# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. \* - E

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# FOREION.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN GERMANY.—On the sirst of January in this year, separation of Church and State, and consequently perfectly religious equality, was decreed in the tree dity of Ham-burg. It is forty-three years since Mr. Oncken, a Baptist minister, German by birth, was sent by a society in London to preach the gospel in Hamburg. He suffered imprisonment and many indignities, at the institution of the Lutheran elergy, until 1857, when the rights of the Bap-tists were publicly recognized, and now all reli-gious distinctions are abolished. He has a large congregation, and forty preaching places in the environs. He has been the means of establish-ing stations in almost every German State, in the Duchles, in Denmark, Swepen, Norway, the Danubian Provinces, Poland, Courland, and other European countries. He can say of the fifteen thousand members now actually in com-FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN GERMANY .- On the fifteen thousand members now actually in com-munion with his churches, that every one of them is in some way or other a missionary.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. NORMAN MACLEOD. THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. NORMAN MACLEOD, op Scotland.—This eminent divine and scholar was publicly charged with having expressed views concerning the Sabbath contrary to the Coniession of Faith. When the matter was brought before the Glasgow Presbytery the Doc-tor stated his views in full. He had no desire to see the Confession altered; or to give up any of its essential doctrines. He agreed with its spirit if not its letter, in holding, as he did, the Decalorene as the Decalorum and also the necessity Decalogue as the Decalogue, and also the necessity

of the Lord's Day, though not on the authority of the Fourth Commandment. The Presbytery accepted his profession of adherence to the Confession of Faith, but thought the language of his book unguarded and calcu-lated to do harm, for which they adminstered a soleum admonition solemn admonition.

WHY FATHER HYACINTHE DID NOT PREACH AT LYONS. — The celebrated Father Hyacinthe, after having electrified Paris by his eloquent sermons at the cathedral, was engaged to preach during Lent in the cathedral at Lyons. Tickets were sold, and all preparations were made, when word came that Father Hyacinthe was "indisposed," and would not give his lectures at Lyons. A writer in the *Christian World* says that the real reason of the failure was the authority of his ecclesiastical superiors, who required him to modify certain portions of his lectures, where he dealt with certain abuses in religious affairs, and where also "he had dared to look for Chris-tians beyond the portals of his own church, and invoked beneath the vaults of Notre Dame the God of Washington, of Lincoln, and of Johnson, the God that hath blessed the banners of free and Christian America."

MADAGASCAR,-A letter from Antananarivo says:-"It is gratifying to see that at all the seven churches in the capital, with hardly an exception, the congregations are steadily increasing, and in three or four cases overflowing. Numbers crowd round the doors and windows to see and hear; and, this fact and that of numbers being baptized and admitted to church fel-lowship, are infallible proofs of solid and last-ing good having been done."

GERMANY .- The Hamburg Missionblatt says that among the attendants at Berlin during the week of prayer was Lady Havelock, widow of the celebrated English General. She is a daughter of the English missionary, Rev. Dr. Marshman, founder of the Baptist Mission in India.

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- Mr. Coan writes that the Annual Convention of Teachers and Church Officers for the Districts of Hilo and Puna reported contributions at monthly concert, \$1650; for church erection. \$2250; for native preachers, \$390. Total, \$4290.

CHINA.-The Roman Catholics in China claim to have three millions of their faith in that country. They are building a Cathedral in Pekin 300 feet long by 150 wide.

-A letter from Mrs. Gulick gives an account of a tour made in Mongolla, in which vast re-gion no Protestant missionary Jabors. The station of Mr. Gulick is on its border.

### DOMESTIC.

A LAWYER IN THE PULPIT .- The Christian Inquirer has a letter from Boston describing the appearance of a leading lawyer of that city in Dr. Nehemiah Adams' pulpit. Mr. Durant, it is said, on the occasion of severe domestic affliction, the loss of his only son, and under the inbuilding a new Methodist church in that town, in addition to a donation of valuable ground ad-joining the church. This church was favored with an extensive revival last year, and added 108 new members.

108 new members. PRESEVTERIAN.—The approaching sessions of the General Assemblies of the Old and New School branches, both to meet at the same time at St. Louis, are anticipated with great interest. The appointment of Stuart Robinson and Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, as Cammissioners to the Old School body, forebodes stormy discussions. The secession of that party in Kentucky and Mis-souri which drew up the protests against the deliverances of the last General Assembly known as the "Declaration and Testimony," is looked upon as certain.

looked upon as certain. —At a meeting of members and elders of the United Presbyterian Church, at Allegheny, Pa., April 18, it was resolved to call a convention April 18, it was resolved to call a convention for conference and prayer to God for the out-pouring of his Spirit on the churches. The con-vention is to be held in the Second Uniteh Pres-byterian Church (Rev. J. Prestley's, D. D.), on Wednesday, May 29.

#### MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

-A new color in Paris is named Patti pink. -It is reported that Count Montalembert in

about to visit the United States. -The Emperor Napoleon has just celebrated his 58th birthday.

-Why is mending stockings like blasphening? Because it is darning what is holy. ming?

-Gas costs only \$1.90 per 1000 feet in the city of Pittsburg.

-Ex-President Buchanan has just entered his 76th year. -There are 46,901 farms in Massachusetts,

valued at \$23,495,122.

-Five thousand families have left Austria for Mexico.

-Beecher's congregation had eighty-nine "regulars" added to it last Sunday. -Thirty thousand London tailors were in the

recent "strike."

-Fifteen thousand lobsters pass through Portland every day.

-Moses Ward, father of Governor Ward, of New Jersey, died in Newark on Saturday, aged seventy-nine years.

-A fashionable young lady may be said to resemble a prudent houseekeeper, because her 'waist" is as little as she can make it.

-The difference between the fair ladies and a ladies, fair is-the one steals men's hearts, and the other the contents of their pockets.

-Parson Brownlow remarks that "he would not start for heaven - with the Democratic party.'

-The city government of Louisville pays one cent each for every dead rat brought to it, killed within the city confines.

-It is quite the fashion now in New Orleans for every spectator at a theatre to be presented with a bouquet on entering the door.

-Boabdil el Chico; or, the Moor the Merrier, is the title of a popular burlesque at one of the London theatres,

-In his "readings" Mr. Dickens never refers to his book, but leans over the desk and talks at the audience.

-Which are the lightest men-Scotchmen, Irishmen, or Englishmen? In Ireland there are men of Cork; in Scotland, men of Ayr (air); but on the Thames they are lighter men.

-The largest amount of revenue paid by the British people in any one year was \$370,000.000. The amount which the people of the United States will pay this year will be \$540,002,000.

-A young lady of Cincinnati, on the verge of marriage, the other day discovered that her betrothed was already married, and poisoned herself immediately.

-Near Norfolk, Virginia, a large sycamore tree was cut down, and in the middle of it a lock of hair was found-probably one of "love's concealments" half a century ago.

-A Western critic, in speaking of a new play says:-- 'The unities are admirably observed; the dulness, which commences in the first act never flags for a moment until the curtain falls.'

-The Paris physicians are making experiments in graiting the tails of rats upon other rats. They say the new tails live and flourish.

PIECES AND UNRECOGNIZABLE SEVENTEEN TONS OF FOWDER DESTROYED — CARELESSNESS, IN-DUCED BT INTOXICATION, THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

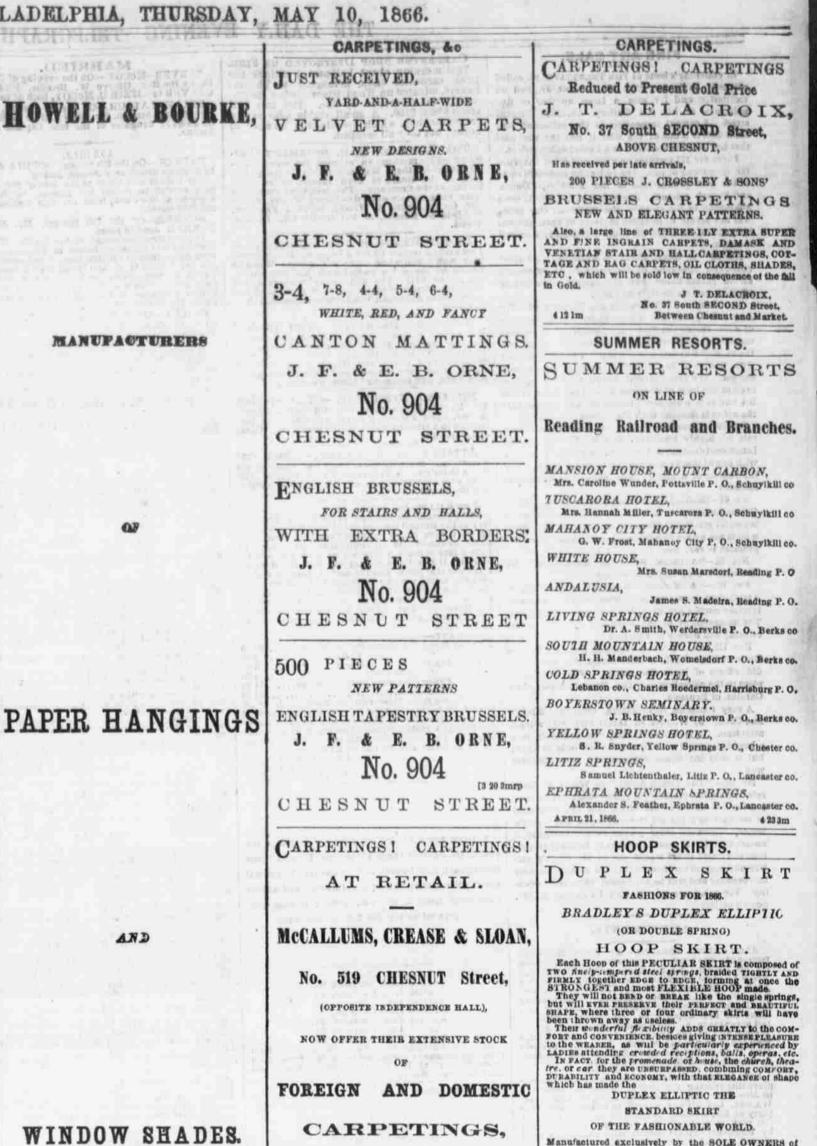
From the Hartford Courier, May 8.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday after-About half-past two o'clock yesterday after-noon the water screw press mill connected with the Hazard Powder Company's works at Hazard ville exploded. The explosion was distinctly heard in this city, and in some places, particu-larly near the river, buildings were shaken to a considerable extent, pieces of furniture being knocked down. A cloud of smoke rose immediknocked down. A cloud of smoke rose immedi-ately above the ruins to a height of over one hundred teet. Its spiral form, widening and twisting, together with its variegated coloring of jet black and light, presented a strange and awful yet beautiful appearance from a distance. It was seen by persons near Trinity College and on other elevations hereabouts. The cause of the explosion is not known. In the press mill four men were employed, and all were killed outright. The process of pressing powder is crushing it in machinery from lumps, and it is comparatively safe work, provided the powder is kept damp; if it is permitted to be-come dry, particles of sand or other substances which may possibly have become mixed with it

which may possibly have become mixed with it are liable to occasion friction, and, if moisture has been pressed out, an explosion is of course

has been pressed out, an explosion is of course inevitable. That there was some difficulty or neglect of this kind may be true, though care-lessness in other directions, which would pro-duce the same result, is not improbable. The question is one of conjecture entirely. The names of the men killed were:-Edmund Parker, aged forty; John Keesehan, aged thirty-five; William Agnew, aged fifty; and Patrick Bailey, a young man, who arrived last month from the old country. The three former were married and have large tamilies. Agnew was for many years fireman for the Hartford Carpet Company, and was known as a steady, indus-Company, and was known as a steady, indus-trious man; Bailey was quict, modest, and but little is known of him; the other two, so we little is known of him; the other two, so we were informed at Thompsonville, were given at times to indulgence in intoxicaling drinks, and, as last Saturday was pay day, there are some people who think they may have been under the influence of liquor, which led them to be careless. Their conduct on previous occasions after pay day is the reason for this suspicion. In the press mill were fifteen tons of powder, and in a building adjoining, which also ex-In the press mill were fitteen tons of powder, and in a building adjoining, which also ex-ploded, two tons. The fire communicated to a piece of woods near by, and about two acres were burned over. The flames spread in the direction of two other buildings, in which a considerable quantity of powder was stored, and their explosion was supposed to be inevita-ble. But strong efforts were made to stay the progress of the fire and just at a time when progress of the fire, and just at a time when iurther resistance seemed useless, one man, whose name we did not learn, remained at his post in the advance of the burning timber, while others had judicionsly retreated, and by his boldness so encouraged the rest that all re-turned, and their united efforts once more proved successful, the buildings being saved. That is running more risk than several people we know of would run for a rich powder company. Human life in the scale against dollars and cents of a corporation is giving too many After the smoke had cleared away, the large crowd of people who had collected from the sur-

rounding country viewed a scene not only of de-solation, but of the most horrible description. The four unfortunate human beings who had been The four unfortunate human beings who had been ushered into eternity were now to be thought of, and a search soor revealed a terrible sight. Their bodies had been literally blown to atome. For several rods around the ground in places was covered with pieces of fiesh and bones. Not a single portion of either body was preserved in shape, or sufficiently large to tell that the re-mains were those of men. Tuits of hair were discovered here, and blackened lumps of fiesh there: the large st thing found being a piece of there; the largest thing found being a piece of bone not more than ten or twelve inches long. The last explosion of their works occurred about a year and a half ago, but no lives were lost. It seems strange to an ordinary observer of men and their avocations that men can be found to work in such a place, and stranger still when it is stated that the wages paid are far below what is obtained in non-hazardous or moderately hazardous pursuits; yet we are told that after each explosion the applications for positions greatly exceed the wants of the company, whose prices, it may be proper to state, range from one dollar and twenty-five cents to three dollars per day. An explanation of this may be found, perhaps, in the fact that intelligent men-those who are careful and would prewent explosions so far as human foresight would avail-value, first, their services above the rate paid, do not consider the premium at all adapted to the hazard, as underwriters would say; and, secondly, value their lives above any amount of money which might be offered them to assume the risk. Taking this view of the case, the company would seem to be forced to which might be offered to "take such as they can get;" and, being obliged thus to do, they introduce, in human form, sul-phur and phosphorus into their establishments, which, sooner or later, will set fire to the powder. Explosions, therefore, are to be expected; and the company, by fair reasoning, expected; and the company, by lair reasoning, should pay their employes good wages—reserv-ing a liberal sum as a special life deposit for their families. The Hazard Company, we be-lieve, have made provision in the Trayellers' Insurance Company for their workmen, and the men just killed are probably included. -Paris consumed last year 3071 million pints THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANU TACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.



fluence of the revival movements in the city, has left the bar for the pulpit. The writer says of the discourse :-

"It was remarkably affectionate, and although given in an off-hand way, with a lawyer's ireedom, it showed no trace of the lawyer's sharp analysis, or keen discrimination, or aggressive point. It was yery much of the St John temper in its feeling, though never ascending to the high argument for the gospel as the Eternal Word, the absolute truth, in which alone the weary soul can find periect and unewding rest. \* \* \* It was, on the whole, a memorable occasion, to hear Kuius Choate's busi-nees partner, and one of the richest and most successiul lawyers in Boston, preach. Preaching it surely was.'

CONGREGATIONAL. - The statistics of this denomination for 1865 in the United States are as tollows:-Ministers, 2761; churches, 2723; members, 263,296; additions by profession, 11,033; by letter, 7393; baptisms, 9013; Sabbath scholars, 272,684

-Returns from five hundred and Congregational churches in the Northwestern States show that one out of every four adult male members served in the late wer including 119 ministers and 338 sons of ministers. The losses have been on an average three to each church. The almost universal report is that these soldiers have returned with untarnished charac ters. On an average each congregation fur-

nished sixteen soldiers. —Rev. Mr. Rowe has been appointed by the American Home M ssionary Society to labor at Corpus Christi, lexas, a region as destitute as China or Africa. From the Nueces to the Rio Grande, a territory of one hundred miles in breadth, there is not a Protestant church o school

-A Congregational Church was organized at Empire City, tolorado, in January, Rev. Mr. Mellis, Pastor.

BAFTIST .- The convention to consider the proposed union between the Baptists and Disciples met in Richmond, Va., April 24. The result was considered doubtful.

-The receipts of the Baptist Missionary Union for the year ending March 31 were \$169,792, which is an increase of \$20,158 over the previous year-a result much more tavorable than was at one time anticipated.

-The Baptist Sisterhood throughout the United States are at work in raising one hundred thousand dollars. The action is simultaneous from Maine to Minnesota. It is in response to the appeal recently made by the Home Mission Board for money to aid in educating colored Bapust preachers in the Southern States.

REFORMED DUTCH. - The South Classis, of Bergen, N. J., has adopted a plan of missionary operations among the Germans within their bounds.

Rev. Charles Hart, of the Presbytery of New York, has accepted a call from the North Re-formed Dutch Church of Newark, N. J.

-The Reformed Dutch Church of Syracuse N. Y., has made a unanimous call upon the Rev. J. Searle, of Oyster Bay, L. I.

METUODIST .- At the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, April 16, it was stated that the Missionary Society of the Church Sluth is now in debt \$60,000, which amount had been drawn by their bishops, and the drafts protested.

-The Methodist Church, in this country, -The methodist Unirch, in this country, commenced its missions among the Germans in 1855. The result is, that the German Methodists now number 248 itinerant preachers, 191 local preachers, 23,425 members, 19,943 Sunday School scholars, 56,340 volumes in Sunday School libraries; church property, about one million. In Germany, the Methodist mission has 34 itinerant and 27 local preachers, 4619 members, 82 Sunday Schools, and 3953 scho-lars.

The Methodists in New Jersey claim a mem bership of foity-four thousand, and two hundred thousand hearers; and all the churches are en-

oying a remarkable prosperity. -Hon. George T. Cobb. of Morristowon, N. J., As subscribed fifteen thousand dollars towards

The Boston Post thinks it is a question what effects this discovery will have on the progress of civilization.

-As Howe's circus troupe passed into New Haven the other day, a horse belowging to Mr. Baldwin, of Woodbridge, saw the elephant, rolled up his eyes in fright, gave one leap into the air, and died instantly. This makes another version of "seeing the elephant."

-Mr. Gabriel Harrison, of Brooklyn, has written a play for Matilda Heron, called *Melanthe*, in which the lady is to personate a heroic matron, a sort of female "Brutus." The work, it is said, is to be produced in New York, Philadelphia. and Brooklyn next season.

-Dickens gets a fee equal to about five dollars a minute during each performance, for reading. His resumption of the readings has caused "great expectations." He is the best of English amateur actors, but near him, in this respect, is George Henry Lewes, the distin-guished editor of the Fortnightly Review.

-A criminal confined in the jail at Ravenna, Ohio, recently becoming obstreperous and unmanageable, was effectually quieted by the injection into his cell of two pounds of chloroform. He was then philoned, and within eighteen minutes of the time the experiment began, fully restored to consciousness.

-In a letter addressed to Prince Dolgorouki Governor-General of Moscow, the Grand Duches Helena recommends the construction in the city of a superior school of music on the model of the Conservatoire of St. Peterburg. This idea has received the sanction of the Emperor of the Russias.

-An English paper states that a well-dressed woman was recently arrested when entering Belgium for concealing 180 yards of Valenciennes lace in the chignon, or "water-fall," and since then any unusual dimension of that unsightly protuberance is strictly examined by the Custom House officials.

-A young girl seventeen years of age at-tempted to commit suicide, by drowning, re-cently, in Paris; her sweetheart had forsaken her; the first words she uttered when she re-covered her senses were:--"Mon Bieu ! how col ] the Seine is !". The boatman who rescued her stood near, and exclamed:-"Ah! my little darjing, it has nobody to warm its bed."

-Bancroft will be sixty-four years of age the third day of next October; Motley, fifty the 15th of April; Emerson, sixty-one the 25th of May Bryant, seventy the 3d of November; Longfel low, nity-seven the 27th of February: Whittier, fifty-seven in December; Holmes, litty-five the 29th of August; Lowell, forty-five in February; Mitchell (lk Marvel), forty-two in April; Cur-tis, forty the 24th of February; Stoddard, thirtynine in Joby, and Payard Taylor was thirty-nine the 11th of January,

-A Russian artist is preparing for the Paris Exhibition of next year an allegorical represen-tation of the events in the reign of the present Czar. A group of agricultural implements de-notes the progress of the country in that branch of industry. A broken chain typifies the aboli-tion of seridom. Figures of Hope, Faith, and Chaffy commemorate the publicity of judicial proceedings, religious tol-ration, and the aboli-tion of corporal punishment. There seems in this design to be up references to Beers this design to be no reference to Poland or Cir causia.

-A new paper (the Columbine) started in Paris, and devoted to the interest of the demi-monde, is said to be sought after and as cazerly read by the ladies of the other half of the world. Boarding-school misses out for their walks make sly purchases of copies when their governess in not lookup, and tase them home to read in their bed-rooms by the light of surrepitionsly obtained candie-cads. The lournal is to be found lying openly on respectable tables, and its jokes and spicy relations are retailed and laughed over in society.

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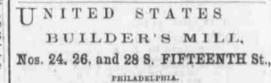
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