Aews of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE. A Consciousness of the lamentable char-

A Consciousness of the lamentable character of the speech of February 22d, must have influenced those who had charge of its transmission to the Associated Press. The Washington correspondent of The Boston Daily Advertiser says: "Three reports of that speech have been given to the country: first, a report carefully revised by the President himself; second, a report somewhat toned down by a kindly and intelligent reporter, and third, a report of the offensive harangue itself, as actually delivered from the portico of the White House. The prothe portico of the White House. The promoters of the meeting, the new confidents of the Executive, were very anxious to circulate the first-mentioned of these reports, and gave assurances to correspondents, even at midnight, that it would be sent in season for the early morning editions of papers in any city. They were also very anxious that the last-mentioned report should not be generally circulated, and it is a suggestive circumstance, in this connection, that, though the copy thereof was filed for telegraphing within a few minutes of 11 o'clock, the papers to which it was sent, even at points no more remote than Baltimore and Philadelphia, were obliged to go to press at three o'clock with only a small portion of the speech, and that the first and least offensive portion. It is presumed that this statement of facts will carry its own interence."

What is thought of the President's Policy in Tennessee.—The Memphis Post, a true Union paper, in its issue of the 21st, has the following:—"The telegraph announces the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill by President Johnson. From the tenor of information previously received, we had anticipated the return of the bill to Congress for some modification, but did not expect a decided veto. We freely confess that we feel somewhat disappointed at the action of the President, not only on account of the direct result likely to follow in depriving the emanci-pated slaves of a bulwark which stood between them and opposition, but from its probable influence on the President's relations with Congress. Of nothing we are more certain than that, for a limited period at least, while the relations of the two races in their new condition are being adjusted, there will be an absolute necessity for a degree of supervision by the authority of the general Government.

Gov. Brownlow thus answers the question, Do we indorse the President? "The rebel flatterers and new-born admirers of President Johnson ask, with insolence, if such and such men endorse the President and his reconstruction policy. By this standard they measure every man's patriotism and love of country. We are called to an account, and country. We are called to an account, and an answer demanded of us upon this point. In answering the question, we would be pleased to have some one say what that policy is, and what is contemplated by it. We endorse all the orders, proclamations, and speeches of the President as reported and published, while he was Military Governor of Tennessee. Throughout that entire period, he contended that treason should be stamped with infamy; that leading, intelligent, conscious traitors should be tried and punished; that treason should be made odious, and the demands of justice satisfied by punishing the guilty authors; that all the guarantees of the Government, in fact as well as form, be placed beyond the danger of recall; and that if there were but five thousand loyal men in Tennessee, they should control the State; and further, that rebels should occupy the back seats. We are on this platform, and if the President is still on this platform we are with him. If his reconstruction policy proposes to reverse this policy, and to abandon this platform, we are not with him, nor are the loyal and true men of Tennessee. If he intends to pardon and turn loose upon the country all the bad men that led off in this rebellion; or if he intends to reconstruct the late rotten Democratic party, and to force upon Congress the rebel delegates, talking treason and boasting of what they did to destroy the Government, we are not with him, nor are the true men of the nation. If he holds to the principles of the Baltimore platform, upon which himself and Mr. Lincoln were nominated, we are with him; if he has crawled off of that platform, we will not go off with him, nor will the loyal men of the country. In another article, Gov. Brownlow says: "Our mind is made up—we are with the Union party in Congress, and with them we intend to sink or swim. The people are also with them, and for the country, and against its enemies and the men who refused to vote men and money to carry on the war. This latter class are the men most loud in their praise of the President, laboring day and night to create a split between him and the party that elected him and saved the coun-

try."
The ex-rebel Commissary Duncan, of Andersonville, was arraigned before a court mar-tial, at Savannah, on the 2d, on charges of murder, robbery, and cruelty to Union prisoners. His trial will begin in a few days.

CONGRESS.

In consequence of turbulence in the Congressional galleries, an extra police force is now maintained in the Capitol at Washing-

Senate.—February 27th.—A resolution was adopted, again calling on the President for information relating to the Provisional Governors and Conventions of the Southern States. A resolution of thanks to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the United States, reported from the Military Committee, was passed unanimously. The joint resolution against the admission of Southern members

elect was debated.
February 28.—The annual report of the Commissioners of Patents was presented. Memorials were presented from Nevada, against the sale of mineral lands, and asking for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported from the Finance Committee, and ordered to be printed. Many items struck out by the House are restored. The credentials of Benjamin F. Perry, Senator elect from South Carolina, were presented and tabled. The concurrent resolution against the admission

of Southern members was debated. March 1.-A resolution was reported to disband the Southern militia, and prevent their reorganization. The House bill, to prevent the importation of cattle, was reported, with amendments, and passed. The joint resolution against the admission of

Southern members was debated. March 2.-A resolution was ordered to be printed, looking to a national convention to consider Constitutional amendments. A resolution was presented from the Ohio Legislature relating to appointments to fill vacancies in the army. The bill to grant land for the Pacific Railroad was passed. The concurrent resolution on the admission of Southern members was debated, and passed as it came from the House-yeas 29, nays 18. The socalled Republicans who voted nay were Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Lane, of Kansas,

McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, and Stewart.
March 5.—Mr. Wilson offered a joint reso-Intion indicating the terms of re-admission of the late rebel States. Referred to the Joint Committee. It requires that certain classes

adopted requesting information from the President regarding the term of President Juarez. Resolutions were adopted looking to the imposition of light-house dues; issuing certificates to soldiers who have lost their discharges; and inquiring into the advantages of New London for a navy-yard. A resolu-tion was offered declaring that the further employment of French troops in Mexico would be a violation of the pledge to with-draw them. It was refered to the Foreign Committee.

February 28.—The proposed civil rights amendment to the Constitution was debated, and a motion to lay it on the table lost by 41 to 110; its further consideration was post-poned till the second Tuesday in April. The miscellaneous appropriation bill was consid-dred in Committee of the Whole. A petition from 2600 workingmen of Washington, for the adoption of the eight hour system in the Government workshops, was presented and referred.

March 1.-Resolutions were offered looking

to the refunding to citizens of Chambersburg, Pa., whose property was destroyed by Gen. McCausland, the amount of revenue tax paid by them in 1864, and also to the reduction of the paper duty. An amendment to the Senate Civil Rights bill, substituting the word "citizens" for "inhabitants" was re-ported and agreed to. Mr. Raymond had a bill read, which he proposed to offer as a subbill read, which he proposed to offer as a substitute, striking out the word "white" from the naturalization laws. The miscellaneous were presented from colored people of Georgia, asking for suffrage, and from white citizens of Alabama, against the removal of the national troops. A resolution was adopted

of 1861-2, discharged on account of disease. The civil rights bill was debated. March 5.—A resolution to guarantee Juarez's bonds was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs by the casting vote of the Speaker. The Joint Committee offered

looking to the payment of bounties to soldiers

the following:—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Rewhereas the people of Tennessee have made known to the Congress of the United States their desire that the Constitutional relations heretofore existing between them and the United States may be fully established, and did on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a constitution of government, republican in its form, and not nconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and a State Government has been organized under the provisions thereof, which said provisions and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, proclaim and denote loyalty to the Union.

And Whereas, The people of Tennessee are found to be in a condition to exercise the functions of a State within this Union, and can only exercise the same by the consent of the law-

making power of the United States. Therefore, the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the other States, upon the express condition that the peo-ple of Tennessee will maintain and enforce, in good faith, their existing Constitution and laws, excluding those who have been engaged in re-bellion against the United States from the exercise of the elective franchise for the respective periods of time therein provided for, and shall exclude the same persons for the like respective periods of time from eligibility to office, &c.; the State of Tennessee shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation contracted or in-curred in aid of the late rebellion, nor shall said State ever in any manner claim from the United States or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever. Which conditions shall be ratified by the Legislature of Tennessee, or the people thereof, as the Legislature may di-

rect, before this act shall take effect.

The joint resolution was read a first and a second time, and on motion of Mr. Bingham was recommitted and ordered to be printed. Mr. Rogers, (N. J.,) presented a minority report of himself and Mr. Grider, and asked

at it be read The report, which takes the ground that the State of Tennessee is already in the Union, and has never been out, and ends with a resolution of the House that the members elect be sworn in, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Washburne, (Ill.,) and Mr. Boutwell dissented from the majority report, on the ground that the joint resolution does not afford sufficient guarantees of fidelity to the Union, and of protection to the freedmen. A letter was presented from Jonathan Worth, as Governor of North Carolina, and its reception refused, by 100 to 37, on the ground that the government of North Carolina is not recognized. A resolution asking for information as to pardons of rebels, was adopted. The Army Appropriation bill was passed.

THE STATES.

Pennsylvania.-According to report recently made to the Legislature, there are 3483 miles of railroad in the State constructed at a cost of \$183,735,259. The freight carried includes 409,056 tons of petroleum; 2,834,858 tons of bituminous coal, and 11,-391.197 tons of anthracite coal; also 876,981 tons of iron ore; 1,194,988 tons of agricultural products, and 791,554 tons of merchan-

Expenses for 1865, . . . \$42,264,571 Receipts for 1865, . . . 65,909,559 65,909,559 Receipts for 1865, 65,909,559 Fifty passengers and one hundred and forty-three employes were killed in 1865, as well as one hundred and ninety-two others, not classed as either passengers or employees, making total killed 385, or more than one per diem; injured, 582, of whom one hundred and seventy-nine were passengers, and two hundred and seventy-six employees. I wenty persons were killed and thirty-eight injured on city passenger railways in Pennsylvania last year.—Five men were killed and six wounded by a boiler explosion at Middletown, Pa., Feb. 26.—The Senate, March 2d, adopted a resolution requesting Senator Cowan to resign. The Republican members in caucus sustain Congress. In the House a bill was offered submitting the Sunday car gained a peaceful vict question to a popular vote at the next Octo-

ber election in Philadelphia. New York.—General Grant was wounded in the hand by the explosion of a rifle he was examining in New York, February 26. The wound is not serious.—Peat is used to run locomotives on the N. Y. Central Railroad.

—It is estimated at the Fenian headquarters in New York that 1,000,000 men are enlisted in the movement.—The managers of the American Bible Society last Thursday, recognized ten new auxiliary societies, six of them in the Southern States.

Maine.—Augustus E. Stevens, Republican, was elected March 5, Mayor of Portland, Mc., by 887 majority—a Republican gain of 311 since last year.

Maryland.-A meeting to sustain Congress was held in Baltimore on Thursday

Dist. of Columbia.—The colored population of the District of Columbia is 35,000. Minnesota.—The Legislature endorse the

action of Congress. Wisconsin. - The Logislature endorsed

Congress, March 2d, by 62 to 32. Missouri.-The enforcement of the registry law being likely to produce resistance, it is reported that Gov. Fletcher will ask of the vote. An appropriation of \$15,000 was voted unanimously to Miss Clara Barton. militia. Four steamers, with a large Syria.

House.—February 27.—A resolution was amount of freight, were burned at St. Louis, Feb. 26. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

Virginia,-The Legislature has passed a bill providing that negroes may give oral testimony; also, a bill ratifying all acts and contracts during the war, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States.—General Terry has ordered all the newspaper publishers in Virginia to mail a copy of each paper to his headquarters on the day of publication.

N. Carolina.—The "negro bill" which cassed the North Carolina Senate by a vote of 25 to 17, had many objectionable amendments introduced by the House.

South Carolina.—Three robbers were found dead in a drug store, in Charleston, S. C., on the 23d ult. They had eaten some poisoned food which had been placed in a convenient position in the store

Georgia.-Hon. James Johnson, late Provisional Governor of Georgia, now in Washington, says the condition of affairs in that State is very far from being as satisfactory as when the civil government was first restored. He speaks of the Freedmen's Bureau as an absolute necessity, both for the Union men and the blacks, and that it is very important that more troops be sent into the State at

Louisiana.—The Ledger's Washington dispatch, March 1, says:—"A private letter received here to-day from an officer of a colappropriation bill was considered and passed.
March 2.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy giving the names, &c., of navy chaplains. Petitions were presented from colored pages of Colored regiment, stationed near Shreveport, La., states that a reign of terror is fully organized there; murders of negroes, robberies, and outrages of all kinds are of daily occurrence. Squads of soldiers are scouring the country in search of the thieves and murderers, and are frequently attacked by armed bands of returned rebels, and forced to beat a hasty retreat.

"The State militia makes it a special duty to shoot and outrage the freedmen, and their only efficiency is in this particular. He says that hatred toward the Government is the ruling passion of the mass of the people, and while there are a few good, loyal men there, they are entirely powerless in the hands of the rebels. Treason is outspoken nesowed, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That whereas the people of Tennessee have made known to the Congress of the United States. only safety for the State is to organize a colored militia, who alone are true to the Government.

Very few sales of plantations are being made, as Northern men dare not take up their abode among the native population, and it would be impossible for a Yankee to live there.'

Texas.—Some of the Andrews are not unfaithful. Andrew J. Hamilton, provisional Governor of Texas, a thorough Union man before, during, and after the war, sends the following, and more of the same sort, in his message to the Texas convention:—" In my judgment it is the part of wisdom to provide in the organic law of the State that the freed men in our midst shall enjoy civil rights on an equality with the white population of the State. More than this, I believe it would be unwise to exclude the freedmen in our midst from the exercise of political privileges, by making the enjoyment of those privileges depend upon the accident of birth or color."

California -The California Legislature as passed a law for the registration of voters. It has also endorsed Congress. Nevada.-The Legislature has endorsed

the action of Congress on the Freedmen's

Financial.—The public debt of the United States on February 28th, was \$2,711,850,000; just five millions less than the month previ-The entire reduction since October 30, is \$29,000,000.—New York cotton brokers estimate the cotton in the United States, on the 1st of February last, at nearly 1,500,000 bales.—The receipts from internal revenue last week amounted to the large sum of \$8,-014,002.—The Government has now on

hand between \$150,000,000 and \$160,600,000 in gold and currency, and at the close of the al vear, t amount to more than two hundred millions of dollars. The army and navy have supplies of every description, paid from last year's appropriation.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.—The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended in Ireland. On February 17th, over 100 persons, including a Co. Byron said to belong to the United States army, were arrested in Dublin.—The English cotton merchants, in estimating their supply for 1866, out of 3,000,000 bales, expect to get but 800,000 from the United States. The remainder, nearly three-fourths of the entire stock, they expect to get from the East Indies, Egypt, Brazil, and various other countries.

Mexico.—Official news from El Paso to the 2d inst., states that the French column which had started from Chihuahua tor El Paso returned to Chihuahua, and it was understood that all the French troops were about to leave the State of Chihuahua, of which they hold only the capital. --- The Liberals are reported to have been defeated recently by the Imperialists in five engagements, with an aggreate loss of nearly 1000.

The Austrian Emperor is reported to have expressed a willingness to send troops to Mexico, provided they would be incorporated with the Mexican army, and paid by Maximilian.—It is stated that additional

foreign troops are daily arriving in Mexico. Cholera in West Indies.—The cholera is decreasing in Guadaloupe. It has made its appearance in Dominica.

Chili.—It is now stated that Chili has no privateers in European waters. The hostile vessels seen off the Spanish coasts were Peruvian men-of-war, and imperfectly equipped. Russia and the Pope.—Diplomatic relations have been wholly suspended between

Hungary.-The Magyars, it seems, have gained a peaceful victory over Austria, and the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is disposed to make concessions to this portion of his people, has just confirmed to Hungary the ancient right of that country to a separate government, he being king.—The Croatian government, he being king.—The Croatian Diet has agreed to the Union with Hungary by 90 against 94 votes.

The Slave Trade.—The world was recently gratified by the announcement of Queen Victoria that the slave trade was at an end. The Queen, it seems, did not speak by the card. England's ancient ally, Spain, in spite of treaties with a half dozen nations, still permits the traffic. Nearly every arrival from Cuba tells of the landing on that island of newly imported cargoes of African slaves. How soon will Spain suppress this barbarous traffic in her own dominion?

A Well-built Ship .- The French iron-clad Achilles, which has been affoat ten months, and is of 6079 tons burthen and 380 feet long, has not leaked a wineglassful of water since she was launched. Such perfect construction is a marvel in ship-building.

The Cholera Conference in Constantinople was pro forma opened Feb. 3d. The sittings will begin on the Monday after the Bairam. The Maronite War.—A battle has occur-

red between the Turks and Maronites in

Medicinal.

PERUVIAN

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IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOX-IDE OF IRON.

a new discovery in medicine which strikes at the root of disease, by supplying the blood with its vital principle. or life element—**Iron**. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Bolls Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD

Or accompanied by debility or a low state of the sys tem.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing etrength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the venerable Archdeacon Scott, D.D. DUNHAM, Canada East, March 21, 1865. * * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing.

* * "I have been so wonderfully benefitted in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * *

One of the most Distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a friend as follows:

"I have tried the Peruvian Syrup, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent divine of Boston, says:

An eminent divine of Boston, says:

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time part; it gives me new vigor, bucyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent free to any address.

A3 See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

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AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is the BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a Pure Solution of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOL. VENT! A most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Re-

It has cured Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Ulcers, Cancers, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Diseases, &c., &c.

Circulars will be sent free to any address.
Price \$1 00 a bottle, or 6 for \$5 00.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM

WILDCHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY. With the most Astonishing Success in curing

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty in Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of the

THROAT, LUNGS, & CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physician to a greater extent than any other malady, often YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY.

when all others prove ineffectual. AS A MEDICINE,

Rapid in Relief, Soothing in Effect, Safe in its Operation

IT IS UNSURFASSED!

while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE! and is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D., of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough part of the cause behind. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best, Cough medicine with which I am acquainted." The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., well

known and much respected among the German popu-lation of this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted: for the benefit of the afflicted:

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefitted by it.

Price One Dellar a Bottle. For sale by

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It is prompt in action, removes pain at once and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief and a complete cure. Only 25 cents a box. (Sent by mail for 35 cents.) No. 28 N. Fifth St., below Arch, Philada. For sale by J. P. DIN-MORE, 35 Dey St., New York. S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston, and by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

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Gentlemen,

I am a resident of Curacoa, and have often been disposed to write you concerning the real value of your SELTZER APERIENT as a remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, I desire to express to you my sincere gratitude for the great benefit the SEINTZER has done my wife.

For four or five years my wife has been sadly afflicted with Dyspepsia, and after being under the treatment of several Doctors for two or three years, she was finally induced to seek the advice of a learned Physician, Doctor Cabialis, of Venezuela, who immediately treated her with your EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT she began to improve at once and is now PERFECTLY WELL.

I teel it to be my duty for the good of humanity to make this statement, feeling that a medicineso varuable should be widely known.

Trusting you will give this publicity, and repeating my earnest gratitude and thanks.

I am very respectfully yours.

S. D. C. HENRIQUER,

Merohant, Curacoa, S. A.

New York, June 28th, 1865.

WE ASK

The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by its timely use many may be relieved, many cured of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Piles, Costiveness, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Rheumatic Affections, &c.

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Harrisburg Accommodation	2.30
Lancaster Accommodation	1.00
Paoli Train, No. 2.	F100
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	730
Philadelphia Express	11110
	11 10 "
ARRIVE.	#-nn 1 7.5
Cincinnati Express at	1°30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7.10
Paon Accommodation, No. 1	8 20
Parkesburg Train	9.30
Erie Express	11.90
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Fast Line	1.10
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4.40
Day Express	5.45
Harrisburg Accommodation	545
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Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and	
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minute.
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New York, July 14, 1856.

Messes. Herring & Co.—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public. I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and consequently congratulate you that your well-known Safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an order of unusual severity. The Safe you made for me some time ago was, in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire. After twenty four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents, in very good order. Books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills are all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's First Proof Safes.

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