BIRDS IN THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

How The Collection was Formed—An Interesting History.

In the April number of "The Annals and Magazine of Natural History," London, 1869, Dr. J. E. Gray has published the following, about the birds in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia:

The collection of stuffed birds formed by Mr. Wilson (the late Dr. Thos. B. Wilson), and presented to the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, is a very large one. Dr. Harvey, the algologist, in his letters just published in his "Life," which give the most idiotic and interesting account of the country, and especially the great centres, and of the scientific and literary men of the United States, that I have read, observes: Dr. Leidy "accompanied me over the Museum, the collection of birds in which is said to be the finest in the world. Agassiz and the Prince Canino, both great authorities, say there is no such single cabinet in Europe." (p. 165).

Having purchased the collection that formed the basis of the Museum in Philadelphia, Mr. Wilson, I may give an account of how it was procured, more especially as it will show at what a moderate rate a large and beautiful collection may be obtained, and the manner in which such things are managed in France.

Mr. Wilson called on me as a stranger, saying that he wished to make a collection of birds, and that he had received an offer from a dealer who had mentioned my name, and he wished to know if I considered the price fair, and if the vendor was likely to carry out his engagements. The price proposed was a moderate one: three shillings per specimen for the first two hundred skins, four shillings for the next two hundred,—the price increasing with each succeeding hundred, making the rarer birds very high. After some conversation, and finding that he would wait for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of which I am a member, I said if he wanted to form a museum, why did he not try to buy a collection, as there were several in the country? I mentioned two or three, among the others, Prince Massena's collection in Paris. I said that it had been made by him, and that I believed it could be purchased for a very moderate price—probably four francs (about 3s. 6d) each specimen, which is the price that birds cost to be stuffed only. He said he had inquired about that collection, but it was not to be obtained for twenty times that sum, and indeed he doubted if it was to be purchased at all. A printed catalogue of the collection having been circulated, it was early known what the amount would be at the price I named. I said that I intended to go to Paris in a very short time, and that if he liked it, I would see what could be done. In a few days he called again, and asked me if I really was willing to undertake the commission, and if I believed I could obtain it at the sum I had named. I said I thought I might, and would try on which he sent me an order on Messrs. Green, the bankers in Paris, for £ double the amount. I should require, according to the printed catalogue, and said, if necessary, I might use the sum. On my arrival in Paris, I put up at Meurice's, and at once sent a messenger with a note to the Prince Massena, saying that I was willing to purchase the collection of birds at a rate of four francs per specimen, and that, I was prepared to pay it in ready money. He sent the letter back by return of post, with a side-de-camp came in full green and gold, with a cocked hat and a large white feather, to inquire for me, with a message from the Prince to ask what I intended by ready money, and, when I explained, to inquire if I was ready to pay the sum that evening. I said no; that I had only what I intended by ready money, and, when I explained, to inquire if I was ready to pay the sum that evening. I said no; that I had only just arrived in Paris, and had not delivered my letter of credit to the banker; but I would be ready to pay as soon as the bank opened the next morning. He said he bank opened, and would I come to the Prince at seven o'clock to which I assented. I immediately sent a letter of credit to Messrs. Green, and mentioned the sum that I should draw for early the next morning. I kept my appointment; the Prince met me, declared the collection agreed with the catalogue, and said I gave His Highness a cheque of Messrs. Green, and he gave me a receipt and handed me the keys of the cases, and I sealed them up, the affair being settled in a few minutes.

Having finished my work, sooner than I expected, and it still being early, I went to call on my dear old friend, Prof. De Blainville, and had breakfast with him. He asked what had brought me to Paris. I said, among other things, to purchase the Prince Massena's collection of birds, which I had done; on which he became much excited, and said that the French Government had intended to purchase it, and that he must take measures to prevent its leaving France. I said I was not aware that the Government wanted it, for I knew it had been for several years in the market, and was now too late, as I had paid for it and my collection, which was now in my possession; and I showed him the keys of the cases and the receipts of the money. At length he seemed in a kind friend became pacified. I then sent to English, a dealer near the Madeleine to come and pack the collection for exportation to the United States, as Mr. Wilson wished me to do if I succeeded in getting it.

It soon became buzzed about Paris that I had bought the collection; and I had applications from several dealers to pack it, and remonstrances from others for having made the bargain myself, and not through them; they said that if I had employed them I could have got it for the same price, and they have obtained a good profit out of it?

Mr. Wilson was much pleased with the purchase, and afterwards presented me the cases in which the birds were retained, and the specimens of the parrots that were not contained in the catalogue. On my return from Paris, Mr. Wilson sent me a very complimentary letter, containing a check for £50, which I returned to him, observing that there were duplicate specimens of certain birds in the collection that we had not in the British Museum, and that I should be pleased if he would let the Museum have them, which he most readily acceded to.

LITERARY.

The announcement of "Lothair," a new novel by Benjamin Disraeli, has caused quite a sensation in England, where novelists seldom become Prime Ministers. For many years the author of "Vivian Grey" has abandoned the fascinating pursuit for the more dusty paths of politics. His last novel, "Tancred," was issued in 1847, and his long silence, as well as political eminence, gives an unusual zest to the anticipation of "Lothair." *The Saturday Review* says that the work will be excited over it in May, and another English journal states that a newspaper had offered the author ten thousand pounds for the privilege of publishing it in instalments. The Appletons have purchased the advance sheets of "Lothair" at a high price, and will issue it simultaneously with its appearance in England, in the first week of May. "Lothair" has been written by a Polish nobleman of the highest rank, who, left an orphan at an early age, is entrusted to the care of two guardians, one a Scottish clerk of the Presbyterian faith, and the other a Cardinal of the Catholic Church. The plot turns, in part, on the struggle between these opposing forces, and particularly the contrasts and various other piquant and interesting episodes. Some of the prominent characters of the novel are Americans, and in the author's hands they will be an excellent sculptor Story and his statues are very highly complimented.

DIAMONDS AND PLATINUM IN CALIFORNIA.

(From the San Francisco Alta.)

The following is a part of a paper read at a late meeting of the Microscopical Society of San Francisco:

An interesting article appeared in the American Supplement of the *Chemical News*, for November, 1869, on the occurrence of diamonds in the native platinum of Oregon. The communication is of high authority, being from the pen of Professor F. Wohler, of Gottingen. After removing gold, platinum, chromic iron, nickel, ruthenium, &c., by the usual methods, he examined the residue microscopically, and observed colorless, transparent grains, which he presumed to be diamonds. Subsequent combustion in oxygen and precipitation of solution of baryta by the carbonic acid evolved, convinced him that the microscopic crystals were true diamonds. This fact is an extremely important one to the inhabitants of the Pacific coast. It is probably known to all the gentlemen present that diamonds have been found in several localities in California.

The new discovery confirms the opinion of experts, who have held that diamonds might be found in paying quantities in our State. I have brought some of this platinum sand for the inspection of the Society. I have myself long since observed these crystals under the microscope without suspecting their nature.

Platinum, with iridium and associated metals, is found in considerable quantities in Trinity county. At Hay Fork, a considerable stream in that county, all the gold is found more or less mixed with the platinum metals, so much so that dealers deduct two dollars per ounce from the price paid elsewhere for gold dust. At north fork of Trinity River platinum is found in less quantities, but in larger pieces. One was once offered for sale in Marysville which weighed over two and a half ounces troy.

Although platinum is found in the river beds and on the banks of the streams, yet in the so called "hill claims," about half a mile from the river, no trace of that metal has been found. In lower Trinity, near its junction with the Klamath, platinum abounds in very fine particles; and it is with this finely divided platinum that Professor Wohler discovered diamonds.

The metal is so abundant that the miners have the utmost difficulty in separating it from the gold. The particles are so extremely fine that they can hardly be distinguished from the black sand which accompanies the gold. Heretofore no effort has been made to plug the platinum in the market, except the sending to San Francisco of one hundred ounces or more a year or two ago. It could probably be sent to Europe to advantage. In Salmon River it is also found. In fact, it is common in the beds of the streams in Siskiyou, Trinity, Klamath and Del Norte counties. The altitude of Trinity is about 2,500 feet. No search has ever been made for precious stones in this region that I am aware of, except by Mr. Norcross, who claims to have found rubies and opal.

Miners are generally not familiar with the appearance of diamonds in the rough state, and would most likely mistake them, if found, for chalcedony or some similar mineral. If in crystal form, it would be to them a crystal only—interesting for the moment, to be thrown aside as useless. I have heard of a case where a beautiful crystal, supposed to be a diamond, being found in a placer mine in California, was put to the following test: It was placed on an anvil and struck a heavy blow with a sledge-hammer, to bring assured that the diamond, being the hardest of known substances, could not be broken. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that the character of the crystal still remains unknown.

Diamonds have been found at Volcano, in Amador county, in a peculiar volcanic formation, described by Professor Whitney as water and pebbles cemented and stratified by water. I visited the locality in 1865, and examined the place where one of the diamonds had been found. I have brought this evening, for your inspection, specimens of the peculiar formation alluded to by Professor Whitney. These facts and the late discovery of Professor Wohler lead to the assumption that diamonds are likely to be found with the gold of California and Oregon, and may become an important object of search. They should be sought in river mining claims in California, and especially in the localities where they have been known to have been found. Especially may they be looked for in cleaning up after extensive hydraulic working.

The New Thames Tunnel.

A new tunnel under the Thames has just been finished successfully in London, at a cost of £ 140,000; and a third is contemplated. Mr. Barlow, the engineer, seems to have had less trouble in this work than his great predecessor, Brunel. The London *News* says of this tunnel, which is called the subway:

"The mysterious-looking thoroughfare admits of a very brief description. It is a well-constructed tubular iron bridge, about a quarter of a mile long, and seven feet in diameter, sunk bodily into the bed of the Thames, so as to be snugly embedded in the London clay through its entire distance. Nowhere is the subway nearer than twenty-two feet to the water, and in places it is as much as fifty feet distant—an important fact to bear in mind in comparing the subway with the old Thames tunnel, over the archeroom of which there were here and there but four feet to the water. The subway, in point of fact, dips at the rate of one in thirty. At present the Tower Hill station is at the one end and the Tooley street station at the other, and more useful than ornamental, especially when the cage by which passengers are taken down is at the bottom. We use the word 'cage' because of its resemblance to that familiar object of the mining districts, but it is in reality rather a nicely padded little apartment, semi-circular in shape, and with cushioned seats for four or six. Into this the passenger enters, and the doors are shut. There is a rumble, a rattle, a consciousness of steady downward motion, and an intention perhaps to remark to your neighbor that it is all very pleasant, but any such reflection is nipped in the bud by the termination of the journey, which has occupied about the time it would take to count a dozen. The distance is only fifty feet. Through a small waiting room you enter a long, low carriage, with seats for seven each side. The signal is given, the drum begins to revolve, the rope twines swiftly round it, the pretty omnibus answers to the strain, and in about sixty seconds the subterranean passage of the Thames has been accomplished. Safety is secured in the shafts by an unusually powerful clip; in the subway by the single line of transit, upon which collisions are impossible. We walked through the narrow, dark road yesterday, absolutely dryshod, and without any inconvenience from defective ventilation. At times, a listener in the centre of the subway can hear strange noises, said to be the reverberations of paddles beating the river overhead, and the sounds of hammering and thumping on board vessels. The Tower-hill and Tooley-street entrances are at present in a pretty and twopenny, but they will probably have to be reduced by one-half."

Anglo-Saxon Conservatism.

If a novelty in philosophical or religious research is propounded to the German mind, the first question entertained is whether it be probable; if to an Anglo-Saxon, whether it be "dangerous." The ordinary Briton has certainly in his composition a good deal of the spirit in which old King Ferdinand of Naples was said to have discouraged the uncalling of more Ethiopian manuscripts: something might be discovered in them, he said, which would disprove the Christian faith, and then he should never get absolution.

M. RENAN'S PROFESSORSHIP.

Among the manifold acts of restoration that are taking place here, the reinstatement of M. Renan in his professorship at the College de France deserves some notice, and will offer an interest of its own to many English readers. Although the Ministerial decree has not yet been published, his re-appointment may now be considered certain. The grievance for which M. Renan is at last going to obtain redress is of old standing, but it made great noise in its day. The College de France never witnessed a more tumultuous scene than on the 22d of Feb., 1862, when M. Renan gave his first—his first and his last—lesson. All the newly appointed Professor's enemies (and he had many, belonging to very different classes) had assembled to give him a noisy reception. There were the Catholics, exasperated at the thought that to such a pestilent unbeliever should be confided the teaching of youth; there were the Liberals of all shades, determined to show their displeasure to the stupid politician who had accepted favors at the hand of a detested Government. The uncompromising opposition, whose long battle has been rewarded within the last few months by the abolication of personal government, was not struggling all but hopelessly, and was confined almost exclusively to the educated and literary classes of France. Liberals in those days could not afford to be tolerant, and those who were not with them were held to be against them. Now, under the plea that he was a man of science and not a partisan, M. Renan had been accepted in 1860 as government envoy to Syria, and been rewarded by the Cross of the Legion of Honor; the very chair he was occupying had been founded especially for him; this was more than enough in the eyes of the ardent Liberals to brand him—the thinker though he might be—as a deserter from the ranks of freedom. To the Catholics he was simply abhorrent, although his "Life of Jesus" had not yet appeared. The cries which saluted M. Renan on his appearance, and which more than once threatened, then during that stormy lecture, were curiously inclusive of the state of public opinion. "A bas les Jesuites" on one side was answered by the cry of "A bas le Jesuite!" from the other; the cries were in the plural being addressed to Renan's enemies the clericals, and in the singular to the Professor himself. M. Renan attacked on all sides, was in fact only defended by the police and by a small knot of impartial spirits, who thought that the lessons of so able a teacher might be listened to with advantage, quite irrespectively of his merits as a theologian or a politician.

M. Renan is satisfied that, though he may have been instrumental in destroying belief in the supernatural, he has conveyed "Christian accents" to a public long estranged from all religious ideas. M. Renan's influence with the French public is far less great than, from the success of his works, he is justified in imagining. In England there are ten "Renanists," if we may use that word, to one in France. M. Renan is at one one of the most successful, and one of the most unpopular writers of France. His whole theological teaching is essentially anti-French, for the French are at once a dogmatical and an irreligious people. His political sentiments go, if possible, still more against the grain of this nation. The Emperor has imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, and pay the expense of the prosecution; M. Ollivier, as having acted under a mistaken sense of duty, be discharged on his own recognizance to answer when called on."

German Opinion of French and Italian Hate.

The symphonic German music has still less success in Italy than in France; and, as a matter of course, Germany felt eyes to both those nations their musical disregard of her. The very name of French music provokes a sarcastic smile on the lips of a German critic *des Gesammten Vaterlandes*. As to Italian music, the German he will only acknowledge its existence under the condition that German should not be mentioned at the same time.

ART ITEMS.

—The sale at auction of Mr. J. P. Beaumont's collection of paintings commenced on Tuesday morning at the Leeds Art Gallery, the furniture having been disposed of on the day preceding. There was a large attendance. Gilbert Stuart's "Washington" sold at $570; "The Argument," by Victor Chavet, at $325; "Sunset Landscape," by Cole, at $330; "Venice," by Ziem, sold for $910; "Long Island Shore," by Moran, at $350; Shepherd with Flock," by Laurent, at $225; "Love's Telegraph," by Carl Becker, at $310; "Sylvan Lake," by E. Church, at $470; "The Valley of Vaucluse," by Thomas Cole, at $400. "An Interior Scene," by Williams and Van Hove, sold at the high price of $960. "Venus and Adonis," by Cignani, at $400; "A Forest with Deer," by Verboeckhoven, at $300; "The Gipsy Doll," by Henry Shayer, at $205; "Grandmother's Birthday," by Walraven, at $380; "The Bottle," by Zastman Johnson, at $330. "The Waffle Seller of Rotterdam," by Van Hamme, after a spirited contest, was captured by Mr. John Potter at $900. The sale of the collection will be continued morning and evening.

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Also, a portion of the foregoing has been the trial of a Blanco, captain of the British ship Newcastle, and D. M'Alister, chief officer of the same vessel, charged with the murder of A. Harvey, carpenter. Sir Edmund Hornby and Mr. Goodwin, assistant judge, were on the bench, and a jury of five in the box. The trial lasted a long time, and excited much interest. The chief judge delivered a charge of considerable length; and the jury, after retiring for about half an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty. His lordship then sentenced both the prisoners to death, but intimated that this was done formally in accordance with the statute. He would recommend that Captain Blanco be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, and pay the expense of the prosecution; M'Alister, as having acted under a mistaken sense of duty, be discharged on his own recognizance to answer when called on."

German Opinion of French and Italian Hate.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

News has been received of the missing steamship Sirius.

The threatened labor strikes have commenced in Paris for the coming year.

The *plebiscitum* was discussed at length in the French Senate yesterday and adopted.

Excitement respecting the *plebiscitum* is increasing in France. The vote is to be taken on the 8th of May.

Prim and Romero were charged, in the Cortes yesterday, with causing the recent outbreak at Barcelona.

James William Dennison, a colored man, aged 100 years, was registered as a voter in San Francisco yesterday.

The Fenian Congress, at New York, organized yesterday, with Gen. Donnelly, of Utica, as Speaker. Ten delegates are present.

Proceedings have been commenced against a Sheffield paper for asserting that the Prince of Wales would soon re-appear in the Divorce Court.

Lord Justice Cairns announced yesterday that the Supreme Court would adjourn for the term, or to some future day, on April 30.

The official return of the Commonwealth election shows that 87,415 votes were cast, and gives Governor English 844 majority. The total vote last year was 70,000.

In the Dominion Senate on Tuesday night, Dr. Schultz, who recently escaped from Fort Garry, was examined in regard to the Red River Territory, and gave a highly favorable account of its resources.

An investigation into the affairs of John Spear, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for Kansas, ending in his exoneration from the testimony thus far is said to show a defalcation of $100,000.

The Executive Committee of the National Union League met at Baltimore yesterday. A resolution was adopted pledging aid for the securing of all their rights to American citizens.

The Georgia Legislature yesterday adjourned until Monday. General Terry is said to be opposed to the Legislature doing anything or holding session until Congress acts upon the Georgia bill.

For permitting the publication of a congratulatory address from the Fenians to those of Greunze, the director of the *Morvarfoldi* was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined 4,000 francs.

General Sully writes to the Indian Bureau that he is prepared to go to the state whether the Government will have serious trouble with the Blackfeet this year, as the news he receives regarding them is very conflicting.

The suit of Joseph A. Betty against Gen. Montgomery and others, for $50,000 damages, for false imprisonment and the destruction of property in the ranger office, for alleged disloyalty, by the State militia, in 1866, has been decided by the Circuit and States Circuit Court, at St. Louis. The jury found a verdict of $50 against Montgomery.

At Richmond, Va., yesterday, the proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated. A procession comprising forty colored societies passed through the principal streets. It was followed by a mass-meeting, addressed by colored orators, at which resolutions of thanks to Congress and President Grant, and respect to the memory of John Brown, were adopted.

The freshets in New York State are subsiding, but continue in New England. At Lowell, the water is higher than it has been since 1852, and much damage is feared. At Saco, Maine, the flood is higher than since 1843; several streets are impassable, and many persons have been driven from their homes by the rise. At Lewiston and other points the streams are very high.

—100,000 feet yellow pine boards and resawing Norcross & Sheets.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—APRIL 21.

Sun Rises, 5 21 | Sun Sets, 6 51 | High Water, 3 56

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Manhattan, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer Ivy, Crowell, 24 hours from Boston, with mdse to Dutton & Lesson.

Steamer Florida, Lewis, 40 hours from Charleston, with mdse, &c, to V A Sauter.

Brig S Hay, Leighton, Leghorn, 9 days from Cardenas, with Fruit to Jas Barton, Jr, and Mrs Chas Shannon.

Brig Ellen Perkins, Perkins, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to H H Newell.

Brig Ellen Stanwood, Barclay, from Rio arlo Jan 13th, with logwood to Jas Barton, Jr.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to H H Newell.

Schr H P Brewster, Hassler, 10 days from Sagua, with molasses to Master.

Schr Ellen Pierce, Pierce, 5 days from St John, NB, with lumber to J W Quintin & Co.

Schr Sarah Wilson, Crowell, 5 days from Bucksville, SC, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets—report to Collins & Co.

Schr Sylvanus, Davis, 5 days from Rockport, with lime to Master & Adams.

Schr Sylvan Parker, 4 days from Boston, with mdse to Knight & Sons.

Schr Ellen Stanley, Healy, 3 days from Newburn, NC, with lumber to Jas Barton, Jr.

Schr Euphrosine, Brooks, 3 days from Fredericksburg, Va, with lumber to Jas Barton, Jr.

Schr S C Tilton, Tolt, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md, with lumber to Jas Barton, Jr.

Schr Jos Fort, Fort, 2 days from Smyrna, Del, with lumber to Jas Barton, Jr.

Schr Ann Eliza, Stanwood, 2 days from Laurel, Del, with lumber to Jas Barton, Jr.

Schr Ann Eliza, Smith, from Wicomico River, Md, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Ann Eliza, Smith, from Boston.

Brigs Fanitos, from Cardenas; Velocity, from Sagua; Ellen Stanwood, from Cardenas, and Ellen Perkins, from Havana.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamer Ivy, Crowell, for Boston, Jas Barton, Jr, and W M Baird & Co.

Brig Pioneer, Webster, Wilmington, NC, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr Ann Eliza, Stanwood, Wilmington, NC, Jas Barton, Jr.

Schr H P Brewster, Hassler, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

Schr Sarah Wilson, Crowell, Boston, Master, by Wedding & Co.

Schr Pioneer, Ayres, Ponce, PR, S L Merchant & Co.

Schr Ellen Stanwood, Barclay, Philadelphia, Master.

Schr Anna Mystick, Richards, Salem, Mass, via New York, Master, by Wedding & Co.

Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Galveston, D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Rose Everett, Phillips, Wareham, Knight & Sons.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 20.

The Bluebird, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard, left in tow for Baltimore.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Andrew, Hallock, from Liverpool, reported from Fayal 18th inst. for Boston, having completed repairs.

Ship John Bentley, Bentley, hence for Antwerp, at Falmouth 17th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence at Norfolk 15th inst. and sailed for Boston.

Brig Ellen, Bangs, from Antwerp for this port, at Queenstown 17th inst.

Brig Ellen Stanwood, Barclay, from Rio Grande, at Queenstown 17th inst.

Schr Mary Stilphen, Stilphen, cleared at Malaga 22 inst. for Boston.

Schr Harriet Bergen, Hatfield, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 17th inst. for Genoa.

Schr Ann Eliza, Stanwood, hence at Fortress Monroe 19th inst. for Greenland.

Schr Sarah Wilson, Walls, from Mathuzas, at Lewes, 19th inst.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, from Palermo for this port, at Queenstown 17th inst. for orders.

Schr C L Ebert, Corson, hence, was disch'g at Cardenas 8th inst.

Schr G Mantle, Phillips, 10 days from Cardenas, at Key West 17th inst.

Schr A W Cutler, Tomlinson, from Jacksonville 20th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Edwin T Allen, of Philadelphia, which cleared at Boston 20th inst. for Georgetown, DC, for Philadelphia, with lumber, was spoken off Cape Henlopen 20th inst. by pilot boat Wm Cushing, Capt J D Richardson, bound in for orders.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT Trunk line from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Elmira, Freeling Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Short and direct route to Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Trevorton, Williamsport and Gulbrelli streets, Philadelphia, at the following

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