PRISON DISCIPLINE

The "Irink System" Comments of the Inspec-In addition to the extracts from the annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitenthary which we gave yesterday, we present the

The reformatory effects of nearly forty years' working of the separate system in this penitentiary having been clearly given, we have now the epportunity of presenting, from a work by a chaplain in the convict service, England, the Rev. Charles B. Gibson, M. R. I. A., the results of the so-called Irish system, as shown by its reconvictions, thus affording the means of comparison with the preceding statistics of the Pennaylvania system.
"The following statement is contained in the

Report of the Directors of Irish Convict Prisons, 8:-Since January, 1854, six thousand one undred and twenty-one have been liberated in Ireland; and since the establishment of intermediate prisons-upwards of six years since-only ten per cent. of all classes of convicts liberated from the Government prisons have returned to The words "since the establishment of intermediate prisons" produce the impression that the majority of these 6121 prisoners had had the advantage," as it is styled, of the intermediate prisons; whereas, the whole number that had passed through intermediate prisons, to the S1st December, 1861, was 1476, of which number only 778 were released on license, and more than of the 1476 emigrated.

The same objection holds against Sir Walter Crofton's statement at Birmingham, that, "since the institution of intermediate prisons, about 4600 convicts had been discharged.

This language conveys the impression that these convicts were discharged from Intermediate prisons, and that the chairman's experience of the working of intermediate prisons had been based on 4600 and not on 1476 intermediate prisoners, or, more correctly, on less than the half of 1476, as more than the half of the 1476 had emigrated. By a second reading of the passage in the report of 1861, we discover that this percentage is to be taken on "all slasses" of convicts liberated from the time that intermediate prisons were established. Why, we would ask, in the name of candor and common sense, take the percentage on those who had not passed through intermediate prisons since the establishment of intermediate prisons?
What is the object of it? If I am to judge of

the effects of the new discipline, let me have the percentage of reconvictions on those who have experienced it, and not on those who have not.
We learn from the report for 1861, page 63,
that 1476 of the 4600 discharged convicts were intermediate prisoners. More than half-but we shall say the half-of these went abroad. The 738 that remained at home gave 95 relapses nto crime, which amounts to 13 per cent. If a mixed number of 4600 yields 10 per cent., and 1476 of this mixed number deducted, yielding 13 per cent., what will be the percentage on the

> 10 per cent. on 4600 is 460 13 per cent, on 1476 is 192

3124 268 Here we discover that the non-intermediates give 8:58, or a fraction over 81g per cent. As 81g to 13, so is the advantage in favor of the non intermediates, or of those who have not got the new Croftonian training. In this calculation I have taken for granted that none of the balance of the 3124 non-intermediates emigrate. They get no emigration lectures, have no half crowns a week to lay up for it, and no kind friend or emigrant agent, like Mr. Organ, to induce Charon to ferry them over for half an obolus, or from £2 to £3, each. But let us admit that one quarter of them emigrate, which is admitting too much, still the returns would be in favor of the non-intermediates. On the 1st of October, 1862, there were 179 convicted prisoners in Spike Island Prison. Thirty-one per cent. of these were intermediates, and sixtynine per cent. non-intermediates. But at this time there had not been much more than thirtyone per cent. of intermediates discharged, so that they gave nearly man for man of reconvictions with the non-intermediates, without allowing for emigration. * * There were thirty-five prisoners in the last batch that came from Mountjoy to Spike Island. Nine of the thirty-five were reconvictions. Four of the nine were intermediate prisoners, who had enjoyed the advantages of Sir Walter Crofton's new discipline. were non-intermediates, and one was doubtful.

The Rev. Mr. Lyons, the Roman Catholic chaplain of Spike Island Prison, says, in the report for 1856, when speaking of the seven previous years:- "During that time about 6000 convicts passed through this prison. Over 1400 of them returned to society discharged, and, after the strictest inquiry, I can only discover twentyseven to have been reconvicted; that is, less than heo per cent, of those liberated. Though the large number of 683 have been discharged during the last twelve months, I can discover but one of them to have been reconvicted." Let it be borne in mind that these men had not 'the advantage' of the new system, for the intermediate prison had not been established.

In regard to the assertion that eighty per cent of the discharged Irish convicts "are known to be doing well," this able writer says:-'I can aver that twenty-eight per cent. of the prisoners in Spike Island are doing well as reconvicted convicts, who are generally well-be-

haved prisoners, and that fifty or sixty per cent, of those prisoners who have had 'the advantage of the intermediate prison have emigrated to America, or the Colonies, or have gone to England. I hope the latter are doing well, but how this can be 'known' I cannot imagine. We feel justified in here suggesting the doubt

that if, when the "Irish system" is thoroughly investigated, it will maintain the character now sought to be given to it. Like all novelties or expedients, it is highly estimated. Experience will divest it of all its attractions. Just now, it is the newest phase of convict treatment, and most applanded where least understood. The "contract system" and the other "abuses" in the congregate plan must be replaced by some new theory, to maintain that plan yet a little longer in public opinion. It is odd that so much invention is necessary to devise means to sustain the opposition to the Pennsylvania system. At last the philosophy of our penitentiary discipline, and the laws essential to its integrity as a system, must conquer opposition.

OBITUARY.

Prince Menschikoff, the Russian Admiral. We have intelligence by the Atlantic cable of the death, on Monday last, of Prince Alexander Sergeewitsch Menschikoff, Admiral of the Russian Navy. The deceased prince had reached a ripe old age, having been born in the year 1780. He was the grandson of that famous pastry-cook who attained to the highest dignities of the Empire under Peter the Great and Catherine, and like his grandfather, the founder of the family was intensely Russian in every respect. He en-tered the public service as far back as 1805, and was for some time an attache to the Russian Embassy at Vienna. In 1812 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander, and during the following three years served in the different campaigns of Allies against Napoleon, by his bravery and capacity the rank of general. On the restoration of peace by the overthrow of Napoleon, Menschikoff became the leader of a Russian party which proposed to itself the restoration of the Greek empire, throwing himself into the project with the greatest enthusiasm; but the scheme not meeting with the approval of the Emperor, the General retired from Court in 1823, along with Strogonow and Capo d'Istria. On the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, he was recalled by that monarch, and sent on a special mission to the Shah of Persia, Abbas Mirza. In this he was unsuccessful, but not through any fault of his, the Shah taking ad-vantage of a revolt in the Russian army to break off the negotiations, attempting at the same time to secure the person of the pienipo-tentiary, in which he very nearly succeeded. Menschikoff having managed to escape, though with difficulty, was able to take part In hostilities against the Shah at the very outbreak of the | track.

war which fellowed the rupture of the negotia war which fellowed the rupture of the legicia-tions, and having been appointed at a late period to the command of a Russian division in 1824, he made himself master of Anapa, and then passing into Europe as General-in-Chlef, he un-dertook the siege of Varua; but having been se-verely wounded, he was compelled to relinquish his command and return home. He did not, however, remain idle long, for immediately on his recovery he was appointed Vice-Admiral and Chief of Staff of the Russian Navy, in which capacity he devoted himself most assiduously with the Grand Duke Constantine, to improve the Imperial Navy, at that time in a very low and inefficient state. In 1831 Menschikoff was appointed to the government of Finland; in 1834 was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and in 1836 was intrusted with a portfolio as Minister Marine. But the event with which his name will be most prominently associated in history. and which has given him a world-wide reputa tion, is the Crimean war. In 1853 he was the ambassador of Russia to Turkey. The period was a critical one. The question of the Holy Places had been raised between the two powers, threatening serious trouble, and Menschikoff was not the man throw oil on the troubled waters. Fanatically Russian, he found it impossible to conceal under the polite forms of diplomacy, his tempt for the Turk. He deliberately insulted the Porte, and then abraptly departed from Constantinople, after having submitted an ultimatum which virtually amounted to a declaration of war. He was received at St. Petersburg, on his return, with some coldness; but the work he had left behind him could not be andone. immediately broke out, and the haughty prince who had been instrumental in hastening was appointed to the supreme inilitary and civil government of the Crimea. In the early struggles between the belligerent powers, o which that peninsula was the theatre, he played a conspicuous part. He commanded the Russian army at the battle of the Alma, and upon being beaten by the Allies conducted the retreat to Sebastopol, which he hastily fortified on the land side, while he closed the entrance to the port by sinking in the channel a part of the Russian fleet. In his defense of Sebastopol, he displayed great energy, but his fortunes were not equal to his valor and capacity. Some time after the defeat of lukerman, and the death of Nicholas, he fell sick, and was removed from the Crimea. He was subsequently intrusted with the defense of Cronstadt, but had no further opportunity of distinguishing himself during the continuance of the war. Since its close, little has been heard of him, although he continued to occupy a scat in the councils of the Empire, and to be recognized as chief of the old Russian party, wedded to the traditions and customs of barbarous age, and opposed to all reform,

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

The Question of Emigration Before the House of Lords-England's Surplus Population. In the House of Lords on the evening of April 16, Lord Houghton called the attention of the House to the question of emigration in relation to the present state of pauperism. He referred to the admitted increase of pauperism, and to he means which emigration offered for its alle viation. The colonies would not, perhaps, receive pauper immigrants as gratefully as they would skilled laborers; but they appeared now disinclined to bear their share in the expenses of the transfer of labor, and must therefore be content with an inferior kind. Even an inferior kind would doubtless be welcome, since labor was as necessary now as formerly to the development both of Australia and British North America. It was, besides, by no means certain that, under favorable conditions, pauper immigrants would continue in this lower grade. But the practical difficulty remained, how to provide means for conveying these paupers to those places where their labor would be remunerative. One way was to empower the Poor Law Guardians to raise the ne cessary resources by a rate, with a Government guarantee, and he was of opinion that it would not be opposed to the true principles of the most economical of Governments in such a cause to supplement local out of the imperial resources, In return for such aid conditions might be imposed on the Poor Law Guardians with respect to the individuals to be selected as emigrants, and on the colonies as to providing properly for their employment on arrival. The former body would, he anticipated, be the harder to deal and he acknowledged also that some stimulus might be necessary in order to induce those that were useless here, but might be very useful elsewhere, to accept the boon of emigra tion. If there remained any difficulty about the question, it might be removed by a royal commission; but he hoped that the issue of such a commission would not be accepted by the Gov eroment as a reason for not taking immediate

Lord Granville quite agreed as to the urgency of the question. But he doubted the expediency of a Royal Commission, and he was particularly opposed to any Imperial addition being made to local resources. That Imperial aid was not in-dispensable was demonstrated by the enormous amount of Irish emigration which had been provided for by private means, and any such private efforts would be certainly put an end to Imperial aid. The general question however, before the Government, and the President of the Poor Law Board had at present under his consideration measures, to Lord Granville referred, for an improvement in the existing regulations for promoting emi-gration. But he warned the House against auicipating any too great results from anything the Government could do in this direction. The class which it would be of most benefit to this country to induce to emigrate either would not

emigrate, or was not acceptable to the colonies. Lord Overstone thought the true remedy was in a wise administration of the Poor Law. He denied that there existed any necessity for resorting to extraordinary measures with respect to what, if left alone, would find a natural re-The wealthlest country in the world, the capital in which had immensely increased during the last three years, must surely have resource for the employment of its able-bodied popula-

Lord Grey concurred with Lord Overstone in disputing altogether the assumed fact that England was now laboring under over-population in the sense of their being more able-bodied men than there was capital to employ. Local congestion there might be, but labor was not redundant as a rule. He showed, on the contrary, that wages were rising and the demand for labor inereasing. It was not now for the first time that artificial remedies for a supposed exodus of population had been called for without necessity. But if it still remained to be proved that this country required emigration, it was still more doubtful whether there was any room wish in the colonies for a forced immigration, particularly of the kind proposed. Although assenting generally to the spirit of Lord Gran-ville's reply to Lord Houghton, he regretted to hear that there was an intention on the part of the Government to empower the Central Board to use the food. to use the funds at its command for emigration

Lord Carnaryon agreed with Lords Grey and Granville in deprecating the measures suggested by Lord Houghton. He denied the latter's assertion that there was any great demand for labor in the Australian colonies. He showed by reference to Victoria that they were experienced as a suggested that they were experienced to the control of tremely sensitive to any surplus of labor; and he was especially sure that they would not be satisfied with inferior labor. He hoped the Government would not promote an artificial movement. which they would find themselves totally unable to control.

After a few words from Lord Redesdale as to the ill effects of union rates in increasing pau-

Lord Houghton replied. He expressed a doubt as to Lord Overstone's declaration as to the vast increase of capital during the past three years, and he reasserted, against Lord Carnaryon, the greatness of the demand for labor in

-Astronomers estimate that the most remote fixed star is coming towards the earth at the rate of twenty-eight miles a second. Clear the

Catharine III of Russia. Catharine's life was one of ceaseless labor. She rose at six both in winter and summer; she always retired to her room at ten. Her day was chiefly passed in her own apartments, at her desk, or in consultation with her trusty counsellors. She planned her own military expeditions, and attended to the internal regulations of her vast empire. She sent out scientific men to explore her distant territories, and brave navigators to trace the continent of America and the islands of Behring Straits. She founded schools and charitable institutions, and looked with pity on the sufferings of the poor. She planned a vast scheme of internal improvement; built canals, roads, and bridges in various parts of the empire; reformed the laws of the mition; enforced justice; protected, when she could not emancipate, the serf; recommended morality; was assiduous in her religious observances; and filled all Europe with the fame of her liberality

and beneficence. Yet there were moments when Catharine must have felt how giddy was that splendid eminence upon which she had placed herself, and when anticipated pains of deposition, shame, and death drove her to remorseless deeds of cruelty and crime. At such moments no fear of infamy, no sentiments of pity, moved her from her fearful design. She crushed the feeble pretenders to her throne with relentless hand. She pursued them to their deaths with a malignity full of fraud and vindictiveness. Yet, in this respect, was she more guilty than Elizabeth of England, the executioner of her cousin, or Mary, the assassin of her husband; than Henry VIII or Louit XIV?

On the darker shades of Catharine's character I do not propose to dwell. Let her errors be buried with her. They certainly brought with them their own fearful retribution. Prince Gregory Orloff, her favorite for many years, and the chief author of her greatness, died, in 1784, a raying madman, the victim of remorse. The bleeding shade of the murdered Peter III followed him wherever he went, terrified him in horrible visions at night, and seemed constantly to threaten him with avenging darts. Orloft sometimes sunk into silent melancholy, and then broke out into wild shouts of insane merriment. He heaped curses and wild reproaches upon Cafearful to listen to, and which seemed to plungeher in the deepest despair. At length the wretched prince fled to Moscow, and died in unspeakable agony .- Harper's Magazine.

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Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of
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own petition by the District Court of said District.
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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of VICTOR SEGONNE, deceased. Estate of VICTOR SEGUNNS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES LANDOUZEY, Administrator of Victor Segonne, filed by MARIE LANDOUZEY, Executrix, deceased, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUES DAY, May IL, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY E. WALLACE, Esq., No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

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PHELADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture,
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by
deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than
SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been
promptly adjusted and paid.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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NSURANCE. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 233 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Charter Perpetual. Incorporated 1794. Capital, 8500,000. MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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The Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially lazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

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> SHIPPING. LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Salling Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES, Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all

times on covered wharf. JOHN F. OHL. 2 285 Pier 19 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mall Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

Unity of Baltimore, Saturday, May 8, at 9 A. M. City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. Each Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. Each Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M. Each Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, May 18, a And each succeeding Saturday
And each succeeding Saturday
From Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
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RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL EXFAMER BALLING EVERY SATURDAY.
PRYRIDLE IN GOLD.

FIRST CABIN.

15 TO London.

15 TO London.

40 TO Paris.

11 TO Paris.

11 TO Paris.

11 TO Paris.

11 TO Paris.

12 PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMEN, VIA HALLIPAX.
FIRST CABIN.

Payable in Gold.

Liverpool.

13 TO London.

24 Passable in Currency.

25 Halifax.

26 Halifax.

27 Halifax.

28 Halifax.

30 by Branch Steamer.

29 Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremea, etc., at reduced rates.

Teckets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

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THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY. The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J.
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WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on
THURSDAY, May 6, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S.
C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

DOCH STREET WHARF. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO
TO COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS
DELWEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as fol-

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PEREIRE Duchesne Saturday, May
LAFAYETTE Rousseau Saturday, May 18T LAURENT Lemarie Saturday, May 2 IAFAYETTE Rousseau Saturday, May 15 ST. IAURENT Lemarie Saturday, May 29 VILLE DE PARIS Surmount Saturday, June 12 PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
S140 Second Cabin. STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
Ats moon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET

Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seatoard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with a contractions at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLVDE & CO.,
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market
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Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New
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Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK.

via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFFT.

SURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. nest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Outlery Ground and olished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SUR-and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street above Poplar.