THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1869.

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. HO. 108 & THIRD STRAFT PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1869.

Gotting up Steam at Harrisburg-The Lock-up Safety-valve, In Philadelphia the best method of guarding against the explosion of steam boilers was for a long period a subject of anxious consideration. Some of the most skilful experts in the city examined and reported on this matter. and after years of careful deliberation, a system was finally devised which, it is to be hoped, will prove efficacious and protect our citizens, as far as human foresight can protect them, against the fatal disasters caused by de fective boilers or careless engineers.

The work which was deemed difficult here for local protection, notwithstanding the aid given to Councils by men who really knew something about steam boilers, the Solens at Harrisburg now propose to rush through on a high-pressure system, as a piece of profitable State legislation.

Judging from their usual neglect of their legitimate duties, they might have slumbered on forever in blissful forgetfulness of the destruction of life and property caused by explosions, if a scheme had not been devised whereby corrupt legislators and the owners of certain patents could enrich themselves. The subject, intensely dry and repulsive when regarded as a duty, became endowed with absorbing interest as soon as a zealous borer convinced them, by the arguments to which legislative reason is so charmingly'snaceptible, that there was "something in it."

As the matter now stands, the House has passed, or is about to pass, a bill which, under an insidious pretext, will not only create a new horde of officials who are to be unduly rewarded for their services as inspectors, but levy an enormous tribute on the industrial interests of the State for the enrichment of the owners of two patents which may or may not. for all the legislators know, be the grand "lock-up safety valve" and "low-water indicator" which they are represented to be.

In the bill, Ossa is on Pelion piled to compel citizens of Pennsylvania to buy these New York patents. In principle it is the greatest legislative monstrosity of the session, and the men who support it, in its present shape, after fully understanding its provisions, must have reached that last and most shameless stage of corruption, where they cease to justify their deeds unto themselves.

Every owner of a steam boiler will be compelled to buy a new-fangled "lock-up safety valve" and a "low-water indicator," which will be manufactured at an enormous profit by the favored patentee and his legislative partners, if this bill becomes a law and the contemplated programme is carried out in all its ramifications. To ensure this result heavy fines and penalties are showered upon the stubborn or neglectful steam-boilers owners who fail to patronize the grand new legislative safety-valve company; and to make assurance doubly sure, there is a section setting forth that if the boiler of any person who fails to buy the high-priced patents blows up, he "shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and apon conviction shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period not exceeding ten years, and shall also be civilly liable to any person injured for all damages to person and property by reason of any such explosion !" It would be a fair piece of parallel legislation, after this exbibition of legislative rapacity, if the session should wind up with a law sentenoing to death every citizen of Philadelphia who, after the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway is completed, rides north and south on any other line. If decency and justice are to be violated for the enrichment of legislative cormorants in one instance, why not in the other? And if one class of men are to be sent to prison for ten years because they will not patronize the Legislature in its "lock-up safety-valve" capacity, why should not another class be murdered outright for refusing or neglecting to shower its dimes upon the legislative passenger-railway pet ? The only thing that surprises us is, that the Legislature, instead of plundering the people piecemeal, does not advance boldly to its favorite task by appropriating all the money in the State Treasury at once to its insatiable leeches, and then levying a perpetual tax for their exclusive benefit. The New Fenian Movement. THE Fenians have been quiescent for some time, and sensible people have indulged in hopes that the absurdity of their pretended efforts for the liberation of Ireland having been sufficiently demonstrated, they would be content to subside and be no more heard of. It seems, however, that they have merely been in a torpid state during the winter, and that with the advent of spring they have awakened to life and activity again, and are about to inaugurate a new campaign. It is announced that the Fenian councils have determined to celebrate St. Patrick's day by assessing each member of the organization for the sum of one dollar; and that all the Irishmen, and particularly the Irishwomen, in the country will be called upon to contribute a like amount, for the purpose of carrying the war into Britain. Of course, no one can be compelled to pay this assessment, especially those who do not belong to the great Fenian army, but the managers of the great Hibernian humbug will spare no effort, and will omit no A ALLEY MASSES

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and the summer of the local day

sppeal to the patriotism, prejudices, and sturdy Irish hatred of Rogland to induce as many as possible to give the dollar demanded. This tax will come heaviest upon those who are least able to bear it, as most of the Irishmen and Irishwomen in the country belong to the laboring classes, who earn small wages, and, under the best circumstances, find it to be as much as they can do to support themselves. The women in particular will be appealed to in the strongest manner, and from them the most liberal response is to be expected. A dollar represents balf a week's wages to most of the Irish women in the country, and it is an outrage to ask them to give such a proportion of their

scanty earnings for the support of such a transparent swindle as the Fenian organization. The ostensible purpose for which this money is to be collected is the purchase of rifles to be placed in the hands of the brave sons of Erin, who have resolved to do or die in the

service of their native land. The only results of the Fenian movement hitherto have been to consign a number of unfertunate men to the gallows or Roglish dungeons, and to put money into the pockets of such patriots as Stevens, O'Mahony, and Killian.

We have no particular affection or admiration for England, and we heartily sympathize with the Irish in hatred of English misgovernment; but Irish wrongs will never be righted by the Fenian organization, which we have no hesitation in characterizing as one of the most gigantic humbugs of the age. We hope that our Irish fellow-citizens will allow a little Yankee shrewdness and common sense to temper their generous impulses in this matter, and induce them to hold fast to their dollars until they are sure that some good will be accomplished with the money. It is very certain that President Grant will never permit any Irish organization to declare war with England as long as the United States Government is at peace with that country, and all the money contributed for any such insane purpose might be expended in a much more appropriate manner for the relief of the suffering poor.

Nova Scotia and Annexation.

It is said that the sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States is making great headway in Nova Sootia, and even extending into the neighboring province of New Brunswick. From the outset there has been developed in the former province a strong and apparently unconquerable opposition to union with the other provinces composing the Dominion of Canada. The Nova Scotians argue that all the benefits of the union are reaped by the western provinces, while the burdens incident to it which fall upon them are out of all proportion to the extent of their territory and the number of their people. In consequence of this state of affairs, they have been clamoring incessantly for a repeal of the act of consolidation; and now that there is no prospect of their demand being complied with it is asserted that the annexation fever has broken out with greater virulence than ever before, nine-tenths of the population being

prostrated with it. The advocates of annexation have seen two colonies are so manifold and so manifest, that no argument should be needed to convince them of the fact, while the increase in our own territory would be more than compensated for by the accession to our population and resources.

THE POLITICIANS have commenced a grand row at Washington over the momentons question of how the patronage shall be distributed, and whether the recommendations of Congressmen and Senators shall be potential in all cases, and the influence of all other members of the Republican party worthless. As the matter now stands, the President seems inclined to look closely after the public interests in this turmoil, despite all slates or combinations; and if they are well served, it matters little to the mass of the community what is the fate of the cliques, or of the thousand-and-one aspirants clamoring lustily for office.

IN THE organization of the House of Representatives, a special committee is to be appointed to investigate the manner in which the secret service fund was disbursed by Mr. Seward during his administration of the State Department. Curious revelations may be made, if all the secrets of his eight years of eventful service are disclosed. Authentic information on this topic would be deep'y interesting, and we trust that the whole story will be spread before the public.

THE WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES IN 1868 - The value of woollen and worsted mannfactores exported from the United Kingdom in the ten months ending Sist October last to foreign countries and the colonies was as fol lows :- Cloths of all kinds, duff-is, and kerseymeres, £3,172,271, against £4 692,351 and £1,633,532 in corresponding ten months of 1866 and 1867 respectively. Out of the total quantity of cloths exported in the present year, the United States took goods to the value of £108,880; France, £321,123; British India, £277,416; British North America, £289,665; Australia, £282,517, and China and Hong Kong, £213 651. Flannels were exported to the value of £331,561; blankets, of the value of £245,322, and blanketing and valzes to; the value of £53,695. The value of carpets and druggets exported was £947,419, against £1,080,133 in the ten months of 1866, and £1,003,931 in the corresponding period of 1867; the chief customers were the United States, £163 957, and France £142,691. Shawls, rugs, coverlets or wrappers, and carpet rugs were exported in ten montos of the present year, ending the 31st of October. to the value of £218,917, and worsted stuffs and wais coatings to the value of £11,253,519. Of this latter class of exports the Hanse Towns took goods to the value of £3 837,370; the United States, £2,381 297; France, £1,009,836; Caina and Hong Kong, £985.679; Holland, £517,842; and Beigium, £511,160, Worsted stockings were ex ported to the value of £50,732; other hostery, £116,486; and small wares, £99,102. Tue total value of woollen and worsted manufactures exported in the ten months under review was £16,588,548, against £18,750,552 in the corresponding period of 1866, and £17,572,423 in the corresponding ten months of 1867. Woollen and worsted yarn was exported to the value of £5.467.694 in the first ten months of 1868. Of the total quantity of yarn the Hanse Towns took exports to the value of £2 665,184; and Holland to the value of £1,472 262. Sheep and lambs' wool was exported in the first ten months of 1868 to the value of £819,485.

THE PRUSSIAN RAILWAYS .- The Staatsanseiger of Berlin has lately directed attention to this subject, and gives a statement of all

conuchs, 2251; pimps, 321; mourners, 29; almstakers, 111; pedigree-makers, 28; flatterers for gain, 228; vagabond, 1; house printers, 16; bu 1mashes, 974; grave-diggers, 97; ear-plercers, 18; makers of caste marks, 51; wrostlers, 2; oharmers, 4; sturdy beggars, 35; professional thieves, 23; informer, 1; hangmen, 133; fortune-tellers, 3; Jesters, 851; astrologers, 1123; mimics, 259; divers, 142; miscellaneous, 22,532. The vast mejority are simply put down as beggars, but of "sturily beggars" there were only thirty five. Mourners alms takers (classed apart from beggars), pedl gree-makers, and flatterers for gain come in strange progression.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHA AT. ALCONA EDGLYARIN TABLETO FOLIDI FIED GLYCERIN. Its daily one makes the skin deil-cately soft and brantiful. It is ossigntfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a loss son. Tor usie by all Druggista. A & G. A WRIGHT, 244 No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

Febra and the set of t DR. F. R. THOMAS.

THE FIGHT ANNIVERSARY OF the Ladies' AND PASTORS' CHALSTIAN UNION will be held in GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, ON TUASDAY, 1618 1884., at 7% o'clock P. M. P.M. "IFHOP FIMPSON. Rev. C. H. PAYNE, Bay CHAFLES COCK, and others will address the

meeting. Ticken can be obtained gratuitously at the M E. Book Room, No. 1018 Arch Street, and at Perken-pine & Biggins', Po. 56 N. Fourth Street. 21231

PUBLIC MEETING

OFTHE AMERICAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

at their new Hall, No. 1009 CHESNUT Streat THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are in-[1:*] F.S GIGER Pr sident. vited. NOTICE. -- THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HIBESNIAN SOCIETY for the R life and Assis and of Em-grades nom ireland, will be neld at the CON of NENTAL HOTEL, on WEONSDAY, the 17th has, at 4 of duck F. M. Dinner on the table at 5 of duck archives. The Presider L of the United States has been invited and other eminent men ar sexpected to be present. a 15 21 AND 3+ W C. CRAIG. Secretary. POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA. Pa, March 18, 1869. Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STAR3 AND STRIPES, will close at this Office on TUESDAY binet, at 7 A. M. L HENRY H. BINGHAM. Pottmaster. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE GENERAL FREUET AGENT NO. 1302 MARKET street. PHILADELPHIA March 4, 1819. NOTICE. The rates for the trausportation of Coal, to take flect March 15 1569, can be obtained upon application a. this office. 8. B. KINGSTON, General Freigut Agen 859 A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-ers of the NORTHERN LIGHT PETRO-LEUM COMPANY, the CHARTER OAK PETRO-LEUM COMPANY and the NEW ERA OIL LUM BER AND MINING COMPANY, will be hed on an ONDAY, 220 inst., st 4% CCIOCK P.M., as the office, No. 510 W & LNUT Street. By order of the BOARD OF DIPEOPORE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Philadel, bia, March 12, 1869. 3 12 80 "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL FO Transarer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNET STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not operior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invi e all who desire to Dari rest

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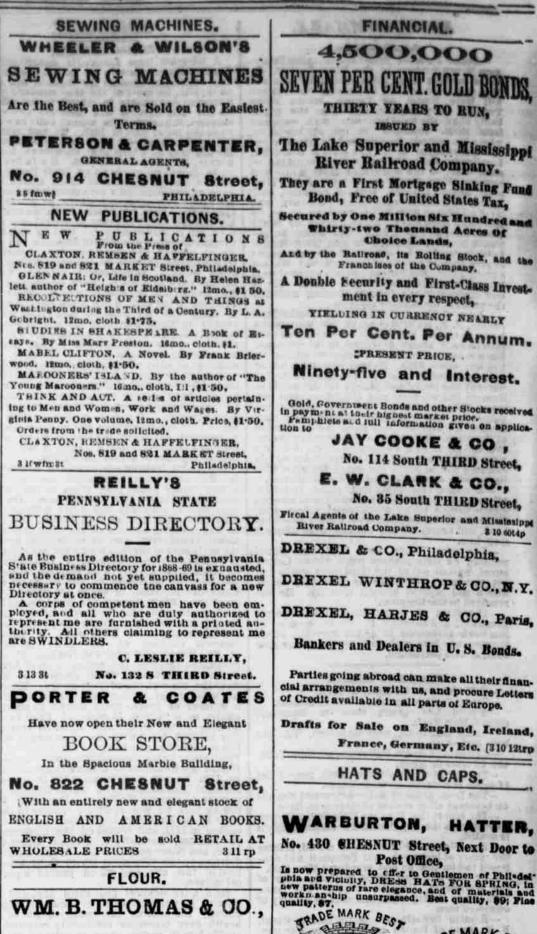
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the cooperation of some of the leading journals. and have likewise engaged in a vigorous pamphlet campaign, numerous brochures setting forth the disadvantages of union with Canada and the benefits to be derived from annexation to the United States having been distributed throughout Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick as well. The services of eminent pamphleteers at Washington have also been secured, for the purpose of doctoring up public opinion on this side of the boundary line. If rumor be correct, however, we fear that the Nova Scotiaus have made a sad mistake in the selection of their advocates, for Robert J. Walker, the seedlest of all the tribe of seedy pamphleteers, is said to be one of the number. Mr. Walker's achievements in the Alaska business still linger in the memories of the people, and they will be inclined to enter int , any project of which he becomes the advocate with great reluctance and distrust. The only thing that this notorious lobbyist can accomplish in the Nova Scotia scheme will be the indefinite postponement of its consumma. tion. Therefore, if any considerable portion of the people of that province are desirous of severing their connection with both Canada and the mother country, with the view of being received into the American Union, they will do a wise thing by repudiating Walker

and his pamphlets. The area of Nova Scotia, including the island of Cape Breton, which is now united with it, comprises 18,746 square miles, a little less than the combined territory of New Hampshire and Vermont; while its population, according to the census of 1861, was 330,699, and at the present day does not exceed 375,000. These figures are not sufficiently large to warrant the reception of the province into the Union on terms of absolute equality with the other States. If New Brunswick, however, sees fit to unite with Nova Scotia previous to asking admission to the Union, a very respectable State can be carved ont of the combination. The area of New Brunswick being 27,700 square miles, and its population in 1861 having been 252,047-or about 300,000 at the present day -the new State would have an area of 46,446 square miles, and a population, in 1861, of 582,746, or about 675,000 at present. While its population would still be considerably less than that of Maine or New Jersey, its area would be about equal to that of Pennsylvania or New York. If the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick see fit to unite in this and, having secured the con way, of Great Britain, to demand sent admission into the Union as a single State, there is no doubt that their request will be granted without any assistance from the pamphlets of Rebert J. Walker or any other lobbyist. The benefits to be reaped by the

ALL THE ALL CHARGE

article does not treat of the provinces annexed to Prussia in 1866. At the end of the year 1844, 114 German miles (one German mile is a little less than five English miles) of rail were open in Prussia; of these 18 had a double track. At the end of 1867, 954 German miles were open, of which 350 were double. Of these, 216 miles belonged to the State. The traffic has risen in proportion to the increase of facilities, the number of passengers having increased during the period above mentioned from about 4.000,000 to 39,000,000. These facts become more striking when we turn to the separate lines Teat between Berlin and Hamburg, which belongs to a private company, and of which the length has remained almost the same since it was first opened, carried in 1867, 1, 324, 241 persons against 524,697 in 1846, while the goods traffic has risen from 1,218,734 to 11.502,197 tons. Again the line between Magdeburg and Leipsic, which was built in 1840, and remained unsitered in length until 1857, when a short line of about three German miles and a half was added shows also a great increase. In 1841 it carried 353,201 | ersons and 570,815 tons of goods; in 1857, 935,694 and 10,197,207; while in 1867 the traffic was no less than 1,170,448 and 26,000,000. The capita invested in Prussian railways which were open at the end of 1867 amounted to 520,439,652 thalers; of this sum 128,411,870 had been employed on lines belonging to the State; 122,291,816 on private lines managed by the State; and 269,735,966 on those entirely in the hands of private companies. The s imulus which the ratiways in Prussia have given to industry cannot be stated in figures. The estates that lie in the districts through which they pass always rise in value and sometimes attain nearly double their for mer market price. In provinces where the land is principally in the hands of peasant proprietors, t: is frequently means that thousands of families gradually rise from poverty to comparative affluence. Hence the influence of rallways is often feit by people who never enter one of the carriages. THE CATTLE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES. -Some interesting facts and figures on this question were recently submitted before the Social Science Association at Albany. It was stated that the consumption of beef in France was 910,000 tons; in England, 1,660,000 tons, and in the United Stater, 2 000 000 tons. One of the

principal sources of supply of cattle to the Eastern States and New York was Texas. When the war broke out, Texas had only 3.000,000 of cattle. There were now 12,000,000 head of cattle in that State. The total supposed value of all the cattle in the United States was \$100,000,060, and the total annual consumption amounted to 50,000,000 head. In New York alone there was \$32 000,000 worth of meat annually consumed, besides \$3,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$33 000 000; 72,000,000 pounds of cheese, valued at \$14,000,000; and 20,000,000 gallons of milk, valued at \$7,0.0,000-a total of \$55,000,000.

HINDOO STATISTICS. - In January, 1865. 4 census of the inhabitants of the northwestern provinces of British India was taken, with an enumeration of their occupations, after the manner of the English tables. The population in number came out as equal to that of the United Kingdom, or rather more than 30,000,000 of souls. The total number of persons supported by the community was found to be 510,013, many of whom returned themselves under these curious callings;-Bergars, 479,015; prostitutes, 25,695,

e invi e all who desire to purchase burial lots to i) at the office, where plans can be seen and all rticulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ady for delivery.	"PASTRY,"	and the styles of the best London Hatters will be re- brodned, and all English p collisities accurately exhibited. The price of these fac similes will be \$10. A call of inspection is respectivily solicited. 311 9-rp
RICHARD VAUX. President. PETERA KEYSER, Vice-President, MARTIN LANDER, Vice-President, MARTIN LANDER, BER, Treasurer, MICHARL NEER, Becretary BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,THIS spleudid Hair Dye is the best in the world soliy true and perfect bye harmless, reliable, itantaneous; no disappointment no ridionions its; remedies the III effects of bad dyes; invigorates d leaves the Hair sont and besntiful. black or brown, id by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly pited at Bauchelor's wire Factory. No. is 30 gD rest. New York. THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLS- terers throughout the country are loud in their attents, chespeess, non-Hability to pack, cleanil- ss, health and confert are among a few of the ad- nitage of lamed for the Elastic Sponge. 8 Jawvff	"PREMIUM," "RED STONE. AND UNEQU'ALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR, ALL (217 lm Warranted to Give Satisfaction.	WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI inted, and enay-flitting Drass Hats (passmed) is not surget, next door is the Post Office. It is for WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. CLARK & BIDDLE
THE LIVELY THE&MOMETER. What alis that old thermometer? Pray tell me. if you know; So wondrous high the thing doth jump, And fails sgain so low. To day 'tis up to fifty six, To morrow 'ils down to freezing, And the people with colds are sneezing.	IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice. LANCLEY'S CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR Again in the Market.	BRIDAL SILVER.
It says at sunrise twenty-five, Anu I wrap my coat around me: By noon it goes to sixty-four! Its rapid jumps confound me. Again it starts at sixty-two, But, eastern winds prevailing, The mercury travels down again, With snowing and with hailing. The corious thermometer Confuses me altogether: But one thing certainly we'l I know,	"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural," "Neds," "Langley." The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by BROOKE, COLKET & CO., FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS, 1727, 1729, 1781 and 1733 MARKET SL, 216 imrp PHILADELPHIA.	CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESNUT Street, SUUM? PHILADELPHIA.
Whether the mercury's high or low, Whether the sun is shining or no, In days of rain, or in days of snow, Whether the March winds howl and blow, All I have to do is to go To RockHILL & WILSON'S Store, and, lo ! They have clothes for all sorts of weather ! Let the thermometer go up to boiling 'or wan to zero, and we will be ready to clothe the bible for every degree of heat or cold cheap r cash. ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,	CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARBANTED. KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS, NON. 19 AND 31 GIBARD AVENUE, 219 Imrp East of Front street. FOR SALE. WENT PHILADELPHIAFOR SALE, First class Houses. WILLIAM B. WEISS.	C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, And Dealers in American and Foreign WATCHES. No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
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