# Grening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Auvertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not tater than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, the seventh day of March. A., D. 1866, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loval to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

George W. Hamersley, | Secretaries. A. W. BENEDICT.

The Conversation between Mr. Johnson and a " Distinguished Senator."

THE Associated Press displayed its usual energy this morning in telegraphing the substance of a conversation between a distinguished Senator and the President, which, however, appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette nearly a week since. The subject-matter of the despatch is, however, of deep political interest, as any one familiar with the utterances of Mr: Johnson cannot fail to perceive in the article ample proofs of its authenticity. The story which has been industriously circulated, that it is the intention of his Excellency to veto the negro suffrage bill should it pass both Houses, receives a confirmation in the reported conversation.

"The President expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia at this time was the mere entering wedge to the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, uncalled for, and calculated to do

Whether the President or Congress is right is not a matter for us to debate. The legality of any action of the National Legislature relative to the status of the inhabitants of the District, cannot be denied. The question is merely whether such an action would be expedient, and in all questions of expediency each is entitled to his own opinion. The issue opened, should such a bill become a law, is a wide and dangerous one. Whether it is right to enter upon that field will be settled by those in whom we repose perfect confidence, and who, from their official position, can get a clearer view of the bearings of the subject than can be acquired by a private citizen.

While, however, it seems almost certain that the suffrage bill will not receive the Executive sanction, the substance of the conversation would lead us to imagine that the amendment reported by the Reconstruction Committee will be assented to by Mr. JOHNson. For although "he did not deem any amendment to the Constitution at all neces sary at the present time," yet should such an amendment be desired by the House, he thought that "there was none better than a simple proposition, embraced in a few lines making in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of direct taxation." The argument he used was a powerful one. He says :-

"The qualified voters were, for the most part, men who were subject to draft and enlistment when it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, and quell domestic violence and insur-rection. They risk their lives, shed their blood, and peril their all to uphold the Government. and give protection, security, and value to property. It seemed but just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by detraying the expenses incident to its protection and enjoyment.

We have thus before us the opinions of his Excellency on the two most vital questions of the hour-one in opposition to a great step in the political advancement, whether for good or ill, we do not say, of a race heretofore oppressed; the other in favor of the equalization of suffrage influence between all the sections of the country. Yet the opinions are so unofficially expressed as not to be binding upon Mr. Johnson should further developments compel him to change his views in relation to their propriety. Those who have been prophesying a division of the Union party, and a difference between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government on the question of representation, are doomed to disappointment. There will be no division, for all, conscientiously working to accomplish the common good, will yield all personal differences to promote the advancement of our national cause.

The "London Times" in Trouble. THE English escutcheon bears upon it an apparently bellicose lion, and we imagine that the London Times should have placed upon its coat-of-arms the effigy of a growling bear. Nothing American satisfies the "Thunderer." During the progress of the war it continuelly assured the readers of its sheet that the establishment of a Southern Contederacy was altogether inevitable, and when the scene closed, it turned upon its protege and abused it roundly for proving its vatici-

nations false. The last subject that has excited its wrath is the possibility of the United States securing too much credit in Europe, and thus be placed in a condition to repudiate its foreign debt. The great organ is evidently awazed that a young nation should have paid all the expenses of a war such as never entered the brain of John Bull to conceive, and yet came out of it in a state of comparative prosperity. It has not as yet appreciated the fact that all our citizens are part and parcel of the Government, and are personally interested in its support. It forgets that we have no privileged class charged with the duty of attending to our public affairs, and that it is not impossible that the hod-carrier of to-day may be the chief executive of to-morrow. For instance, our President now in office is not only sound on the goose, but from early experience is familiar with the use of that implement. That he was an excellent tailor does not seem to have unfitted him for the discharge of the reponsible duties of the chief magistracy.

The American people are a unit as far as public affairs are concerned. The indebtedness of the nation is in common. The credit of each one is involved, and every citizen owes his pro rata share of our governmental liabilities. As a general rule, we pay our honest debts about as promptly as any other nation upon the face of the globe. We have sufficient internal resources not only to pay all we owe, but to take a lien upon the British Empire, though the sun never sets upon its domain, and its morning drum-beat is heard around the world. For years past, our staples have kept the spindles of England in motion, and it will not be very long before the same state of circumstances will again exist. The keels and bottoms of thousands of their merchant marine are of American growth and Yankee construction. Our inexpansible mines have furnished them with tons of gold and silver, used at times to fit out and appoint blockade-runners and privateers. We owe nothing to England except a recollection of wrong, and we hope the time is coming when we will be able to liquidate the bill.

The Times need not grow over-anxious about our ability to pay for everything that we buy. We are already in the van of nations, and the temporary clouds and darkness that have surrounded us have vanished in the light of a glorious day. What we owe is to our own people, and they do not betray any particular distrust of the securities. If the brilliant editor of the Times should happen to step into the banking establishment of JAY COOKE & Co., and observe the men, women, and children who are investing their money in the bonds of the United States, he would obtain a new insight into the feeling which our people have in regard to the credit of the nation. The utmost farthing now in the country would be pledged rather than see our reputation suffer for a single moment.

THE LEGAL COVERING to a piece of gigantic swindling was removed by Mr. Samuel G. KING, on Thursday. On it we briefly commented yesterday, but the size of the attempt demands that it be laid before the public as an instance of cool indifference to justice, and the ease with which the people's money may be appropriated to other than proper uses. It would seem that certain unoccupied territory in the neighborhood of Lemon Hill and the ash-fields of Fairmount was taken by the city for public purposes The land, at the time of taking by the authorities, was lying idle, covered with the refuse of the neighborhood, and totally unproductive. It there was any portion not in this condition it was an exception to the rule. It would not pay its taxes, and no one was proud or desirous of being its owner. Such was its condition before a turn of the wheel of fortune made it valuable. The result is, that a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and a large number of our wellknown citizens suddenly appear as owners. How long have the title-deeds for the lands been in their possession? Was the right of ownership secured by these gentlemen before or after the intention of the city was expressed? On the Assessors' books, where the rate of taxation is determined, the property was declared to be worth \$50,000. Such was the declared value as announced by the owners themselves. Instead of taking their assessment as the rate of payment, a jury of intelligent citizens must be selected, with a view to getting a more just valuation. These twelve peers reported that the barren wastes were worth nearly half a million of dollars, or ten times as much as their owners naid taxes on. How much did this disinterested jury receive in hard cash from the interested parties for this extortionate valuation? Let us know it ten per cent. on the advance would be demed a fair payment? Any statistics relative to the purchase of jurors will be of interest. Whatever may have been the cause, the consequence is a swindle of the treasury out of an immense sum of money, provided the arrangement be adopted. It is emphatically the duty of Councils to checkmate this little game, and protect the people. And it is equally the duty of the city authorities to see that these property owners are prosecuted for paying taxes on but fifty thousand dollars, when by their own acknowledgment their possessions are worth ten times th's sum. What horrible convulsions the land has been subjected to in order that it might be damaged to ten times its worth, is unknown; but as it is more than probable that the value of all property in the neighborhood will be increased by such an action, and as it is not unlikely that the owners of the damaged land are owners of the real estate near by, we think that it would not be unjust to pay them nothing more than the assessed fifty thousand dollars. The success which has thus far attended the swindle

is another argument in favor of the immaca-

late purity of juries, and the unceasing vigilance with which the city interests are protected. But for the energy of SAMUEL G. KING, Esq., who has our thanks, the municipality would have been cheated out of half a n illion of dollars. As it is, however, we hope and believe that the game is blocked by the publicity given to the transaction.

JOHN CESSNA AND THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.—In the Age of this morning is published a letter from John CESSNA, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, which is intended by its editorial comments to imply that it has been recently written for the purpose of denying his attempt to secure the nomination for Governor. We do not know what may be Mr. CESSNA's designs, whether it be true or false that he is intriguing to secure a nomination; but whatever may be his intention, it is certain that the letter published by our Democratic contemporary throws no light on the question. It bears upon its face internal evidence of its being written years ago. We should have thought that even the party malignity of the editor of that journal must have failed to hide from him its transparent falsity. He says, editorially :-

"Certain malicious persons have set on foot a tale to the effect that the Hon. John CESSNA had not only gone over to the Abolitionists, but was actually intriguing for the Republican nomination for Governor. It becomes not only a pleasure but an imperative duty that we should contradict this statement, togwhich we have given publication, and which we have Mr. CESSNA'S own authority for pronouncing 'false from the ground up. 'We publish Mr. Cassna's explicit and satisfactory letter in full:—

"'Dear Sir:-I hear that there are many reports about me in Southampton township. Some of them are as follows :-

"1. That I have turned my coat.
"2. That I am a Republican
"3 That I am an abolition st.

"4. That I want to set the negroes free, etc., and perhaps several others.
"Now, i fully authorize you to say for me that there is not one word or truth in any of these charges. They are all false from the ground up. They are made up by my enemies for the purpose of rejuring my election. I hope the people of Southampton to wiship have known me too long to suppose that I will deceive them or lie to them.

"'I dely the worst enemy I have to point to any act I ever did, or any vote I ever gave in the Legisla-ture, or anywhere else, that was not strictly Demo-cratic. Yours, in haste, John Crassna."

No man in his sober senses would to-day write such a letter as Mr. CESSNA's, stating that he was opposed to freeing the blacks. Nor would Mr. CESSNA declare that he "defies his worst enemy to point to any act I ever did that was not strictly Democratic." It is evident that he penned the letter three (3) if not four (4) years ago, and to republish it now, without date, with the comments of the Age, is either an act of unpardonable stupidity or a gratification of a disgraceful malignity at the expense of the truth.

#### THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Fvening Telegraph :-Capital and Labor.

These are man and wife: their combination is necessary to production. Capital is all the production of labor. All values result from labor-of the hand and the head. Even land has no va'ue, but as it results from labor. Muscle, bone, and brain are the trinity which created, and continue to create, the world of capital, over which Plutus reigns. The adjustment of a dispute between man and wife is one of the most difficult questions in practical morals-Milton, one of the Press' witnesses for Sunday labor. advocates separation of married persons, because of unhappy diversities of temper and consequent quarrels. He gives twelve reasons, or arguments, for his opinion. "No ordinance, human or from Heaven, can bind against the good of man." This is the same man who wrote "Paradise Lost!" Alas! how fallen! But to our topic. Quarrels between capital and labor are, like all wars, unprofitable to mankind: they stop production and tend towards poverty And yet, as in family disputes, such quarrels often occur. Strikes for higher wages is a European fashion, which reformers are striving to make fashionable in America. This middle ground, between morals and political economy, is beset with thorns and [briers; rock, hills, and plains; peat-mosses, moors, and serbonian bogs. And yet it must be traversed. The question about an equitable division of products, between capital and labor, is one which must ever and anon come up, and cannot possibly be ignored. The world's history shows that, in this everlasting controversy, intellect comes out victor. The shrewd and cunning the long heads, are too much for the roundheads-mind predominates over matter, head-work over hand-work. The hon's share accumulates, and his roar terrifles into submission; labor trembles and crouches before capital; the fecund wife cowers in the presence of the strongarmed and clearer-headed husband. These things meet our eve everywhere. £ Sunday printing and Bunday cars are merely exam-

ples of the triumph of capital over labor. Such triumphs cover the land and the world, and all ages. 'The poor ye have always with you." They are results of sin, in the curse it brought with it:-"in the sweat of thy face shalt thou cat bread till thou return unto the ground." This is man's doom as a sinner; and happy will it be for him if the laboring man, as he feels the sweat trickling down his face, can say to himself, "These briny drops are God's allotment for my sin, and there is no sovereign remedy for them but in the crimson drops which cozed out in Gethsemane and trickled down from Calvary's cross." These take away the curse out of labor, and convert even weary poverty into joy and peace. To these we commend the oppressed laborer, But whilst he ought to submit peacerally even to seventeen nours per day -- but never on Sunday - he may and he ought to use all lawful means to procure a more equitable division of products. Among these lawful means are not strikes and violence. This is European; it im, plies despotic government; it presupposes the absence of civil rights and the ballot-box. God has provided a rational remedy. He has thrown the protection of law over labor. He furnished a prophylact c remedy in the Sabbatic law, and this even before labor was made a curse. Under this labor has its protection. Under this John Quincy Adams threw himself for protection. When the House of Representatives were about to hold a Sunday session, rising in the sublime dignity of a man conscious of freedom and of freemen's rights, he exc'aimed, "This House has no Power to compet ME TO STAY HERE ON THE SABBATH-DAY." Let the down-trodden carmen and printers and all other oppressed workers arise to this heroic sentiment, Let them assert it everywhere. Let them carry it to the ballot-box, and all the world shall know that American freemen cannot be reduced to the condition of French or Italian or Russian serfs. THEOPHILUS.

-In the Southern States there are 631 schools for colored children. The number of teachers is 1240, and of scholars, 65,000.

-The workingmen of San Francisco have held a mass meeting to promote the adoption of the

eight-hour system of labor.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

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## COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

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treating of Commission and Brokerage, Insurance, Taxes, Duties, Bankruptey, General Average Inte-rest, Discount, Annuities, Exchange, Averaging Accounts, Equation of Payments, Partnerships, Set tiements, etc.

No'es, Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Invoices' Orders, Certified Checks, Certificates of Stocks, Transfer of Stocks, Account of Sales, Freight Receipts-Shipping Receipts, etc. by sound and paper taught by an able and experienced Operator. A department opened for the exclusive use of Ladies. bonography taught by a practical Reporter

Diplomas awarded on a satisfactory examination. Students received at any time. 1 27 2t rp NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

#### THE CITY AND STATE TAXES

FOR 1866,

Will be received on and after

TUESDAY NEXT, 30rm INSTANT.

At the southeast corner of SIXTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL, 1 27 2t Receiver of Taxes.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE. JANUARY 25, 1866.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The City Commisloners will place in the Office of Receiver of Taxes to

sloners will place in the Office of Receiver of Taxes for collection of taxes the Duplicates for the year 1866 on MONDAY January 29, 1866.

PEILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GIVEN.

City Commissioners.

1 292t

PERELLLI'S AMATEUR OPERA.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to many requests for Single Tickets to witness the per ormance of CLARISSA HARLOWE by Signor Perell's pupils at CONCERT HALL, TO-MORROW EVENING, Mr. Perell' has consented to dispose of a limited number of such tickets. If application be made for them at his Rooms No. E28 CHESNUT Street. TO-MORROW, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Price, 81'50 each Price, 81:50 each

Price, 81:50 each

N. B.—No tickets will be disposed of at the door on the evening of the Opera.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION. A MERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—
A meeting of Ladies and Gentlemen iriendly
to the poor whites and blacks of the South, and to the
work of education among them, will be held at the
Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No.
1210 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY EYENING next,
30th inst., at 7% o'clock, to devise ways and means to
relieve the suffering in Georgia, which State has been
assumed by Pennsylvania and West Jersey as their portion of the work. All friendly to the movement are invited to be present.

By order of the Finance Committee.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND,
Chairman.

P. S. -Gentlemen recently from the South are ex-pected to make statements regarding the destruction existing there.

THE SEPOY REBELLION, BY AN THE SEPOY REBELLION, BY AN EYE-WITNESS
Lecture by Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D., late Missionary to India, "On Personal Reminiscences of the Sepoy Rebellion in India," at the Spring Garden Street M. E. Church corner of FWFNTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, January 29, at 7.5 e'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Perkinpine & Higgins', No. 55 N. Fourth street; Tract Depository, No. 119 N. Sixth street, and at the door CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1896.
The Annual Meeting of the Corn Exchange Association will be held at their Hall, corner of SECOND and GOLD Streets, on TUESDAY, January 30, 1886.
The Polis will be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M., for the election of Officers to serve for be ensuring year.

he ensuing year.

The Annual Report will be read at 8 P. M.

JOSEPH S. PEROT.

Secreta

SPECIAL NOTICE. — PHILADELphia, January 27, 1866.—The "Old Guard" as an
organization is in no way connected with the Hibernia
Fire Engine Company, No. 1. By order of the Company,
James Page, treadent
ROBER! TEMPEST, Vice-Pres't,
Attest—John B. Downing, Secretary.

THE OLD GUARD-AS AN ORGAN ization connected with no Fire Company, but, notwithstanding, all MEMBERS of the OLD HIBER-NIA, NO. 1.

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY. No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25 1885.

The Annual Most us of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 26 t 2 13

MERCHANTS' FUND.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1896
The Adjourned Annual Meeting of this Association will
be held on 'IUESDAY AFIFENOON, the 39th instant,
at 4 o'clock P. M. at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, at
which the Annual Report will be submitted, and an
Election held for Officers and Managers to serve for the
ensuing year.

1 28 to them 44

Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS
BOT the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON
RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (16) PER (ENT. (c'ear of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February 1866, at the Company's Office, No 324 South DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions tend in scrip J. PARKER NORRI's, Treasurer.

Philodolphia Lenger 29, 1866. Philadelphia, January 20, 1866 DINING-ROOM, -F. LAKEMEYER,

CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the
Public senerally that he has set nothing undone to make
this place comfertable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodation of guests. He has opened a large and commoditions Dining-Room in the second servy. His SIDEBOARD is mrnished with BRANDIES. WINES,
WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS.

E. H. THARP.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

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Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United states COM FTENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPOND. ENTS EVERYWHERE.

TO BE CONTENTED, AND MAKE your neighbors so, come with them to HELFENSTEIN S EXCELSION PRINTING ROOMS, No. 430 CHESNUT Street.

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BETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLE NIAN HAIR TONIC.

more acceptable than anything that will beautify?

that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair

from falling out, restoring its natural color, making

it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, a dist in putting

up according to the present sayle and mahion and

keep it in place ? This, Retrouvey's Turkish Bando-

lenian Hair Tonic will do, and for proof we refer

you to any person who has tried it. It is acknow-

ledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair

Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey,

in France, in England, in America, everywhere

where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced

the "ne plus ultra" of Hair Preparations, Remember,

it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained

in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract

of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers,

Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.

STREET

CHESNUT

609

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND

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atter having been proved by the test of eleven years, in

the New England States, where its merits have become

as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spit-

ting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Com-

plaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Volding

Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys

and Bladder, Gravel, and

other complaints.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSEN-GER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day,

the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, that a further instalment of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866.

Instalments are payable at this office between the hours of 16 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,

1.23 turbs8t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-BIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Discase, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Flan of Treatment— the only rational and successful mode of cure as show-

Mind and Body, with the Author's Flan of Treamentthe only rational and successful mode of cure, as shows
by the report of cases treated. A trathful adviser to the
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upon which his book treats either personally or by mail,
and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 717 by No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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12 tuths 1m J. M. HUNTINGTON, Principal.

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will take place

MONDAY, February 5, 1866

MANAGERS:

Colonel Robert L. Orr, No. 631 Chesnut street
Joseph D. Edls. No. 525 N. third street
colonel William Moore, No. 648 N. Fourth street.

Walker & Co., S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut

Fr F eishmann No 502 Arch street.
Fr. Schuenemann Part. No 611 N. Seventh street.
W. Fischer No. 617 N. Fourth street.
L. Meyer N E. corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets.
W. Eisenlohr, No. 131 S. Tenth street.
F. & L. Ladner North Milliper Hall.
Iz Thorier, No. 202 N. Fourth street.
Chr. Mack, No. 212 S. Broadstreet.
Joseph Steppacher, No. 631 Chesnut street.
Ch. Greiner, Sængerbund Hall, Nos. 411 and 413 Callowhill street.
The Managers have much pleasure in approach.

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The Managers have much pleasure in annouacing this Great Festiva of the Season. They ofter to their patrons per ec granification of all their senses in GREAT PROCESSIONS.

FESTIVE SONGS.

GORGEOUS COSTUMES, Etc Etc.

Two Grand Orchestras, supplied by Birgileid. Will perform sliternately, Dance and Promende Music.

Tickets 33, admitting one gentle man and two ladies; additional ladies 51 cach.

For full particulars, see circulars attached to each

additional indies at each.
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Ticket.
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Fr F eishmann No 502 Arch street.

the Kinetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

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and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good

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Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LPAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS: ARother, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherentvice of want of acliency of adjustment, and range of

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was uniforn by 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burger Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner " The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANK-LIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

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