Grening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

> No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1871.

THE GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA. By the returns of the ward assessors there were 102,504 dwelling-houses in Philadelphia in the midsummer of 1867. The exceedingly interesting statistics of the building improvements of the past year which we published on Saturday enable us to approximate closely to the number of dwelling-houses now in the city:-

Number			igs, June, 1867	
11	erected	in	last half of 1867	1,69
84	9.5	44	1568	4.09
4	161		1869	
19	(4)		1870	

Making due allowance for the change of dwelling-houses into stores, there are now about 117,000 buildings in the city used as private residences, allotting among which a population, according to the recent census, of 674,022, we have an average of 5:76 persons to a house-a smaller proportion than will be shown by any large city in the United States and probably in the civilized world. Philadelphia is eminently a city of homes and home comforts. Nearly every family has an entire dwelling-house to itself, large or small, luxurious or otherwise. Happily, the vicious tenement-house system which is the curse and discomfort of New York is almost unknown here, and misery and crime are cor-

respondingly averted. The full returns of the Building Inspectors for the year show that altogether permits were issued during the twelve-month for the erection of 5237 buildings of all classes, of which 4527 were dwelling-houses. The aggregate number of permits, 5237, falls but 266 below the number for 1869, the highest on record, the decrease in the number of permits for the erection of dwellings being 351. The returns for several years past exhibit a steady and gratifying increase, the number being more than doubled in ten years. The most gratifying fact resulting from a scrutiny of the figures is the great increase in the number of small dwelling-houses erected. Since 1866, onestory houses have disappeared entirely from the books of the Building Inspectors, but during the past year permits for the erection of 2694 two-story houses were issued. This number is greater by 495 than the number of permits for similar buildings issued during 1850, although the permits for three-story dwellings issued in 1870 fell 821 below the figures of 1869. For ten years previous to 1867, the permits for three-story houses ranged between 300 and 800, only once, in 1863, exceeding 1000. In 1867 the permits for dwellings of this class numbered 1169, and since then there has been a steady annual increase of about 500. It is the people whose means will not suffer them to own or pay rent for any superfluous room that constitute the bulk of the population of a great city. In other large communities, and in New York city especially, this class is generally crowded into enormous tenements, where life is in constant risk from disease and fire, and crime and discomfort go hand in hand by reason of the absence of all semblance of a true and wholesome home life. New York is accustomed to sneer at Philadelphia as a huge, overgrown village; but, while contemplating the comfort and morality which prevail among the bulk of our poorer classes, as the direct result of the ability of nearly every family to have an entire dwelling to itself, we can well afford to ignore the sneer, and be thankful for the dispensation of Providence which suffers an indefinite extension of our city, and permits us year by year to provide for multitudes of honest and industrious families by the erection of a vast number of small and comfortable dwellings.

In this connection, it is interesting to turn to the building reports of New York city for the year 1870, which have just been pub lished. During the year permits were issued for the erection of 2189 buildings, a number far from equal to one-half that of our own city. Of the total number of permits, 751 were for first-class dwellings, nearly all with brown-stone fronts, 352 for second-class dwellings, and 690 for third-class dwellings and tenements. The great accessions which New York is constantly receiving to its population are from the poorer classes of emigrants; and yet, as shown by the official figures, the number of buildings intended for their habitation is but little over one-third of the number erected, and nearly all of these are necessarily of the overcrowded tenement class. After all, a huge, overgrown village has some manifest advantages, especially in the eyes of honest folk who are obliged to he industrious to keep soul and body together.

PERCY B. SPEAR.

THE following communication explains the peculiar circumstances under which the appointment of Percy B. Spear as Indian agent was secured. Its suggestion that his indorsements should be published is a valuable one, and we hope that it may be complied with: -

Mu. EDITOR: -In the last Issue of THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH you censured President Grant for the appointment of Percy B. Spear to an Indian agency. The watchfulness of the pross over the interests of Indians is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and if this vigilance is continued until Indian spoliators, both great and small, are unearthed and publicly hiblied, the civilization of the red man will possible. President Grant called on the various nissionary associations and other religiou orgadizations of the country to nominate and supervise Indian agents. He appoints on their recommendation, reserving to himself the right to discontinue any agent and to red on the nominating body to substitute another

The terms offered by the President are as line rai as now one could desire, for he does not eve make the political creed of the agent a condi-

tice, but only insists that he shall not prostitute his office to partisan uses. The President thus throws the responsibility of nomination on religious associations, but as Christian ministers are very properly inclined to look on the hopeful side of human nature, the Senate will not confirm nominations thus made until the name has been announced and has passed under public

I learn that Percy B. Spear was nominated by the American Church Missionary Society. Their office is at No. 3 Bible House, New York. Tac recommendation was of the strongest kind, but such documents seem to be about as reliable as epitaphs. I wish that the documents of Mr. Spear could be published, that other recommenders might be made to realize the full reeponsibility of withholding any damaging truth. Of course notice was immediately given not to confirm the nomination, as no tainted character should be retained in an office so important and so trying as that of Indian Agent. WILLIAM WELSH.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

CONVENTION. It is conceded that the present Legislature will pass a bill at an early day submitting the question of a Constitutional Convention to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of delegates. The details of the plan for attaining constitutional reform have been generally discussed by the public journals and public men, and much contrariety of sentiment has been developed as to the most practicable method of enabling the people to be fairly represented in the body that is to

revise their organic law. While Mr. Buckalew's method of cumulative voting is approved by many, and especially his extreme application of the principle even to fractions of votes, it seems to be generally conceded that the minorities shall, in some way, be represented. But two bills have been prepared in detail and presented to the public through the press-one by Mr. McClure, an ex-legislator and politician of ripe experience, and another by Mr. Connell, who is equally experienced and practical in dealing with public questions. Both bills provide for minority representation, but by entirely different principles. In order that our readers may comprehend at a giance the difference in the two bills, we give the basis of representation adopted by each. Mr. Connell provides for thirty-two delegates at large, each voter to vote for but sixteen, thus giving each political party an equal number: Mr. McClure provides for thirty delegates at large, to be elected in like manner; but in the selection of Representative delegates the bills essentially differ. Mr. McClure gives each county, whether large or small, a separate representation, on the principle that the delegates should come directly from the people of their respective localities. as the immediate representatives of the views of their neighbors, and he proposes to protect minorities by cumulative voting. In every county where more than one delegate is to be chosen, the minority could concentrate their votes on one or more candidates and certainly elect. The basis of representation by Mr. McClure's bill in 30,000 population, with an additional delegate for every fraction over 15,000, and all the counties with a less

tainty the political complexion of the convention. Mr. Connell's bill divides the State into districts, observing the present formation of the Senatorial districts mainly, and limits the votes to be cast to a number less than the number of delegates to be elected, thus certainly securing minority representation. In the First district of this city, for instance, Mr. Connell provides for five delegates, but each voter casts but three votes. The Republicans would thus elect two of the delegates and the Democrats three. Had the Legislature remained Republican in both branches, as it was when Mr. Connell published his bill, it might have proved acceptable, as it makes a Republican majority in the convention inevitable; but now, with the Senate Democratic, some bill that gives equal chances to the two parties to control the convention in accordance with the popular vote

population than 30,000 are allowed one dele

gate each. Thus Forest, Elk, Cameron, Ful-

ton, etc., would each have one delegate, while

the more populous counties would have dele-

gates in proportion to their population by the

late census. Mr. McClure's bill also avoids

all attempts at political advantage, and no

man could calculate in advance with any cer-

will doubtless be adopted. We subjoin the basis of representation proposed by the two bills-that of Mr. McClure's bill being fixed on 30,000 population, with an additional delegate for every fraction over 15,000, and allowing one delegate to each of the counties with small population: -

MR. CONNELL'S BILL. At large-16 to be voted for 3:

Philadelphia— The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 26th wards-3 to be voted for The 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th wards-5 to be

voted for. The 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th wards-4 to be voted for Berks-2 to be voted for..... Schuylkill-2 to be voted for.

Dauphin and Lebanon-2 to be voted for York and Cumberland-2 to be voted for Adams and Franklin-2 to be voted for Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson-2 to be

Lawrence, Butler, and Armstrong-2 to be Mercer, Venango, and Warren-2 to be voted Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery-4 to be

and Perry-3 to be voted for Leblgh and Northampton-3 to be voted for Luzerne-3 to be voted for ancaster-S to be voted for

voted for. Crawford and Erie-S to be voted for Bucks-1 to be voted for Lycoming, Union, and Snyder-1 to be voted Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton -1 to be voted Clearfield, Cameron, Forest, Elk, and Cla-

Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene-3 to be

At Large.30 Lebanon Lehigh. Allegheny. Luzerne. Lycoming Armstrong McKean.... Beaver. Mifflin. Monroe Bradford Montgomery Northampton ******** Northumberland ... Cambria. e sterou. aroon 1st Senatorial Dist. Clarion. Hearfield. Pike Columbia Potter. Crawford.

MR. M'CLURR'S BILL.

********** 10000 12000 Schuylkill Snyder..... Cumberland Dauphin Somerset Sullivan -Susquehanna..... Tioga Fayette Union Venango..... Warren ranklin..... ulton Washington Wayne . Greene. untingdon.... Wyoming Indiana..... Jefferson. York.... uniata..... Lancaster.

There will doubtless be many new bills presented early in the session, but we are satisfied that none will be adopted that does not allow of fair political representation, and also minority representation. The people are in earnest on the subject, and we trust that the friends of the measure, of both parties, will unite, as speedily as possible, on the best plan that can be devised, and pass the bill. The people will hail such a bill as the harbinger of better days, and when their duty is to be performed they will discharge it faithfully and thoroughly.

THE BONDS OF THE UNION PA-CIFIC RAILROAD.

An effort has been made by parties interested in opposing the Pacific Railroad schemes to create an impression that the interest on the bonds of the Union Pacific Road would not be paid when due, and much unnecessary alarm has been excited in the minds of bondholders. As will be seen by a telegraphic despatch in another column, the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad was promptly paid this morning by the figancial agent of the company in New York. This will set at rest all further controversy on the subject, and assure the public that the bonds of the Union road are what they profess to be-first-class securities. There can be no doubt whatever on this point, as the bonds are secured in such a manner as to make them absolutely safe, and those who hold them would do well not to listen to the insinuations of parties who are interested in depreciating their value by fa'se reports in regard to their stability.

Mayor Fox has issued a proclamation offer-

ing a reward of \$1000 for the arrest and coniction of any and every person concerned in wilfully setting fire to any building within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and he remarks as his reason for this that there appears to be a spirit of incendiarism at this time rife among the lawless of the community. The fact is that the occurrences of the last few nights have demonstrated in a most conclusive manner that the creation of a paid Fire Department was absolutely necessary as a measure of protection to the public, for the ruffianly element of the old volunteer department has vented its rage at the final consummation of a great reform that will put an end to firemen's riots in the future, not only by the comparatively harmless pastime of insulting the Mayor by hanging him in effigy, but by burning houses and getting up street fights. The issuing of this proclamation of the Mayor may be taken as an indication that he intends to use all his power and influence to put a stop te such performances in the future. It will not be enough for the Mayor merely to offer a reward and to enjoin his officers to be vigilant, but he should take active measures to show that he really means business; and if he can bring to punishment a few of the scoundrels implicated in the outrages of the last few days, the probabilities are that the hangers-on of our engine and hose houses will be content to let the volunteer system die a peaceful death without putting themselves in peril of the penitentiary.

WE can scarcely wonder at "the high price of beef" when we read the record of the enormous consumption of the large cities. In our Philadelphia markets, during the year 1870, the sales were considerably larger than in any fermer year. The aggregates were 117,903 beeves, 8835 cows, 189,500 hogs, and 682,900 sheep; and in view of the large quantities of cured meat of various descriptions which are prepared in the country and sold by our provision dealers, even these figures do not fully represent our annual supplies of animal food.

NO BRITISH TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD POS-SIBLE. -In Wilkeson's "Notes on Paget Sound" we find the following significant passage :-

"I have somewhere in my Notes called British Columbia 'a tributary of the Northern Pacific Railroad.' It is worse for Mr. Bull than that. The entire British Possessions between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean are a dependency of this railroad. Great Britain can't get into or out of this territory by rail save over American soil. That makes the

region dependent on the Northern Pacific. "Diversengineers have put on sorrowful record their conclusions that the country between Canada and the Pacific was, in two points, impracticable for a railroad. The most distinguished of these, Captain John Palliser, of the Royal Engineers, speaking of the district between the western shores of Lake Superior and the Red River, says, 'It is intersected by long, narrow lakes and innumerable watercourses, broken by ridges of rock, across which the traveller has to make tedious portages, etc. 'As a line of communication with the Red River and the Saskatchawan, the canoe route from Lake Superior would, I consider, be always too arduous and expensive a route of transport for emigrants, and never could be used for the introduction of stock, both from the broken nature of the country passed through, and also from the very small extent of available pasture. I therefore cannot recommend the Imperial Government to countenance or lend support to any scheme for constructing, or, it may be said,

und or water, as there would be no immediate advantage commensurate with the required sacrifice of capital; nor can I advise such heavy expeculture as would necessarily attend the construction of any exclusively British line of road between Canada and the Red River settlement.' That is bad for the 'exclusively British' on the east. Of the country on the west, Palliser says, 'The knowledge of the country, on the whole, would never lead me to advocate a line of communication from Canada across the continent to the Pacific, exclusively through British territory. The time has now forever gone by for effecting such an object; and the unfortunate choice of an astronomical boundary line has completely isolated the Central American possessions of Great Britain from Canada on the east, and almost debarred them from any eligible access from the Pacific coast on

OBITUARY.

Dr. J. Rhen Barton-On Sunday Dr. J. Rhea Barton, one of the most distinguished surgeons of his day, died at his residence in this city, in the severty-third year of his age. Dr. Barton was born in Lancaster county, in this State, in 1798. His father was a man of considerable influence, and for a time represented the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, as well as filling other important public offices. His uncle, Benjamin Smith Barton, achieved a reputation as a naturalist which was not surpassed on this side of the Atlantic. Dr. Barton received medical education at Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with high honors. He established himself in Philadelphis, and speedily built up a large and lucrative practice, his remarkable skill as a surgeon causing him to be applied to in the most difficult cases. Dr. Barton performed some of the most remarkable operations in surgery on record in cases of anchylosis, fracture of the radius, etc., and he frequently achieved success when other skilled medical men declared success impossible. For a long period of years Dr. Barton was one of the attending surgeons at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He always took the deepest interest in this institution, and some of his most remarkable operations were performed there. Dr. Barton retired from active practice about twentyfive years ago, he having accumulated a large fortune. He was, however, frequently consulted in difficult surgical cases, his sound judgment always being highly valued by the other members of the profession.

Dr. Barton was twice married, his first wife being a sister of Professor John F. Frazier, now Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. His second wife was a daughter of Mr. Jacob Ridgway, and the widow of Mr. Thomas Roach. He leaves a son and daughter, Mr. Frank Barton and Mrs. Edward Willing, to mourn his loss. Dr. Barton for many years resided in the fine mansion at the S. W. corner of Juniper and Chesnut streets, and he was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His surgical writings are highly esteemed by the medical profession, and many of the standard medical works contain ences to the operations performed by him. Dr. Bar ton died of pneumonia after a short illness.

NOTICES. YOU CAN BUY BET ER AND CHEAPER BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, NO. 518 MARKET STREET, HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. THAN ANYWHERE ELSE. THEY WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set it, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

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Handsome Goods. Elegantly Trimmed, Artistically Cut,

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

I IMITED PARTNERSHIR -WE, THE SUCscribers, have this day entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeable to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 21st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relating to limited partnerships," and its supplements, and do hereby certify :-

1. That the name of the firm under which such partnership shall be conducted is DUNCAN & PORY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the General Shipping and Commission business.

3. That the names of the General Partners of said firm are JACOB M. DUNUAN, residing No. 130 PRICE Street, Germantown, and SIMON PORY, residing No. 1817 GREEN Street, and the name of the Special Partner is M. E. McDOWELL, residing No. 1601 MOUNT VERNON Street, all in the city of Pulladelphia.

4. That the aggregate amount of capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is

Fifty Thousand Dollars. 5. That the period t which the partnership is to commence is the so and day of January, A. D. 1871, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, A. D. 1874.

J. M. DUNCAN. SIMON POEY,

General Partners. Office No. 413 S. DELAWARE Avenue. M. E. McDOWBLL. Special Partner.

SIMON PORY OFASES TO BE A MEMBER OF our firm from this day,
OALLETT & SON,
DALLETT SONS & Co., New York,
1870, 1231 st

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870. THE FIRM OF ELLIOPT & DUNN IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either mem ber of the firm will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,

J. H. DUNN.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The undersigned have this day entered into a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of transacting a general Banking business, at No. 109 South THIRD street, under the name of ELLIOTT, COLLINS & WILLIAM ELLIOTT, FREDERIC COLLINS, ADOLPHUS W. ELLIOTT, FREDERIC J. ELLIOTT, FREDERIC J. ELLIOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871. TROM THIS DATE THE FIRMS OF

Philadelphia, Washington, and New York, will be composed of the following partners:-

JAY COOKE & CO.,

JAY COOKE,
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD,
HENRY L. COOKE,
HANIS C. FAKNESTOCK,
PITT COOKE,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
JAMES A. GARLAND,
JAY COOKE, JR.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1371. COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED A between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GBNERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 ard 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.

J. H. DUNN.

R. M. DUNN. 2d January, 1871. NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-fore existing between J. HENRY HENTE, WILLIAM A. HENTZ, and J. P. ROBINETT, under the firm of WHITE, HENTZ & Co., terminates this

day by limitation.
The business of the copartnership will be settled up by the undersigned,

J. HENRY HENTZ.

No. 222 North SECOND Street.

J. HENRY HENTZ.

J. HENRY BENTZ continues the business under the style of WHITE, HWNTZ & Co., at the old stand, No. 222 North SECOND Street, and associ-ates with him J. P. ROBINETT. Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned entered into a Copartnership on the 15th
inst. for a General Auction and Commission basiness, under the name and style of HENRY W. & B.
SCOTT, Jr. HENRY W. SCOTT.
B. SCOTT, Jr.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870. NOTICE - HAVING RELINQUISHED THE

sale of Hostery and Notions, the interest of MR. D. W. C. MOORE in that department of our business ceases from this date.

COFFIN & ALTEMUS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1870.

12 31 3t*

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STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their ne Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchiess in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

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