JONES.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

I.

We sit round the table and pour out the wine,
Transforming our crystals to rubies divine;
Then drain them to Freedom, to Friendship, to Worth,
And think ourselves great as the Kings of the Earth;
When Jones, interrupting, says, "Drinking's a sin,
And headache and heartache are drawn from the bin!"
Fill the goblet again, not with cheers, but with groans—
Get out of our sunshine, ridiculous Jones!

II.

I read the sweet letter my love sent to me,
Inclosing a rose from a land o'er the sea;
I press to my fond lips a curl of her hair,
And own that she's loving and good as she's fair;
When Jones, interrupting, says, "Love's a mistake,
And women but play with men's hearts till they break."
I answer, "Why not? if they're bloodless as stones?
Get out of my sunshine, detestable Jones!"

III.

My heart glows with hope for the welfare of man;
I pray for my fellows, and help when I can;
I see through the distance of ages to be,
The many, grown wiser, made happy and free;
When Jones, interrupting, says, "Man is a knave;
And, if not a tyrant, a fool or a slave."!
I answer, "There's kind human flesh on my bones—
Get out of my sunshine, cadaverous Jones!"

THE SIX GREY-POWDERS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE RED-COURT FARM."

(Continued.)

Arthur did as he was bid, and the miserable clergyman, feeling himself what he was, a dupe, dragged his footsteps toward his home. The sun shone brilliantly, but the heart's sunshine had gone out from him forever.

The news took Ebury by surprise. What! marry Frances Chavasse, the early friend of his two first wives! Some of them remembered the mischievous declaration attributed to Mr. Castonel when he first came to Ebury—that only one of the three young ladies was to his taste, but he would marry them all; the "one" being generally supposed to indicate Ellen Leicester.

The preparations, commenced for the marriage, were on an extensive scale. The tiger flew one day into the kitchen at his master's, with the news that there was a new chariot in the course of construction, and that he was no longer to be a despised tiger in buttons, but a footman in a splendid livery.

"A pretty footman you will make!" was the slighting response of the housekeeper, whilst Hannah suspended her ironing in admiration.

"And the new coachman's to be under me," he continued, dancing around in a circle three feet wide. "Of course, I shall have the upper hand of him. So don't you go for to disparage me before him, Madam Muff, if you please."

"Did master say he was to be under you?" inquired Hannah.

"Lits o' he such a gorgeous livery," the tiger went on, evading the question, "lavender and gold, or pink and amber, one o' them two, with spangled vests to match. And there's going to be a new lady's maid, Mrs. Muff, over you."

"John!" uttered the housekeeper, in a tone of warning.

"She's hired o' purpose," persisted the tiger, dodging out of Mrs. Muff's way, and improving upon his invention. "And the house is to be gutted of this precious shabby old furniture, and bran new put in, from cellar to garret. The beds is to be of silk, and the tables of ivory, and the walls is to be gilded, and one o' the rooms is to have a glass floor, that Miss Chavasse may see her feet in it. I know what—if master is determined to have her, he's paying for her."

He dodged away, for Mrs. Muff's countenance was growing ominous. But, setting aside a few inaccuracies, inventions, and embellishments of his own, the tiger's information was, on the whole, correct; and Mrs. Chavasse and her daughter were lifted out of their common sphere, into one that savored not of sober reality. They revelled in the fine clothes making for Frances, in the most luxurious establishment preparing to receive her, in the wondering admiration of Ebury; and they revelled in the triumph over Mrs. Leicester. If her daughter had once been preferred to Frances, their turn had come now; there had been no costly furniture, or painted carriages, or superfluity of servants prepared for Ellen.

These preparations, in all their magnitude, burst, without warning, upon the astonished senses of Mr. Chavasse. He turned all over in a cold perspiration, and went storming into the presence of his wife and daughter. Mrs. Chavasse always, as she expressed it, "managed" her husband; consequently she had taken her own time for telling him; but it happened that he heard the news from another quarter. We allude more particularly now to the pomp and show contemplated for the wedding day. It was that raised the ire of Mr. Chavasse.

"What a couple of born idiots you must be! I have been told Frances is going to have four bridesmaids."

"Well?"

"And a thundering heap of noise and parade; horses and carriages, and servants and liveries—"

"Now, don't put yourself out," equably interposed Mrs. Chavasse.

"And not satisfied with all that, you are going to have flowers strewed up the churchyard path for her to walk upon!" Here his voice almost rose to a scream. "Hadn't you better have a carpet laid down along the street?"

"I did think of that," was Mrs. Chavasse's cool reply.

"Goodness be gracious to me! The place will think I have turned fool, to suffer it."

"Let them," said Mrs. Chavasse. "Her wedding does not come every day."

"I had a misgiving that something was going on, I declare I had, when you badgered me into asking Lord Eastberry to give her away," continued Mr. Chavasse, rubbing his heated face. "I wish I hadn't. What a fool he'll think me! A land steward's daughtee marrying a country surgeon, and coming out in this style! It's disgusting."

"My dear, you'll make yourself ill. Speak lower, Frances, this is the wrong pattern."

"And that's not the worst of it. Mrs. Chavasse, listen, for I will be heard. It is perfectly barbarous to enact all this in the eyes of the rector and Mrs. Leicester. I shall never be able to look them in the face again."

"You'll get over that."

"Any one but you would have a woman's feelings on the matter. I tell you it is nothing less than a direct insult to them—a wicked triumph over their dead child. You ought to shrink from it, Frances, if your mother does not."

But poor Mr. Chavasse could get no satisfaction from either, though he nearly talked himself into a fever. Mrs. Chavasse always had been mistress, and always would be. Everybody, save Mrs. Chavasse herself, thought and *knew* that what she was doing was ridiculous and absurd. Even Mr. Castonel dreaded the display. But nothing stopped Mrs. Chavasse, and the wedding day rose in triumph. It was a sunny day in December, less cold than is usual; but Ebury was in too much excitement to think of cold. Never had such a wedding been seen there. You might have walked on the people's heads all around the church, and in the church you could not have walked at all. When the crowd saw the flowers on the narrow path between the graves—lovely flowers from the gardens of Eastberry—they asked each other what could possess Mrs. Chavasse.

The bridal procession started. The quiet carriage of the dean of a neighboring cathedral city led the way. He was an easy, good-natured dean, loving good cheer, even when it came in the shape of a wedding breakfast, and Mrs. Chavasse had manœuvred to get him to officiate, "to meet the Earl of Eastberry," so his carriage headed the van. But, ah, reader! whose equipage is this which follows? It is new, and handsome; the harness of its fine horses glitters with ornaments, the purple and drab liveries of its servants look wonderful in the sun. Mr. Castonel's arms are on its panels, and Mr. Castonel himself, impervious as ever to the general eye, is inside it. Behind—can it be?—yes, it is our old friend the tiger, a really good-looking youth in his new appurtenances; his dignity, however, is somewhat marred by the familiar nods and winks he bestows upon his friends in the crowd. Now comes the carriage of the Earl of Eastberry, with its showy emblazonments and its prancing steeds. The bride sits in it, with her vanity, and her beauty, and her rich attire; the earl (as good-natured a man as the dean) is opposite to her, lounging carelessly; Mrs. Chavasse, puffed up with pride, looks out on all sides, demanding the admiration of the spectators; and Mr. Chavasse sits with a red face, and dares not look at all, for he is thoroughly ashamed of the whole affair, and of the string of carriages yet to come.

The intention of Mr. and Mrs. Leicester to leave home for the day had been frustrated, for the rector had slipped down some stairs the previous night and injured his ankle. They sat at home in all their misery, listing to the gay show outside, and to the wedding bells. The remembrance of their lost child was wringing their hearts; her loving childhood, her endearing manner, her extreme beauty, *her disobedience*, and her melancholy death. Verily this pomp and pageantry was to them an insult, as Mr. Chavasse has said; an inexcusable and bitter mockery. It was Ellen's husband that was being made happy with another, it was Ellen's early friend who was now to usurp her place. Oh, Mrs. Chavasse! did it never once occur to you, that day, to read a lesson from the past?

You sat by your child's side, swelling with folly and exultation, but did no warning, no shadow fall upon you? Already had Mr. Castonel wedded two flowers as fair as she, and where are they? No, no; the imagination of Mrs. Chavasse, at its widest range, never extended to so dreadful a fate for Frances.

What with weddings and burynigs, he has played a tolerable part at this country, observed one of the mob, gazing after Mr. Castonel.

Yes, he had; but he made the marriage response as clearly and firmly as though he had never made them to others, then lying within a few yards of him. He knelt there, and vowed to love and cherish her, and when the links were fastened he led her out through the admiring crowd, over the crushed flowers, to the new carriage. John, not a whit less vain, but less than his new mistress, held the door open, and Frances entered it. She could not have told whether her pride was greater at taking her seat, for the first time, in a chariot of her own, or during the few minutes that she had occupied the coronoted carriage of the Earl of Eastberry.

More pomp, more display, more vanity at the breakfast, where Frances sat on the right hand of Lord Eastberry, and Mrs. Chavasse on that of the dean, and then the new carriage drew up again, with four horses and two postboys, and Hannah, instead of John, seated behind it. A little delay to the intense gratification of the assembled mob, and Mr. and Mrs. Castonel came out and entered it, to be conveyed on the first stage of their honeymoon. A singular circumstance occurred as they were whirled along. Leaning over a roadside gate, and looking openly at the chariot, watching for it, with a scornful triumph on her handsome face, stood the strange lady who inhabited the lodge. She waved her hand at Mr. Castonel, and the latter, with a sudden rush of red to his impassive countenance, leaned back in the carriage. Frances did not speak, she saw it; but the time had scarcely come for her to inquire particulars about his mysterious relation. Ere Mr. Castonel had well recovered his equanimity, they flew by another gate, and there, peeping only, and concealing herself as much as possible, rose the pale, sad face of Mary Shipley. Mr. Castonel drew back again. Frances spoke now.

"Gervase! Mary Shipley was hiding herself at that gate; peeping at us. How strange! Did you see her?"

"My dearest, no, I see but you. You are mine, Frances, for ever."

(To be Continued.)

THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

[From the Celt.]

Upon the second of August, 1776, fifty-seven bold and resolute men signed the charter of America's liberty. The names and memory of those men will live as long as history endures. Amongst them were a large number of Americans by birth, blended with the descendants of many European States. Of the total number, seven, or just one-eighth of the entire, held Irish blood in their veins. Three of them were born in Ireland, and the other four were the sons of Irish fathers. And of those men, there was one, whose property, risked by his signature, would have made a sovereign's income.

An Irishman may justly feel proud that his countrymen so largely participated in that great event, and identified themselves unmistakably in that movement, which was not rebellion, because it did not fail, but was glorious revolution because it did succeed. A rebellion of which the great Chatham said in his place in Parliament, "I hear it said that America is obstinate, America is almost in open rebellion. I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of others!"

The three Irishmen were George Taylor, James Smith, and Matthew Thornton. The four sons of Irishmen were Edward Rutledge, Thomas M. Kean, George Read and Charles Carroll. The last named died at nearly one hundred years of age, having outlived all the other fifty-six.

Some particulars of these seven men must be interesting to Irishmen.

George Taylor was the son of an Irish clergyman; he was born in Ireland in the year 1716. The immediate locality of his birth is unknown; he was brought up for the medical profession, and well educated, but abandoned physic and went out an adventurer to America. He reached that country with perfectly empty pockets, and had to resort to manual labor for his support at the iron works of Mr. Savage, at Durham, on the Delaware, where his occupation was to cast cast iron for the furnace while in blast, but he speedily mounted from such fearful labor into the counting-house of his employer, and upon the death of Mr. Savage, he became the proprietor of the works by marrying his widow. He was enabled to purchase an estate in the county of Northampton. In 1763 he was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly which not at Philadelphia, where he attracted considerable attention as an active member of committees and an earnest worker of that stormy period.

The state into which his fortunes had cast him was at that time remarkable for inclining more than any other to British union. He was not continued a member of the Assembly, when his fortune becoming injured, he returned to Durham to repair it. In 1775 he was again elected a member of the provincial assembly in Pennsylvania. Matters were becoming hourly more portentous, and Pennsylvania felt that the crisis of liberty was arriving. The assembly therefore instructed their delegates to the national convention in the following touching and solemn words:

"The happiness of these colonies has, during the whole course of this fatal controversy, been our first wish. Their reconciliation with Great Britain our next; ardently have we prayed for both. But if we must renounce the one for the other, we humbly trust in the mercies of the Supreme Governor of the Universe, that we shall not stand condemned before his throne, if our choice is determined by that overruling law of self-preservation, which his divine wisdom has thought fit to implant in the hearts of his creatures."

The delegates from Pennsylvania were nine in number, and on the Fourth of July, when the convention declared for liberty, four of the nine voted for Great Britain, and against the declaration. Upon the 20th of July, there was a new election of delegates; the men who voted against liberty were not re-elected. George Taylor was elected a new delegate in place of one of them. Thus showing by public vote their approval of the declaration, and their high appreciation of Taylor's love of liberty, and of his integrity. He now entered the Congress side by side with the great Franklin, another of the Pennsylvania delegates, and with him signed the Declaration of American Independence upon the 2d of August, when the entire fifty-seven delegates affixed their signatures, the first rough draft having been signed with the name of John Hancock only, he being President. George Taylor retired from public life in 1777. He settled at Boston, where he died on the 23d of February, 1781, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He left after him an only daughter, who never married, so that his family has no living representative at the present day in that country, but there it will be remembered for ever. Surely it should be remembered in Ireland too.

James Smith was born in Ireland, somewhere before the year 1720. His father was an Irish farmer, who emigrated to America and settled on the west side of the Susquehanna. James received a good education as a civil engineer, then called surveyor, but he finally studied law, became a lawyer, and settled in the town of York. At the commencement of the great struggle between England and America, he entered with great determination into the contest, and became early an advocate for separation. In 1774 a meeting of delegates were assembled from all the counties of Pennsylvania. James Smith was a delegate from York, and having been appointed one of a committee to prepare a draft of instruction to the General Assembly, the meeting had to consider the question of abstaining from importing goods from England, and many in this State were for carrying out the contest should be arranged without an appeal to arms; but Smith was of a different opinion, and suiting the action to his feelings, he raised a volunteer company in the neighborhood of York, of which he was immediately elected captain; and Smith's company was the first corps enrolled in Pennsylvania to oppose with arms the soldiery of Great Britain. When this company expanded into the size of a regiment, he was made its colonel.

In January, 1775, when the province was convened, he was a party in that Convention to resolve, "at every hazard the defend the rights and liberties of America;" and the remarkable declaration then drawn up for the Convention was the joint production of three men, Rush, a native American; Smith, an Irishman; and M'Kean, the son of an Irishman. That declaration, amongst other remarkable passages, contained those words one—"and whereas, the obligations of allegiance, (being reciprocal between a king and his subjects,) are now dissolved on the side of the colonists, by the despotism of the said king; insomuch that it now appears that loyalty to him, is treason against the good people of this colony."

Smith was now elected a member of the Convention, and by the Convention a member of Congress. He signed the Declaration of Independence on the 2d of August, and continued a member of Congress until 1778; in the November of that year he retired into private life, and to the practice of his profession. He died in the year 1806. How much of the Irish character is visible in the statement made by his American biographer Goodrich: "He always entertained strong anticipations of success during the revolutionary struggle, and by his cheerfulness powerfully contributed to dispel the despondency which he saw around him."

Beef Packing in Chicago---The Prospect for the Season.

[From the Chicago Press, August 29.]

In some of the most reliable Eastern journals we find speculative estimates as to the price of cattle the present fall—predicted for the most part upon contracts said to have been made by beef packers in the West, and more especially those of Chicago. We have taken the trouble to make some investigations, the substance of which we append.

The prospects at present are that more beef will be packed the coming season in our city than during any previous year. One heavy packer estimates the business at one-third more than the figures of 1855—our heaviest season. Another estimates it higher. In 1855 the number of cattle packed was 26,912, with an average weight of 5721 lbs. per head; so that to take the lowest received over 33,000 head will be packed. One house alone in the city has government contracts which would seem to justify such an estimate.

At present there are only about 17,000 head contracted for by Chicago packers, but in the course of two weeks a large number of contracts now pending will in all probability be closed, and these figures very much increased. Of those already contracted for, we hear of 9,000 head at 3½ cents gross weight; 2,500 head at 3 cents, and 3,000 head at a trifle below 3 cents. There is little probability, however, of any further contracts being made this season below 3¼—perhaps none below 3½.

The quality and weight of cattle the present season throughout the West will be much superior to those of last year, though they will come to the block three or four weeks later. Last year grass was poor and water scarce, and the average freight was low. This season, however, though it opened unusually late, has been an excellent one for the growth of cattle. The grasses on our prairies are rich, and water has been abundant. An old drover informs us that cattle of the same bone will generally weigh fifty pounds more per head than last season. One packer has contracted for 1500 head, none of which are to weigh less than 600 pounds.

A tournament came off at Orkney Springs, Va., on Thursday, the 20th of August. Nine knights entered the field, and, after five tilts, four were proclaimed successful. Mr. William H. Harness, Knight of Hardy, crowned Miss Kate Welsh, of Woodstock, Queen of Love and Beauty. Mr. Wm. C. Turly, Knight of Wapatomico, crowned Miss Maggie Pennybacker, first maid of honor. Mr. William Chambers, Knight of Petersburg, crowned Miss Phellis Storer second maid of honor. Mr. S. H. Alexander, Knight of Moorefield, crowned Miss Annie Moore third maid of honor.

A little girl under fifteen years of age eloped from Saratoga, on Sunday last, in company with John Travis, a celebrated pistol shooter and sporting man. He kept a pistol gallery there. The girl is represented as pretty and artless. They are believed to be on their way to St. Louis.

Coal.

HAZELTON AND SPRING MOUNTAIN, Lehigh, Hickory and Locust Mountain Schuylkill Coal for sale at KNOWLES' Depot, NINTH and WILLOW Streets. au14-1m

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500 AGENTS WANTED.—A HOME-STEAD FOR ALL.—The Third Division—$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots, in the fertile valley of Culpeper county, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars each, or fifteen dollars, one-half down, the rest on delivery of the deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $2,000. These farms are not to be sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1,350 lots and farms are already taken, and a company of settlers called the "Rappahannock Pioneer Association" is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now in occupation and will be sold to actual settlers at from $1 up to $300 per acre. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are so scattered, and live so remote from markets, that parties to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making $200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c., apply to

PORT ROYAL, Caroline county, Va.
au24-tf

Summer Resorts.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS—Will continue open for visitors until the last of September. This is a safe place for persons desirous of spending the close of the season, where they can enjoy the mountain air and pure water of the rich of contracting epidemics. For further information apply to Joseph B. Myers, Esq., Third and Vine streets, Philadelphia, and to James S. Early, Chestnut street above Eighth, Philadelphia, or to the Proprietor,

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In order to promote skill and efficiency in the important work of the Farm, a Plowing Match will come off on the fourth day of the Exhibition, to which men and teams are invited to compete for the premiums.

To sellers and buyers of farm stock this Exhibition will afford a most favorable market.

The different Railroad Companies will carry all stock and articles to and from the Exhibition *free* of charge as heretofore, and will issue Excursion Tickets for the Fair week at the usual liberal rates.

Lists of premiums, and all other information will be furnished on application to ROBERT C. WALKER, Secretary, at the Rooms of "the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture," Chestnut Street, below Seventh, south side, up stairs.

The books for the entry of articles and animals will be open on and after the 1st of September.

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au13-d t sep 28

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WM. D. ROGERS' CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET, above TENTH, is now open for the sale of every description of Carriages, combining Style, Durability and Elegance of Finish, from the Manufactory at the corner of Sixth and Master streets, to which the attention of Citizens and Southern and Western gentlemen is respectfully called.

N. B.—Especial attention given to Carriages for repairs in the shops connected with the Repository. Entrance on Chestnut Street. au31-2w

NO MORE PILES—NO MORE PILES. DR. CHARLES KELLNITZ, from Paris and London, is in possession of a remedy which will cure radically this painful disease, however protracted and obstinate it may be. The first prescription arrests all pain as if by magic, and three days' treatment effects a complete cure. No change will be made if the remedy fails. All diseases cured. He is also the inventor of a liquid for nourishing the growth of the hair, and removing baldness, the efficacy of which he fully guarantees.

Lowis Fishbach's Office of piles.

Apply at 923 LOCUST street, near the Unitarian Church. sel-1m

WELCOME RANGE.—SOLD BY CHADWICK & BRO. 202 N. SECOND St. au18-3m.

FLAGS! FLAGS!—PACKER FLAGS, also Plain Flags from two and a half inches to five feet, wholesale and retail, at the Flag Depot, No. 60 South Second street aug19-1m*

CONGRESS RANGE.—SOLD BY CHADWICK & BRO., No. 202 N. SECOND Street. aug18-2mos.

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL FREIGHT NOTICE—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY are now prepared to receive and forward FREIGHT between Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Columbia, at the following rates per hundred pounds:

BETWEEN PHILA. AND COLUMBIA.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
22 cts.	18 cts	16 cts.	14 cts.

Flour, 18 cts. per barrel.
Pig metal, 10 cts. per 100 pounds.

BETWEEN PHILA. AND LANCASTER.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
20 cts.	17 cts.	15 cts.	13 cts.

Flour, 25 cts. per barrel.
Pig Metal, 10 cts. per 100 pounds.

ARTICLES OF FIRST GLASS.

Books, Fresh Fish,
Boots and Shoes, Nuts in Bags,
Cedar and Wooden Ware, Porter and Ale in bottles,
Dry Goods, Poultry in coops,
Eggs, Pork, (fresh,)
Furniture, Poultry, (dressed,)
Feathers, Wrapping Paper.

ARTICLES OF 2D CLASS.

Apples, Molasses,
Cheese, Melons,
Clover and Grass Seed, Oils in casks or barrels,
Crockery, Paper in boxes,
Candles, Pasteboard,
Casks or Barrels, (empty,) Peaches, (dried,)
Groceries, Printing Paper,
Guns and Rifles, Paper Hangings,
Herring in boxes and kegs, Queensware,
Hardware, Sweet Potatoes,
Hops, Tobacco in bales,
Iron, hoop, band, or sheet, Tea,
Leather, Type,
Liquor in wood, Tallow,
Marble Slabs and Marble Monuments, Turpentine, (spts.)
Varnish.

ARTICLES OF 3D CLASS.

Alcohol, Potatoes,
Coffee, Turnips,
Hides, (green,) Vinegar,
Lard, White Lead,
Oysters & Clams, (in shell) Window Glass,
Tobacco, (manufactured,)

ARTICLES OF 4TH CLASS.

Codfish, Rosin,
Cotton, Salt,
Fish, salted, Tobacco, (leaf,)
Grain of all kinds, Tin,
Nails and Spikes, Tar,
Pitch, Whiskey,
Plaster.

☞ For further information apply to
E. J. SNEEDER, Freight Agent, Phila.
E. K. HOIOE, Freight Agent, Columbia.
au13] W. H. MYERS, Freight Agent, Lancaster.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—NEW GAS CONSUMING FURNACE.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,

after having been put to the most severe test, during the two COLD WINTERS OF 1856 AND 1857, has proved to be the most *powerful heater in the world*, saving from ¼ to ½ the fuel over any of the best furnaces now in use. THESE FURNACES are constructed with a cast iron ash pit, and a broad, shallow pan-shaped fire pot, lined with fire-brick or iron staves. The fire pot is surrounded with

A SERIES OF CONES, OR TAPERING RADIATORS, large and broad at their base, but tapering to small apertures at the top, and uniting with the angular chamber, through which the heat and smoke pass to the flue. THE WHOLE products of combustion in the form of *smoke* and GASES, are suspended directly over the fire, CONFINED or compressed into the tapering CONES and CONTINUALLY EXPOSED to the direct action of the rays of heat and light from the fire.

This heat and light is brought to a FOCUS in EACH CONE, not unlike the

FOCUS OF THE SUN'S RAYS,

to a focal point through an ordinary lens, causing the SMOKE AND GASES to become intensely heated and thoroughly CONSUMED, by this operation the SMOKE AND GASES are MADE PERFECT FUEL, available with the GAS itself for heating purposes, while, in other furnaces, it is CARRIED OFF AND WASTED IN THE CHIMNEY.

All persons desiring to see this CHEAPEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL HEATING APPARATUS, should not fail to examine the NEW GAS CONSUMING FURNACE, before purchasing elsewhere. The attention of architects and builders is particularly requested.

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Opposite Independence Square.
au1-tf

HOMESTEAD FOR $2,00! LAND DISTRIBUTION!! CHANCE FOR POOR MEN!!—The Northwestern Mutual Land Benefit Association will commence its operations in the spring of 1858, and a company of settlers called the "Rappahannock Pioneer Association" is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now in occupation and will be sold to actual settlers at from $1 up to $300 per acre. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are so scattered, and live so remote from markets, that parties to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making $200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c., apply to

PORT ROYAL, Caroline county, Va.
au24-tf

Savings Funds.

SAVING FUND—FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY.—WALNUT STREET, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THIRD, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.

The office is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Thursday evenings till 9 o'clock.

All sums, large or small, are paid back in gold on demand, without notice, to any amount.

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This Company confines its business entirely to the receiving of money on interest. The investments, amounting to over

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au1-3m

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