@6·30 for the low grades of Western extra; $6·35@6·55 for good to choice spring Wheat extras; $6·40@7·75 for Minnesota and Iowa extras; $6·10@6·60 for shipping Ohio; $6·80@8·10 for trade and family brands; $6·40@7·50 for amber winter wheat extra Indiana and Michigan; $7@9·65 for white wheat do.; and $7·20@10·50 for St. Louis extra and double extra. California Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 350 bbls. and sacks at $7@8·70 for Horn. Southern Flour firm and fairly active for standard brands; sales of 350 bbls. at $6·65@7·50 for ordinary to good extra Baltimore and country; $6·70@9·50 for extra and family Georgia and Virginia; and $6·75@13·50 for extra and family Maryland and Delaware. Rye Flour is easier, but fairly active; sales of 450 bbls. at $4·70@6·70. Corn Meal dull and heavy. The Wheat market is fairly active, but closes lower; demand quite general; bulk of sales is for that to arrive. California Wheat is firmer; sales 103,000 bushels at $1·48@1·50 for No. 1 Chicago spring afloat in lots; $1·43 for No. 2 Chicago spring afloat; $1·45 for No. 2 Milwaukee afloat in lots, and $1·42@1·43 to arrive soon; red Western on private terms; $1·65@1·70 for white California; $1·35 for white Michigan; $1·46@1·50 for white Canada in bond.

Barley Malt unchanged; sales of 950 bushels at $1·85@1·90.

Oats in increased demand, though tame at close; sales 64,000 bushels nominal; Western at 77 cents, and at railroad depot, 78 cents; closing, some State at 77@78 cents, afloat. Rye dull and somewhat nominal; the sales 4000 bushels Western at $1·30, afloat. Corn firmly held at opening; but demand being light, prices declined, and market closes tame; sales 7000 bushels damp and unsound at 71@77 cents; new Western mixed at 79@85 cents, closing at 79@83 cents; old do. 92½@93½ cents in store, and 95½ cents afloat.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE CURE OF
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, etc. etc.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer:—

1st. It cures, not by stopping Cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for a while, but by their constringing effects the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. WISHART has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character, who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance, who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1·50 per bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price. Address,

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
NO. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
5 19 ws2t PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPER
AT RETAIL,
AT RIGHT PRICES.
J. H. LONGSTRETH,
NO. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,
5 12 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

These canned Tomatoes have already acquired the highest reputation for the solidity and pure natural flavor of the Tomatoes, and large size of the can, making them at once the best goods both for consumers and dealers.

Sold by all Grocers and Market-men.
Factory, Cumberland county, New Jersey.
Agency, No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philada.
5 21 1m QUINTON PACKING COMPANY.

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

OVER 100 PATTERNS OF
FANCY TOILET WARE,
AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
5 20 stuth3mrp No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the first day of January, 1869, is published in according with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, all paid up ..... $200,000·00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$428·02
Cash in National City Bank	3,819·84
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	12,697·43
Amount of loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owin	$4,226·89
United States Bonds, 5-20s, par value, $60,000, market	64,395·00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, amount loaned on each kind, par and market value	44,422·22
On Bonds and Mortgages, well secured	84,226·89

	Par.	Market.	Amount Loaned.
On 50 sh. Com. Nat. Bk. stock (Cleveland)	$5,000	$6,500	$6,500·00
On 40 sh. Mer. Nat. Bk. stock (Cleveland)	4,000	5,000	4,000·00
On 135 sh. Nat. City Bk. stock (Cleveland)	13,500	14,850	12,252·78
On 8 sh. Cleveland Paper Co. stock	800	900	700·00
On 32 sh. People's Gaslight Co. stock	800	800	469·44
On 76 sh. Lake Superior Iron Co. stock	1,520	1,900	1,000·00
On 100 sh. Western Union Tel. stock	10,000	3,300	3,000·00
On Western Union Tel. bonds	9,500	9,500	9,000·00
On U. S. Government bonds	7,500	8,000	7,500·00

Interest on investments due and unpaid	2,890·00
Accrued interest not yet due	3,161·06
Bills receivable, Marine premiums, etc.	10,786·65
Revenue Stamps	25·00
Personal property, Office, Safe, Furniture, etc. etc	2,946·91

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$9,085·72
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	35,700·00

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$110,976·59

NOTE.—All premiums are regarded as cash. Only on a very small amount is credit given for short periods, principally on Marine Risks.

Amount of premium earned	110,976·59
Interest received from investments	13,881·08

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$57,591·33
Amount of return premiums paid or unpaid	11,921·81
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	26,167·83
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,215·45
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	4,226·93
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	$20·00

EDMUND P. MORGAN, President.
J. B. MERIAM, Treasurer.
A. M. SEARLES, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,
STATE AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,
North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 18 tuths3 PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
DR. CHEOPSUS,
THE DISCOVERER OF
THE ZINGARI.

DR. ALI SALMON CHEOPSUS, the discoverer of the powerful herb known as the ZINGA, or, as it is called by the Egyptians, Zingari, was an Egyptian, born in the valley of the Biblical historic Nile, in that part of Egypt known in ancient history as Bahara, and in modern times as Lower Egypt. Cheopsus, being of humble parentage, was in early youth placed in the service of a shepherd, who, in his nomadic course of life with his flocks, wandered far into the interior or upper regions of the Blue Nile, through the district of Said and Vostari. During the long and weary days of herding in the fertile valleys and on the borders of the lakes, although a mere boy, Cheopsus exhibited a natural or intuitive love and knowledge of flowers, herbs, roots, barks, and vegetables generally. On his return from the upper country with his flocks he would invariably bring with him fruits, seeds, herbs, roots, etc., and transplant and sow them on the land of his employer or in the limited domain of his parents, until, at the age of sixteen years, he had stocked a considerable tract of land near the town of Menant, in Bahara, with the choicest vegetables and medicinal plants, among which were millet, sweet rush, carthamus, cartamon, aloe, jalap, coloquintida, sycamores, cassia, acacias, etc.

After a faithful service of ten years as a shepherd he devoted himself exclusively to the selection and propagation of strange and rare plants and flowers, containing medical quanities heretofore unknown to the Rofas or Doctors of Egypt. While thus employed in his simple and useful pursuits, he daily ministered to the poor people who suffered from the various maladies incident to the climate, and had, by his vegetable preparations and compounds, gained a proud local reputation as a skilful physician. By the laws of Egypt—despotic and rigid as they were—Cheopsus subjected himself to punishment for infringing upon the exclusive rights of the Postophori, a class of priests who alone had the privilege of officiating as doctors. Upon complaint being lodged against him, Cheopsus was transported as a prisoner to Cairo. After much delay and suffering he was brought forth for trial. The people of his neighborhood were there in great numbers, and demanded a hearing before Mohamed Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. Mohamed, a wise and enlightened prince, granted the prayer of the people, and commanded Cheopsus to be brought before him, to hear and decide the charge preferred against the prisoner. Mohamed, famous in both hemispheres for his encouragement of the arts and sciences, and ever anxious to promote the welfare of the people, was taken by surprise at the wonderful knowledge displayed by the unlettered Doctor. He not only immediately set Cheopsus at liberty, but placed him under the care of the celebrated Raschid, the principal Professor of Medicine of the school Misra, at Cairo. Here, after several years of attention and laborious study, with his quick, active mind, and almost inherent power of comprehension, he had mastered all the mysteries and secrets of the healing art known to the Rofas of the College. His fame spread, as on the wings of the wind, by reason of his many wonderful cures, not only in Egypt, but throughout Turkey, Greece, Arabia, and Persia. In the acme of his fame and great reputation, he was specially deputed by his benefactor and friend, the Viceroy Mohamed Ali, to undertake a journey to the unexplored regions of Upper Egypt, with the view of discovering some plant possessing the medicinal qualities to cure the dangerous maladies prevailing among the people usually after the vernal equinox. Besides the plague, the people of all classes were tormented with fever and ague, bilious fevers, bronchitis, nervous debility, diarrhœa, typhus fever, and other diseases peculiar to the climate of the Nile country. In this Cheopsus, after months of search, trials, and experiment, was most successful, and brought with him the Zingarini herb—a vegetable production perhaps unequalled for medicinal virtues upon the face of the globe. After procuring large quantities of this truly precious weed, and its rapid growth by transplantation in the cultivated valleys of the lower Nile, the preparation of the famous tonic, the ZINGARI BITTERS, was commenced and given to the public. Its effect was miraculous, and so much did the sanitary condition of the people of Caire improve, that Cheopsus was honored and esteemed by natives and foreigners as a public benefactor. Honors and presents were showered upon him. The Viceroy, as a token of his regard for Cheopsus, and as an acknowledgment of great services, decorated him with the imperial orders of Ismael and Saladin. The Sultan of Turkey, as well as the Imaum of Muscat, invited Cheopsus, who now was called the Rofa a Mizram (the Doctor of Egypt), to their courts, and received him with the most distinguished consideration.

On one of his travels from Alexandria to the Island of Cortu, a fellow-passenger, a merchant from the city of Berlin, a relative of the proprietor of the ZINGARI BITTERS, made the doctor's acquaintance, and having shown him many favors during the tempestuous and dangerous voyage, Cheopsus, to be remembered by one from a distant land, gave him a receipt for the preparing of this great vegetable panacea. From Germany the present proprietor obtained this valuable recipe—comparatively but a few years ago; but the efficacy and healing qualities of this extraordinary preparation has already made it as famous and popular in America (inclusive of portions of the southern civisions of this continent) as in the ancient kingdom of the Pharoahs. It is sold in almost every city, town, and village, and wherever it has been tried it has produced marvellous results. The proprietor has in his possession thousands of certificates from individuals who have been benefited by the Bitters.

The great ZINGARI BITTERS was but recently offered to the American public. Its high qualities were almost immediately recognized, and the demand for it increased so rapidly that the manufacturer with great difficulty kept the supply in advance of the consumption. The proprietors, disclaiming any attempt to establish a new system of medication, are warranted, on the light of past experience, to declare, without fear of successful contradiction, that they have produced a remedy against infectious, organic, malarious, epidemic, scrofulous, or inflammatory diseases, unsurpassed. As a preventive against these it has been thoroughly tested, and is always successful. It is the great Hygienic compound, and searches out diseased action in every part of the system, sending increased vitality into every channel. It has been widely and successfully tested in a great variety of cases of Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Colic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, etc., etc.

As a remedy in cases of Cholera it never fails, if used in time, to prevent, and invariably cures this disease if used as directed. As a remedy against Cholera Morbus and Diarrhœa in all its forms, acute and chronic, it surpasses all other compounds. Used in malarious climates and in the hot weather of the summer, it is a most valuable preventive. As a Tonic it is unequalled.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

The use of the Zingari Bitters will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which nature truly intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis or true skin, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired, removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our days; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of irregularities and disease.

Read these certificates taken from a large collection:—

THE MOST REMARKABLE CURE KNOWN TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

This may certify that about four years ago I was attacked with what seemed a very obscure affliction. I felt not really sick, but continually suffered of a general uneasiness and peculiar pains in my legs. After suffering in this way for several months, sores commenced to break out, and soon not less than fourteen unhealthy ulcers were established, and their scrofulous character fully shown. Every one said (including several physicians) that this was the