FOREIGN NOTES.

—The gutters up of the rebel loan now meditate a fresh one, mentioned at $3,000,000, the inducements held out being very tempting, the security, of course, cotton, said to be safely stored at a definite and accessible place. This time Erlanger, who has heretofore been the engineer, is to be left out in the cold, Messrs. Hotze and Williams undertaking the business themselves. The first of these is the editor of *The Index*, the London rebel organ, a cleverly conducted paper, sustained entirely by Southern money, and curiously well-adapted to English tastes in its abstinence from anything calculated to offend John Bull's self-love. Mr. Hotze is an Americanized Swiss, of Southern antecedents, who visited Europe in 1857 as an *attaché* to Gen. Thayer, of Alabama, when United States Minister to Brussels. As the law of our country prohibits any such office, he remained but a short time, travelled, returned to America, and ultimately turned up in his present capacity. It has been questioned whether he ever was really naturalized as an American citizen. His coadjutor in the new enterprise, Williams, is the ex-United States Minister to Constantinople, under Buchanan. In all probability, the loan will be temporarily postponed in the hope of some ray of rebel success.

—*Le Pays* letter of December 30 says: It is hardly worth the while to attempt to reproduce in detail the comments of the French press on Mr. Lincoln's message. As a matter of course, the U. S. organs think him to be in the wrong, and the Liberal press think him in the right. All parties are mainly agreed that this state paper, wise or unwise, is in logical accord with the popular verdict pronounced at our last election, and that there is no middle ground between the position our Government now holds and the surrender of its position and the recognizement of the undefeated United States. A long article in the *Constitutionnel* this morning is perhaps worth exceptional notice—not for its matter, which is in no way novel, but for its grave, considerate, perfectly respectful tone to us. The *Union*, organ of political and religious reaction, asserts that slavery and abolition have nothing to do with the war, and, furthermore, specially insists that abolition of slavery is the proper office of Christianity, and, as a consequence, if Christianity were true only let alone long enough it would abolish slavery.

—A new Liberal daily newspaper has been authorized to appear in Paris. The editor-in-chief, M. Peyrat, formerly manager of *La Presse*, is a thoroughgoing Liberal, moderate in force, but absolute in ideas. The American specialist in the editorial staff is M. Jouy, a gentleman familiar of old with our country, people and language, and honorably known by his speeches and other service for the good cause in the late Presidential canvass. The concession of privilege of starting a new daily paper to a frank, uncompromising, political, liberal, and religious free-thinker, as M. Peyrat has vigorously proved himself by past writings, is, he says, is at first blush matter of surprise. It is certain that his first application was refused, and that he was also urged to renew it when he thought any chance of success was impossible.

—The well-written military articles in the London *Globe* are prepared by a Mr. George Hooper, author of the "Campaigns of General Bonaparte in Italy," and of a "History of the Battle of Waterloo." It is said that he is the best military critic in Europe, and his estimate of our generals may be accepted the more readily from the fact that he does them justice in spite of the story propensities which he shares with the paper he writes for. It is understood that he contemplates writing a military history of the war, and that his privately expressed opinion is that it must result in the suppression of the rebellion.

—Increased activity is manifested among the blockade-running business at Nassau, where no less than five steamers having been recently launched in the Clyde for that purpose. Furthermore, the rebels are enlisting men and sending them, one by one, to the Rappahannock, now used as a recruiting-ship and lying at Calais. They despair of getting her out. The iron ram originally built for the rebels at Glasgow, and sold to Denmark, has been resold. It is said on good authority, to Spain. The Danish Government has acted in perfect faith to us in this as in other matters.

—A little brochure has been published, edited by the adjunct librarian of the city of Dijon, M. Mistand. It is entitled *Bibliographie des publications relatives au Livre de M. Renan*, bibliography of publications provoked by Renan's famous *Vie de Jesus* between July, 1863, and June, 1864. It gives a list of 226 books, pamphlets, sermons, reviews, &c., for that first year. The list is not perfectly complete, and publications did not by any means cease at the end of the first year.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

JAN. 13, 1864.				JAN. 13, 1865.			
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.		6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	
36	41	43		15	26	23	
WSW.				NW.			
ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	NW.	NNW.		NNW	

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGNIFICENT PROVISION FOR THE ORPHAN CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The donation of three thousand shares of stock in the Jersey Oil Well, by Dr. Albert G. Egbert, to Mrs. Rev. E. W. Hutter, for the founding of a Home for the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors, proves to be of far greater value than the first notices had led the public to suppose. The Jersey Oil Well is located on the celebrated Egbert Farm, and the present market value is $2 per share, making the actual present value of Dr. Egbert's donation $6,000, with a large prospective increase. It yields, besides, a dividend of three per cent. a month, equivalent to $1,260 per annum. The gift is hence a truly munificent one. An institution for the maintenance and education of the orphan children of soldiers and sailors is about being established in Mercer county, Pa., with an endowment of $200,000, *one-half* of which amount Dr. Egbert agrees to furnish alone. A similar institution, on a large scale, is in progress of being founded in this city, of which the donation of Dr. Egbert is the auspicious beginning. It is in contemplation to purchase a farm in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and associate with it suitable schools. At least $100,000 ought to be raised for this noble enterprise. Mrs. E. W. Hutter, 307 Newport, is prepared to receive further subscriptions, and appeals to the "Oil and Coal Princes," and moneyed men generally, throughout the State, to furnish the amount required without delay. The fathers having poured out their blood like water in defence of our imperiled country, it behooves us to pour the "oil of joy" into the wounds of their suffering and dependent offspring.

NEAT DODGE OF A PRISONER.

The excellent manner in which our County Prison is managed would seem to render the idea of a prisoner escaping simply preposterous. Such things, however, will occur, no matter how vigilant the officers of such institutions may be. Rogues make the great study of their lives to outwit officers, and sometimes succeed admirably, as the following case exhibits. The prison vans sometimes convey to the county jail a half score or more of prisoners, and, after alighting from the vehicle, their names are called and appropriate quarters assigned them. Of course, the prison officers cannot be expected to know all the parties sent to that institution.

A few days since a batch of prisoners entered the gate, among whom was a countryman, who had seen the "elephant" by looking through the bottom of a tumbler, and a city sharper, whose province it is to insinuate himself into the pockets of other folks and extract therefrom any valuables they may contain.

When the names of the parties were called, the city sharper answered to that of the countryman, and was assigned to the inebriates' cell; while the countryman, who was still laboring under the effects of his debauch, was furnished with accommodations in the cell used for those charged with larceny.

In the due course of time the sharper was taken from the inebriates' cell and discharged, according to the rules of the institution.

A short time afterwards an alderman sent an official document to the prison demanding that the body of the pickpocket be produced before him. The countryman, who was much surprised at finding himself in a cell, when he came to his senses was still more so when he was led forth as an expert pickpocket. He stoutly denied the soft impeachment, however, and a more thorough examination revealed the fact that the sharper had flown, and, of course, the countryman was permitted to depart, we hope a better and wiser man.

COLORED PEOPLE'S CONVENTION—EQUAL RIGHTS WITHOUT REGARD TO COLOR.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League was held last evening, at their rooms, on Lombard street. Vice President Dr. James McCrummill was called to the chair. A report was presented from the Committee on Call for a state Equal Rights Convention, from which it appears arrangements have been made for holding the Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1865. It was stated that delegates would be present from all parts of the state, that a committee had been appointed at Harrisburg to make all the necessary arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the delegates and visitors during the sessions of the Convention, and that ample arrangements were made for the holding of the Convention, which was expected to be the largest ever held by them in this State. The general agent of the State League will leave in a few days for the purpose of visiting and addressing the citizens of Lancaster, Columbia, Harrisburg, Altoona, Hollidaysburg, Blairsville, Pittsburg, Brownsville, Uniontown, Johnstown, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Danville, Williamsport, Pittston, Montrose, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Belvidere, Allentown, and Reading, where great questions of interest will be presented for the consideration of the Convention. The earnestness manifested by the colored people in all sections of our country, since the great National Convention, held at Syracuse, in October last, has awakened a corresponding interest among leading men in all sections of our country, upon the subject of equal rights, without regard to color. The rapid strides made by public sentiment, and embodied in the action of the late Constitutional Conventions of Louisiana, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky; the celebrations of emancipation in Baltimore, Norfolk, New York, and at the headquarters of the supervisory Committee in this city, and the great meeting advocating their right to equal war privileges, held at Concert Hall, on Monday evening, all indicate, with unerring certainty, that ere long the freemen of Pennsylvania will be called upon to acknowledge their claim to equal rights at the ballot box, as they have already their manhood, loyalty, patriotism, and bravery, upon many a well-fought and bloody field of strife, during the progress of this monstrous rebellion. "Let justice be done to whom justice is due, though the heavens fall," will ere long be the universal sentiment of the people of our State and nation.

ARSENAL WORK.

It seems that, under the present system of giving out army clothing by contract, the women who do that kind of work are almost deprived of their livelihood. Their wages are reduced to the lowest possible limit, and they are obliged, in order to make a living at all, to do the work in a less careful way than when they wrought directly for the Government. It is alleged by them that the work that contractors send in is far inferior to the kind they were in the habit of doing. The capes and overcoats are each about an inch shorter than the regular standard. The pockets of the pants are also about an inch shorter. The buttons, instead of being put on with the eagle up, as it should be, are put in in any sort of way, and sometimes not even on the place they should be. A meeting of the women who make up army clothing, popularly known as the "arsenal work," will be held at Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets, this evening, to give expression in reference to the contract-system, and the consequent withdrawal of the work from the direct supervision of the Government. This meeting will no doubt be an interesting one. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and it seems unjust that contractors should fatten, and that these worthy people should almost starve.

INCREASE OF FEES.

A bill is now before the Legislature authorizing sheriffs, prothonotaries of Common Pleas, clerks of Orphans' Court, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions, registers, recorders, and district attorneys, to charge fifty per cent. increase on each item of fee, and releasing them from the payment of fifty per cent. of such fees to the Commonwealth, unless their gross receipts exceed $2,000 per annum. An increase in the established fees is no doubt demanded at this time, when all the necessaries of life are at least double the prices they commanded when the fees were fixed; but, it seems that the officers whose fees are proposed to increase are the ones who need it least. If aldermen, notaries public, and attorneys fees were increased, the most pressing demands would be met. The present attorney fee, as now fixed, is but $3. It might be increased to $10, and it would be more equitable.

SKATING.

The skating yesterday at all the parks was in excellent condition. At the Philadelphia Park, Thirty-first and Walnut, it is estimated that not less than four thousand people were present. A fine band of music in attendance in the afternoon and evening. Arrangements are being made to have the entire park brilliantly illuminated at night. There is sufficient light for all skating purposes at the present time, and the park is open till ten o'clock at night. A more brilliant lighting, it is thought, will make everything more pleasant.

LA COSEIRE BLANCHE.

The tickets for the fancy-dress subscription hop to take place at the Academy of Music on the 7th proximo are nearly all disposed of. There will be no more tickets issued for the ball-room floor than can be comfortably accommodated with dancing room. The audience tickets are in much demand. Each subscriber receives, in addition to his own tickets, which admits himself and ladies to the ball-room floor, two audience tickets, which he is at liberty to dispose of.

TESTIMONIAL TO A VETERAN ACTOR.

Arrangements are nearly completed for tendering to Charles S. Porter, the oldest actor and manager in the United States, and who is now quite ill, a testimonial benefit. The benefit will be given on Friday afternoon, 27th inst., at the Academy of Music. It is expected that Mrs. John Drew, J. S. Clarke, Davenport, Wallack, Frank Drew, and other talented artists will appear. Messrs. John T. Donnelly, Henry R. Hellier, and A. D. Pennoyer have charge of the business arrangements.

GAME LAWS.

Persons dealing in game should bear in mind that there is a penalty of five dollars, half of which goes to the informer and the other half to the city of Philadelphia, incurred by offering for sale within the limits of the city of Philadelphia any quail, partridge, grouse, pheasants, or rabbits, between the fifth day of January and twenty-first day of October in any year, or any woodcock between the fifth day of January and twentieth day of July.

THE UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

All treasury notes are receivable by postmasters for stamps and postages, if less than one-twentieth part thereof be missing. Postage currency is receivable by them if less than one-tenth be missing. Mutilated postal currency should be returned, as occasion requires, to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars.

FIRE ON CHESTNUT STREET.

Last evening a volume of flame was discovered issuing from the chimney of the residence of ex-Mayor Richard Vaux. The firemen were speedily on the ground, but their services were not required. Various surmises were indulged in as to the origin of the fire, but it was supposed the ex-Mayor had been engaged in destroying a number of copies of *The Press* containing the doings of the Democratic Dinner recently held at Sansom-street Hall.

ATTEMPT TO MAKE A SKATING POND.

During Tuesday night a fire-plug on Spruce street, between Eighth and Ninth, was turned on, and the street, from Ninth to Seventh, was flooded with water, and it was with difficulty that cars, wagons, or pedestrians could pass. It is supposed that this was a trick practiced by some boys anxious to have skating near home.

THE DRAFT IN CAMDEN.

The City Councils of Camden have passed an ordinance assessing a capitation tax of from five to ten dollars on each male citizen from twenty to forty-five years of age, according to their circumstances. By this and other appropriations they propose to raise the sum of $70,000, which will be devoted to bounties in securing volunteers for Camden city. The exact quota for the city has not yet been ascertained.

FATAL RESULT.

James McLaughlin, who was run over by a freight train at Broad and Race streets, a few days since, died yesterday morning, at the St. Joseph's Hospital. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and resided at Eleventh and Cherry streets.

FORT FISHER.

A salute was fired yesterday afternoon, on a lot at Nineteenth and Wood streets, in honor of the capture of Fort Fisher, by the Keystone Battery, under the direction of the Union League.

HANDSOME PRESENT.

A handsome photograph, finished in oil, of W. E. Sinn, Esq., manager and lessee of the Chestnut-street Theatre, has been finished for presentation to Mr. Sinn, by a number of his friends, as a token of their regard for him.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

A boy, named Jacob McKoe, had his arm crushed yesterday, at Wilde's woolen mill, Frankford. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where the injured limb was amputated.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

MORE ABOUT THE BOUNTY BUSINESS.

Francis Peters, otherwise known as "French Pete," was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, on the charge of enlisting the husband of Catharine Sweeny, at Bridgeport, Connecticut; also, with feloniously retaining bounty-money of said husband sent to the wife; also, with enticing said husband to desert, by implication, having enlisted him under the fictitious or assumed name of John Mellor.

The complainant lives on Front street, above Moore, in the First ward. The evidence sustained the charge as set forth above. The defendant said that he had enlisted the husband for one year, the bounty being $300. Of this money the husband allowed him some for his trouble, kept some for his own use, and sent $50 to complainant, which defendant gave her. The complainant said that her husband went as a substitute, and was to get $1,100. On being questioned by the magistrate on this point, the defendant denied the assertion, and said that he had enlisted her husband as a volunteer. The accused was committed in default of $2,000 to answer at court the violation of the law passed last August, that it shall not be lawful for any person to receive any bounty-money, with or without the consent of an enlisted person. The penalty is fine and imprisonment.

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

A REMARKABLE DOG.

A curious case was developed before Mr. Alderman Welding yesterday morning about a dog. It seems that Dr. John G. Keppard came to the city yesterday, having in charge a patient upon whom a surgical operation was to be performed. The Doctor had a strange horse, and as he started down the Chestnut Hill turnpike he observed a strange dog following the wagon closely, at times under the wagon, and at other times just in the rear of it. Finally, upon reaching the college, in Ninth street, the dog took a position under the wagon, and here he exhibited a very watchful though surly disposition. He snapped at pedestrians who happened to pass along too near the horse.

Mr. Charles Eastling, residing on South Tenth street, was slightly bitten, and a piece was torn from the leg of his pantaloons, quite an item in these days of high prices. The attack being very unexpected, Mr. E. suddenly gave the dog a wide berth. Persons who passed along the sidewalk a few feet from the horse and vehicle were just merely looked at by the canine, but he watched them closely. Quite a crowd collected, but kept at a respectful distance from the animal. The dog did not appear desirous of interfering with any one who kept off.

The animal finally came from the college, and when about to enter the carriage was taken into custody on the charge of keeping a vicious dog. He disclaimed ownership, but the only way to satisfy the law officer was to have the subject submitted to the magistracy. The case being heard, the Doctor was discharged. He offered to remunerate any person who would kill the dog, but no one could be found willing to enter into the primal preliminaries incident to the manufacture of bologna. While the case was pending in the office the street became temporarily blocked with wagons, carts, cars, horses, &c., and it was not a little amusing to see the canine running among the horses. In the confusion he had lost the horse driven by the doctor. With his head down the dog hastily ran from one to the other, and placed his nose to the hoofs of the horses, and finally, upon reaching his favorite equine, came to a stand. The Doctor drove away, and the animal, though a stranger, followed, for he evidently knew the horse, and perhaps had been trained to protect the animal.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

COUNTERFEIT FIFTY-DOLLAR TREASURY NOTE.

John Murray, a colored man, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of having passed a counterfeit $50 United States Treasury note upon a colored woman named Ellen Banks, residing in the vicinity of Lombard and Sixth streets. It seems that several months since the husband of Ellen enlisted, and received $250 bounty. Murray, who had procured the enlistment, paid to the wife the sum of three hundred dollars, in two instalments. Of the amount so paid, was the counterfeit note. It was not detected until wanted, and a few days since Ellen, taking a fancy to a dress, made a purchase, and tendered in payment the spurious note. It was a counterfeit. She was arrested on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit note. Possessing a good character, this charge was withdrawn after the circumstances had been narrated, and she in turn had Murray arrested. It was the only $50 note she had, and she testified positively that he had given it to her in the manner above stated. The accused was committed under bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at court.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Before Woodward, C. J., and Justices Strong and Agnew.

The Schuylkill county list was taken up yesterday; only one case was argued, namely, Ulrich's appeal.

The court then at an early hour adjourned for purposes of consultation.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson.

Louisa Hunt vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was an action to recover damages for the death of plaintiff's husband, who was killed last fall by the accidental falling of some iron rafters that were being placed in position on the new depot then being erected at Market and Fifteenth streets. Plaintiff alleged negligence and want of skill on the part of the agent or servant employed by defendants to erect the building, and also that defective materials were furnished for the work, and that some of these causes, or all of them combined, occasioned the accident and the death, in damages for which it was sought to make defendants liable. The main defense to the action was, that the building was being erected by contract, and that the contractor, and not the company, was responsible for any damage resulting from negligence or want of skill during the progress of the work. Another defence was, that the deceased himself was guilty of negligence, and that as there was mutual negligence, according to a well-settled principle of law, defendant ought not to recover. Still another defence was, that the company having employed a competent person to do the work, believed, in the full and competent mechanic, to superintend and direct the work, and whom they had no means of knowing to be otherwise, they had done all that was required of them, and could not be held liable in damages for accidents.

The case was summed up by Geo. M. Wharton, Esq., for plaintiff, and by Theodore Cuyler, Esq., for defendant.

Judge Thompson instructed the jury briefly and to the point as to the law of the case, leaving the facts entirely for them, that as a general principle one servant (and for the purposes of the case he treated the contractor as a servant) injured by another could not recover damages therefor from a principal. There was, however, a modification of this rule. If the principal did not use proper care in the selection of his servants, and employed knowingly unskilful, or careless, or incompetent men, then for injuries resulting he would be responsible. If he had then employed competent men, and now if them he was unskilful or incompetent or careless, they were liable. If they were competent and skilful, the company was not liable, and plaintiff could not recover. The whole duty of the company was discharged when they employed skilful men. The defendants would be responsible if they gave to their servants inferior and defective materials, and by that reason an accident should occur. The judge also instructed the jury that where the negligence was mutual there could be no recovery. The jury rendered a verdict for defendants.

John T. Smith et al. vs. The Butchers' and Drovers' Association. This was a feigned issue to try a question of fact, as to whether the holders of certain coupons upon the bonds of the Butchers' and Drovers' Association had procured them after they had been paid by Jeremiah Bonsall, the treasurer. On trial. Gullion and Speakman for plaintiff; J. Alexander Simpson for defendant.

District Court—Judge Hare.

Jacob Kohler vs. The City of Philadelphia. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $5,265.

Ludwig Kramer vs. Henry J. Siebel: An action to recover money alleged by plaintiff to be due him as a shareholder in a Saving Fund and Building Association, upon the settlement of its affairs. Verdict for plaintiff, $200.

District Court—Judge Stroud.

Mowbray and wife vs. Helfrich and wife. An action to recover damages for alleged slanderous words. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $100.

George W. Kuhn and Thomas A. Hiller, to the use of G. W. Kuhn, vs. Daniel Smith. An action to recover commissions and for services in negotiating the sale of plaintiff's property. Defence that the agency of plaintiff in the matter ceased before the consummation of the sale. Verdict for plaintiff, $125.11. Manderson for plaintiff; Dolman for defendant.

Henry H. Swartz vs. George F. Wardle and Chas. N. Reed, trading as Wardle & Reed. This was an action to recover damages alleged to have resulted from a violation of a contract of sale of a quantity of rye, defendants having refused to receive the same and pay the price agreed upon. Verdict for plaintiff $246 40. Brewster and Elcock for plaintiff; Briggs for defendants.

Jacob Peters vs. Angier, Huge', & Co. A feigned issue to test the right of property in certain goods taken in execution by the sheriff. Jury out. Dittman for plaintiff; White and Earle for defendants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

There being no business ready, the court adjourned until Friday morning.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, S. W. CORNER WALNUT AND FIFTH STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1865.

The following Stands have been designated and appointed to be Stands for Hackney Carriages, Furniture Cars, Carts, Wagons, Drays, Hand-carts, Barrows, &c.

W. M. SMEDLEY,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

NORTH STREET.

North and east side, from second to Walnut street. Horses head west and north.

FIFTH STREET.

West side, from Walnut street, north to east gate of Independence Square. Horses head north.

LIBRARY STREET.

North side, from Fifth street to west boundary of the Post Office Building. Horses head west.

SEVENTH STREET.

East side, south from Chestnut, one hundred feet. Horses head north.

FOURTH STREET.

East side, south from Arch street, to a point opposite the northern boundary of the Merchants' Hotel. Horses head north.

NINTH STREET.

East side, north from Walnut street to the northern boundary of the Walnut-street Theatre. Horses head south.

NINTH STREET.

East side, from Race to Vine street. Horses head north.

FRANKLIN STREET.

East side, from Race to Vine. Horses head north.

SIXTH STREET.

East side, from the north to the south of the Penn Square. Horses head south.

SIXTH STREET.

West side, from Chestnut to Jayne street. Horses head south. Occupied only at Christmas.

TEMPORARY STANDS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

DEPOT WALNUT-STREET WHARF.

Walnut street, east side, from Delaware avenue to Front street, and Delaware avenue, east side, from the south side of Cope's wharf to the north entrance of depot, fifteen minutes before the arrival of each train. Horses on Walnut street to head west, and on the avenue to head north.

DEPOT VINE-STREET WHARF.

Vine street, south side, from Delaware avenue to Front street, fifteen minutes before the arrival of each train. Horses head west.

DEPOT BROADSTREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

East side of Broad street, from the south side of Benner & Bowling's stables to Washington avenue, thence along the north side of Washington avenue, fifteen minutes before the arrival of each train. Horses head west and south.

DEPOT MARKET AND THIRTIETH STREETS.

South side of Market street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-first, and Thirty-first street, to north side of each train. Horses to head east.

DEPOT THIRTEENTH AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

North side of Callowhill street, from Thirteenth street to Broad, fifteen minutes before the arrival of each train. Horses head east.

DEPOT, NINTH AND GREEN STREETS.

North side of Green street, from the east side of the depot to the west side of the same, fifteen minutes before the arrival of each train. Horses head east.

DEPOT THIRD AND GERMANTOWN AVENUE.

East side of Germantown avenue, from No. 1311 to 1327. Fifteen minutes before the arrival of each train. Horses head east.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROAD STREET.

West side, from spruce street north to the south side of the Academy. Horses head north.

ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET.

North side, east from Seventh street to the west side of the theatre. Horses head east.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESTNUT STREET.

North side, from Twelfth street to the east side of the theatre. Horses head east.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, WALNUT STREET.

North side, from the east side of the theatre to a point sixty feet east of the same. Horses head west.

NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT STREET.

North side, from Eighth street to the west side of the Circus. Horses head west.

THE STANDS AT PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,

To be occupied only during the entire hours for the theatres, unless there upon special agreement.

FURNITURE CARS AND WAGONS.

DOCK STREET.

South side, sixty feet west from Front street. Horses head north.

MARKET STREET.

South side, from west to Front street. Horses head north.

MARKET STREET.

North side, from No. 7 Market to Front. Horses head south.

SEVENTH STREET.

West side, from Market south to No. 16. Horses head north.

DECATUR STREET.

West side, south from Market to No. 4. Horses head north.

VINE STREET.

North side, from Water to Front street. Horses head south.

FRONT STREET.

East side, from Vine street to a point two hundred feet south of Spring Garden street.

ST. JOHN'S STREET.

West side, from Brown street south, to No. 712. Horses head south.

ST. JOHN'S STREET.

East side, from Brown street, to No. 811. Horses head north.

ST. JOHN'S STREET.

West side, from Cherry to Avenue, south to No. 1140. Horses head north.

CHERRY STREET.

North side, from Sixth to Seventh street. Horses head west.

NEW MARKET STREET.

West side, from Callowhill street to Willow street. Horses head south.

TWELFTH STREET.

East side, from Market street to Girard street. Horses head north.

NINTH STREET.

West side, from Mount Vernon to Green street. Horses head south.

COATES STREET.

North side, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street. Horses to head west.

MERRIME STREET.

South from Market, east side, sixty feet. Horses to head north.

SIXTEENTH STREET.

West side, from Mount Vernon to Jones street. Horses to head south.

SEVENTEENTH STREET.

East side, north from Market street, sixty feet. Horses head south.

EIGHTEENTH STREET.

East side, north from Market to Jones street. Horses head south.

NINETEENTH STREET.

West side, south from Market forty feet. Horses head north.

JEFFERSON AVENUE.

East side, south from Christian to No. 929. Horses head south.

SOUTH STREET.

North side, west from Eighth street. Horses head west.

SHIPPEN STREET.

South side, No. 157 Shippen street. Horses head west.

GUILFORD STREET.

East side, south to No. 683. Horses head north.

CADWALADER STREET.

North from Girard to Jefferson, east side, one hundred and fifty feet. Horses head south.

GIRARD AVENUE.

On the vacant point bounded on the south by Second street, and west by Cadwalader street, for six wagons. Horses head south.

FOURTH STREET.

South of Pine, west side. Horses to head north.

BEDFORD STREET.

Between Fourth and Fifth street, north side. Horses to face west.

DOCK STREET.

South from Second street to No. 102 west side. Horses head north.

WAGONS AND DRAYS.

FRONT STREET.

From Market to Chestnut street, east side. Horses head south.

FRONT STREET.

From Chestnut to Gaumier street, west side. Horses to head south.

FRONT STREET.

From Walnut street to No. 145 east side. Horses head north.

FRONT STREET.

From Walnut to Dock street, east side. Horses head south.

DOCK STREET.

North side, from Front street to No. 115 Dock street. Horses to head west and north.

HAND-CARTS, BARROWS, ETC.

SEVENTH STREET.

West side, from Market street north sixty feet. Wheels in the gutter.

MARKET STREET.

North side, west from second street thirty feet. Wheels in the gutter.

DECATUR STREET.

East side, south from Market street thirty feet. Wheels in the gutter.

SOUTH STREET.

South side, west street from Front to No. 214.

LOMBARD STREET.

North side, west to No. 211.

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WM. M. FABER & CO., STEAM-ENGINE BUILDERS, IRON FOUNDERS, GENERAL MACHINISTS, AND BOILER MAKERS, NEAR THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PASSENGER STATION, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Manufacture all kinds of STEAM ENGINES, ranging from one to one hundred horse-power, plain and guided for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Blast Furnaces, Oil Wells, &c., &c.

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