

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURERS.

We published some weeks ago an official statement from the census of 1870, giving an exhibit of the manufactures of the city of Philadelphia, it being a synopsis furnished to Hon. William D. Kelley by the Superintendent of the Census. The aggregates furnished in this exhibit, although large, disappointed public expectation; and we learn that an inspection of the lists by parties familiar with the industrial interests of the city demonstrates the fact that they are grossly and deplorably imperfect. Hundreds of manufacturing establishments in this city were not reported at all in the original return; some of the most important—J. B. Lippincott & Co.'s publishing house, S. S. White's manufactory of materials used by dentists, and Bailey & Co.'s jewelry establishment, for instance—being entirely omitted. Marshal Gregory and his negligent and grossly inefficient deputies displayed even greater carelessness in making up their returns of the manufactures of Philadelphia than in their returns of the population of this city. While we have been plugging ourselves upon the wonderful extent and variety of our manufacturing industries, the census-takers have been more careless here in their collection of manufacturing statistics than in any portion of the United States. We understand that steps have been taken to correct the grossly inaccurate returns originally sent to the National Superintendent of the Census, and we trust that approximate justice will still be done. But Philadelphia will necessarily suffer to some extent in reputation through the inaccuracies and negligence of the assistant marshals, and the inability or indisposition of Marshal Gregory to properly perform the duty with which he was intrusted. If he had been familiar with the industries of Philadelphia, or if he had been desirous of presenting them fairly and fully to the world, he would never have sent to Washington the shamefully imperfect original returns of the manufactures of Philadelphia which are a libel on the word statistics, and which, instead of enlightening Congress and the country, only tend to mislead, and to place this city in a false position.

A BAD PIECE OF BUNKUM.

GENERAL BUTLER yesterday introduced a joint resolution in the House of Representatives, requesting the President to cause to be submitted to the Joint High Commission the claims of American citizens for damages and losses suffered on account of imprisonment, without due process of law or trial, in British prisons for supposed complicity with the Fenian cause in Ireland. As bosh or bunkum this resolution reflects credit upon the inventive genius of its author. It will probably serve to give him several Irish votes in his next canvass for Congress, and in some contingencies it may even help to make him an available candidate for a higher position. But nobody knows better than General Butler that his resolution is at once ridiculous and mischievous—ridiculous, because it is folly to ask a foreign nation to pay damages to men who have become implicated in rebellious movements; and mischievous, because the serious presentation of such a demand would exercise a deleterious influence at a time when there is a reasonable prospect that the Joint High Commission may devise a method of settling all disputed questions of real importance which are pending between the United States and Great Britain.

HON. A. G. CATTELL.

The correspondence between Hon. A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey, and a number of gentlemen representing some of the most important business interests of Philadelphia, which will be found on our third page, will be read with interest. Mr. Cattell, on the plea of ill-health, declines a complimentary banquet tendered to him as an expression of approbation and good-will for his earnest and able advocacy of judicious legislation during his Senatorial career, as well as personal regard. Mr. Cattell deserved such a compliment as this, in addition to that extended to him in the resolution of Councils passed some weeks ago, for there was no more faithful advocate of the interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in Congress, and it was largely due to his exertions that the League Island appropriation was passed, which will enable the work of preparing that place for the purposes of a great naval depot to be commenced. As Mr. Cattell states in his letter, the interests of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are in many particulars identical, and that in the establishment of a national naval depot at League Island his own constituents will be immediately benefited, so that while he has labored for the good of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, he has not neglected New Jersey. Independently of the League Island appropriation and other matters of immediate interest to Philadelphians, the Senatorial career of Mr. Cattell was so entirely creditable to him, that it is a matter for serious regret that he was compelled to decline a re-election and to withdraw from public life. Pure-minded, able, and disinterested men like the New Jersey ex-Senator are not so abundant in our national councils that we can afford to lose them, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the retirement of Mr. Cattell will be beneficial to his health, and that with rest from public cares will come complete restoration.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The question of general amnesty may be considered settled so far as the present session of Congress is concerned, the Republican Senators having, at a caucus held yesterday, determined not to take it up. The chief opponents of the bill were Senators Chandler, Morton, Scott, and Edmunds, and as these gentlemen are the President's chief Senatorial backers, it is not unfair to presume

that the action of the caucus was inspired from the White House. Indeed, there is no doubt upon this point, for Senator Chandler expressly said that the President had given it as his opinion that it would be better to postpone amnesty for the present. The principal argument against it was advanced by Mr. Morton, who contended that the passage of an amnesty bill at this time would look like an apology for the Ku-klux bill, which it may be opined is the President's view of the matter. The caucus indicated that there is a strong party in the Senate favorable to a general amnesty, and if the President had wielded his influence in that direction, we do not doubt that the bill would have been taken up and passed by a large majority without further delay. What the President's real reasons are for opposing the amnesty bill at this time we are unable clearly to understand, and while we do not doubt that he is animated by a desire to do his duty, we believe that he has made a great personal as well as political mistake. A liberal amnesty measure is demanded at the present time for the purpose of pacifying the South and of neutralizing some of the influences of the Ku-klux bill. It is true that some persons in the South would consider it an apology for the Ku-klux bill, but a large majority of the most influential classes would have accepted it at its real value, as an indication of an earnest desire on the part of the Government to complete the work of reconstruction in a manner satisfactory to the people of the South, and to obliterate as far as possible the bad feelings engendered by the war. It would have prevented the intelligent and educated classes of the South from esteeming the Ku-klux bill as a mere repressive political measure aimed at them with a view of preventing them from acting against the Republican party; and so far from interfering with the operations of the Ku-klux bill, it would have made it easier to enforce it. So far as the President himself is concerned, an earnest advocacy of a general amnesty measure would have certainly increased his popularity in the South, and, we believe, in the North also, and would have greatly smoothed the way for his re-election. It is scarcely possible that the President has not been able to see the matter in this light, and his present course may therefore be considered as a proof of his disinterestedness. Although disinterested, he is none the less mistaken; and while the passage of the Ku-klux bill is of doubtful expediency under any circumstances, it will be a blunder of the most serious character unless it is accompanied by general amnesty.

COLONEL W. T. FORBES.

We have received from a former employe in the pension agency, presided over by Colonel W. T. Forbes, a defense of that gentleman, which is very satisfactory so far as it goes. The trouble is, however, that it does not go far enough, but stops short just where a real defense, if any were possible, ought to begin. Our correspondent bears testimony to the affable and polite deportment of Colonel Forbes, and informs us that, more than any other agent in the country, past or present, he has simplified and expedited the payment of pensions, with a saving of from \$5 to \$12 per annum to the pensioners; that he has rescued pensioners from the hands of agents, and lawyers, and country justices who extorted dollars where cents were only due for collecting pensions; that he has been instrumental in introducing great and good improvements in the method of the payment of pensions, and that in various ways he has acted in the interests of both the Government and the pensioners. In conclusion, our correspondent remarks that "as to the great scandal against Colonel Forbes, in the trial of his clerk for embezzling, there are two opinions, and that much could be said." As this new defender of Colonel Forbes, however, refrains from saying anything upon the most important point of all, we are forced to rely exclusively upon the evidence already in our possession, and this is not favorable to either Colonel Forbes or the retiring Commissioner of Pensions, Dr. Van Aernam. That the clerk alluded to was guilty we do not doubt, but we do not doubt either that he was made the scapegoat for the sins of his official superiors. Colonel Forbes has admitted that he loaned money to pensioners upon their claims at usurious rates, and the evidence upon the trial of the clerk aforesaid demonstrated that this and other illegal practices were common occurrences in the office, and that it was impossible that Colonel Forbes could be the injured innocent his friends would represent him. We repeat now what we said on Saturday, that the conduct of Colonel Forbes was whitewashed by Dr. Van Aernam, who was in possession of evidence against him that would have ensured his prompt removal if the Pension Bureau itself had not been corrupt. In fact, so notorious had the whole pension agency system become that Congress, in spite of the pressure brought to bear by the Pension Bureau "ring," was compelled to make some attempt at reform and to surround the pensioners with greater safeguards, and we are confident that the Forbes scandal had as much to do with causing this attempt at reform as any other influence. In this rather back-handed way, it is true that Colonel Forbes may have been instrumental in benefitting the pensioners; but we are unable for that reason to understand why he should not have been turned out of office long ago, or why the new Commissioner of Pensions should not do his obvious duty in the matter, and appoint an agent who is above reproach to succeed him.

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parently, apply to the Wyoming or Lackawanna region. The rivalry between the old and new districts, which are now about equal in their productive power, will therefore probably continue to generate a long series of future conflicts.

THE FINE ARTS.

Prang's Chromo. Messrs. James E. Earle & Sons have recently received two very pleasing specimens of the work of the well-known chromo publishers, L. Prang & Co., which are worthy of the attention of art lovers. One of these is a copy of the picture, "The Storm," by Mr. Hart, of New York, and is entitled "The Storm is Coming." It represents a group of cattle in a meadow preparing to seek shelter from a coming storm, which blackens the sky in the distance. The foreground is illuminated by a ray of sunlight, and the contrast of light and shade is at once effective in treatment and poetical in sentiment. Mr. Hart is one of the most poetical of our landscape painters, and this picture, which has been admirably reproduced in the chromo, is an excellent specimen of his style. The chromo itself is one of the best that Messrs. Prang & Co. have yet issued, and it will make a handsome ornament to any parlor wall. Another interesting chromo is a memorial of Charles Dickens, a fac-simile of whose autograph is surrounded by holly-leaves, winter berries, and ferns intertwined with the motto, "Lord, Keep My Memory Green." This work will be appreciated by the admirers of the great novelist.

NOTICES.

SPRING CLOTHING—IMMENSE STOCK—Best Materials, Best Styles, Best Workmanship, and Lowest Prices, at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. Spring Overcoats—All the Newest Colors and Materials at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. Spring Suits for Gentlemen, for business and dress, for all occasions and occupations at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. Spring Suits for Youth, every novelty of style and material. A lot of Youth's Sack Coats, very cheap, at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. Spring Suits for Boys, all sizes, shapes, colors, and qualities, at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. Spring Fancy Suits for Children of three years of age and upwards. Many entirely new ideas at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. Spring Styles Fine Goods to make up to Order in our Extensive Custom Department, all the very Newest Fabrics and Patterns. Prices moderate, at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. Spring Clothing anything in our line may be ordered by mail by persons living at a distance, who do not wish to spare the time or expense of a visit to the city. Samples with Easy Rules for Self-measurement sent to any address when written for. WANAMAKER & BROWN. Store open from 6 1/2 A. M. to 6 1/2 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, S. E. CORNER SIXTH and MARKET STREETS.

THE KEYSTONE VAPOR FUEL COMPANY is the title of a business association lately formed for the introduction of an invention looking to a new and radical change in the method of generating steam in boilers. By this invention great safety is attained in connection with a utilization of steam, space, weight, and fuel. In addition, some of the other advantages of the invention are the insurance of cleanliness, the absence of all explosive elements in the iron of boilers, uniformity of distribution of heat throughout the entire fire surface of furnace, flues, and tubes; facility of raising steam; the entire stoppage of expense for fuel when the work of the engine is done for the time; dispensing with four-fifths the labor pertaining to handling of coal; exemption from waste in reboiling; no ash, cinder, slag, or other impurities whatever; no deposit of solid carbon, to stop up pipes, as by direct consumption of petroleum, which article is made use of indirectly by this method. The safety of the invention is guaranteed by experts and underwriters, and is placed beyond a doubt by the alacrity to take risks by the insurance companies where this fuel is used. There is actually no greater danger attending the use of the Vapor Fuel than that which attends the use of illuminating gas in dwellings. The gain of uniform power from the same boiler, for the same engine, is 50 per cent. This fact is corroborated by statistics furnished by Messrs. Barrows, Savery & Co., corner Reed and Front streets, Philadelphia, who have been running the whole machinery of their immense foundry with this fuel for the past ten months. According to their statement, the power of the foundry is now run with oil at an expense of from \$5 to \$10 per day, and 400 cubic feet of water are evaporated. With coal the cost would be \$10.50 per day, and only 200 cubic feet of water could be evaporated. The invention was thoroughly tested at the workshops of the great Illinois Central Railway at Chicago, to run which two boilers of 240 horse-power were formerly necessary. By the introduction of the Vapor Fuel Machine the works are now run with only one of the same boilers, the use of the other being unnecessary for the power required. Capt. L. S. Cropper, at No. 417 Walnut street, second story, is the agent of the machine for Eastern Pennsylvania, and also General Agent for the State of Maryland.

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NEW MITCHELL'S BURLINGTON HERRINGS, for sale by C. P. KNIGHT & BRO., No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce. WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.

To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 9 o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY C. TERRY, 415 1/2 West

SCHEENOK'S COLUMN.

A SIMPLE ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF DR. SCHEENOK'S GREAT PULMONIC REMEDY.

If a man were asked why he insured his life, the question would be regarded as a very simple one and scarcely requiring an answer, for the reason that the advantages of life insurance are so universally admitted that to doubt its utility would be to fly in the very face of reason and common sense. Now, while we find so many persons not only willing, but anxious, to make provision for the family or friends who are to be left behind, how many thousands there are who are culpably neglectful of their own health, and who, in some instances, for the sake of saving the outlay of a few dollars, and others from positive indifference, permit their lives to be prematurely destroyed!

If consumption were not a disease as insidious as it is fatal, and if it were, as is asserted by the medical faculty generally, incurable, there would be an apology for consumptives who, day after day, year after year, refuse to heed the warning given to fly in the very face of reason and common sense. Now, while we find so many persons not only willing, but anxious, to make provision for the family or friends who are to be left behind, how many thousands there are who are culpably neglectful of their own health, and who, in some instances, for the sake of saving the outlay of a few dollars, and others from positive indifference, permit their lives to be prematurely destroyed!

Many years ago these thoughts suggested themselves to the mind of Dr. JOSEPH H. SCHEENOK, now of Philadelphia, but at the time of which we speak a resident of New Jersey. Himself a confirmed consumptive, and with little or no hope of recovery, he was held up to the world as a warning to all who were afflicted with the disease, and who were about to make an effort to live, he patiently and thoughtfully applied himself to the scientific study of the disease which was silently, but nevertheless surely, bearing him to the grave.

THE BEST MEDICAL attendance had been secured. Remedy after remedy was prescribed, but all in vain. The ruthless disease continued its fast hold upon him, and he was sent to Mooretown, N. J., to die. The last vestige of hope had faded away. His friends, who from time to time visited him, bade him farewell, never again expecting to see him alive. But Dr. Scheenok, ill as he was, and hopeless as seemed his case, did not yield. He was weak and prostrated, and physically unable even to walk, but his mind was still active. He believed that God had not sent disease WITHOUT PROVIDING REMEDY, and, through friends and visitors, continued to make unceasing inquiries for certain herbs and roots, the virtues of which he understood had been satisfactorily proved in cases of pulmonary disease. His patience and perseverance were at length rewarded. The long-sought HERBS AND ROOTS WERE OBTAINED.

The preparations of these were crude and simple, but their healing qualities were not withstanding. He took them regularly, adopted a system of plain but nutritious diet, remained in his chamber, avoided draughts of cold air, exercised within doors to as great an extent as his impaired strength would allow, and in a little while a change for the better was perceptible. The tough mucus that clogged the lungs and the bronchial tubes was now freely and easily expectorated.

APETITE RETURNED, and with it came strength of body and cheerfulness of mind. Cough, fever, night sweats, and pains began to leave him. Friends and visitors, who had with amazement; his wasted limbs regained their former roundness, his step became elastic and firm, and the happy rest which he had so long craved was restored to perfect health, and is to-day a man advanced in years, but hale, hearty, and strong, and weighing over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Deeply impressed with the wonderful cure that had been wrought, he endeavored for his narrow escape from certain death, he resolved to apply himself to the study of medicine, and devote the remainder of his life to efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. As would be natural, his principal attention was directed to the subject of Pulmonary Diseases. The most eminent physicians in the country had assured him that CONSUMPTION COULD NOT BE CURED, and that he, being a consumptive, must die! But there he was, in the midst of his recovery, making assertions of these learned men. He that was given up as the hopeless victim of the most dreaded of all diseases stood up before the world.

A STOUT, STRONG MAN, and such he is to-day, though thirty-five years have elapsed since his miraculous restoration to health. "The medicine that cured me will certainly cure others. Why should I doubt it? My own premature grave has been here! Why should not the healing virtues of roots and herbs that saved my life save the lives of thousands of my fellow-men, who are the victims of consumption? Thus reasoned Dr. Scheenok as he applied himself to the preparation of his great remedies. After years of experiment he succeeded in perfecting his PULMONIC SYRUP. In a form so attractive and so palatable to the taste that patients take it regularly for a long period without becoming nauseated by it. Hearing of his remarkable cure, hundreds and thousands of patients flocked to him for advice and medicine. These were supplied, and to-day there are many healthy men and women living who owe their health and strength wholly to DR. SCHEENOK'S MEDICINE.