## Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg. PA., OR WEDNERDAY, THE SEVENTE DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 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 tire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The princi-ples vind cated 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 loyal 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.

Geo. W. Hamebelt, Cecretaries.

A. W. Benedict.

## Congressional Debate.

A MORNING contemporary very justly commends the decorum observed in a recent discussion in the Senate between Mr. SHEEMAN, of Ohio, and Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine. But there is something else needed besides good temper and courtesy, and that is proper order in debate. At present all the rules that ought to govern the discussions of a well-regulated deliberative body are almost entirely disregarded. The real subject before either House of Congress is rarely considered. The member who has the floor may ramble off from the matter in hand in the most discursive manner, and if he should be required to speak to the question, he pleads the liberty that has been accorded to others to talk about anything and everything, and is sustained in

Now, we submit that this want of any appropriate method in debate at Washington is very reprehensible. It is unworthy of the highest legislative assemblage in the country, which should be exemplary in every particular of approved parliamentary etiquette and system. Under the license of speech now allowed the public interests seriously suffer. The sessions of Congress are wasted in idle, and, sometimes, violent and acrimonious harangues, to no good purpose whatever-Measures of the greatest moment to the welfare of the nation are thrust aside day after day and week after week, to give gentlemen an opportunity of delivering speeches for political effect at home, thousands of copies of which are sserwards printed and circulated through the mails at a heavy cost to the Post Office Department.

Everybody who reads the newspapers must be aware that much of the time of the present Congress has been taken up with windy declamations about propositions upon which all that need be said, or can be said, has already been said by a hundred members over and over again, while questions of vital concern to the commerce, the finances, and the industry of the nation, demanding immediate consideration, are neglected. In this manner much of the really practical and most important business of each session is crowded into its few closing days, when it is either hurried through without sultable deliberation, or postponed altogether. It was publicly stated only a short time ago, that about sixty odd members of Congress had prepared speeches on the subject of "reconstruction," and that the order of delivery had been arranged. Yet it is hard to see what profit the country is to derive from so much verbosity.

But besides neglect of those interests which should be promptly attended to, the people are made to pay an enormous sum of money for legislative service that is not rendered. In addition to the salaries of Representatives, and clerks, and messengers, and reporters, and the whole host of Congressional stipendiaries, there are the immense outlays for printing cart-loads of documents, for stationery, for books, and the innumerable other matters that make up the expense account of each Congressional session. For all this large aggregate of public money annually drawn from the Treasury, the people get very little, comparatively, in return.

This is a serious and a growing evil, that ought to be corrected. The first step towards a reform is a well-ordered and firmly enforced system of debate. Whatever may be for the time the specific question actually before either House, each speaker should be rigorously confined to it, and no deviation allowed on any pretense. Under such a rule much more business might be accomplished. Matters of pressing importance, when once entitled to the attention of either branch of Congress to the exclusion for the time of other topics, would stand a better chance of being duly considered and disposed of; and finally, if each session should not be shortened and made less expensive, there would at any rate be more substantial service rendered.

Cannot, therefore, some reform in this matter be effected, and will not some member or members of Congress take the initiative in bringing it about?

HON. WILLARD SAULSBURY, of Delaware, has an unenviable record, and its blemishes will probably not be removed by such a remark as the Associated Press attributes to him yesterday. In reply to the question whether he believed that the Senste ought to have received as members persons elected by the Bebel Legislature of a Southern State,

during the progress of the Rebellion, he said:-"That never having recognized the right of a State to go out of the Union, and assume independent relations in reference to the Government, a State would not, in his opinion, be entitled to representation in Congress while at war against the Government, but when peace came she was entitled to representation."

This sentence, although probably the vaguest ever uttered in the halls of the Capitol, seems to us to mean that none of the Southern States were ever in a state of war, and that consequently it would have been the duty of the Senate to receive any persons elected by a Southern commonwealth during the last four years. When he made such a reply Mr. SAULSBURY spoke for the Democratic party, and when we find men who frankly admit that, during a state of war, the Rebels in arms were entitled to representation in the Congress of that Government against which they were battling, there need be no surprise at the sight presented to-day of Senators favoring the admission of traitors who have refused to utter a word of repentance, to take a loyal oath, or confess even by one single action that they regret their course, and acknowledge it a crime against

Ame ican Anti-Incrustator.

Among the recent inventions introduced to the public is the American Anti Incrustator, a practical and reliable apparatus for removing scale from the interior of steam-boilers, and preventing its formation. Numerous tests have already been made in this city and else where, and all with the same surprising results. In every instance where the Auti-Incrustator has been applied it has been successful in removing the scale, no matter whether the scale formed was the thirty-second part of an inch or an inch

and more in thickness. Some pieces of this formstion of the earthy salts, half an inch thick, have been shown to us, which the old-fashioned method of boiler cleaning by pick and coraper, falled to remove, which has been thoroughly and effectively taken from the interior of boilers by this simple instrument, after being in use a few weeks or months, and that, tco, without producing the least injury to the botter. It does away with the expensive appliances of scale powders, molasses, tobacco, and other matters so deleterious to boilers, and requires no stoppage of mills, manufactories, or steamboats to cleanse them. The scale becomes loose through the action of the Anti-Incrustator. and falls to the bottom of the boiler, from whica it is easily blown or taken out.

In hard limestone regions, where boilers form scale rapidly, this wonderful arrangement has entirely prevented any of this dangerous incrus. tation to gather; and through its agency clean boilers can at all times be secured, and a large saving effected in the fuel consumed. In Philadelphia, and, indeed, the whole country, where so many thousands of steam bollers are used, the Anti-Incrustator is an institution of very great value, as by its introduction, besides the saving in the expensive item of tuel, boilers are much less liable to explosion; and in this particular alone its merits are of so momentous a character that every person running a steam engine should have one placed in each boiler.

The President of the Company, John C. Cres. son, Esq., has thoroughly investigated this matter, and from his well-known standing in the scientific world, and that of Measrs. John Edgar Tromson, Darlel H. Rockbill, James Harper William G. Moorhead, William H. Gatzmer, and H. G. Leisenring, the gentlemen associated with him in the Board of Directors, who have given the subject much attention, the public will at once have confidence in the Anti-Incrustator, and use it.

The testimonials in its behalf are all that could be desired. Messrs. Chase, Sharpe & Thomson say they regard it as of the "utmost importance, because it thoroughly removes the scale and prevents new scale from forming," it saves fuel, and "adds to the safety of life and limb" from its non-explosive qualities. Messrs. J. & S. Lees, of Conshehocken, thought so much of its working in their old boilers that they have had it placed in their new ones. Captain Alexander H. Shultze recommends it for all seagoing steamship boilers, and says that his experience leads him to the conviction that it "is the only invention thus far that will clean boilers of scale and prevent its formation." Messrs. Harris & Stotesbury, Sugar Refiners, state that "clean boilers can be guaranteed at all times and under all circumstances." Messrs, Sharp & Hawkins say it "is a great saving of fuel, as well as a great protection to the boilers." Messra. Bolton, Dykeman & Co.'s testimony is that "it has done its work in the most admirable manner, and they are glad to say that through its use their bollers are free from scale." Before its introduction these gentlemen used various methods to elexa their boilers, but all proved unsuccessful. Messrs. William B. Thomas & Co. "consider the Anti-Incrustator as of very great value, and would not consent to its removal from their bollers on any account.' Mr. Howell Evans, besides specifying its importance in removing the scale, says "it saves fuel, and believes it to be a great safeguard against

For the testimonials in detail we refer our readers to the advertigement of the Company in another column.

The results of some of the earlier silver mining companies are such as to warrrnt the belief that silver mining is to be a great and profitable business. Silver bullion "bricks" are beginning to forward as a basis of dividends, and all who would participate in these profits should go into some good company. The North American Mining Company offers an excellent opportunity to secure a very desirable interest in this busi ness. This company is not a stock speculating company, but is started for legitimate mining, and owns in tee simple some very valuable mines. It has ordered some of its machinery, and is expected to be in full operation early the coming summer. The mines are now being opened and worked with vigor, and rich ore is being taken out. The office is No. 327 Walnut street. Alfred Fassitt, Esq., is the President; T. S. Emory, Esq., Treasurer; and R. B. Fitts, Esq., Secretary, from whom full information may be obtained in reference to the company and its

Rev. Alexander Campbell, the leader in the reform in the Baptist Church, popularly known as "Campbellism," died in Keatucky lately. Campbell was a debater, and his controversies with Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Robert Dale Owen, Rev. Mr. Rics, Presbyterian clergyman, and others, on theological points, have been published and widely read.

MERICAN NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE

ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

A Practical and Reliable Apparatus

Removing Scale from Boilers,

PREVENTING ITS FORMATION.

The vast increase of steam power throughout the world, and its varied and multiplied applications to all the pursuits of civilized life, have, of necessity, made the question, "How can the use of so important and indispensable an agent as steam be rendered safer and more cconomical?" one of vital importance. That there are most serious difficulties attending its use, and that these well-known difficulties add greatly to the expense, as weil as to the danger to be apprehended, few persons will deny who have had any experience in the use of the steam boiler. It is to one of the most dangerous, as well as the most expensive, of these well known difficulties, that your attention is now invited, viz : the formation of the deposit in steam boi ers known to engineers as "scale" or "incrustation," formed out of the earthy salts passed into the boiler with the water used in the generation of steam. It will be readily acknowledged that one of the most serious difficult es attending the use of the steam engine, especially in seagoing steamers, and in limestone regions, arises from the rapid destruction of the botter, caused by the adhesion of this scale, or incrustation, to the tubes, flues, and, in fact, to the whole inner surface of the boiler-so far, at least, as that surface is brought in immediate contact with the water.

It is well known that the calcareous deposit formed by the process of evaporating water into steam causes a stony incrustation to attach itself firmly to the interior surface of the boiler; and when this is allowed to continue for any length of time without interruption, it incorporates itself so firmly and so completely with the metal of the boiler, as to become a part of the boiler itself-with this d sadvantage, however, that it is a very imperfect conduc or of hear. The crust thus formed is frequently from a quarter of an inch to an inch or more in thickness. Indeed, it very frequently chokes or fills up the tubes of marine, locomotive, and stationary boilers: and thus the destruction of the tubes, if not the whole boiler, occomes inevitable.

Hitherto this very expensive annovance has caused engineers to resort to a great many expedients in order to get aid of so destructive an agent-cuch as a variety of scale powders, molasses tobacco, etc.; out all these remedies have eventually proved that they are worse than the scale; the adhesion of which they were intended to prevent, as the action of acetic acid (in:o which most of them reso ve themselves) on the face of the valves and cylinder has fully proved.

The reason why a remedy fully equal to the importance of the demand has not authoric been discovered, is believed to be, that the subtile and most powerful agent by which this scale or incrusta; on may be repelled from the fron of the boiler, has either been entirely overlooked, or at least not duly

The result of experiments made by the most competent engineers and scientific men, may briefly be summed up as follows :-

"Scale, being a non-conductor of heat, prevents the heat imparted to the metallic surface of the boiler from being readily taken up by the water. Reliable authorities report 1-16 of scale equal to a loss of 14 7 per cent. of heat in fael. The plates of a boiler never get hotter than the water when it is in contact with them, whatever may be the outside temperature, and the water never gets hot:er than some 330 deg. under one hundred pounds pressure. Cean boiler-plates would therefore last for years; but when coated with scale, and thus removed from direct contact with the water, they become so overbeated as to deteriorate in quantity and quality. This burning out of the belier plates is one great cause of repair, equal, in many instances, to as high as twenty-five per cent., and from ten to forty per cent, in waste of fuel." But the most important last is, that when the scale gets thick, and the plates consequently very hot, the former is liable to crack off, and bring the water in centact with the over-heated metal, thus causing a sudden and violent action which frequently results in destructive explosion and loss of life.

To prevent this formation called "scale," as well as remove it when it has already been formed, our Anti-Incrustator, we believe, will prove itself to be no less effective in its action than it is simple in its form. Availing ourselves of the presence of an agency the existence of which has been fully proved, on the highest scientific authority, as existing, we have only to adopt means to make this agency conservative and useful. The Anti-Increstator is placed in the steam room of the bouer near the top, where the steam is as dry as possible; and all mineral atoms, instead of being attracted to, are repelled from, the inner surface of the boiler, and may be blown out by opening the surface or blow-off cock once or twice each day. That the means thus adopted are wonderfully and amply effective in the accomplishment of the end so much to be desired, the accompanying test monials of those having the

Anti-Incrustator in use abundantly prove. Wish respect to the cost of making this attachment, the outlay necessary to place it on every boiler (only one hundred dollars) will afford a profitable investment, as the following statement of the expensos attending the mere opening and partial cleaning of seven boilers will show. This statement was given by a gentleman in Philadelphia, himself a mill-owner. He therefore speaks from experience :-

"The fact is, that is opening and shutting up a set of seven boilers, for the purpose of cleaning or scaling them properly, by plok or scraper (always very injurious to the boiler), over the fire-bed alone, the estimate will not be less than as follows:-

One cleaning will cost every six months.....\$103 00 "Or the cost of the usual cleansing in July and

January will be \$208." The above estimate does not, however, take into

consideration the impertant matter of lost time in the production of the work to be done-such as the mill and the 'mill-hands standing idle; and, as a necessary consequence, all the capital employed remaining upproductive for the time being. Neither does it take into consideration the fact, that it is frequently found necessary to stop, in order to clean bollers, at the most inconvenient time namely, in the midst of a hurry, or a busy season. It will also be seen, and should be remembered, that the expenses above enumerated do not meet any hing like the actual cost of scale in boilers, for it has not named or taken into consideration the increased cost of fuel necessary to keep the steam up to a given pressure after the scale has begun to form. Neither have we estimated one of the most serious difficulties attending the use of the steam engine-the rapid de-

struction of the boilers.

It is a well-established 'act, that the average duration of marine, and many locomotive and stationary boilers, is but a very few years. The general estimate of the cost of boilers is nearly one-half tant of the whole cost of the engine, when even iron boilers are used. The rapid destruction of the boilers on account of scale is, therefore, one of the great causes of expense in the use of the steam engine. Any really effective preventive to the formation of scale must, therefore, be considered a great qualderatum. and should be gladly halled as a means of reducing the expenses of using so userul and indispensable an agent as steam and the steam engine.

Such a preventive is now offered to the public in the use of this Anti Incrustator, confidently believing that the simplicity of its construction and management will only be surpassed by the effectiveness and certainty of its operation, in not only preventing, but thoroughly removing, the troublesome, expensive, and destructive calcareous formation known to engineers as "scale."

The annexed statements and testimonials will enable these who are interested in the use of steam as a mechanica: motor, to compreheud more fully the valuable results already obtained by the use of the Auti-Incrustator.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT. JOHN C. CRESSON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER. H. G. LEISENRING. MANAGING DIRECTOR. JAMES HARPER.

DIRECTORS. JOHN C. CRESSON, DANIEL H. ROCKHILL, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, JAMES HARPER, WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD. WM. H. GATZMER, H. G. LEISENRING.

No. 147 S. FOURTH STREET, Cor. of Harmony St., Philadelphia.

PLANTATION, CONSTANCIA, April 2, 1845.

Dear Sir:—Having one of your 'an't incrustators' attached to the steam-sol er of my engine since the urst day of the crop. I have not had a sing e occasion to pick the sca e irom it. I have ground for more than a month without changing water, the boiler always working clean, the sca e is ling from the boiler always working clean, the sca e is ling from the boiler always working clean, the sca e in ling from the boiler is to the greatest utility, inasmuch that it saves fuel, works off all incrustations, and gives all other benefit; resulting from a clean boiler.

Ansectionately.

JUAN MANUEL LOPEZ

Yella Clara.

Dear Sir:—We have had one of your "Anti Incrastators" attached to the boller in our establishment or the last six mon hs, with the best of resu: a. The water a.ed is from a well heavily charged with magnesia and other lagredients equally prejudicial to the boller, so much so, that he ore applying your apparatus, it was necessary to pick the boller every six days, it saving a scale more than one eighth of an inch thick. Since the application of your apparatus, we can run for the space or one menth without fear of any kind for it not only prevents scale from forming, but also knocks off or étalenes any scale that may have formed previously, without touch-

ing it with pick or hammer.

Insemuch as we have experience we take much pleasure in recommending the said apparatus to the publicities, because it saves fuel; second, because it prevent incrustations and consequently the burning of the bolier; and, thindry, because it detaches all incrustations or scale previously formed.

Most respectfully,

KERE & CO.

FOUNDRY OF NORTH, SHARPE & THOMSON,

S. Second and Millin Streets,

FULLADABLIPHIA. November 28, 1865

My Dear Sir:—In auswer to your interroga ories in reterence to the practical working of the "Anti-Incrustator," I take pleasure in answering from my own per
somal knowledge and experience, as follows:—
First. Our bolls is are three in number, 48 leet long and
36 inches in diameter—they are plain cylinder bollets.
Second. The Battery was placed in the bollers in July,
1864, and the heads of the bollers were not taken off from
that time until January I. 1865. When removed there
was found no new scale, and a great quantity of the old
scale was loose. I then had the bollers scraped out, but
did not resort to the old process of trying to obly off the
scale with a chipping hammer—the Battery having
loosened the scale sufficiently to take out bushels of it.
The beads were taken off again in July, 1865, when I
ligand the bollers en iraly clean, even around the rivets,
and pieces of o d scale a yard in length and a loot
across lying on the bottom. The bollers were as bright
and clean as perfect y new ones.

(h) d — the scale, upon being analyzed, produced the and c.ean as periect y new ones.
'i hird.— he sea e, upon being analyzed, produced the following:—
Black Oxide of Manganese...... 22

Manufacturing Partner Chase, Sharpe & Thomson IRON FOUNDERS.

Consuducken Factors Consumers (1968)

Consumer (1968)

Dear Sir: — We abswer your inquiries, as to the effects your Auti-Incrustator, with great pleasure, as ini-We have had three on our three boilers since Easter We have had three on our three boilers since Easter Monday of 1654, one having been placed in each boiler. The boilers are plain cylinder, 35 feet long and 30 inches in diameter. Ween first put in we had doubts of the success of the apparatus and of course they were tested ander prejudices, although these prejudices were only those natural against nearly all things entirely new. The boilers were in a terrible condition—the toside being thoroughly coasted with a heavy, thick scale, which rende ed them comparatively useless.

In I ceember of that year (1884) we examined the boilers and took from them considerable quantities of heavy, thick, leose scale, notwithstanding we did not to low the directions given us. In July, 1855, we sgain opened the boilers, then working under directions, and toom from five to ten bushels of scale, several pieces of which were formed like a solid rock, and too large to be taken out through the man-hole, without first being broken. Since that time the apparatus have worked so well, and we are so well satisfied of their efficiency, that we have given an order to place one on each of two arge tubular boilers (of one hundred horse power) which we have just p aced in our factor.

Respectfully, yours, J. & S. LEES.

Respectfully, yours,

PACTORY. NO 855 N. THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA. December 39, 1885.

Messes John C. Cresson and H. G. Leisenber 39, 1885.

Messes John C. Cresson and H. G. Leisenber 39, 1885.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiries of the 20th instant, parmit me to say, I took possession of the factory No. 955 N. Third street, in April, 1863, and the boilers have never been opened while in my possession until this day, at your request and in your presence. I have two boilers, one cylinder, over and connected with tubular boiler, as shown by accompanying drawing. On examination I found the cylinder boiler to be comple ely clean having no deposit or scale except some small particles which were brushed out without the use of chizel, pick, hammer, or scraper. The unbular boiler had considerable loose scales lying on the boilom, and some small particles adhered to the tubes, which tell off from merely teuching them. It is clear to my mind, that all the scale and particles in both boilers were deposited before the infroduction of the apparatus. The crown sheets of the tubular boiler directly over the fire ware tound to be perfectly clean—even more so than the sheets of a new boiler.

I be leve the apparatus has saved my boiler, and largely reduced the consumption of fue!. In my opinion, your apparatus will remove scale from any boiler, and prevent new scale forming.

Very respectfully.

Genard House, Philadelphia, January II, 1866.

GREAD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, January II, 1866.

JOHN C. CRESSON, Faq. —

My Dear is: — we have had in use in the boiler of the treamable. Felen Getty' one of your 'Anti-Incrustators' since the autumn of 1885. When introduced into the boiler the interior of it was badly scalded, as is, un

fortunately, too often the case in all sea-going steamfortunately, too often the case in all sea-going steamships.

Mince the "Anti-Incrustator" was put in, we have
represtedly examined the belier and on the first
case institution we cound the cid some had become
loose. Fubsequent re-examinations proved the efficacy
of the apparatus, it having kept the belier perfectly
clean and as irec from some as the day it was made.

The removal of the scale was effected by your 'AntiIncrustator' solely; and where carbonate of sods and
many other matters recommended for the removal of
acided success in my opinion

My experience leads me to the conviction that your
"Anti incrustator" is the only invention, thus ar, that
will clean beliers of scale and by its use prevent its
yor mation. Permit me to say that I have wondered it
were not in more general use.

I take great pleasure in recommending your "AntiIncrustator" to a I persons interested in the use of
steam beliers and particularly toose having them in
sea-going vessols.

Very respectfully.

ALEXANDER H. SCHULTZ.

Of New York.

JRFFERSON MILLS. TWENTT-FOURTH WARD, ?
FRILADRIPHIA, January 12, 18-6. }

JOFN C. CRESSON. Esq :—
Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiries of this date, as to ile working of your "au.i Incrustators," it affords us much pleasure to state that they do everything that is claimed for them.

We have in our mills eleven boilers. Eight of them are tabular, of forty-horse power each and three cylinder each thirty test long. In 1863 your "anti Incrustators' were paced in each boiler, and since their introduction we have repeatedly examined said believe—the last time on New Year's day of this year. We found the interior of the boilers perfectly clean and clear from scale, which we know have been kept so through your apparatus.

scale, which we apparatus apparatus.

Yery truly, yours &c.,

GEORGE MALLISON, Superintendent.

WILLIAM HOCLAND, Engineer

I am personally acquanted with the facts as above stated, and carnestly recommend the Anti Incrus

OFFICE OF PHILADRIPHIA SUGAR HOUSE,

OFFICE OF PHILADRIPHIA, January 12, 1836

JOHN C. CREERON ESQ.:

Deer Sir:—since the early part of 1883 four of your anti-Increastation apparatus have been in use in the bollers of this establishment. When place in the bollers of this establishment. When place in the bollers they were badly coated with scale in the inside, and since then the apparatus have done what never could be accomp ished previously by the oid process of plek, hammer and scraper or by any other thing attempted. The bollers are as clean as when they were under and the clean's and removal of the scale has been effected by your Anti-Incrustators. We know, trom nearly three years' excerience, that this apparatus will do al that it claimed for it, and consider its use indispensable in every boller, because it will remove old scale and prevent new irom forming and adhering to the inside or bollers.

We have cight bollers—four cylinder, each twelve feet long resting upon four tubular, each ton seet long. The Anti-Incrustators are in the cylinder or upper bollers, and notwithstanding this fact, the lower or tubular bollers are pericetly clean. They were examined about two months ago, and found to be in the condition stated.

In the operation of your apparatus, we think the public have an arrengement by which clean ballers can be guaranteed at all times, and under all circumstances, and we feel gratified that we have had the opportunity of testing it for so long a period.

We heartly recommend your Anti-Incrustator to all persons using steam bollers. Ver Respectituity.

We lard Wallbe. Engimer.

HARRIS & STOTESBURY.

Twenty-fourth street, above Green,
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1865.

Mr. John C. Cresson:

Sir:—In answer to your inquiries of the working of the Anti-incrustator, it is with much satisfaction we make the following report:

The apparatus was put is our bollers in August, 1833, and has been in cone ant use ever since; and on frequent examinations found your apparatus has kept the bollers fr.e from scale. On the last examination about Jamiars I, 1860, we found some lew small particles of scale locks in the bottom of the tubular boller but both the cylinder and fubular bollers are this day perfectly clean and free from scale, owing solely to the use of your apparatus, which has proved so satisfactory, that we take pleasure in recommending its use to the public, particularly those having steam bollers in use.

We have two collers—one cylinder, forty inches in diameter and twelve feet long, testing on and connected with a tubular, four test in slameter and twelve feet long. The apparatus is placed in the upper or cylinder boller.

And in conclusion, permit me to say, we fully bellayed. Mr. John C. CRESSON :-

And in conclusion, permit me to say, we fully believe your apparatus is a great saving of such as well as a very great protection to the bollers, and would at any and all times, with pleasule, give every satisfaction to parties is quiring as to the medits or this most valuable and wonderius invention.

Yours, very respectfully,

Engineer at pharp & Hawkins',

Twenty fourth as d Green streets.

SHARP & HaWKINS,

Per A. G. WEST, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA CAR WORES

TWENT-first and Hamilton Strees a,
FHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1886.

JOHN C. CRESSON Esq.:—

Desr Sir:—In answer to your inquiries of this date,
we take pleasure in thus publicly stating that we have
your Anti-incrustator in our boiler. It was placed there
in the sammer of 1:63, to remo e the scale from the
inside of the boiler, which averaged, at that time, from
three-eighths to halt an inch in thickness. Before its introduction we used various methods to clear the boiler,
which proved inchest usi, and after placing your Antiincrustator in it, we discovered, in less than three
montas, large places of loose scale, and the
places from which they had been removed,
by the action of the instrument were enplaces from which they had been removed, by the action of the instrument were entirely clean. Since then we have never used anything in the boller, depending solely upon your apparatus to keep off the scale. It has done its work in the most asmirable manner, and we are glad to say that through its use we are free from scale; the boller is clean at all times, and a large saving is effected by a decrease in the consumption of fuel, and a large increase or power through the works.

in the consumption of fuel, and a large increase of through the works.

We regard your Anti-Incrustator as of the greatest importance to every manufacturer, and from our two yours' experience thearthy recommend it, convinced, as we are, that it will clean boilers from scale and prevent the that it will clear scale trem forming. Our boiler is a Corliss, 30 feet long and four feet in diameter, with fire box four feet square.

Very truly, Jours,
JOHN KAY, Engineer.
RICHARD STOYLE, Foreman.
RICHARD, DYKEMAN & CO.,
EOLTON, DYKEMAN & CO.,

QUITTAPAHILLA STRAM PAPER MILL. LEBANON, Pa , January 23, 1856.

Mr. John C. Christon:—

Dear sir:—We are glad to inform you that we used your Anti-lucrustation Battery on twe sets of tabular bollers, and found them operating upon the incrustation stready formed, as you represented i —obsening the scale and preventing any further incrustation.

We since applied it to two new plain cylinder bollers, which we have in use new about four months, and they are still perfectly clean. The water we use is hard limestone.

STINE & ROSS, N. B.—You may yet include that we fire very heavy under our boilers, as we require a very large quantity is. & E.

OFFICE OF WM. B THOMAS & Co.'s FLOUR MILLS,

THERTERITH AND WILLOW STREETS.

PHILADELIPHIA, January 24, 1868.

JOHN C. CRESSON, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—In our milts, Thirteenth and Willow streets, we have steam bodiers built by Cordiss & Co., of Providence, Rhode Island, for the express purpose of economizing space. The arrangement consists of seven cylinder bodiers, placed on one and, the centre one being about eight or nine lest longer than the six others. The six entaids hollers are filled with two inch tubes.

This holler supplies steam for a three-hundred horse engine and owing to the large extent of surface exposed to the action of the fire it formed scale very rapidly, and as there was no possibility of gotting at the scale to remove it by the use of pick and scraper, there was great danger of the bodier speedilly burning out.

In September, 1864, the bodiers were examined with the view to apply your Anti-incrustators; but they were found in such a bas condition that it was deemed an uninit test to put your apparatus in the bodiers, and we were desappointed in not having them introduced. The week following the bodiers were stopped for repairs and another examination make of their condition. On Meaday, October 3, 1864 six of your Anti-incrustators were placed in our bol ers. At that time the whose interior surface of the bodiers was covered with a hard incrustation were completely coated with this reale, as well as the tubes and interior surface already menifored.

Since the Anti Incrustators were applied we have con-

tesding from top to bottom, was completely coased with this reale, as well as the tubes and interior surface already mentioned.

Since the Anti incrustators were applied we have continued to use the same water from the Schuvikill, and no change whatever has been made in the treatment of the bollers.

The result has been that upon opening the bollers several times for examination (up to last summer), we have, upon each occasion removed busines of loctescae, detabed dross the sides and top by the use of your apparatus, thus obvisiting entirely the use of pick, acraper, or any other toel. The bollers are now entirely clean, and the scale is whelly removed from the from ladder.

We consider your Anti-Instustator as of vary great varies, and would not consent to its removal from our bellyrs on any account. We are fully satisfied with what it has already accomp labed, and believe it will prove a great saving to our bollers, besides reducing ma crially the expenses of use.

Well B. THOMAS & CO.

QUITTAPANILLA STEAM PAPER MILLS. ?

LEBANON, Pa. January 29, 1866. 5

Mr John C. Cheson:

bix:—With pleasure we send you the following statement. in addition to the one sent you on the 25d instant:
During the month of a ugust 1885, we had jour of your anti-increasurers blaced in four cylinder Soilers consected with tour fine boilers, then badly socied—so much so that we can safel—say the flues were conted to the talchness of sucquarier of an inch with scale—and, alreast immediately after the apparatus was placed in the cylinder boilers connected with the fine boilers connected with the fine boilers we found the difference in both making steam and asving of fuel, and the improvement increased almost daily.

After running the same some four months, the scale was cultrely removed solely with the use of your apparatus. Since that time we have replaced them with plain cylinder boilers. We now have lour plain cylinder boilers, 48 inches in diameter and 35 feet long. These

four bollers are connected with both water and steam connections—als being new bollers. During the month of October, 1865, we had placed in two of these cylinder bollers two of your Anti-Incrustators, and the following will show the result:

This morning, January 23, 1866, we opened the four bollers and find that the two containing the apparatus are persectly cleans and entirely free stom son a, never having formed any. The two adjoining bollers showed some slight termstation of scale, they having no apparatus in, but the effect fail from the adjoining bollers, connected metallessily as they are, both my the steam and water pipes has removed west little did form, and they prove this morning to be periectly clean as regards my hard formation of scale. We are having two Anti-Increatators pic red in them to-day, thinking we are taxing the apparatus rather bard by requiring the two to keep four bollers clean in this hard. Itinestone water, which we believe they would do, but at the same time prefer having one instrument in each boller, owing to the small original expense compared with their grout value.

to the small original expense compared with their great value.

We have taken from these four boilers, this moraing, some ten or twive barrow toads of thek much resembling the morter—he vary e sense of lime—and firmly believe that had it not been for your apparatus this much would have formed hard sea's and or named that it could only have been removed after days of hard labor by the old process or pick and scraour.

And, in conclusion, permit us to any we are mily satisfied and warranted in recommending year American anti-increasing to follow this limestone country, as a great protection to their boilers and savig in fact, and shall be pleased to give every satisfaction to inquiring parties you may becenfier refer to us.

We send you a piece of one of our old steam pipes in use before the application of your appara at that you may see the effect of this water on both pipes and boilers.

Yours, very respectfully.

JOHN C. Christon, Fig. :—

Sir:—Permit me to say I have had charge of the above mills toth prior to and since the introduction of year Anti Inorne ater.

Frior to its introduction, it was impossible to furnish steam enough to supply the mill with eight boiler;—rour cylinder and tour fite connected together, out immediately a tor the apparatas was introduced we could plainly notice the charge, and found the heavy scale began to loosen until funday even the scale was loosened from around the fines and prior to being removed were entirely often.

New, we run with four plain cylinder bollers, in place of the eight just removed, and these four blain boilers give us anne esteam and a great saving of fuel, owing, simply, to the prevention of scale forming by the sole use of your Anti-Incrustator. I this day wound not see willing to run any boiler, especially in this ilmediane country, without your most valuable invention; and, in conclusion, permit me to say foo much cannot be said in its favor.

in conclusion, permit me to say too many actusaid in its favor.

The favor, ally see for themse ves to realize its wonderful effects.

Very respectfully, yours.

JAMFS SCANLAN.

Sup't of Mills and General Manager.

Sup't of Mills and General Manager.

OFFICE OF HOWELL EVANS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
S. W. Colner of Fourth and Library streets.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 1866.

JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.:

Uear Sir:—Since May 20, 1866 one of your Anti-Incrusiators has been in use in two boler attached to this establishment. At that time there was a thick coation of scale in the inside of the belier, which molasses and various chemicals used would not remove. Soon after the introduction of your apparatus, a difference was found in making stoam, and on opening the belier, subsequently, large pieces of loose scale, from one-quarter to five-eighths of an inch in thickness, were taken out, and now the buliers are clean, and a large saving is effected in the inei consumed.

There is a cylinder bolier, ten feet long and thirty inches in diameter, resing on, and connected with a tabular three feet in diameter. The apparatus is in the cylinder bolier, and does its work thoroughly and effectively.

From our experience, the Anti-Increstator is a most From our experience, the Anti-Increstator is a most valuable invention. It will remove the old coale and prevent its formation; it saves met and we believe it to

be a sn eguard against exprosions

From our knowledge of its use, we recommend your
Anti-inclustator to all porsons interested

Very truly, yours etc.

HOWELL EVANS.

It HENRY ANDERSON, Engineer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN

MINING COMPANY Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street. (SECOND PLOOR)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock. This Company owns in fee simple several valuab

Silver Mines in Nevada. 50,000 Shares for Working Capital. 25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lets at \$5000 Eac

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14. BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

221 18tj T. S. EMERY, Treasurer. CONCERT HALL

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE,

Before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association.
Thursday EVENING, March 1,
AT CONCERT HAIL.

"THE NATION'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY."
Music by the "BLACK SWAN"
Tickets. 35 cents; to be had at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore Sixth and Chesnut, and at the door.
Doors open at 7. Begins at 8. 22641

"THE QUAKER FATHERS,"—SEE Correspondence between HENRY PETERNOR and ELI R. PRICE, L. A. GODEY, J. COOK, BISHOP SIMPSON, and others, in the daily papers of Yebrary 37.

The Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVEN-ING March 8, at CONCERT HALL, beginning precisely at quarter before 8 o'clock.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, price Fifty
Cents Can be obtained at McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut street; Parrish's, No. 800 Arch street; T. B. Pugh's,
Sixth and Chesnut; U. Hunt & Sons', No. 62 N. Fourth
street, and at the door on the evening of the
Lecture.

2 25 5t

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE THIS method of expressing their graditude to the brave and generous members of the United States Engine Company for their untiring efforts in saving from destruction our properly during she late conflagration. To the Police and Firemon in general we also return our sincere thanks for their kind and willing assistance in their endeavors to save.

SMITH & SHOEMAKER,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 243 N. THIRD Street. CITY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE-

To Hotel-keepers, Resigurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by acc of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on THURS-DAY, March 1 1866.

PHILLIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, City Commissioners, JOHN GIVEN, 236

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PETRO-LEUM VAFOR STOVE AND GAS LIGHT COMPANY have, this 22d day of February 1865, de-clared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable at the Office of the Company, No 223 DOCK -treet, on and a ter March 1, 1866. The Transier Books of the Company will be closed from February 24 until March 3, N. H. HAMKUM, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1165 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA. February 28, 1856.
A Special Meeting of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB will be held at Headquarters, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 2d proximo at 7% o'clock, on important business in connection with the proposed visit to Harrisburg. S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretary. 2253t

S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretary. THE LITTLE VEXATIONS OF LIFE are a part of our moral discipline. Avoid some of them through HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSION PRINTING ROOMS, No 420 CHASNUT Street.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of Five Directors for the enuming year, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 PINE Street, Boom No. 10, New York, on the 19th day of March next, at 12 scen, and at the Continental Rotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Sweets, Philadelphia, on the 18th day of March next, at 2 P. M.

2 24 14t CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Secretary. PROMPTINGS OF THE SOUL REPEL

evil. Nothing repelling at HELFENSTEIN'S BICELSIOE PRINTING BOOMS, No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

DR. L. D. HARLOW HAS REMOVED to No. 1830 AFCH Street. 221 84\*

M PORTANT SALE. The oldest and best established Cigar Store on Chesnut Street.

Now doing a flourishing business, and established since thirteen years, is offered for sale to a cash purchaser.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES, As the present proprietor is going into the Whotesale

Address, for one week, CIGAR STORE, "Ledger"