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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED BYERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Cattle Plague—The Possibility of the Pestilence Coming Here. From the Times.

The murrain among cattle in Great Britain has reached an alarming extent. Since July last, 130,000 head have been attacked, of which only 15,000 have recovered. The pecuniary loss is estimated at about \$7,000,000 in our present cur-

History shows us that some of the great murrains of the past have carried off millions of cat; tle in some countries, leaving almost a desolation behind. In England now it is said that many farms are nearly abandoned, and poverty has followed this fearful pestilence where comfort used to dwell. The poor rates are increassized the whele country. Parliament has found it necessary to discuss the cattle plague before it took up Feniamsm, or the American question, or

The great landed class find themselves struck in one of the important sources of their wealth the herds of their tenants—the loss of which threatens both their rents and their freedom from poor-rates. The towns and cities dread—what to an Englishman would be as bad as a what to an Englishman would be as bad as a pestilence—a meat famine. Prices of beef have rise i immensely, and it is expected that good beel will soon be sixty-two cents, in gold, a pound in the London market. The business community look uneasily to this disease as a piecursor, in its effects, of a financial panic, and the conservatives lear its influence on the laboring classes. It is no doubt a tremendous calamity to Great Britain, nor have as yet any

Those cattle seem to do the best which are kept entirely alone. When the disease has fairly discovered itself in a herd the only course seems to be able to make use of the carcasses; and as a general thing those that are sick should be turnedistely killed and all sick should be immediately killed, and all remnants of the body be carefully buried or burned, so as not to convey the infection to others. A strict quarantine and separation are attempted to be enterced, but with little success fin many cases. The experiment of vaccination, which for a time seemed to promise well, is now, we believe, considered a failure. Nothing as yet has been discovered which appears likely to check the plague.

The feeling against the Government is bitter and excited, for not having organized some common means tarough the country of alleviat-ing or remedying the disease, and for not having appointed a scientific commission to experiment

No doubt the meat famine will be met in England by immediate imports from every country which can export beet with profit to the United Kingdom. The freedom from the restrictions on trade has put Great Britain in a wonderful condition to bear any such loss, and to receive importations from the whole world. Salted meats too will come in, and especially those canned and preserved meats which are now so economicated the salter of the s cal a means of condensing the cheap product of the savannahs of South America.

But the question for us in America will soon -Will the cattle plague come here? What shall we do to avert it?

A murain over a pastural and agricultural country like ours would be an immeasurable calamity, and no means should be spared to prevent it, or to ascertain methods of curing it. The early passage of the law preventing all importation of animals from abroad was a wise measure. Still the malady may creep in through the importation of hides or skins, or by ships cows, or in some unexplainable mode.

We trust that our agricultural societies and wealthy farmers will early take the matter up, and appoint committees of investigation to obtain all the latest results of science in the treatment and the means of averting the pesti-lence. The State Legislatures should do the same, and even the formation of a Congressional committee would not be an unwise movement for an object so vitally affecting the interests of the whole nation.

It is asserted that the French method of treatment has been far more successful than the English. This claim should be examined, and the facts ascertained. We hope and trust that we shall escape the cattle plague; but it we do not, let us be all forewarned and forearmed.

Decimal Currency, Weights, and Measures. From the World.

By the adoption of a decimal currency,

America has brought her financial computations within the four fundamental processes of arithmetic, lightening the labors of the accountant to a degree which, though imperceptible on a small scale, on the large one, throughout the country and the year, doubtless amounts to a saving in time and money which would astound us it it could be tabulated in figures. It remains for us to banish "Reduction" from the arithmetics altogether, and the only wonder is that we did not complete the work when we invented dollars and cents.

The labor and time-economizing Yankee feels a soit of contempt for his landlord in Liverpool when he sees him footing up the items of his bill under the three heads of £ s. d., dividing the amount of the first column by twelve, and the second by twenty. What consistency, then, is there in the patience with which, after chaining off the number of rods between a hundred sepa-rate pairs of field-stakes, he divides the sum of all the measurements by three hundred and twenty to get the total perimeter of his tract in miles? How can he rest contented with a system under which the old ounces on the tail end of fity different invoices of butter must be footed up and divided by sixteen before he knows how many pounds he has—even the poor attempt at something like decimal ease and compactness breaking down entirely under the pressure of that arithmetical bull by which a hundred weight becomes a hundred and twelve weight, and twenty hundred is made to mean twenty-two hundred and lorty? Why should be laugh at the Cockney's "boby" and "joes" and "ianners," or the "piculs" and "tacls" of the Japanese, when he continues to but his sherry in barrels, whose capacity for gallons he must arrive at by multiplying them into thirty one and a half, or his double X in receptacles similarly named, but requiring an-other multiplier of therty-six for the same re-duction; when his wife's dresses are measured by yards, eighths, and quarters at the shop-on her fingers at home; when the pipe that brings his Croton runs sixteen ounces, and the silver mug from which his child drinks that Croton. twelve ounces to the pound; when, in tine, everything about him, save the money in his pocket, must be put through a course of arithmetical gymnastics, involving all the four fundamental processes, if it ever becomes desirable to get an ultimate expression of its quantity? Can he be aware that there is no need of all this bother; that his movidation fractional divisors anonderous multiunwieldy fractional divisors, ponderous multipliers, and several successive reckonings are demanded by no rational law; that the whole chapter of denominate tables is based upon rat os purely arbitrary, or such as, possessing convenience in a rude and unphilosophic antiquity, have lost all claim to it in an age when mathematical precision not only lies in reach of the humblest schoolboy, but is a sine qua non in

when a blacksmith forged the small change of the English realm with less uniformity than his successors now give to their horse-shoes, thirty-two average kernels of kila-dried wheat closely enough approached the average weight of a penny to represent as many equal subdivisions of it. Later, when the penny had more skill alexican people to govern expended on its manufacture, there became passible a more uniform division of its weight. For or any other foreign troops.

thirty-two irregular kernels of wheat were substituted twenty-four regular discs of metal, retaining the old familiar name of grains. The pennyweight still remained the best available unit, being the nearest approach to a standard weight within reach of a vast majority of the English people.

Both science and foreign commerce, then alsoping in the womb of time, have come into

sleeping in the womb of time, have come into the world since England framed her table of Troy weights. The ecstacles of the alchemist and the blind guesses of the astrologer are superseded by a stern analysis which accounts for the invisible breath of the expiring taper, and weighs the furthest star of the per ceptible universe. The huckster of 1300, A. D., coming, as old Stowe tells us, to etimste his wates at the "weighing machine" which Edward II caused to be set up, and wrangling with the city weighmaster who stood "to do justice between buyer and seller," has been swept into history's timbo patrum by the Titanic moderns who built the docks of London and Liverpool. The little cock-boats and droghers which crept along the indentations of the English coast, and crossed either strait to Ireland or France with a timidity more piteous than the veriest lands-man among their children feels in setting out to circumnavigate the world—these are succeeded by a commercial marine which carries a ton of varied and costly toreign merchandise a thousand leagues for every pennyweight of crude domestic produce which the ancient craft transported the distance of a mile. The variation and inaccuracy of weights which was an unnoticeable quantity in the tonnage of a smack, becomes a serious mistake in the lading of a clipper. Pennyweight commerce went out of a clipper. Pennyweight commerce went out with the Spanish Armada; pennyweight science gave its last gasp in the laboratory of Lavoisier; pennyweight computation and pennyweight nomenclature alone survive—the opprobrium and the obstacle alike of learning and of trade. Nor can the inconsistent beaster of a decimal currency find any more comfort in the consideration of this measures that of the residents. tion of his measures than of his weights; for let him know that, in common with the con-servative cockney, he is buying every yard of cloth, every cord of wood, every acre of land, according to measurements decreed by the edict of Henry I, and based upon the exact length of that despot's arm! We cheerfully await the verdict of the American people upon the question whether the entire machinery of denominate numbers, as now taught and practised, shall not be forever swept away from the arenas of life and science, into which it introduces only hin-drance and confusion, to be replaced by a system whose notation, subdivisions, and processes, all being decimal, shall be operated as simply as any calculation of abstract quantities, and show at a glance the relation between less and greater we ghts or measures, as it is now made minitest between units, tens, and hundreds by the mere agency of places and points.

The Phases Developing About the Mexican Question.

From the Herald. The address of the French Senate, in response to the Emperor's Message to the Legislature, is remarkable for its phraseology and tone upon the Mexican question and towards the United States. It seems as though the Senate felt it necessary to speak in a manner to soothe the wounded pride of his Majesty and the French nation, under the disagreeable situation thay are placed in with regard to Mexico. It declares its gratification that the Emperor has announced "to satisfied France that the protection of her commercial interests is assured in a vast and wealthy market, now restored to security." To this the United States can have no objection. Nor are we disposed to question whether France had ever a vast and wealthy market in Mexico or has acquired one now. The French people may know if this be so; and we heartily wish them all the commercial advantages they can acquire in the legitimate race of trade there or elsewhere. It there were nothing else to complain of we should not complain at all.

But the address exhibits a tad feeling towards

this country, which shows the French Government had another object in view and has been defeated in it, notwithstanding all the asseverations to the contrary. It says:—"The firm tone of the communications made by your Majesty's Government (to the United States) has demonstrated that haughty and menacing language will not decide us to withdraw. France is acenstomed to move only at her own time; but she, nevertheless, wishes to remember the an-cient irlendship between herself and the United States." In spite of the conciliating tone of these last words of the sentence, the remainder is very imperious, and anything but courteous to this country. Our Government has not been either haughty or menacing to France. It has, in a firm and dignified manner, as became a great country, asserted its fixed and long cherished policy with regard to European interference with the republics of America.

France could not expect us to swerve from this. Were we to do so we should merit the contempt of the world. The French Government has only itself to blame. It miscalculated the result of what was transpiring in the United States. The war terminated differently to what it expected. It has made a mistake, and now it would show its wisdom much more by getting out of the difficulty with as little noise as possible than by exhibiting irritation and an unfriendly tone. The Emperor Napoleon and his Senate may deem it necessary to use such language to hide the fault committed and to quiet the public mind, but we think their object would be better attained by a different course. As to ourselves, we can afford to maintain the dignified position we have taken without misrepresentation or a

display of bad temper. In connection with this we see by our Washington despatches that Secretary Seward has written to Mr. Bigelow commenting upon that part of the imperor's message relating to Mexico, and that this despatch also is very firm and decided. Mr. Seward dwells with particular severity, the correspondent says, on that part of the Emperor's message in which he speaks of inviting the United States to join the European intervention in Mexico. This was evidently done by Napoleon to make it appear that his purpose originally was not to "plant" a monarchy on the ruins of the Mexican republic. The Em-peror must have known when he invited us that we could not enter into any such scheme, that it was contrary to the established p dicy of this country to enter into any European alliance whatever, and especially as regards the affairs of the American continent. The proposition was a trick, and the assertion that it was made is a trick to blind the world as to the real issue in the case. Mr. Seward can very well treat in the case. Mr. Seward can very well treat this with severity. We recret, and the people of this country regret, that anything should have occurred to create bad feeling or a diplo-matic controversy upon this matter; but we have only one course to pursue, whatever may be the

consequences. are informed by the news from Europe We are informed by the news from Europe that Austria is about to take the place of France to Mexico; that Maximilian w.ll be sustained by Austrian troops as the French withdraw. We can scarcely believe this statement; for, however much the Austrian Government may wish to save a member of the royal family from the humiliation of being forced out of Mexico, such an act would be suicidal. This is a game the astute Napoleod would like to play undoubtedly, for it would be carrying out his policy in Mexico, and would weaken Austria at home, so that he could more easily sever Venetia from that Empire, or make war on her for any other purpose whenever he might touck process. We Empire, or make war on her for any other purpose whenever he might think proper. We have no doubt he would gladly afford transports, or money if needed, to end half the Austrian army to Mexico. But this would not serve the purpose as to the maintenance of an emp re in Mexico or as to allaying the opposition of the United States to it. On the contrary, the people of this country would be exasperated at such a trick and such double dealing. We are opposed to a'll European intervention on this continent. In short, there is no way possible of settling this Mexico difficulty but by returning to the slatuque anterior to our civil war, and of leaving the diexican people to govern themselves without the intervention of French, Austrian, Belgian, or any other foreign troops. The National Peril.

From the Tribune. On Friday morning last, the country was as tounded by advices that the President of the United States had, in the course of a harangue to a crowd who waited on him the preceding night, spoke as follows:-

night, spoke as follows:—

"I have tought traiters and treason in the South, I opposed the Davises, and Toomba-s, and Slidells, and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat; and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men, I care not by what name you call them (A voice, 'Call them traitors'), who still stand oppose to the restoration of the union of these States; and I am free to say to you, that I am still for the preservation of this compact, I am still nor the restoration of this compact, I am still nor the restoration of this Union; I am still nor the restoration of this Union; I am still now of this great Government of ours going on and following out its dealiny. (A voice, Give us the names') A get tleman calls for their names. Well I suppose I should give them. (A voice, 'We know them') I look upon them, I repoat it, as President or critizes, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or desiroy them, as were the men who fought against us. (A voice, 'What are the names!') I say Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania. (I remendous applause.) I say Charles Sumner. (Great applause.) I say Wendell Phillips and ethers of the same stripe are among them. (A voice, 'Give it to Forner.') Some gentleman in the crowd savs, 'Give it to Forner.' I have only just to say that I do not waste my ammumition upon dead ducks. (Laughter and applause.)

Although but three persons are here de-nounced by name, it is nowise disputable that in spirit and scope this denunciation is levelled at a very large majority of the members of Con-gress—all of them elected by the same party and on the same ticket with the President— elected expressly to legislate, and not fortu-tously enabled to do so by the crime of an assassin. And we but state what every one does know, when we affirm that considerate. does know, when we affirm that considerate, reflecting critzens of all classes were at once an azed and pained by the tidings. They were not misled, nor led at all, by editorial strictures and glosses; for the speech was received at so late an hour of the preceding night that scarcely one journal made any comment whatever; yet nearly every thoughtful person, as he glanced over his morning paper, was at once appalled and mortified that such a speech could have emanated from such a source. The Evening Post-which had been the most devoted, unquestioning advocate of what is called "the President's policy," and had eulo-gized nearly every previous act and utterance of Mr. Johnson-gave expression, in the afternoon, to the common sentiment of the American people, in utterly reprobating the speech and the spirit which inspired it. And yet, the majority of our city journals have felt con-strained to commend and bolster it up by the most extraordinary plaudits, which we place on

record—as follows:—
The following despatch has been received in Washington from Secretary Seward:-"It is all right and safe. The Union is restored, and the country safe. The I resident's speech is triumphant, and the country will be happy. "
"(Signed)"

NEW YORK February 23, 1855.

The I resident's speech is triumphant, and the country will be happy. "
"(Signed)"

From the New York Times.

The President's speech-in its general tone, in the teading thought and principle which it asserts—is one which will arrest the attention and command the assent of the great body of the American people. Its language is strong, direct, manly, an i such as no man can mistake or misinterpret. The President lays saide all the factitious dignity with which his high office invests him, and talks directly, frankly, and with the powerful emphasis of unmistakable incenty to the people, of the dangers which menace the country, and of the dusy which devoives upon them to avere them. them to avert them.

From the New York Herald.

The "man at the other end of the avenue" has shown his appreciation of Thad, deevens and his radical clique by the bold and uncompromising manner in which he denounced them by name, in his speech to Washington on the 22d, as traitors and levolutionists. He took plain issue with them in honest and homely words. He stands for the Constitution and the Union. His enemies, he declares, are working out another rebellion. The country, we opine, will sustain the President in this view. On the whole, President Johnson's speech is beld manly, and ou sposen. More bold than anything which Mr. Lincoln ever pronounced, it is not less r delent of wit. It is not as classical as Sammer, as ormate as Phillips, nor as evenly balanced in its sentences as From the New York Herald. Philips, nor as evenly balanced in its sentences as Seward; but it possesses the sterling qualities of frankness, courage, and truth. It is, in fact, a speech suited to the man and to the times.

From the Daily News. The name of Andrew Johnson is upon the lips of the people in accents of delight and admiration. Never, perhaps, in the history of our country have the words of any one man sent such a thrill of hope and satisfaction through the pepular heart, as did those brave words of defiance that the President en Thursday flung in the teeth of the Radica conen Thursday flung in the teeth of the Radica conspirators. The masses are quick to appreci te the merits of an act of great pointical significance; and they have, as if by lusting, measured the value of the told and determined speech of their Chief Magistrate. They recognize in it a promise of redemption from the tyranny of faction and isnaticesm. It has in it the ring of a popular leader's voice, inviting his countrymen to detend their birthright of self-sovernment. An appeal coming from such a source could not fail unheeded on the public ear; and it will act as an inspiration to a bopular unrising in behalf of the principles of republicanism that have been outraged and ignored by the demagogues who missepresent their constituents in the Federal Legislature.

From the World.

From the World. We do not enter into the feelings of the fastidious people who complain that the President's spee h on the 22d wanted dignity. He was not speaking as President, but as a private citizen. \* \* \* Mr. Johnson has been indebted for much of his success in public die to his houest appeals to the plain people. \*inding Congress against him, he now asked the people to decide in his favor, and addresses them in the manner on which his long personal experience has let the seal of success. In addressing Congress he always uses fit and dignified language; in spreading to the people against Congress, he uses language which the people understand and cemagogues cannot explain away. Voters of the rudest is tellis ence cannot hereafter be decrived into the besief that it is possible to support the President and Congress at the same time, as the Republican party have been pretending to do. We do not enter into the feelings of the fastidious party have been pretending to do.

-Let us consider what it is that has provoked this ferocious denunciation of Congress and

awakened these servile echoes: A great majority of the members were elected during the war for the Union-elected as unqualified, uncompromising fees of the Rebellion. Others were chosen as Democrats—we leave them to define what they were chosen for—but their case is not now in point. These War Unionists find, when they assemble in Congress, that the Rebellion has collapsed, and that quite a number of its conspicuous military and civil magnates are now claimants of seats in this very bed;-are profered as pillars of that very na-tional edifice which they so recently shed rivers of blood to subvert and destroy. Is it surpris-ing—is it not perfectly natural—that those who have been fighting for the Union-many of them still smarting from wounds inflicted by Rebel bullets and mourning their brothers and sons slain by Rebel shells and bayonets-should pause and inquire before admitting these red-handed foes of yesterday to the inner sanctuary of tae national life? It is not yet six years since men sat in Congress plotting day by day, in conjunc-tion with Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Embassa-dors, and Governors of States, the disruption and downfall of the American Union; some of these with their humbler co-conspirators.now demand admission as a right to seats in either House; is at not reasonable that Congress should bause and inquire in what spirit, with what feelings and purposes, they come? Even in his extraordinary speech, the President says:—

When these States comply with the Constitution; when they have given sufficient evidence of their logarty, and that they can be trusted; when they

loy aity, and that they can be trusted; when they yield obed ence to the law. I say, excend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union he restored." (Loud cheers)

—Very well: "evidence" to whom? Is not Congress now seeking such evidence? The Joint Committee on Reconstruction has no other object or purpese but the collection and digestion of such "evidence." And that it seeks it from all sides is known by the fact that General Lee, Governor Alken, the leading spirits of the Virginia Legislature, etc. etc., have been called Virginia Legislature, etc. etc., have been called and heard as well as Union Generals, special agents, etc., lamiliar with the condition of the South. If there be one more whom the claim-ants of seats wish summoned, they have only to name him, and he will be called and heard.

What, then, is the fault of the majority in Congress, that it should be likewed to Slidell and Toombs and Jeff. Davis, and accused of kindred treason? Is it not clearly assumed that Cop. Toombs and Jeff. Davis, and accused of kindred treason? Is it not clearly assumed that Copgress has no right to pause, to consider, to investigate, but is bound to admit or reject delegations as the President shall dictate—to "extend to them the right hand of fellowship" at whatever moment he shall indicate—to receive his word as law, and defer to him as the sole auto-

crat of reconstruction?

Surely it must be obvious that Congress cannot so act without abdicating its functions and stultifying its past record. For there is a law on the statute-book which expressly excludes from either House any and every person who has voluntarily aided the Rebellion, and exacts from either House any and every person who has voluntarily aided the Rebellion, and cracis of each a solemn adjuration that he has never done so. This must be repealed if er-Rebels are to be admitted; and it is absurd to talk of admitting the field dozen consistent Unionists as even a beginning of 'restoratiou.' To admit these, while excluding others, will nowise pacify, nor satisfy, ne placate "the South;" on the contrary, it will intensify her discontent. The vital question concerns the admission of ex-Rebels; this she demands, and this she will have, or all sees for nothing or werse.

goes for nothing or worse.

And, not only does law stand in its way, but the Constitution—which those who lately renounced now profess to adore-seems to us to present an embrrassment, if not a positive ob present an embrrassment, if not a positive ob-stacle. We are quite aware that Art. XIII (Amendment), though adopted by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and printed in many editions of the Constitution, was ratified by twelve States only, at a time when we had eighteen, and therefore is not, in words, a part of the fundamental law. If it were, the case would be decided, since it provides that—

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept "It any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whacever, from any emperor king, pritee, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

We say this is not in terms the fundamental law, but its spirit is there. Article I, section 2, prescribes that "No person shall be a representative who shall not have been " \* seven years a citizen of the United States;" and section 3, "No person shall be a Senator who shall not

\* \* have been for nine years a citizen of
the United States." Now, we will assent that a liberal, generous construction may allow those who have been for years 8, hting to divide and overthrow the United States to have been "citizena" all the time; but all this is matter of in-quiry and adjudication; and he is not necessarily a traitor or disunionist who holds that these who-like Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, or Gus-tavus W. Smith. of this city—renounced their country, and became voluntary subjects of a foreign, hostile power, should undergo some sort of probation, if not purgation, to qualify them to sit in Congress, and vote to pay or repudiate the national war debt.

We reprobate, therefore, as the whole country has already reprobated, the terms wherein the President saw fit to characterize leading members of Congress, who derive their main importance from the fact that they are in substantial accord with a large majority of either House The public press, with scarcely a whisper of dissept, reproved Mr. Sumner when he spoke of a decorous message from the President as a "whitewashing" document. Such was not fit language wherein to characterize a respectful communication from the National Executive. In the same spirit, the country deplores and condemns the terms wherein the President spoke last Thursday of eminent memoers of Congress. Whoever is right, wheever is wrong, on the main points at issue, Congress is an integral and very important portion of the Government, and is acting within its proper sphere in care-fully investigating the condition of the States lately in revolt before admitting their represen-

tatives to seats.

We shall be very giad to chronicle an early conclusion of the scrutiny and an early admission of loyal members to seats, provided always that satisfactory guarantees are given for the treatment of the freedmen as citizens, entitled to all the rights of manhood. On this point, the nation's faith is pledged and it must not be broken. To leave the blacks at the mercy of those who hate them because they were Unionists, and were victorious, would be treachery and base ingratitude. We cannot afford to trust the vague promises of those who deny them even the unqualified right to testify in courts of ustice, and who scout every suggestion that blacks as well as whites are entitled to the bene-nt of the principle, "No taxation without representation." General amnesty, impartial suffrage—such are the true, equable bases of a benet-cent, enduring State restoration and national reconstruction.

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The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best mode in machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be la gely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of suel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worned during the cutine year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average (specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th o January of the present year, as will appear from the fol-lowing certificate of Processors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadeiphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1966 Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine." North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore \$215.02 per ton or ore.

Yours, respectfully.

BOOTH & GABRETT.

Dr. M. B. Taylon, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ere may be seen, and juli informa-tion given.

LIQUORS.

W. HAMMAR Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign BRANDIES, WINES,

FINE OLD WHISKIES. No. 620 MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS. IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC. No. 19 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS.

TEAS, &o.

TEAS REDUCED TO \$1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS.
Street. Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESAL-prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Watchouse, No. 41 s. SECUND Street. Try them. GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECON! Street 119 them.

STOVES RANGES 40.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT I EEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S DEW LOW PRESSURF STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, No 1132 MARKET STREET. REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, or all descriptions,

Always on hand,
Always on hand

TALIAN MACCARONI, VERMICELLI,

PARMASAN CHEESE, FRESH IMPORTED.

For sale by JAMES R. WEBB, WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS. THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON BAND, AND NANY AMOUNT.

FINANCIAL. JAY COOKE & CO. No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6. OF 1881, 5 20s, OLD AND NEW, 10-400: CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7:30 NOTEs, 1st, 2d. and 3d Series,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Etoeks Bought and Sold on Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PRILABELPHIA, February, 1886. U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 19 40s. UNITED STATES 73-10s, ALL ISSUES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. HARPER, DURNEY & CO..

BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank bailding,

TO No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

WORK, McCOUCH & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.

1 31 1m4p INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 5 20<sup>S</sup>.

> WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c OPENING. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

> WILL OPEN, THURSDAY, MARCH I, A NEW LINE OF 1 [2 26 12t

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS

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Portemenuales, Pocate Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels Dressing ases Ladies' Companions, Writing Deske, Portiolos, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph aloums, Opera Gases, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases China and Git Ornaments, Pocket Cudery, Razers, Combs, Brushes, Peramery, Scape, Sans, Hair Nots, Hair Ornaments, Sicel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornellan Goods, Bracelets, Neck sees, Bet Classes, Stock, Sieeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls Rubber Balls, Leminess, Dice Chessmen, Chess Boards, Eackgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Steum, Cigar Cases

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE indersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dack that he is repared with increases facilities to accommodate those having vesses to be raffed or repaired and being a practical skip-carpenter and casiker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Actallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels bestoms, for this city, I am prepared to murish the same on favorable cerus.

JOHN E. HAMMITT.

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REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Or all descriptions,

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GREEN PEAS,

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FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC. ALBERT C. ROBERTS. DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

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