[ORIGINAL.]

THE MIMOSA.

BY FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER.

As the floweret droops when deprived of the light,
And bowels its head in the darkness of night,
So, deploring the doom that still keeps us apart,
I am pining for thee, love, the light of my heart!

But the flowerset revives when the sun re-appears,
Looking up and the dew drops, it smiles thro' its tears—
Oh, when shall thy presence illumine my hours,
Thy smile is my life, love, the sun to the flowers!

Philadelphia, September 20th, 1857.

"DOESTICKS" IN PHILADELPHIA.

[The facetious writer whose *nom de plume* is "Doesticks" has been in Philadelphia, and thus speaketh of it, in the *New York Picayune*, of which he is editor. It is good to know what other people think of us.]—ED. PRESS.

Philadelphia is not in New Jersey; but inasmuch as to get to Philadelphia you must go through New Jersey, and as when you have got to Philadelphia you have got out of New Jersey, the sensation of the disgusted traveller on entering Philadelphia is always a pleasurable one. The most noticeable thing on the route to Philadelphia, *via* Camden and Amboy Railroad, is the throng of Jersey infants, of all sizes, who, as soon as they can run alone, are trained by their savage parents to surround the cars at every stopping-place, in capacious hordes, and beg the passengers for newspapers. Nobody ever gives them any, and their disappointed yells pursue the train for miles; people are warned when the locomotive is coming, not by the bell or whistle, but by the angry shrieks and howlings of the juvenile beggars at the last station.

Philadelphia, as a city, runs to Savings Banks and Cemeteries. A Five Cent or Sixpenny Savings Bank is on every corner, and if you ride out of town in any direction, you pass six cemeteries with handsome gateways and an inviting prospect beyond. You are perpetually invited to make permanent investments of your sixpence or yourself. Don't you do it.

The streets are so regular that a Bostonian longs to give the city a kick which shall disarrange the buildings and make the streets run nowhere, and so give the town a home-look to him; and a New Yorker wanders about in a state of mild bewilderment, and never comes out where he wants to, by reason of making, from force of habit, a metropolitan calculation for leaway.

The parks are a feature, and are full of fountains with water in them—real water, by George, which spirts—and liberally gives you a disgusting reminiscence of New York, where the fountains seem to be labeled, "To be kept dry," and to be in charge of some one who conscientiously obeys orders. Besides the fountains, the parks are stocked with squirrels and deer, all nive, and all domesticated, like dookroaches in a first-class boarding-house. Don't ask me what kind of boys they have in Philadelphia—I'm sure I don't know. I'm a New Yorker, and have never had any experience of boys, who wouldn't stone a squirrel to death as quick as they'd steal a pint of peanuts. But the Philadelphia boys and the squirrels fraternize, and the boys feed the squirrels—New York boys would reverse this little arrangement. I honestly believe that a Philadelphia boy could live with Barnum's "Happy Family" without pulling the monkey's ears, or wringing the eagle's head off. Just think of it, a boy, a real live boy, living in a city where there are parks full of deer, and peacocks, and squirrels, and Guinea hens, and lots of brickbats, and paving-stones lying about, and never sending the latter on flying visits to the former—never bringing about an acquaintance between the brickbats and the squirrels, or making the paving-stones so intimate with the peacocks, that nothing but death could part them—never pelting the deer with clubs, or hunting the Guinea hens into corners and smashing them with boards. *You don't believe it?* Of course you don't believe it, and that's why I recommend Greenwood to catch a Philadelphia boy, and put him in the Museum with the other curiosities—he'd be a greater wonder than the Feejee Mermaid. He might pat him in the Aquarium with the porpies. However, I didn't see a boy in Philadelphia while I was there—perhaps there ain't any, after all.

Philadelphians are proud of their city, and want to make it appear as large as possible, so they have adopted a plan of numbering their houses in a way to deceive strangers, and make them think they are in a large town. *The system is one hundred numbers to every block.* Though a block has but ten city lots in it, those ten have to be the burden of a hundred numbers—the even hundred much some out on every corner. Thus, if a street a mile long is intersected during that distance by twenty-five other streets, that street will have twenty-five hundred numbers in it. Several streets are numbered up above 2,000. This, of course, gives an idea of magnitude that is by no means borne out by the facts. When a New Yorker reflects that Broadway is numbered for over five miles, and still there are not fourteen hundred numbers in Broadway, he thinks it is a very low trick on the part of the Quakers. So it is; for a street with three thousand houses in it will be a novelty in America long after Philadelphia has grown to ten times its present size—if it ever does.

Philadelphians have a curious fancy about signboards; they impale every letter on an iron rod sticking out from the wall about two feet, as if the buildings felt themselves to be aristocratic, and repelled the plebeian idea of trade at that arm's length distance.

Your Philadelphian is a thorough-going good fellow; he is civil, but not officious; generous, but wants his full change; he compassionates New Yorkers, and when they speak of their city in comparison with Philadelphia, he regards them with benevolent pity, and declines any conversation on that subject; to him Philadelphia is a paradise, to which New Yorkers are only to be admitted by courtesy, and it his business, as attendant angel, not to argue with the stranger, but merely to disgust him with his own extra-heavenly home, by exhibiting to his astonished gaze the super-eminent felicities and the great brag blisses of Paradisio Philadelphia. He is a Quaker cockney in his displacement of letters and never uses the initial "w" in the proper place, but talks of "wine," "wiring," and "wittles" with a complacency as great as if he were not committing a lingual murder at every breath. He boasts of the lager beer of his native city, and triumphantly exhibits to you pint specimens of this delectably fluid, and glorious stuff it is too—there's no denying that.

In a word, a Philadelphian is a *gentleman*, but is a little hard headed on the subject of Philadelphia. You leave him with regret, wishing you could put him in your pocket and carry him home. But he can't take a joke—he don't know what it is. I tried a joke with a hotel clerk, whereupon he instantly called for assistance, and I escaped by begging for mercy on my knees; it was of no use to explain, it would have been beyond his comprehension. He regarded me with an evil eye during the rest of my stay, and when he made out my bill he charged me an extra day's board with an air of fiendish malignity. Perhaps that was his idea of a joke; if so, I do not like Philadelphia jokes—they are one-sided, to say nothing of being expensive.

Contentedly,
Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

[From the New York Tribune.]

DINING AT PARIS.

PARIS, August 13, 1857.—Last week a friend said "Will you dine with me to-day at Pere Lathuile's?" and at six of the clock we were on our way in an open carriage to a restaurant just outside the Barrier de Clichy, who has justly some reputation. This is the restaurant where the students of Couture invite him every year to a dinner given by themselves. On the right, as you enter, hangs a large engraving from one of Horace Vernet's pictures. We passed through the house into a quiet little garden, and seating ourselves round one of the cleanly arranged tables, set out under the lilacs, we found *it* cool and refreshing to await the good dishes that our friend called for. And first, the water is frozen in the decanters by some chemical process not known to the uneducated; but the waiter drawing the cork of a bottle of St. Julien, throw all the water out from the ice, and poured the wine upon it, which cools it for you and puts about the right quantity of water. This Frenchmethod of freezing may be found practicable at some day in America. Whether the use of the chemical agents would be the most expensive, I cannot say. Some unborn speculators may build fortunes thereby. While making this icy digression, let me add that, this being a day being unusually warm in Paris, the Parisians, it is said, have consumed already enough of ice to make an iceberg that would rival the dimensions of Mont Blanc. Don't ask for authority, though every one *her*. believes the Paris statistics. The favorite ices this summer have been the Neapolitan ices. How they would be enjoyed in New York! They are more smooth and creamy to the taste than the French ices, and can be had in perfection at the Café Napolitain, on the Boulevards. They recall to memory the famous Café Europa, in Naples, which used to be the head quarters of republican Young Italy; and at the time of the last revolution there, King Bomba had for some days a loaded cannon constantly pointed at this Cafe. It did not, however, interfere with the enjoyment of the ices—perhaps such a warm suggestion rather heightened their appreciation!

To go back to Pere Lathuile's; our dinner was capital, though not at all elaborate. The second dish, boiled salmon trout, was as good as those caught and eaten at Trenton Falls, and was brought to us accompanied by two of those delicious sauces which have established for so long *la gloire de la cuisine Francaise*. One was a white sauce and simple; the other brown, and piquant. Connoisseurs choose the white with salmon first, but the second was the dish, and, like the copper baloeco that the Italian wine-keeper puts into his wine (though happily less poisonous), it spirits you to taste again. The delicate lamb chops, better simply cooked than in any other way, and so tender that they must have been taken from *infant* lambs, were ornamented each at the end with a roll of finely-cut white paper, and were done to a nicety. Chicken dressed with tomato-sauce followed, and the artichokes, which were useless to describe, for you do not eat them in America, were excellent, though should they ever be offered, be sure to ask for a dressing of oil and vinegar; it makes them, to us here, a favorite vegetable. Between the soup and the fish, a melon was brought, and I would recommend a trial of it at the commencement of the dinner; it is generally eaten in New York after a sweet dessert, which rather spoils its delicate flavor.

The Cafe de Paris, which is regretted by so many who make a science of dining, is no longer in existence. The ill-starred landlord raised the rent 60,000 francs at one stroke, which drove out his tenant, who gave up the business, and the cafe, celebrated for so many years as the resort of its distinguished customers, is now turned into a dwelling house.

Another of the famous cafes here, nothing since, ornamented one of its most elegant salons with a large white marble mantelpiece, under which was kept constantly burning a bed of charcoal. Over it was placed, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 of the afternoon, an enormous silver, gridiron, and near by, on a richly carved dresser, were set out all the meats to be cooked or warmed over; while before the fire stood the master himself, armed with a long silver fork. His customer pointed to the dish he wished for, and the master, seizing it with his fork, served the master himself, who was charmed with this process, accomplished in his presence. This was the first cafe of immense fortune of this house.

FRENCH MYSTERY OF MAKING SOUP.—Good beef, which must be chosen of the most sound and fresh, always makes the best soup. Veal is only good in case of sickness, and it weakens and attenuates the broth. The proportion is three pounds of meat to four quarts of water. Put the meat in cold water, salt it, and make a good fire, which, however, should not be too lively, so that the broth may not boil till the scum rises and has been taken off entirely. When this has been done, add two carrots cut in half, two turnips, *also cut*, one parsnip, two leeks, one stalk of celery, two cloves, either a small burnt onion, or a little caramel, to cover it. It must boil slowly, skimming it from time to time until the meat is well cooked, when you will have an excellent soup. After the quality and the quality of the meat, what most contributes to make a good soup is to see that it boils slowly, without stopping a moment, for six or seven hours. It must then be passed through a fine colander, and if served with vermicelli, or the small Italian pastes, the soup must be poured in a sucepan and the eighth of a pound of vermicelli added when the broth boils; it must boil for twenty minutes, or until the vermicelli is cooked. Farina can be used in the place of vermicelli; as also toasted bread cut in very small and thin strips, and added when the soup is ready for the soup-tureen.

There can be found here in the stores little machines for cutting the vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, &c., into small pieces the size of peas. They are boiled in the soup, instead of the Italian pastes, in summer, when the rich broths are not eaten.

Treasure Digging and Spiritualism in Massachusetts.

From a recent article in the Salem *Observer*, it appears that Mr. Hiram Marble is at work endeavoring to discover the old pilot's cave in Dungeon Rock, at Lynn. The Rock is situated in the northwest part of Lynn, towards Lynnfield and Saugus, and is accessible by the old Boston road, turning to the right about a mile above Pine Hill Cemetery. It is located in the depths of the great extent of woods which stretches for miles in that direction, clothing a rolling sea of huge hills, and concealing from view a wild and wonderful drift of giant boulders and numerous bare surfaces of primitive rock. A safe and well-worn carriage road leads to the summit of the hill within which Thomas Veal's old pirate cave is supposed to exist. Of Mr. Marble and his labors the *Observer* says:

"Mr. Marble resides throughout the year in his small house near the summit of the rock, with his wife and son and daughter. Some distance off to the north he has laid the foundations of one of Fowler's octagonal houses, which, we presume, will be finished before he digs his way into the traditional cave. There is no arable land in the vicinity, the soil yielding too heavy a crop of rocks to allow of the more tender growths of the garden. There is room for a goodly hen-coop on the table-land of the hill, but nothing more in the farming line. Too apex of the hill is a huge mass of rock forty or fifty feet above the house lot, from which, standing near the lofty flag-staff, you obtain a wide and admirable view of the country for miles about.

"Mr. Marble has been engaged at the place for six years past in what he considers to be a spiritual mission, and in what most other people consider to be a wild and absurd undertaking. He was a *manufacturer in a distant place*, and was impressed, or felt a call to come here and devote himself to the work of finding the cave where the pirates formerly resided, and where Thomas Veal was entombed by an earthquake. He believes himself to be acting under the special direction of the spirits of Thomas Veal, and of a girl named Catharine, who was stolen by the pirates and became an associate with them. Under these auspices he has accomplished a truly extraordinary work. He has drilled and excavated a tunnel into the solid jasper-like rock of the hill for a distance of about eighty feet. The hole is high enough to stand up in, and you may perhaps touch the two sides by extending your arms. It is solid, flinty rock all the way, and the excavation by drilling and blasting has all been done by Mr. Marble and his son, assisted sometimes by another laborer. The tunnel descends in all about thirty-five feet, and winds as much more. A pair of steps descend into the cave, and a torch illuminates the way when visitors enter this spiritual region.

"Mr. Marble exhibits an ancient broken sword, an old-time dagger, and a pair of antique scissors, as having been found during the progress of the work; in a seam of the rock, where a superincumbent mass slid over the cave at the time of the earthquake. Sceptics and outsiders say that these relics were placed there to impose upon Mr. Marble, but he has persuaded himself to the contrary. Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, and are now ready to receive orders, Twelfth and Prime streets. Orders may be left with the Superintendent, No. 18 S. Twelfth street, or with Mr. WM. D. NEALL, corner PINE and WATER streets. aul8-3m

Dancing Academies.

DANCING ACADEMY.—NAYLOR & DAUGHTER'S DANCING ACADEMY, TENTH and SOUTH streets, commencing TUESDAY, September 1, 1857. The subscribers, in offering this prospectus to the dancing community, respectfully acknowledge their kindness during past seasons, and pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make the coming season surpass in brilliancy that of former years.

Mr. N. and Daughter have, with untiring exertions, added to their stock of the fashionable dances, many new ones, which will be introduced during the season.

DAYS OF TUITION.

For Children—Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock; for Ladies and Gentlemen—Tuesday and Saturday Evenings from 7 till 10 o'clock. au 27-3m

MR. AND MISS DURANG'S DANCING ACADEMY, cor. of CHESTNUT and TWELFTH, will open OCTOBER 21st. sep25-rmw-2w*

Sewing Machines.

$10 $12, $10, $12.—OWING TO THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of WATSON'S $10 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the subscriber has secured larger accommodations for its sale and exhibition. He has leased the commodious room, 814 CHESTNUT street, second floor, where they are now open for the inspection of the public.

JNO. B. MCMULLIN,
se16-tf 814 CHESTNUT street, above Eighth.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1857.

The following described UNCLAIMED and FORFEITED MERCHANDISE will be sold at public sale, at the APPRAISER'S STORES, northeast corner of Market and Lombard Streets, on FRIDAY MORNING, October 9, 1857, at 11 o'clock. By order of

R. BAKER, Collector.
SHAW & BAILEY, Auctioneers.

UNCLAIMED MERCHANDISE.

Marks and Nos.	Description.	Vessel of Importation.	Where Arrived.	Date.
Xpaulina Guittoma, Philadelphia.	1 package wines, cloves, &c.	Banque Union	Matanzas	October 30, 1855.
M & B, with P below 91.	1 cask brandy.	Banque R. H. Douglas	Bordeaux	December 22, 1855.
M & J P in block, with P below 91.	1 crate earthenware.	Ship Kate Hunter	Liverpool	January 7, "
P in diamond, B to right 692.	1 box glassware.	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	January 14, "
P in diamond, B to right 692.	1 cask chloride of lime.	Ship Burlington	Liverpool	March 24, "
	10 boxes 1067 cigars.	Brig Arcadian	Havana	April 17, "
	1 case half chambers.	Ship Sarah Park	Liverpool	April 28, "
	1 case paintings, &c.	Ship Arcole	Liverpool	May 1, "
	1 case toys, books, chair, &c.	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	May 8, "
	1 box gunlocks.	Ship Louisa Marie	Liverpool	May 15, "
	1 cask white wine.	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	May 22, "
	1 anchor.	Brig Pauline	Cienfuegos	May 25, "
	2 boxes alabaster work.	Brig Florilla	Leghorn	July 20, "
	1 box clothing.	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	July 27, "
	1 keg olives and book.	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	August 7, "
	1 cask curiosities.	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	August 14, "
	1 case gun metres.	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	September 25, 1856.
	1 box sundries.	Barque Tuscan	Marseilles	"
	1 case gas metres.	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	"
Jno Shipley	1 box, 4 dozen knives and forks.	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	September 25, 1856.
Mrs. Bussell	1 box, 3 cheeses.	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	October 23, 1856.
Jno. H. Eckey	1 cask, 12 gallons rum.	Brig F. Eakers	Havana	October 28, 1856.
Mary D. Walmut	1 cask, 12 gallons rum.	Brig Ann Field	Cienfuegos	"
	1 box glass shades.	Unknown	Unknown	"
	1 box sheep shears.	Brig Mondamin	Trinidad	"
	6 boxes segars.	Barque M. H. Kendall	Havana	April 6, 1857.
	1 box segars.	Brig D. S. Brown	Cardenas	April 27, "
	1 box segars.	Brig J. Ludlam	Cienfuegos	May 25, 1857.
	1 box segars.	Brig Ann Field	Cienfuegos	June 9, "
	1 box segars.	Brig Sarah Raven	Cienfuegos	June 27, 1857.
	1 box segars.	Brig Chanma	Havana	August 11, 1857.
	96 tenth-boxes segars.			

FORFEITED MERCHANDISE.

Marks and Nos.	Description.	Vessel of Importation.	Where Arrived.	Date.
Jno Shipley	1 box, 4 dozen knives and forks.	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	September 25, 1856.
Mrs. Bussell	1 box, 3 cheeses.	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	October 23, 1856.
Jno. H. Eckey	1 cask, 12 gallons rum.	Brig F. Eakers	Havana	October 28, 1856.
Mary D. Walmut	1 cask, 12 gallons rum.	Brig Ann Field	Cienfuegos	"
	1 box glass shades.	Unknown	Unknown	"
	1 box sheep shears.	Brig Mondamin	Trinidad	"
	6 boxes segars.	Barque M. H. Kendall	Havana	April 6, 1857.
	1 box segars.	Brig D. S. Brown	Cardenas	April 27, "
	1 box segars.	Brig J. Ludlam	Cienfuegos	May 25, 1857.
	1 box segars.	Brig Ann Field	Cienfuegos	June 9, "
	1 box segars.	Brig Sarah Raven	Cienfuegos	June 27, 1857.
	96 tenth-boxes segars.	Brig Chanma	Havana	August 11, 1857.
Captain Gallagher	2 packages segars.			

Catalogues will be ready three days previous to the day of sale, and the goods will be open for examination early on the morning of that day. sep wfm tocf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!—The subscriber, who has for several years occupied the premises at Sloan's Planing Mill, Kensington, has removed to COATES STREET WHARF, adjoining the Phœnix Planing Mill, on Delaware avenue, where he intends keeping a large assortment of Carolina and other flooring boards, steps, risers, shelving, ceiling, fencing and scaffold boards, thoroughly seasoned and well worked. For sale at the lowest cash prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Orders received and supplied at the shortest notice for all kinds and sizes of Southern yellow Pine, Timber and Scantling.

S. S. RIGHTER.
au1-tf

BALE ROPE.—Buyers are invited to call and examine our Manila Bale Rope, which we can sell at as low as American, and warrant it superior in strength and durability.

WEAVER, PITLER & CO.,
au 1 No. 22 N. Water st. and 22 N. Wharves.

Fire Proof Safes.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

A large assortment of
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED
SALAMANDER SAFES,
VAULT DOORS,
For Banks and Stores.
BANK LOCKS,
Equal to any now in use.
IRON DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c.
On as good terms as any other establishment in the United States, by
EVANS & WATSON,
No. 26 South FOURTH street,
Philadelphia.
PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. au13-tf

Coal.

COAL.—The very best assortment of LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL on hand, in BROAD Street, second yard above Vine street.
HOWELL DORMAN.
aug4-1m

2240 LBS. IS A TON.—BUYERS and consumers are invited to examine our stock of "LEHIGH LOCUST MOUNTAIN and BLACK HEATH COAL." Our Coal is selected expressly for family use; being carefully screened, we will warrant it free from slate and dust. "We sell 2240 lbs." being "240 lbs. more" than sold by retail dealers, at "25 cents less per ton."

Also, on hand a full supply of "BROAD TOP BITUMINOUS COAL" for Steam-generating, Blacksmithing, and Rolling-mill purposes. This Coal cannot be excelled.

Yards, BROAD and VINE—Big Sign, "2240 LBS. IS A TON. [se3-3m] LEIGHTON & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—TAGGART'S CELEBRATED SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COAL.

T. & R. CARTER'S GREENWOOD, TAMAQUA COAL.

GEORGE W. SNYDER'S FINE FOREST SCHUYLKILL COAL.

RANDALL & MEREDITH

Have for sale, and are constantly receiving from above celebrated Collieries,

COAL OF ALL SIZES.

There is no Coal mined anywhere, equal in quality these, and a trial will convince any one of their great superiority. Our Coal is very carefully screened at our yards, and we will warrant it perfectly free from slate, dust and all impurities. Our PRICES are as LOW as the VERY LOWEST.

Orders left at our Office, No. 151 SOUTH FRONT street, above Walnut.

Orders left at our Yard, CALLOWHILL street, below BROAD street.

Orders left at our Wharf, WATER street, above CALLOWHILL—or sent to either place per Dispatch Post, will receive prompt attention.

Purchasers for family use will do well to call and examine our Coal before purchasing elsewhere. aug-tf

BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL—Direct from the Company's Mines, and the only authorized agents, by retail, south of Kensington.

Also Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal.

T. TREADWAY, Swanson street,
au20-2m 1st Wharf above Washington, Southwark.

SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL.—I am daily receiving, at my yard, the best qualities SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL. My customers, and all others who may favor me with their orders, may rely on getting COAL that will satisfy them.

☞ No inferior Coal kept at this establishment to offer at LOW PRICES.

ALEXANDER CONVERY,
au1-tf N. E. corner of Broad and Cherry Sts.

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.—DALY, PORTER & CO., COAL DEALERS, No. 321 PRIME Street, above Eighth, keep constantly on hand, at the very lowest rates, a full supply of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal. au 1-6m

LUMBER AND COAL.—MONTGOMERY & NEALL having connected the Coal with the Lumber business, inform their friends that they have made ample provision for a supply of the best qualities of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, and are now ready to receive orders, Twelfth and Prime streets. Orders may be left with the Superintendent, No. 18 S. Twelfth street, or with Mr. WM. D. NEALL, corner PINE and WATER streets. aul8-3m

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.
Flour,	22 cts.	18 cts.	16 cts.	14 cts.
Pig metal,			18 cts. per barrel.	
			10 cts. per 100 pounds.	

BETWEEN PHILA. AND LANCASTER.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Flour,	20 cts.	17 cts.	15 cts.	13 cts.
Pig Metal,			25 cts. per barrel.	
			10 cts. per 100 pounds.	

ARTICLES OF FIRST CLASS.

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

ARTICLES OF 2D CLASS.

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

ARTICLES OF 3D CLASS.

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

ARTICLES OF 4TH CLASS.

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

☞ For further information apply to
E. J. SNEEDER, Freight Agent, Phila.
E. K. BOIGN, Freight Agent, Columbia.
W. H. MYERS, Freight Agent, Lancaster.
aug18]

CHOICE FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is now prepared to sell about 1,500,000 acres of choice Farming lands, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North-East and North-West, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton—and wood can be had at the same cost per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould, from two to five feet deep, and gently rolling; their contiguity to markets, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation to the principal market North, South, East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable lands that can be found, and present the most favorable opportunity for persons of industrious habits and small means to acquire a comfortable independence for their families.

Chicago is now the greatest grain market in the world; and the facility and economy with which the products can be transported to that market, makes them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at government rates, as the additional cost of transportation is a proportion tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer, in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The title is perfect—and the annual payments are made, deeds are executed by the trustees appointed by the State, and in whom the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in fee simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The prices are from $6 to $30; interest only 3 per ct. Twenty per ct. will be required on the purchase, and the balance in ten annual payments, with interest.

Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in two, three, four, five and six years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, and to have one-half the land under cultivation at the end of that time.

Competent surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine the Lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The Lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

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Will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in postage stamps, and books of pamphlets containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well known farmers living in the neighborhood of the lands, in the Real State, and makes all extracts bearing on the contingencies of Life.

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Loans of the State of Pennsylvania,	
Philadelphia City, Penn's Railroad, Garden and Amboy Railroad Loans,	$179,885 38
Bonds, Mortgages and Real Estate,	117,137 19
Stocks in Banks, Insurance, Gas and Railroad Companies,	81,729 98
Premium Notes and Loans on Collaterals,	193,092 01
Cash in Bank, due from Agents, Interest, &c.,	38,780 47
Guarantee Capital, Subscription Notes,	100,000 00
	$711,225 03

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NEPTUNE