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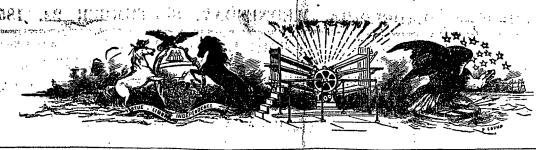
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SMALL WARES



VOL. 2.—NO. 45.

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TWEEDS, STRIPES, TICKINGS,

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This caution is rendered essentially usutities of inferior and defective Lin quantities of inferior and defective Lineng are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RIOHARDSON, by Iriah houses, who; regardless of the injury thus indicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a buriness op profitable, while purchasers can be imposed the with Goods of a morthless. J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE

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IN THIS COUNTRY, nd are admitted by competent judges to be SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHERS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. All we sak is a fair trial, and we are satisfied the erits of our Varnishes will be FULLY ESTABLISHED. C. SCHRACK & CO.,

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FINDING MEN.—We are now prepared to fill all
orders for LASTS for the Fall Trade. We have in
creased our facilities in the Manufacturing Department,
and with a larger working stock of wood on hand that
any other raanufacturer in this city or New York, we
can furnish Dry Wood, and at the lowest Philadelphia
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Their facilities for IMPORTING and FURNISHING every article in the SHOE STUFFS and TRIMMINGS ine, at moderate prices and on favorable terms, a

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tion of the masses than any other author now living. Very few, even of our literati, will extend the right hand of fellowship to Dick-

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1858.

From what we consider good authority, we near that CHARLES DICKENS will certainly revisit this country in the spring. His lecturing, or rather reading tour through the United Kingdom has hitherto been extremely lucrative, and he calculates on equal success here. There is no doubt that he would draw very large audiences, in many populous places, for DIOKENS, whatever his faults, is one of the greatest writers of his time, and undoubtedly ne most genial. As an author he has some ortcomings. For example, (like Gronge CRUIKSHANK, the humorist, who is sometimes libelled by being designated "caricaturist,") e has almost invariably failed in drawing what Wordsworth calls "a perfect wonan, nobly planned." His females are alnost invariably failures. When he does give us any thing better than a mere namby. amby, bread-and-butter-eating damsel, he makes an extravagance of her. Nancy Sykes, and Charlotte, in "Oliver Twist;" Mrs. Nickleby, and a very few others stand out thus strongly marked. But, for the most part, his women are dreadfully common-

In this respect Mr. THACKERAY resemble attempt much, whereas Dickens does. THACK-ERAY has but one idea of a female character. t least of a feminine beau-ideal, and we had er, first of all, in "Vanity Fair," as immortal Becky Sharp, that shrewd, knowing, omewhat scampish, self-possessed, far-seeing roman of the world, who seems never to have enioved any of the amenities of Childhood, but to have been an intrigante almost from her cradle. Those sharp features, those yellow locks, those grey-green eyes, that quick, feline glance, that insinuating address are Becky Sharp's, and Thackeray, who is very much in love with his own productions, reproduce this type, whenever he wants a heroine. No so did Scort. in his immortal Waverley Novels which, we are delighted to know, are as much read as ever—a sound indication of healthy taste this new-blossoming of Scorr's popularity is. Not so does Bulwer, whose romance are crowded with fine womanly creations, each

admirably individualized. Above all, not so did the multo-minded and immortal SHAK-SPEARE. The inability to produce good female characters in their writings undoubtedly is a drawback to the literary merit of Dickens and THACKERAY. We have been asked, more than once, of late, what peculiarity there is in Dickens's

reading his own compositions, to induc crowds to go and hear him? A decided peculiarity there is, but the greatest inducement perhaps, is to see the author. CHARLES Dickens is not a very old man—he will complete his forty-seventh year in February-but he is comparatively an old author, having ommenced his career and his popularity in 1886. A man who has been for nearly twentythree years before the public, as, all things comparatively considered, the most popular writer of his age, is one whom the patient public delight to see. They have a natural desire to see, in the body, that author whom they have known so long and so well in the spirit. Thousands, and tens of thousands, all writings have made for them. Hence, when he comes to their respective localities, they eagerly rush to see him, and will do so the

more gladly, when, at the same time, they can also hear him read one of the productions which have charmed them. In truth, as we have been informed by those who have attended his public exhibitions, as the English journals tell us, and as we can readily believe, from recollection of his perccasional readings of a few pages, chiefly from Scott's novels, in private, Charles Dioxens is an admirable reader. He was not schooled and drilled into this perfection by any "Professor of Elocution," with rising and falling inflections, and that childish humbug of particular systems. Dickers reads well, because he has a fine voice, a natural and a thorough knowledge of what he reads. Gift any human being with such qualifications, and he can scarcely fail to read well, though he may not do so in the ore rotundo manner which instructors so often insist upon as requisite. He does not mouth nor spout, but reads intelligently and intelligibly, and points the meaning of particular passages with natural inflections of the roice, with quick glance of the eye, with a motion of the hand or body. He varies his intonation, too, adapting his voice not only to the variations made necessary by the dialogue,

but to the sentiment of each passage, whether grave or gay. His readings, heretofore, have been limited to his Christmas Stories, to the pathetic history of Little Nell, condensed from "The Old Curiosity Shop," and to the touching record of poor little Paul Dombey's brief exerience in life, with the saddening sound of the restless and uncertain billows ever mur muring in his ears. It is as difficult, we are told, (and can well believe,) to refrain from tears as well as smiles, at these Dickens' readings. He has the true "spell o'er hearts' which the poet declared to be the glory of noble acting, and he sways the minds of those

who hear him, in a manner which nothing les than Genius could attain. Indeed, if CHARLES DICKERS had not been a great Author, he must have been a leading Actor. He has that varying power of expres sion which is only described by the French word mobilité—a power of adapting his features to the passion of the scene, whatever that may be. Voice, figure, and action are good. His performances, at the amateur plays got up for the benefit of that bubble "The Guild of Literature and Art," (long since burst, like other vanity-blown bubbles,) were surprisingly good. There never was a better Captain Bobadil, and, in Bulwer's drama Not so bad as we Seem," the principal part was played by Dickens, in a manner which few established actors of the highest repute, now upon the stage, could have surpassed. It was one of the most difficult characters too for it involved the appearance of the performer not only in his own part, but in an assume semblance of Edward Curl, the famous biblioexists. Is it too much, then, to ask you, gentle ole of the Augustan age of British literature. men, not to expunge the name given to Franklin's Our readers may now have some idea of home, as if posterity had already done enough or pole of the Augustan age of British literature what sort of readings they have to expect too much? Pray hand down to our successors from CHARLES DICKENS, should be be so courageous as to venture back to this country. What manner of reception he shall have i carcely a subject to speculate upon at present Whatever his demerits towards the America eople, whom he treated at once ungratefully and ungraciously, we do not think that they

upon him when he visited this country,

seventeen years ago.
It is only proper that Mr. Dickens should

listinctly understand what his relations to his

udiences here will be, should he return hither.

Almost a new generation has sprung up, all

"Professor" Rarey will be remembered against him, in any very marked manner, to his detriment. And this we believe is simply because our people, if mpressed with a recollection of the ill return he made for all the kindness which they literally heaped upon him, are also impressed with a sense of what is due to the manly dignity of their own personal character. They will probably crowd to hear Dickens's Readings, out of curiosity, but will not exhibit any of that warm feeling towards himself which was so abundantly, overflowingly poured out

CID.

TWO CENTS.

one of her trips. The pivot-board, indispensable

to the speed of sailing vessels, is a Philadelphia

nvention. Horizontal canvas for sails, now es-

teemed the best, also originated here. The fame of

nere have long been known as crack sailers. Our

navy yard has built the finest vessels belonging t

service, two being ships-of-the-line, two frigates

ten years a single firm in Kensington has built one

available point in the entire Union for the con-

so large that she could not enter the port of New

York, came round to Philadelphia, and found

passport to employment at every workshop in the Union. They are sought for and pre-ferred over all others to build railways in

we last year built a hundred and forty-seven new

vessels. If Congress would but protect the general industry of the country against the pauper la-

bor of Europe, manufactures, invention, discovery, and all the kindred arts, would rise instantly with

sympathetic vitality from the sore depression which

RECOVERY OF A LOST POWER .- Modern engi-

neers have been unable to understand by what machinery the ancients moved, and elevated into

the iron sent to this country is known to be, it continues to be imported because of its greater

with a thickness of a tenth of an inch or more.

All impurities being swept off from the surface of

quires some days or weeks, according to the size of the plate. There is a constant risk in the whole

process, even when the greatest care is practised.

The larger the glass the greater the danger of

breakage and imperfections. Sometimes the amai-

gam orystalizes, producing flaws, which require the operation to be repeated. It is these causes

stroys their health, renders some of them eripples

ow crushes them down.

our ship-builders has extended over the whole mer

Inventions and Discoveries. epared for The Press. The first American steamboat was built in Philadelphia, and plied successfully week after week, between this city and Trenton, seventy-

ens. This he should be prepared for. It is singular that THACKERAY, who, by no means, is a genial man, should personally have three years ago. Ourvoteran Commodore Charlet many warm friends in this country, while Stewart, still hale and hearty, was a passenger on DICKENS, who really is full of hearty geniality, nd is, also, extremely unselfish, will scarcely find one man here who would warmly give him a hand-clasp, and cherish him in "his heart of heart." The difference in manner may cantile world. Their skill has contributed maprobably account, to some extent, for this. terially to the commercial prosperity and su-premacy of the United States. Ships constructed But it is a curious fact, whatever it may arise

To the Members of the City Councils GENTLEMEN: I have read your ordinance changing the names of cortain streets, lanes, &c. n the city of Philadelphia. The preparation of it first-class vessels for ocean service. Philadelmust have been a work of much labor and some delicacy; but, altogether, it will be useful and phia is in reality the only port at which a acceptable It could not, however, have been expected that the ordinance would be faultiess, or that there would be no instance of oversight: on the contrary, merits or defects are only to be discovered by discussion and practice. covered by discussion and practice. For my own from We have the best mechanical skill, expensely, I have particularly considered one only of rience, and facilities; timber of the finest quality the changes, and I respectfully offer some of my accessible in various directions, and the most available rates to reasons for finding fault with it.

struction of vessels of every grade and description.

The channel of the Delaware is known to be abun-It seems that the practice of calling several streets, places, &c., by the same name, has caused dantly wide and deep enough to float the largest vessel in the navy. Within a year past a ship much confusion and uncertainty as to the actual residences of our citizens, especially on the part of strangers; and, therefore, it has been considered ecessary that no two or more of our streets laces, &c., shall severally have the same name Boz"-with this exception, that he does not The propriety of such a change, at least as a neral rule, cannot be questioned. At the same time, I think, it must be conceded that when the names of two streets, for instance are the same, and one of them is to be altered, tha

one of the streets, which has been most useful and ongest known, should retain its former designa tion. And I also think, when one of severa streets is to retain the former name, that one o them should bear it which has peculiar character istics or antecedents.

Allow me respectfully to apply these observa

tions to one of the changes which you have made namely—"Franklin place, south of Marketstreet above Third street, and Hudson's alley, south o Chestnut street, above Third street, hereafter he called Hudson street."

1. Why should this change be made? . If ] truly understand your ordinance, there are only two places named "Franklin place" within the bounds of the new city; one of them is near Coates street, and the other is the venerable Branklin lace, south of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. Your ordinance, gentlemen, has substituted the name "Franconia place" for the name "Franklin place," near Coates street; so that, I presume, your resson for making a char in name no longer applies to "Franklin place," near Market street—that is, there is, as there has been in the olden time, but one "Franklin place," and there can be no mistake in regard to it. 2. But, even if you had not substituted France

nia for Franklin, as to the place near Coate street, I think you ought not to have expunged the name of the old and well-known "Franklin place" in the heart of the old city. The two
"places," if existing under the name Franklin, would have been about two miles apart from each other, and there could be no uncertainty even or the part of strangers. But the remote and the obscure place near Coates street, you have honored with the new name "Franconia place," and have dropped altogether the name "F.anklin place," known to past generations as well a to ourselves. Why?

3. I have said that when two places are called by the same name, that one of them should retain the ancient name which has peculiar characteris-ties or antecedents; so that, even if you had not near Coates street, you ought, in my opinion, to have retained the ancient name "Franklin place" fer his native land, are personally grateful, near Market street, in consideration of its past but which you expunged altogether, was the spo when, a lad of seventeen, he came, in 1723, to Philadelphia. It is the same spot where he married, where his children and grand-children war and died. These interesting facts, gentlemen

4. While Dr. Franklin lived, (see first page of ormances as an amateur-actor, and of his cease, the premises occupied by him were called and well known as Franklin court. When his descendants came into possession, they improved the property at great cost, and opened the Franklin court for public use, without any remuneration from the county treasury. They took care to continue the name "Franklin court" while there was not a thoroughfare inte Chestnut street; but, as soon as that was opened, all the parties interested adopted the name "Franklin place."

5. "Franklin place," thus opened to the public,

s the only thoroughfare in one of the most valuable soneres in Philadelphia, bounded by Market street and Chestnut street, and by Third and Fourth streets; through the interior part of it two carriages may pass abreast; there are many housein it yielding considerable sums for taxes, water and gas; and, in my disinterested opinion, the day is not remote when, by openings from Third street and Fourth street, "Franklin place" will have business improvements, at least equal to any which have been made in more obscure localities to the east and to the west of it. Why, then, I repeat, should the name "Frank-

lin place ' be expunged from the list of streets or

places in Philadelphia? By retaining it there can be no confusion or uncertainty, but the reverse, there being but one place of that name. By retaining it, respect will be shown for the associations connected with the spot where the Places is, which ought ever to be regarded by Philadelphians. Why should those associations be lost sight of? In short, why should "Hudson street e substituted for "Franklin place?" There is ndeed, an alley called Hudson's alley; and if there is any reason why the name Hudson should be honored, pray, gentlemen, let Hudson's alley hereafter be called "Hudson street;" but there is no reason known to me why "Franklin place" and "Hudson's alley" should be called by the same name—(I was about to say why they should be mited, but that never can be ) They canno be a unit—they are separated by Chestnut street; their past history has been, and their future must be, dissimilar. Pray, gentlemen, compare the place and the alley impartially and carefully. 1 can imagine but one suggestion for expunging the name "Franklin place"—but one considera-tion that can have led to that decision: It may have been said that Franklin has been honored by having a square and a street named after him. As a reply to this, I simply ask why such a benefactor, as Franklin was to Philadelphia, to Penn sylvania, to the whole Union, nay, to mankind, ought not to have a square, a street, and a place also named after him? Has our own Philadelphia debt of gratitude to him been paid? Where is there any monument to testify to his services, or to our sense of them? only and the best monuments to such a benefactor as he was, are the renowned hospital, the great library, the Philosophical Society, the public schools, the fire insurance companies, and other distinctions and benefits, which he mainly contributed to establish. But still, n memorial of the thankfulness of Philadelphians

"Franklin place" as we received it, honored a the spot where Franklin lived and died. Mr. Press. In an interesting Boston lette from "Graybeard," which you published yester day, mention is made of "Professor W. H. Rarey" being at the recent horse-fair at Springfield, "successfully illustrating his singular art." I desire to know in what University Mr. Rarey occupies a Professorial chair, and in what faculty? Without badinage, it might be said that (as in some foreign Universities) he is Professor of Humanity-the old phrase for the classics. The two questions which I here have put, are not idle inquiries, but suggested by a conviction that we are much too fond of bestowing honorary titles on slight or no grounds. "Professor" of horse-breaking is a new faculty of art, however singular. Yours,

Franklin's Grave.

[For The Press.]

Would it not be appropriate to wrap a few feet of Atlantic cable around the central bar of the iron railing to be placed before the grave of Franklin? In this way the philosopher's fame and stroys their health, renders some of them or bypeles. that glorious work would be indissolubly linked.

O.:Nos. 162 and 164 North FOURTH Street.

Over this country, since Diokens was here before. Our young people, and many of their seniors, will be glad to see, to listen to, the seniors display in all branches is a smile, just as did the first telegraph. But a smile, just as did the first telegraph.

Kentriko Mondels.

Kentriko Mondels.

Kentriko Mondels.

Kentriko Mondels.

Kentriko

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. edents for "True Panes" will please hear in

he typography, but one side of the sheet should be

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsyl anis and other States for contributions giving the curent news of the day in their particular localities, the ces of the surrounding country, the inor population, or any information that will be interesting o the general reader.

ciple is that of a floating locomotive, to move upon the water after the manner of an ordinary locomeive on a railroad track. The engine and wheels are built so as to float, but the latter enter the water sufficiently to propel the boat forward. The inventor does not describe his machine with sufficient distinctness; but he claims that by his plan a boat can be propalled with greater case and faster than the railroad engine, while it is peculiarly adapted to canal navigation, as in going, at the high speed which he asserts heran main. tain, it would not raise as much swell as an ordieary propeller would in going five miles an hour. If all is realized from this invention which it projector claims for it, it will revolutionize the whole business of canal navigation, and liberate from a most laborious bondage a vast army of abused and shoulder-galled horses.

GENERAL NEWS.

An Incident .- A touching case was preor the sick, relieve the destitute, and feed the starying. A boy was discovered in the morning, lying in the grass of Claifforne street, evidently bright and intelligent, but sick. A man who has the feelings of kindness strongly developed went to him, shook him by the shoulder, and asked him what he was doing there. "Waiting for God to come for me," said her "Waiting for God to come for me," said her "Waiting for God to come for me," said her "Waiting for Bod to come for me," said here. "Waiting for God to come for me, and the condition of the boy, in whose eye and furbed fice he saw the evidences of the fever. "God sent for mother, and father, and little brother," said he, "and took them away to his home, up in the sky; and mother told me, when she was sick, that God would take care of his home, up in the sky; and took them away to his home, up in the sky; and mother told me, when she was sick, that God would take care of me. I have no home, nobody to give me anything; and so I came out here, and have been looking so long up in the sky for God to come and 'take care of me, as mother said he would: 'He will come, won'the? Mother never told me a lie.' "Yes, abundant water at our wharves. Our eastern wharf front alone is three miles long. To be known as a Philadelphia mechanic is a toussis, Cuba, and South America. All the cotton of the South is cleaned by Philadelphia made gins. A Philadelphia built yacht has challinged the world, year after year, without finding any other city courageous enough to accept it. Even the sails of the world-renowned "America" and "Maria," the former famous for her triumph

A Wife and Mother commits Suicide, and the sos, were made in Philadelphia. The entire business of shin and hoat huilding of our city mediates of ship and boat building of our city near proving a double tragedy. The wife of Mr. mounts to nearly two millions annually. Dull as Willard L. Chambers took a dose of arsenic yesthe shipping interest has been for two years past, whilst it. Unamers took a cose of arsenic yesterday afternoon.

She lingered along till a quarter to eleven o'clock last night, when she died. She took the arsenic from a paper, and drank it down with water, while sitting at a table, and while another person was in the room. As soon as it was accortained that she had poisoned herself, Dr. Garner was sent for who against a delivities.

was sent for, who came and wished to administer an emetic, but it was a long time before she could be persuaded to take anything. She said she world.

Finally, her little daughter persuaded her to take in emetic, but it was too late, and she died as we

their places, the ponderous blocks of stone of have said, about a quarter to eleven. She appeared to have a full possession of her faculties, nearly up to the time of her death. which the pyramids and other ancient structures are composed. The machines which effected this great work have disappeared from the earth congreat work have disappeared from the earth contemporaneously with the generations that employed them. Some have supposed that the mechanical power of the lever, wedge, and sorew
had in their hands been more effectively devel
oped than in ours; that in fact, they knew of and oped then in ours; that, in fact, they knew of and from what she took.

Mr. Chambers, the husband of the deceased,

Mr. Chambers, the husband of the deceased, same here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Buffalo. He is about 33, and his wife is short 35 years of age. The deceased is a fine-looking lady, and her husband is a gentleman of prepossessing executed. This lost power, like some of the lost arts, has been a subject for deep mechanical study. An ingenous inventor, Mr. David L. Miller, who entertained a similar idea, has constructed a machine which is represented to possess extraordinary capabilities. and he has a subject to the case, and was intending to commence business next Monday.—Milwaukee Wisconsin, Sept. 13.

NEW COMPETITION FOR THE DELAWARD TO SISSON.—The Treater of the deceased, same here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffalor. He is about 33, and his wife is short 35 years of age. The deceased is a fine-looking lady, and her husband is a gentleman of prepossessing exterior. He came here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffalor. Suffalor is a specific subject to the vast monuments of engineering genius which they have left behind them could not have been exceuted. This lost power, like some of the lost suffalor is a gentleman of prepossessing waterior. He came here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffalor. He is about 33, and his wife is short 35 years of age. The deceased is a fine-looking lady, and her husband is a gentleman of prepossessing waterior. He came here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffalor. He is about 33, and his wife is short 35 years of age. The deceased is a fine-looking lady, and her husband is a gentleman of prepossessing waterior. He came here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffalor. He came here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffalor. He came here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffalor. He came here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffalor. He came here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffalor. He came here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffalor. He came here three-weeks ago, and formerly lived in Suffa entertained a similar idea, has constructed a machine which is represented to possess extraordinary capabilities, and he believes that he has succeeded in recovering the lost power. This machine is at the Norris Locomotive Works, in this city. It is portable, weighing less than 100 pounds. A man of ordinary weight can lift with the weight of eight early the simple and the weight of sight early to the single and the sight feder of the Dalaware and Registrance it a weight of eighteen tons, by the simple appli-cation of his strength to the lever. A modificagable feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton. Should this canal be built, boats with coal can pass directly from the Lehigh Canal to the new work on the tion of this machine would be found extremely tion of this machine would be found extremely valuable in replacing railroad cars when seed dentally thrown from the track. It is probably the most efficient lifting jack of modern times.

BLAST DRILL FOR TURNIFS.—The turnip crop of England is of as much importance to the community there as the corn crop is to us. But the crop is subject to destructive attacks from the fly, the slug, and other depredators, the former being the most voracious. To destroy these insects a blast drill has been patented by Mr. Joseph Rowley, of Sheffield. The common practice of protecting the turnip from the fly is by dusting the row with lime during the night and while the dew is upon the plant. This operation is difficult, and imperfectly performed. Besides the slow process of doing this by hand, the difficulty of dusting the prediction handed us by a friend, made by an active valuable in replacing railroad cars when seed dentally thrown from the track. It is probably the most efficient lifting-jack of modern times.

at a reduced price."

For future reference, we put on record a prediction handed us by a friend, made by an active Douglas politician of Illinois. He says Douglas's friends will have seven majority certain in the Senate, and seven in the House—total on joint ballot, fourteen. That the chances are more than equal that they will have a majority of twenty on joint ballot. That Douglas will receive twenty thousand more votes than Buchanan received in 1856. That the "Danlte" (Buchanan) ticket will not receive two thousand votes in the entire State. of doing this by hand, the difficulty of dusting the underside of the plant, as well as the top side, offers an insuperable objection to this mode of applying lime, soot, or any other compost to the young turnip plant. This difficulty is now over-come, and the lime is thrown, by means of a blast fan, upon every part of the plant, both on the up. per and under side. The fan is put in motion by per and under side. The fan is put in motion by the travelling wheels of the drill, and receives its velocity in the usual manner by gathering wheels. The blast thus created by the fan is brought to bear upon the plant, which, yielding to its action, bends from the current, as it acts upon a falling stream of lime or other composition the plant because a completely covered with the newder. stream of lime or other composition the plant becomes completely covered with the powder. comes completely covered with the powder.
But this is not the only object the blast drill will accomplien. The fly, disturbed by a simple contrivance, hops away, but is at that moment caught by a current of air entering the blast fan and instantly destroyed, and thrown out again with vio antly destroyed, and thrown out again with vio

stantly destroyed, and thrown out again with vio lence from the vortex into which it had been drawn. This operation is simple; and the process of annihilation is similar to that a of mouse or rat going down a thrashing machine. The fly and the lime are yet so completely mixed and incorporated that the mischlevous, yet delicate, insects are destroyed by the atmospheric pressure thrown upon them, and the plant is also secured, by the dusting of compost, from all future attacks of the enemy.

Worthlese English Iron.—Bad as much of the iron sent to this country is known to be, it continues to be imported because of its greater there.

State Convention at Syracuse, after "the state" had been carried through Dispatch.

A GOOD STORY.—At the recent Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, after "the state" had been carried through Dispatch.

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continues to be imported because of its greater continues to be imported because of its greater changes. For water pipes it has been proved to contemporate the convention will doubtless make a good be nearly worthless, our own American made pipes outlasting them very many years. In England every refuse slag, and all the impure ores, are melted up into iron for this market by the all-reducing agency of the hot-blast furnace. It is thus ducing agency of the hot-blast furnace. It is thus

age on the English bar was one in 39 to one in 82,

while on the American it was one in 127 to one in 343. Such an exhibition of utter rottenness may well be credited when the worthlessness of the material is known. The accidents which cour on our roads from the hypothesis of The course of the shot down by an unknown and the worthlessness of the material is known. The accidents which occur is Chambers street, in the Fifth ward, who was shot down by an unknown arrestly and the shot down arrestly arrestly and the shot down arrestly and the shot down arrestly arrestly and the shot down arrestly arrestly and the shot down arrestly and the shot down arrestly arrestly and the shot down arrestly arrestly and the shot down arrestly ar material is known. The accidents which occur on our roads from the breaking of rails are now satisfactorily accounted for. Much English beiler iron, made in the same disreputable way, is also imported and used among us. Not a ton of it is used at home; it is manufactured expressly for American consumption.

Looking Glasses.—There indispensable applications are not provided in the frith ward, who was about own assassing, while leaving the vessidence of a neighbor. Upon examining the wounds, it was found that one of the bullets and entered below the left ear, and had passed directly through the lead, coming out of the right oheek. Another grased the left arm and entered the chest, penetrating the lungs and heart.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—There indispensable appliances of civilization are manufactured extensively in Philadelphia. Not the silvering of the glass, but the cutting it into suitable sizes, and framing it. The glass is silvered principally in France and Germany. The process is one of the most curious of the modern arts, and is an extremely simple one. A sheet of tin foil, somewhat larger than the glass plate, is laid upon a smooth table, and quicksilver poured over it until the foil is covered with a thickness of a tenth of an inch or more. All impurities being swept off from the surface of the mereury, and the glass plate made sorupulous ly clean, it is brought even with the edge of the table, and pushed gently forward sideways, so as to side ever the mercury bath, its edge just dipping beneath its surface, so as to push before it all impurities, and to exclude all air-bubbles. Weights are then evenly applied to the glass, and the whole table inclined to such an angle as to favor the drawing off of the superfluous mercury. This requires some days or weeks, according to the size FAT.—The late news about the Paris

try on the wash-tub perhaps.

Sudden Death.—We are pained to announced the sudden death, on Friday last, of Hon. Augustus Drum, recently of this city. He died from an affection of the heart, at his residence, in Greensburg. Mr. Drum was a gentleman well known and highly esteemed. He was elected to Congress in 1848, from the Westmoreland district, and afterwards served the same district in the State Senato.—Pittsburgh Gazette. ABANDONMENT OF HAND FIRE ENGINES IN ST. LOUIS —The city of St. Louis has entirely abandoned the use of hand fire engines, and offer them all for sale low to the country towns of the neighborhood.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR .- The agricultural fair

for years, and prematurely shortens the lives of