PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY B. H. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1855.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

THE DEBATE ON WEDNESDAY.—We have by mail full details of the debate in the House on Wednesday, in which Mr. Fuller openly transferred himself to the enemy; and as it is of considerable importance, we make no excuse for giving the debate at considerable length. It is as interesting and suggestive as anything else we could furnish, and we leave the reader to make his own indignant comments as he passes along. We quote our account from the report in the *National Intelligencer*. Mr. Fuller took the floor immediately after the House had tabled the resolutions offered by Mr. Whitney to proceed to vote by ballot instead of *viva voce*:

"Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania. I am not in the habit of being very much disturbed by what is said either for or against me; but, inasmuch as it was indicated this morning by one of my colleagues that my position is misunderstood, I desire to avail myself of this opportunity, with the indulgence of the House, fully and frankly to declare it.

It is said that the difficulty which lies at the foundation of all our troubles here is the one question of slavery. I desire to declare here that I am opposed to its present or future agitation, and for the reason that, in my humble judgment, no possible good can result from it; that its discussion here must result, as it has always heretofore done, in evil and mischief—in creating popular discontent, individual distrust, sectional alienation and division. I desire to leave the question of slavery just where the Constitution has left it, [applause]—with the people who tolerate it, who determine, control, and regulate for themselves. [Renewed applause.] I will not meddle or interfere with it. I would disturb no existing regulations. If it be an evil, it is their evil; if it be a blessing, it is their blessing. I make no aggressions upon the rights or feelings of any man or of any section, nor will I submit to any invasion of mine. [Applause.]

With regard to the past legislation of Congress there is no difference of opinion. I am frank to say that I supported the compromise measures of 1850, and had I held a seat here I should have opposed the legislation of the last Congress; and, for the very reason that I am opposed to any further agitation, because such agitation can do no good. I am willing that the past should bury its own dead. I desire to unite with my fellow citizens every where in a patriotic effort to bring back this country to that state of good feeling and social harmony which once existed, and which ought never to have been disturbed. I believe there can be no doubt as regards my sentiments on this subject. If, however, there be any, I am willing to stand up in this, the grand inquisition, and submit myself to the grand inquisitor. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Sherman, (of Mansfield, O.) Would you be willing to allow the institution of slavery to obtain an advantage or gain ascendency by reason of the repeal of the Missouri compromise?

Mr. Fuller. I respectfully answer that I will leave it to the people—to the people who tolerate it. I say distinctly that if Kansas presents herself for admission, I shall vote for her admission without reference to that question. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Sage, (of New York.) I desire to know of the gentleman whether he is in favor of or against a restoration of the Missouri compromise?

Mr. Fuller. I assert that I do not seek to disturb that question. If the Missouri compromise could be restored I should certainly be in favor of its restoration. I say I will not disturb it.

Mr. Sage. I again put the question whether the gentleman would vote for a restoration of the Missouri compromise line or whether he would oppose it?

Mr. Fuller. Whenever that or any other question shall arise in this body I shall vote according to my own convictions of duty.—[Applause.]

Mr. Sage. The gentleman said that he held himself ready to answer any question which might be put to him. I put a question to him, and I leave it for the country to judge of the frankness of his answer.

Mr. Fuller. The gentleman is entirely at liberty to put questions to me, but he must be content with what he gets in reply. [Cries of "good" and "call the roll."]

Mr. Trafton. [of Mass.] I wish to ask the gentleman a question which relates to the great doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." An allusion has been made to it. I desire to ask the gentleman whether, if Utah should seek admission into this Union with a constitution tolerating polygamy, he would vote for her admission with polygamy? [Mr. Fuller did not answer.]

Mr Todd. [of the Carlisle District, Pa.] I desire to say, for myself and the colleagues with whom I have acted since the first day of the meeting of this body, that we came forward and voted for our colleague, Henry M. Fuller, under the belief that he was sound on the Nebraska question; and all that I desire to say now is to put myself right before my constituents.—Had I known that my colleague entertained the sentiments which he has avowed here to-day, my right hand should have withered before I would have supported him. [Loud applause.]

The House then proceeded to the sixty sixth vote for Speaker.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, when his name was called, expressed a wish, before casting his vote, to ask of the gentleman from Pennsylvania a single question, viz: Whether or not the gentleman from Pennsylvania would vote for the repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska act, or, to employ the language of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Sage,) would vote for the restoration of the Missouri compromise line?

Mr. Fuller. I have already said that if I had been a member of the last Congress I should have voted against the Territorial legislation then enacted; but I am willing now to abide by the laws as they are, and, resisting agitation, I shall vote against the restoration of the Missouri line. [Great applause.]

And now, fellow-citizens, one moment more of your indulgence. I have been charged with being an obstacle in the way of the organization of this House. My position, humble as it is, has been magnified into this importance. I have never desired and do not now expect an election. I have never asked for nor declined it; I have given no pledges to obtain it. Thankful, grateful indeed I am for the expression of confidence and of kindness which I have received; but I should be vastly more pleased if the suffrages I have obtained should be given for an abler and a worthier man.

Mr. Walker. Before casting my vote I feel it due to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to state that my question was not the result of any distrust I felt as to his views. But, when I heard gentlemen who had been voting with me for him, casting their suffrages for different members of this House, upon the failure, I presume, as they supposed, of my friend from Pennsylvania to answer the question categorically propounded by my colleague from New York, (Mr. Sage,) I felt called upon to put the question direct to him to which he has just responded. I am content to vote as I have heretofore done, and in casting that vote I feel that I am standing by the Constitution and the laws of the land. I therefore vote again for Henry M. Fuller. [Applause.]

Mr. Trippe, [of Georgia.] I desire to change my vote from Mr. Zollicoffer to Henry M. Fuller. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Ready, [of Tennessee.]—I desire to say that I have been casting my vote for nearly two weeks for Henry M. Fuller. I did so in the assurance that he occupied a position of which I could fully approve in reference to the question which so much divides the country and gentlemen upon this floor. When he was interrogated to-day by the gentleman from New York as to whether or not he would vote to restore the Missouri restriction, I understood him to evade a direct answer, and, under that impression and belief, when my name was called I cast my vote for another gentleman. In response to the interrogatory since put to him by the gentleman from Alabama I understood him to have answered, distinctly and categorically, that he would vote against the restoration of the Missouri restriction. I therefore ask to change my vote for Henry M. Fuller. [Applause.]

Mr. Lake, (of Mississippi,) had cast his vote on the last ballot, as he had been in the habit of doing recently, for Henry M. Fuller, of whose consistency and conformity to the Philadelphia platform he had believed he had abundant evidence; but, when the gentleman failed to answer the question of the gentleman from New York, he thought it threw some doubt upon the evidence *which had been exhibited to him*, and he felt reluctant and unwilling to cast his vote for a gentleman who was not willing to express his sentiments upon that great question. When his name was called he therefore did not vote for the gentleman. He was, however, now perfectly satisfied that the gentleman stood erect upon the platform of his party, and he would therefore ask to change his vote and cast it for Henry M. Fuller. [Applause.]

Mr. Ball [of Ohio] had voted for Mr. Fuller with the understanding that he would vote against the admission of Kansas with a slavery constitution. Like him (said Mr. B.) I was in favor of the compromise measures of 1850, and came to the last Congress opposed to the further agitation of the slave question. As the gentleman says he would have done, I did—voted against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and I have never seen any cause to regret that vote. I believe to-day, in the language of the State Council of New York, that slavery ought not to receive any advantage from that violation of the plighted faith of this nation, and, by the blessing of God, by all votes of mine shall it ever receive any. [Applause.]—Feeling that I have heretofore voted under a misapprehension, I ask leave to record my vote for Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts. [Great applause.]

Here the debate ended. One significant fact is here demonstrated: that such southern members as Messrs. Walker, Trippe, Ready and Lake had been all along voting for Mr. Fuller under assurances and evidences exhibited to them that he was sound on the slavery question; that when he refused to answer the question put by Mr. Sage, they regarded him with suspicion and voted against him; and that as soon as a direct reply was *extorted* from him by Mr. Walker, they changed their votes back to him. Thus, we have renewed evidence that the South takes no one on trust. It permits no evasion and accepts no hesitating answer; but the moment there is room for a doubt it withdraws its confidence. Here is a lesson for the North, as well as a key to interpret both the past and the future.

"AMERICAN" STATE COUNCIL.— The State Council organized by the Bolters from the Reading Council of last July, is now in session in Philadelphia. The *Sun* says:

The attendance is very large, and the utmost harmony prevails.

All the Delegates subscribed to the following, before taking their seats in the Convention.

"The *undersigned, Delegates* to the State Council of Pennsylvania, from the subordinate Councils of the State, do hereby declare that they recognise the platform adopted by the *National Council*, which assembled in *Philadelphia* in June last, to be the *platform* of the *American party*; and further, do hereby declare that they recognise the State Council, now holding session in Philadelphia, of which Joseph W. Hunsicker is President, to be the only *legitimate State council* of the American Party in this State; and that they owe allegiance and respect only to the said Council, and further, that they will recognize and abide by the *platform* of the *National Council* aforesaid, until the same be altered, modified or repealed."

The Bolters, originally, embraced only a few Councils in Philadelphia and one or two out of it; but we infer from what we see in the Philadelphia press that their organization now includes the entire Order in that city and a considerable portion of the party in the eastern and middle counties.

MR. FULLER.—The time will come, we have no doubt, when it will be denied that Mr. Fuller was elected as an anti-Nebraska man; already it is alleged by leading men that the anti-Nebraska issue was not the leading one in our State election of 1854. To guard against such denials, we put a few admissions upon the record. Thus the Carbondale *Transcript*, published in Mr. Fuller's District, says:

"Mr. Fuller occupies middle ground between his competitors, and has received a steady and increasing Conservative support. *He was elected as an anti-Nebraska man*, and no man who knows Henry M. Fuller, will believe for a moment that he will stultify his position before his constituents and the country upon this great question."

The Somerset *Herald*, published before the late speech of the gentleman from Luzerne, says of him:

"He is a man of unimpeachable integrity; *was elected on a distinct anti-Nebraska issue*, in a heavy locofoco district, and his reputation as a reliable man is too well established to be placed in jeopardy by the loose and ambiguous 'it is understood' of Horace Greely, or any other man."

The fact indicated by the sentences in *italics* accords with our recollections of the matter; and the admission of it shows how base has been the treachery involved in his late proceedings.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 19th contains the following dispatch from Independence. We give it for what it is worth; but we do not believe that any such promises as are here specified were made by the Free State men. We shall have to await the receipt of news by mail from Kansas to learn the real facts. The tone of the dispatch, it will be seen, is not very exulting:

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 18.

In consequence of the line being out of order, I have not as fully apprised you of matters in the Territory as I otherwise would have done. The whole affair terminated according to the Governor's wishes, by a promise, on the part of the Lawrence people, to deliver up the offenders to justice—to obey in future the laws of the Territory—to recognize the Governor as such, and do all other such necessary acts as law-abiding people should do. Whether they will comply, or whether their promises were only made through intimidation, remains to be seen. Many who placed themselves under the order of the Governor to enforce obedience to the laws have little reliance their promise, and returned to their residence dissatisfied with the result. But as they would not be part and parcel of a mob to injure and destroy, if the Governor was satisfied, they could ask no more.

It is now pretty certain, that the Abolitionists at Lawrence were determined to resist, as their redoubts and entrenchments fully prove, and every man was armed with rifles for exercise to them, but now claimed to be private property, and if so, could not, as the Governor decreed, be delivered up.

I have heard, latterly, that for these rifles each man gave his receipt and was to return them to the armory in the place, after the troubles had subsided, and this has been noised abroad before, it is my impression that the compromise would not have been effected so early as it was. We feel gratified that no blood was shed. It is, however, reported that one or two men were killed by the picket guards. Of this we shall hear more certainly hereafter.

PRESIDENTIAL INTRIGUES.—The feud in the Senate, among the democratic members, arises out of the ambition of Presidential aspirants. "Spectator," the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, thus develops the history of affairs:

"Before the last session closed, it was ascertained that General Cass declined standing for the succession. Mr. Buchanan's friends understood his purpose of retirement, after the accomplishment of his mission to England, and Judge Douglas had announced that his name should not be presented to the country. This left the field unoccupied for Senator Hunter, although at that time the condition of parties presented faint hope for success. Senator Bright, with a keen eye for preferment, put in for the Vice Presidential stakes, but not with the concurrence of Mr. Hunter, who is too shrewd a politician to entangle himself with any. This Presidential alliance. Senator Brodhead had likewise inclinations for the same prize on which Mr. Bright had fixed his eyes.

After the adjournment, Mr. Hunter retired to his farm, and made three stirring speeches during the Virginia Congressional campaign.—Mr. Bright, after remaining and arranging matters in Washington, started for the west, and being a great buyer of land, he repaired to Lake Superior, the grand theatre of land speculation and the resort of many politicians during the summer months. Mr. Brodhead left for Philadelphia, to start a party under the name of Mr. Dallas for President, which might secure him votes in the Pennsylvania delegation for Vice President in the Cincinnati Convention. Events were prosperously ripening when the dashing election of Mr. Wise, which he carried himself by storm, transferred to him popularity and political power, which Mr. Hunter had ever failed to achieve. His star, which had become in the ascendant, now grew dim before the rising fortunes of Mr. Wise. The State elections which ensued—so unexpected in their results—changed the whole face of affairs.—The Pennsylvania election was suggestive of Mr. Buchanan—his name loomed up before the country and all eyes were turned towards him. It now became apparent that the Know Nothing organization, must die out in the south; and although some States had voted the American ticket, yet in 1856 the whole South would be united; that 29 votes from the free States would elect a President, and that Pennsylvania alone would furnish 27. With these considerations starting on the minds of politicians, Mr. Buchanan's strength increased in every section, and he seemed likely to receive the Cincinnati nomination without an effort.

The other parties, seeing their expectations foiled by the current of events, found it necessary to check the progress of Mr. Buchanan, by breaking down the Union, the national paper, and wrest that weapon out of his hands. Messrs. Nicholson and Forney are its editors, the former a well-known friend of Gen. Pierce, and the latter of Mr. Buchanan. At the Democratic caucus, convened as usual, to select a paper for public printing, it was found that Messrs. Hunter, Bright, Brodhead, Mason, Bayard, Butler, and Brown, of Miss., who although they entered the Senate themselves through the straight gate of caucus nominations, refused to submit to the majority. Senator Bright notwithstanding his rancorous opposition to the Presidents for the last two years, made a speech in the caucus extolling him and his public measures, but declared hostilities against the "Union." Others of them made similar speeches. They regard the President as out of the field for a nomination, and that his friends may be propitiated by their professions of regard into their support.

They have, however, decreed that no friend of Mr. Buchanan shall speak through the columns of the Government paper at Washington; and in this they are likely to succeed, even if success is acquired by the aid of Know-Nothings: and Richardson, who composes the minority side of the Senate. This, then, is the first gun fired into the camp of Mr. Buchanan."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Valuable Family Medicine—So celebrated has Dr. McLane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills. There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless

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These Drafts are available at all the principal Towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent.

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on

M. A. Grunebaum & Ballin,

FRANKFORT A MAIN,

Which save us a Remittance to all parts of Germany Switzerland and Holland.

Those having money to invest abroad may present through us Letters of Credit, on which Money can be obtained, as needed, in any part of Europe.

Coupons of Bills, Money and other securities in Europe, will receive prompt attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wood, corner Third street.

Speaking What They Know.

These gentlemen take pleasure in testifying in regard to the Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, because two of a few that have used it in their families and practice for a number of years, and they have known it, by observation, to be good.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 6th, 1852.

To R. Schenck & Co.

Gentlemen: Having sold your valuable Vermifuge for some time, and having seen it used for many years, we would recommend it to all as a safe and efficient remedy for all cases of worms. In no instance have we ever seen it fail to give entire satisfaction, but in every case it has fully answered the purpose for which it was intended, and been entirely satisfactory.

Believing that everything that has been set forth in regard to the Vermifuge is strictly in accordance with our observations not only as practitioners, but as men of business, we would unhesitatingly say to all who read this, that it is the best Vermifuge now in use, and that its virtues are best known when tried.

RILEY, HOOVER & RILEY,

Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States.

Procured and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and Fourth st. oct6-dwT

EAGLE STEEL WORKS.

HOLMES, McKELVY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast Steel, German, Saw, Blister, Plough

AND

SPRING STEEL;

AXLES, VICES, SPRINGS, PICKS,

Mattocks, Wedges, Harrow Teeth, &c.

WAREHOUSE, No. 113 WATER STREET,

Between Wood and Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

oct31-6mf

Copy of a letter received from W. S. Abbot, a distinguished M. D.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., July 5, 1855.

H. P. HEMMELRIGHT, Chemist, No. 308 Chestnut st., Philadelphia:

Dear Sir: It is with much pleasure I recommend to the afflicted your valuable Fluid Extracts. I have prescribed them in the various complaints for which they are recommended, and have found them equally efficacious. They are the most active preparations of the kind that ever came under my notice. Very respectfully yours,

W. S. ABBOT, M. D.

See advertisement headed Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

de11-d&wd

Lyon's Katharon—The present immense sale of this article, is almost fabulous in amount, which proves the public appreciation of a preparation which rests its claims entirely upon its own merits. The astonishing results produced by the KATHARON in preserving the Hair from baldness, and restoring it when it has fallen in premature baldness, and from all other imperfections and imparting to it a beautiful gloss and silken texture; together with its delightful perfume and perfect cleanness, have made it the most universally popular toilet article ever used. We caution against the numerous imitations and counterfeits, always ask for LYON'S KATHARON, Sold everywhere, in large bottles, for only 25 cents.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors,

No. 48 Maiden Lane, New York.

For sale by R. B. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers. de6-lmd&w3

Important to Farmers—New Discovery.

—VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER.—These Powders are put up in one pound packs, and are really a good article, not only for the diseases incident to horses, cows, sheep, and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent article to improve the condition of the animal.

For Milch Cows, they not only improve the condition of milch cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietors say that it increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow while those persons who have tried it say a pound and a half to two pounds per week, with the same kind of feeding as before. Of one thing we say certain, all who use it once will use it all the time, and save money by the operation as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price 25 cts. a paper; 5 papers for $1.

GEO. H. KNUSKE,

Corner Wood street and Virgin alley, Wholesale and Retail Agents.

de14-d&w7

BAKER & CO.'S

MEDICINAL TRANSPARENT

COD LIVER OIL,

Highly esteemed by the Medical Faculty throughout the United States, for its purity, sweetness and uniformly immediate and superior efficacy.

A majority of the resident physicians or Philadelphia give this Oil the sanction of their high approval, and as a test of their confidence recommend it to their patients, and prescribe it in their practice.

As a remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Affections, it stands unrivalled, effecting a cure or alleviating suffering when other medicines have failed.

Sold in bottles by

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

No. 160 N. Third street, Philadelphia.

And by the Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

se29-lmd

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,

86 Fourth st. near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buggy, Carriage, Riding, Drovers'

AND

DRAY WHIPS;

THONGS AND SWITCHES,

Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of Whips, Thongs, Switches, London Wagon Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Planters' Thongs and Ready Whips, Carriage and Cab Whips, Stage Stocks and Leather, &c., &c.

☞ New styles of Whips promptly furnished to order.

☞ Orders from the trade are solicited and promptly shipped per instructions.

☞ *ALL WORK WARRANTED.*☜

jel5-1yd&w3

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

Have opened their Large Stock of

FANCY FURS,

To which they invite the attention of the Ladies,

No. 131 Wood Street;

WM. H. TALCOTT & CO.,

Have just opened their large assortment of

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES,

For the coming Holidays.

We invite all who expect a visit from Old Kriskingle.

62 Wood St., corner of Fourth.

de15-2wdfr

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1855.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 90 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Authorized Capital.....$300,000.

Paid up Capital and securely invested.....200,000.

THOS. H. FLORENCE, President.

EDW. R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

	P. VAL.	M. VAL.
Allegheny Co. Bonds, (Pittsburgh and Clerland,.....	$22,000	$16,830
Allegheny Co. Bonds, (Allegheny Valley..	23,000	15,840
Pittsburgh City 6s, Coupons,.....	25,000	25,000
Philadelphia,.....	10,000	9,250
Delaware Railroad,.....	50,000	52,400
Reading Railroad,.....	12,500	12,600
Amount Loaned on Mortgage in the City of Pittsburgh,.....		81,950
Amount Loaned on Notes, secured by Collateral Security,.....		23,000
Cash on hand and in bank,.....		21,284
		$200,000
Amount of Fire or Marine Losses ascertained and not paid,.....		None.
Amount of Fire or Marine Losses claimed, other than		None.
Amount of Losses reported, and in process of adjustment, or in suspense,.....		None.

The Company has no unsettled claims at the Parent Office, and will adjust and pay its losses at this office as heretofore at the Pittsburgh Branch. For insurance, apply to

de14-tf No. 90 Water st. but Wood and Market.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. S. E. corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

The following Statement of the Affairs of the Company, is published in conformity with a Provision of its Charter:

OFFICE NO. 70 WATER STREET. Corner of Walnut, Dec. 1, 1855.

FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, enables the Insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

The Capital Stock paid in, and profits, are invested, as per law, in the Capital Stock of the Comp'y.

WM. G. TILDEN, President.

T. H. HOLLINGSWORTH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. Tingley,	Lewis R. Ashhurst,
Wm. Thompson,	George N. Baker,
Jos. H. Seal,	Samuel Wheeler,
C. G. Carpenter,	S. Lothrop,
Wm. Hacker,	H. Frank Robbins,
C. S. Wood,	Robert Toland,
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Jos. R. Taylor,	Jacob Riegel,
Jacob T. Bunting,	Archibald Getty,
Wm. M. Hirvel,	Wm. Whitecar,
	J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
	corner Third and Wood streets.

PHILADELPHIA

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

No. 149 CHESTNUT STREET,

*OPPOSITE TH