From Harper's Magazine for January.

A Song for New Year's Eve.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Stay, ah, my friends, a moment stay,
Stay till the good old year,
So long companion of our way,
Shakes hands and leaves us here.
Oh stay, O stay,
One little hour, and then away.
The year, whose hopes were high and strong,
Has now no hopes to waken;
Yet one hour more of jest and song
For his mortal sake!
Oh stay, O stay,
One mirthful hour, and then away.
The kindly year, his liberal hands
Have lavished all his store,
And shall we turn from where he stands
Because he gives no more?
Oh stay, oh stay,
One grateful hour, and then away.
Days brightly came and calmly went,
While yet he was our guest;
How cheerfully the week was spent!
How sweet the Seventh day's rest!
Oh stay, O stay,
One good hour more, and then away.
Dear friends were with us—some who sleep
Beneath this cold clod—
What pleasant memories we keep
Of all the past! and lo!
Oh stay, oh stay,
One tender hour, and then away.
Even while we sing the smiles his last,
Behold! the tears come flowing fast!
The good old year is with the past!
Oh be the new as kind!
Oh stay, oh stay,
One farthing span, and then away.

The American College at Rome.

[For the Press.]

SIR: In *The Press* of yesterday morning (Dec. 28,) there is an article of considerable respectability on the above important subject. The writer of it has strong American-Catholic proclivities. His signature, his statements, his logic, and his satire, say as much. But these last three features of his, are not, he will allow me to say, entirely legitimate. Some of his arguments are bad; some of his assertions are untrue; and some of his bitterness is not deserved. In short, "Carrol" is false, impudent, and nonsensical in this epistle of his.

His proposition, as set forth in his first paragraph, is that the establishment of this college, in Rome, will tend to increase native American bigotry to the Church. I concede that there is a good deal of truth in this. But what then? Should this ignorant, contemptible, hateful prejudice, which exists only in the minds of those who have not received a liberal education, of those who have no religious faith at all, of those who are downright fiendish, in fact, have more weight with the spiritual head of the Church, than the spiritual wants of the people of the United States? No doubt, "Carrol" thinks so, but no enlightened person—no one who has anything like a correct idea of what a detestable thing religious bigotry is, will coincide with him. He is alone in his opinion; if not, his companions have but little mental perspicacity. Let religious destitution prevail, rather than offend despicable bigotry, is a tenet which has not much philosophy in it, and from which but very little addition will be made to the glory of the nineteenth century.

The succeeding part of this paragraph informs us that "intelligent Roman Catholics doubt the policy of breaking down their own institutions to establish on their ruins, in Rome, a mammoth pauper college, for the education of priests for the United States;" and, "that they see nothing in it but evil for the Church in this country." By "intelligent Catholics" here, we are to regard no one but "Carrol," himself. Let us see, how intelligent a Catholic he is. The meaning of the quoted sentence is, that the American college at Rome, for paupers, will destroy the Catholic ecclesiastical seminaries in the United States. Of these, there are but a few miserable ones, which are most penuriously supported, and in which the training, classical, rhetorical, philosophical, and theological is only fifth-rate. Certainly, such institutions are no great credit to the country. So that, on the supposition that the assertion of "Carrol" were correct, he would gain but little advantage from it.

But "Carrol" is not correct. Glorious Catholic France, Spain, and Italy, have Irish and English colleges. Why have they not broken up ecclesiastical seminaries in England and Ireland? Why should not the seminaries of the United States escape destruction from a magnanimous, holy, generous rival as well as those of these two country-trios? To what does Maynooth owe its splendid condition, and reputation for learning? To Irish *priests educated in the continental colleges*, particularly in the Irish college at Rome. To what do the other Catholic colleges in Ireland owe their strength, and their fame? To the same fact. From American priests educated in Rome, may not the American colleges legitimately anticipate what now marks the colleges of Ireland through the instrumentality of her sons trained in the Eternal City? Most certainly they may. The fact is, the founding of an American college at Rome is the best thing imaginable for the American colleges at home. The young Americans that will go to Rome to study, will not lose their nationality. *American nationality is too glorious* a thing ever to be lost sight of. They will get training there such as but one college in the United States now affords, and that one is Georgetown; and back they will come, to do for the church and for literature in this country what the Irish priests educated in Rome have done for both in their native island.

Does not "Carrol" know that the most distinguished and useful Catholic churchmen in America are those who get their education at the Propaganda at Rome? *Native priests*—that is, those educated at home—can compete with them in nothing; neither in English, nor in Greek, nor in Latin, nor in the mental and theological sciences, nor in literature. Does not "Carrol" further know that all the seminaries here are presided over by priests educated abroad? And why so? Because our own clergymen are not fit, through a deficiency in education, to govern such places. I presume "Carrol" is consistent—that is, that he objects to the Propaganda. Then, I ask him, what would the Church in America be only for the Propaganda? All the seminaries we have—at least, nearly all of them—are the work of Propaganda priests.

If, therefore, the Irish colleges have been strengthened and made illustrious by the Irish College at Rome; if the Church in America owes the chief part of its glory to American Propagandists, and if nearly all the seminaries we have are *the work of, and are presided over by*, the same Propagandists, how can we admit the assertion of "Carrol," that the projected college at Rome will injure the American Church, and upset all our ecclesiastical seminaries? The direct reverse is plainly the fact. Why then these two arguments I have thrown out exist? So much for the intelligence of "Carrol" in his first paragraph.

The second part of "Carrol's" letter is "considerable" of an elongation of the first, sustained with no small share of repeated, mendacious platitude. It tells us that the American college is made to check "young Americans from thinking for themselves." Here is a most infamous, foolish falsehood. The college at Rome will teach *nothing but rhetoric, philosophy, and theology*. These branches are taught in our own colleges but defectively. So that, the difference between the training to be given in the Eternal City and that given at home is only in a to extent and finish in the same branches. This difference does not, certainly, authorize "Carrol" to say that the freedom of young American thought will be interfered with at Rome any more than it is interfered with in America. His charge may, therefore, be applied to the American colleges. But there is no one to believe such a thing—not, of course, himself. According to himself, he is, consequently, grossly untrue in his statement.

"Carrol's" proving, from the readiness with which Catholics have admitted the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, their right to question a matter for mere charity, is wonderfully original. Their right needs no argument to sustain it. "Carrol" may find it convenient to reserve his logic for propositions that are not self-evident.

His next piece of information says that Archbishop Kenrick has been severely rebuked in this matter, by the small contribution of $129.17 made up for it, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at St. John's Church. Archbishop Kenrick has nothing at all to do with St. John's Church, or with any other church outside of his own archi-diocese of Baltimore. That prelate, therefore, got no rebuke. The sum collected was certainly small. But smaller collections have often been taken up in St. John's, for other great purposes. Shall we, thence, infer that St. John's congregation have rebuked those purposes too? Most assuredly not. The small collection of the 12th inst. is attributed to pecuniary embarrassment, and not to hostility to a measure, generously started, and munificently backed by the Pope for the glory of America.

We are often this told that the people of St. John's would contribute $10,000 for the support of a native-American college, established by our own prelates. This is pleasant news, and I venture to say that the bishops will take the offer, if it be made to them. Let "Carrol" therefore, come forward with his ten thousand dollars. But "Carrol" will permit me to say that, though his donation might be accepted, and a splendid institution be put up by it, yet as a Catholic theological one, for native Americans of good parentage, it would be a complete failure. "Carrol" must be exceedingly ignorant, to say nothing worse. Native Americans of good parentage do not enter the Church. Such have no proclivities at all for the priesthood; or if they have, they do not act according to them. The past and present history of the American Church, and of the American Catholic seminaries, attests this. What are nine-tenths of the Catholic clergy, and of the Catholic ecclesiastical students in the United States, but natives of other lands? Where, then, is the value of "Carrol's" assumption? Does he suppose that native Americans would enter the church in sufficient numbers for the wants of the country, if they had a native-American college? If he does, he supposes them to hold back, at present, from a despicable, contemptible, irreligious, insolent, haughty motive of having to study the way to serve the one universal God under the same roof with foreign-born students.

"Carrol" is a poor and dangerous advocate for native-American religious humility and ambition. The fact is, Young America has no Catholic ecclesiastical taste. What the cause of this is, it is not now necessary to show. But that such is the fact cannot be controverted. It is as clear as the noonday sun to all who have any knowledge at all of the real characters of the Catholic Church in the United States. "Carrol's" project of a native-American Catholic College for the native born of good parentage, is, therefore, for this and the preceding reasons, a very illiberal, contemptible, and hunting one.

With regard to the abuse of Mt. St. Mary's College, I have but little to say. Were I a student of that establishment, it is probable that I would find some way for justifying it in all its acts. This, however, I am bold to say, that sweeping statements against so respectable an institution as that of the "Old Mountain," are not to be admitted without proof from "Carrol," a gentleman whom I have in several places in this letter shown to be quite given to untruths, and bad logic.

The attack on Bishop Wood is a noble specimen of Catholic politeness and truth. I venture to say that a more popular prelate than he has never yet been stationed in Philadelphia. His elevation to the mitre has not caused heart-burnings, and he is not now in his old business of banker, and has not been since he first took the priestly notion.

The next time "Carrol" writes for the public, he ought to eschew all acquaintanceship with impudence, with malignancy, with atrocious falsehood, with foolish reasoning, and with assumptions, from which consciousness unfortunate to himself, and to what he supports, necessarily ensue.

JAMES M. PEASLEY.

Philadelphia, December 28th, 1858.

Notices.

☞ We particularly solicit the attention of Railroad officers to the advertisement headed "Railroad Dangers." It is plain, direct, forcible, and honest, and should attract the thought of all Railroad officials, the improvement there noted has been thoroughly tried; some hundreds of the machines are in use in all the cars of some of our best managed lines; and it is the opinion of all who have examined it that it will be universally used. It is offered on the most favorable terms.

RAILROAD DANGERS.—For the last twenty years, or perhaps since the system of Railroads has been established in this country, there have, in all probability, been losses by accident to the extent of twenty millions of dollars! These have been clear, absolute losses to the community—as much so as property destroyed by fire or sunk in the ocean. But these disasters have been of a peculiar character, and, in the main, not those of fire or flood; they have arisen from the ordinary, continuous railroad train in progress; they have been caused by the inherent momentum that is a necessary property of great masses of matter in motion.

A Railroad Train is exposed to peculiar danger from this cause. Its track of iron and level grade are both made for the purpose of allowing its free progress, and the very ease and freedom of motion aggravate the danger of momentum.

Again, a Railroad is intended as a means of rapid transit for persons and property, and the component parts of a locomotive and cars for travel on rails rapidly, are made necessarily heavy and strong—if otherwise, they would soon shake to pieces. It follows, then, that weight, ease of motion, freedom from obstruction, and rapid transit, all conduce powerfully to create momentum. From accurate calculations it is found that the effective momentum of a train of six cars and an engine is equal to a force of 700 tons. The truth of this statement is painfully self-evident at a sudden collision or obstruction. This FEARFUL DANGER WHICH IS EVER PRESENT to a train is only partially recognised by Railroad officials. It is, however, understood to some extent, and each car is provided with brakes, or blocks, arranged to press against the wheels by the action of the brakeman. This plan works very well for the usual stoppages of a train, when sufficient notice is given to the brakeman, by the engineer; but for those cases of danger which have arisen, and will arise, in spite of the most rigid scrutiny, it is notoriously inefficient, as all experience proves.

It is of no use for an officer to say that nothing can happen to "our" train. There is not a moment that a train is in motion but that it is exposed to dangers which a perfect control would prevent, and there should not be an instant of time in which a train is running, but that the facilities should be at hand for an instant, simultaneous and powerful application of the retarding appliances of every car.

It is not the custom on many roads to employ more than one brakeman to two or three cars, and on some not more than one to four or five cars. The laws of some States require a brakeman to each two cars. We hold that there should be one to every car, and that a mechanical brakeman is vastly more reliable than one of flesh and blood.

During the last few years an invention has been made and perfected by the undersigned, the object of which is to place all the braking appliances of a train in readiness for prompt and united action. The closest attention that has been bestowed has been given to this subject, and an analysis of the various accidents that have occurred, lead most conclusively to this result, viz: that the means should always be at hand throughout the train, to arrest the momentum at every point where it exists; 2 That the engine man, from his station, generally sees the obstruction or danger first, consequently he should be enabled, *of his own volition, to apply in* an instant every brake; 3. The liability to accidents from breaking of wheels, axles, rails, chains, accidental separations, and defections at various points on the train render it of the first importance that every bar should have its own retarding appliances perfectly independent of the action of any other. Hundreds of contrivances have been made in the way of continuous brakes, none of which have ever attained a perfect success—the necessary complicity of adjustment, and the total failure of such a contingency, often at the very moment when most needed, are insuperable obstacles to the success of such a device as a means of guarding against, and mitigating all the accidents to which a train is exposed. The invention referred to consists in the attachment of a reserved power to the brake of each car, placing them all in readiness for united action, either from the engine or any point on the train. A description of the mechanism is unnecessary at this place; suffice it to say, it is extremely simple, and perfectly efficient, and full and detailed engravings and description may be found in our circulars, to be had on application at our office.

There is another, and perhaps the strongest, point in favor of the adoption of this precaution—namely, its great cheapness. For instance, take a road owning, say, fifty cars; the first cost, at our present price, would be $2,250; the interest on this a count at 7 (or say 9 per cent, which is nearer the rate that railroad companies pay for the use of money) is $562 per year. A company having this attachment to their cars would save the wages of at least three brakemen, which would be, say, $900 a year; while the simple insurance against accident to life and property which such a precaution would give would be worth at least half the cost of the improvement. We submit that we make out a strong case in favor of the adoption of such a security. And now, then, in conclusion, we add that some hundreds of these Machines are in use in the United States, and they are on the whole passenger stock of all the following roads, to any or all of the officers of which we refer all parties interested, in place of certificates, of which we have plenty: Hudson River, Cleveland and Toledo, Terre Haute and Richmond, Old Colony and Fall River, Michigan Central, Panama, &c. Further than this: We will furnish the machines for ALL THE PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE CARS OF ANY ROAD, AND GIVE EACH COMPANY FOR ITSELF THE OPPORTUNITY TO TEST ITS VALUE, FREE OF CHARGE. WE WILL GIVE FOUR MONTHS' TRIAL BEFORE SETTLEMENT, AND *EACH COMPANY SHALL BE* ITS OWN JUDGE OF ITS VALUE. Can WE do more than this? And does not every officer assume a FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY, who neglects for a moment such *an offer!* We do not make this *offer* as mere meaningless talk, but WE MEAN IT JUST EXACTLY AS IT IS EXPRESSED. This device will give an amount of security to a train that is impossible to without it; and no company need say "We know nothing about it," or "it is an experiment of doubtful utility," or, "it is untried," &c. We do not ask you to incur expense or buy patent rights; we offer you merchandise of tried, perfected, and warranted value. We shall send a copy of this advertisement to the office of every Company in the Union, and solicit on their part a recognition of the merits of this improvement, and the extraordinary low and favorable terms on which it is at present *offered*.

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PLASMA OR ARTIFICIAL LARD.—SPECIAL NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—The above offers a valuable for the exhibition of remedies to diseased surfaces, which combines the following advantages: A good and unvarying consistence, easily washed off with water, dissolves all substances that are soluble in water, hence facilitating instead of obstructing their absorption, and *does not get rancid*. The last property alone renders it an invaluable acquisition to the practitioner. Prepared and for sale wholesale and retail, at SIMNS'S Laboratory and Pharmacy,
m8 Twelfth and Chestnut street.

BRUSHES.—All in want of these articles, at wholesale or retail, will find it to their interest to buy them at OLINTON'S BRUSH EMPORIUM, No 908 CHESTNUT Street, above MINOR, of the same quality, styles, and variety cannot be found elsewhere for the same money. All who have bought there will testify to the above.
d24 6t EDWIN CLINTON.

IT IS OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE for every one to know where they will get the most for their money, especially such times as these. ZIEGLER & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, corner of SECOND and GREEN Streets, are disposing of their White Lead, Ground Paints, of all Colors, and Window Glass, all of the best quality, at prices which will be pleasing to buyers. oct1

Retail Dry Goods.

GREAT SALE OF BROCHE SHAWLS AND CLOAKS!!!

Unprecedented Bargains!
We've had a perfect rush!
We're selling an immensity of Goods!
Our trade's increasing!
Our Mode of doing business seems to meet with general approval!! Namely—
"To Have But One Price."
"To sell Cheap for Cash."
"Never to misrepresent Goods in order TO EFFECT SALES."
"To deal fairly and justly, and wait upon all customers with attention and politeness."
"Thus to gain their confidence, and keep it by continuing to do right"

THORNLEY & CHISM.

We have now on hand
Excellent Long Broche Shawls for $8.
Still better quality for $10, $11, $12, $13, $14, $16, $18, $20, $22, and $25.
Square Broche Shawls from $5 up to $11.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls in every variety.
Children's, Misses, and Gentlemen's Shawls, &c.
Good Black Cloth Cloaks for $3.
Every other quality and Style for $3 up to $18.

A JOB LOT OF CLOAKS FROM LAST SEASON AT HALF PRICE!

Best Black Silks for 50c. to $1.50 per yard.
Rich Fancy Silks really beautiful.
Every variety of DRESS GOODS.

CLOTHS! CASSIMERES!! SATTINETS, &c.!!!
Heavy Black Beaver Cloths, fine French do., &c., &c.
Blankets, Flannels, Linens, and Muslins.
In fact no better stock of general Dry Goods can be found than at

THORNLEY & CHISM'S,
Northeast Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN.
no13-tf

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—S. V. B. HUNTER

Has REMOVED from No. 30 to No. 40 South SECOND Street, where he is now prepared to furnish the Ladies with a fresh and well-selected stock of

DRESS GOODS,

To which he invites their attention, being determined to sell at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

N. B.—A large assortment of Broche, Stella, and French Blanket Shawls. Also, a variety of Silk and Cloth Circulars Constantly on hand, at the

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CHOICE GOODS for the HOLIDAYS.

MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY,
TOY, & FANCY GOODS EMPORIUM,
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(BELOW ELEVENTH.)

A choice and elegant assortment of Goods suited to the coming HOLIDAYS, comprising articles of utility, taste and ornament, selected from the latest importations expressly for the City Retail Trade.

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PORT FOLIOS, HERBARIUMS,
SCRAP BOOKS, PORT-MONNAIES, &c.

With a large assortment of Games, Fancy Boxes, Juvenile Books, Doll Furniture, Theatres, Stables, Warehouses, with a general assortment of Toy and Fancy Articles.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Latest style Fans, in Silk, Crape, and Linen.
Also, Cricket Bats, Balls, and Wickets. no10-tjal

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BAILY & BROTHER'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

WE SHALL OPEN TO-DAY ANOTHER INVOICE
OF
ENGLISH
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
OF
"CROSSLEY'S" CELEBRATED MAKE,
AT
ONE DOLLAR A YARD.

Carpet buyers will find our stock full and of fresh styles, and PRICES VERY LOW. no8-tf

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THE WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILAD'A

ARE PREPARED TO

RECEIVE GOODS ON STORAGE,

Whether in Bond or Duty Free, at Current Rates, and will issue receipts or warrants therefor.

Application may be made at their

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Lately occupied by the United States Custom House, or at their premises, better known as the

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
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LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

An Extensive Stock of

OIL PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,

All at very Low Prices,
604 ARCH ST., ABOVE SIXTH, PHILA.
47-3m

HANDSCRUBS AND CLAMPS.

HANDSCRUBS.

No. 1. 62½c. per doz.		No. 5. $1 12 per doz.	
2. 75c.	"	6. 1 25	"
3. 87c.	"	7. 1 50	"
4. 100c.	"	8. 1 75	"

CLAMPS.

6 Row, $1.25 per dozen.
7 Row, $1.75 per dozen.
8 Row, $2.25 per dozen.

HENRY C. ECKSTEIN,
d6 1s 52 North THIRD Street Philadelphia

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.

The largest assortment in the city, and comprising the *newest styles of*—

FANCY SCARFS,	MUFFLERS,
NECK-TIES,	SHAWLS,
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HANDKERCHIEFS,	SMOKING CAPS, &c.

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, every description of Shirts, Collars, Undershirts, Drawers, Half-Hose, Suspenders, &c., will be found at

SPENCER'S,
NO. 839 CHESTNUT STREET,
ADJOINING THE GIRARD HOUSE.

d10-tjal

WINCHESTER & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE AND PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

At the Old Stand, No. 706 CHESTNUT STREET, opposite the Washington House.

A. WINCHESTER will give, as heretofore, his personal supervision to the Cutting and Manufacturing departments. Orders for his celebrated style of Shirts and Collars fitted at the shortest notice. Wholesale trade supplied on liberal terms. jy24-1y

J. W. SCOTT, (late of the firm of WINCHESTER & SCOTT,) GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 814 CHESTNUT Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House,) Philadelphia.

J. W. S. would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS. jy19-tf

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TO IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TO LET,

The Five-story BROWN-STONE WAREHOUSE,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
NEAR CHESTNUT STREET,
Suitable for the PACKAGE, OR OTHER BUSINESS.

RENT LOW—For a Term of Years.

Possession given January 1st

APPLY ON THE PREMISES. d2-1m

FOR SALE—A handsome, new three-story BRICK DWELLING, with three-story back buildings, is finished throughout in first-class style, and has all the modern improvements. Located on TWENTIETH Street, above Race. And will be sold a bargain. Apply to BURTON & LANING, No. 602 ARCH Street. m13-tf

FOR RENT.—The second and third floors of the new marble building, Nos. 19 and 21 South FOURTH Street, 26 feet front and 90 feet deep. Apply on the premises to
d6-tjs1 TEMPLE, BARKER, & CO.

FOR RENT—The DWELLING No. 616 LOCUST Street, (or Washington Square,) from the 1st of January, 1859. The house is three stories high, with basement, back building, &c., now occupied by J. W. Forney. Apply at the office of *The Press*, or at the house. no23-tf

TO LET—The large, well lighted, and eligible STORE, No. 83 south SECOND Street, which will be vacated by the undersigned on the first of January. Rent very moderate. Apply to
no15-tf A. H. ROSENHEIM & BROOKS, as above.

TO RENT.—On the 1st January next, the very superior and extensive ROOMS, (2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Rooms, each 24 feet by 140) of the NEW STORE, 883 MARKET Street. The building is one of the fine improvements on the upper side, between FIFTH and SIXTH Streets, having two fronts, the north one on a rear Street with good cartage way 20 feet into SIXTH Street. *Apply on the premises.* no1-tf

Fire Proof Safes.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

A large assortment of
EVANS & WATSON'S
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. au18-tf

Carpetings.

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