

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

February 4. Mr. Hieser read a bill in place, and presented to the chair joint resolutions of instruction against repealing the duty on railroad iron; also, a bill enabling courts to decree an inheritable capacity to illegitimate children to inherit from the mother.

An act authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to incorporate scientific, agricultural and other associations.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the provisions of the several acts of Assembly, conferring on courts of common pleas authority to incorporate literary, charitable, religious or beneficial associations, be and they are hereby extended to associations for the promotion of science or agriculture, to cemetery or burial associations, and to societies for the detection of thieves, and the recovery of stolen property.

Sec. 2. That the limitation contained in the proviso, to the second section of the act of the 8th April, A. D. 1833, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to confer on certain associations of the citizens of this Commonwealth, the powers and immunities of corporations, or bodies politic in law,' be, and the same is hereby altered and extended from the sum of two thousand dollars to five thousand dollars.

Compromise or Concession.—If our law-makers and Union-savers at Washington, would only call things by their right names, we should not be so often disappointed at the result of their labors. Now we have had compromises, which we presumed to mean a mutual yielding of antagonistic principles; and a meeting half-way to shake hands after a quarrel. But these compromises are swept away one after another, and the North is asked, year after year, to make concessions, while the South will yield an inch. We therefore propose to Senator Douglas to exert the little of the intellectual giant he has about him, to repeal the Compromises of 1850, and the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and to change the title of his Nebraska Territorial Bill to the "Concession Act of 1854." We may as well surrender all rights and sentiments at once, as to have them stolen from us piecemeal. Nothing is sacred from the politicians! Not even the resolutions of '98, where they touch upon slavery. We will go in for the Nebraska bill when its title is amended. —*Phila. Sun.*

Mason and Dixon's Line.—In the seventeenth century, James II. of England, then the Duke of York, gave certain lands to Lord Baltimore and to William Penn, and a difficulty soon sprang up as to the proper owner of these lands on the Delaware. Courts, till the year 1760, when George III. came to the crown, the Lord Chancellor of England made a decision; but new difficulties sprang up in drawing the boundary lines. The Commissioners finally employed Messrs. Mason and Dixon, who had just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, where they had been to observe the transit of Venus. They succeeded in establishing the line between Delaware and Maryland which has ever since been called "Mason and Dixon's Line."

Overflow of the Morris Canal.—Damage to the *Delaware Railroad*—Easton, Feb. 9.—The Morris Canal, in New Jersey overflowed its banks last night and made two breaches in the Belvidere Delaware Railroad about two miles below this place. The embankment of the road gave way about half an hour after the up train had passed over the place. I understand there will be no interruption of the regular trains, and the road will be entirely repaired in a day or two.—The down train this morning was detained some what by the injuries to the road.

The Extinct American Race.—Every day gives more convincing evidence of the truth of Humboldt's remarks in his travels, that "amid the plains of North America, some powerful nation, which has disappeared, constructed circular, square and octagonal fortifications, walls 6000 toises in length; mounds, from 700 to 800 feet in diameter, and 400 feet in height, sometimes round, sometimes with several stories, and containing thousands of skeletons. The skeletons are the remains of men less slender and more squat than the present inhabitants of those countries.—On a vast space of ground at the Lower Cincinco, as well as on the banks of the Cassiquiare, and between the sources of the Essequibo and the Rio Branco, there are rocks of granite covered with symbolic figures. These sculptures denote that the extinct generations belonged to nations different from those which inhabit the same region."

Silver in Lead and Copper Ores.—The problem in regard to the quantity of silver in the various lead and copper ores in the country is about to be tested on a large scale. The process is that for which Mr. Truman Smith wrote a letter published in the Tribune. The discoverer claims that the Lake Superior and the North Carolina Copper Ores contains \$400 to \$2,000 of silver to the ton, and some of the argentiferous galena of the mines in this neighborhood as high as \$10,000 per ton. A company owning the patent commenced on Monday at the foot of Thirty second st., New York, the building of a furnace sufficiently large to test the process by the ton. —*N. Y. T.*

High Prices for Cattle.—The Scott County, Kentucky, Importing Company, lately held a sale at Georgetown, in that State. We give a portion of the prices which cattle sell for out West. Improved, Yorkshire hogs, one sow, \$150; one ditto, \$160; one ditto, \$100; one ditto, \$100; one boar, \$60; one Durham bull brought \$1,925 and another \$870. Cows and heifers ranged from \$405 to \$710. Twenty-five Cotswold sheep sold at prices ranging from \$475 to \$125. Ten South Down sheep sold at from \$60 to \$90. Three Leicester sheep sold for \$47, \$50, \$60.

Sale of the Public Works.—A Democratic meeting in favor of this measure is called to meet at the Court House, on Thursday evening next.—This is but following the example of the Democracy of Westmoreland, Berks, and other strong holds. —*Doylstown Intelligencer.*

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, February 9.—The American Steamship Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult., (being four days later than the previous advices,) reached her dock at New York about 3 o'clock.

The Liverpool Market for Breadstuffs was advancing. Flour was a shade better, and was quoted at 43a45s. Wheat 12a13s 6d. Corn 30a32s. There was a fair business doing in the market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is quiet, and prices are a shade easier.

The war news is of a more threatening character. At the sailing of the Pacific it was not definitely known whether the Czar had signed the note of the Four Powers or not.

The Czar has instructed his Ambassadors in Paris and London to demand whether the *entree* of the combined fleets into the Black Sea was intended to aid Turkey, or simply to observe a strict neutrality. In the former case they are to demand their passports.

It is said that the Czar will not listen to the combined note of the Four Powers.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—Despatches received from Bucharest state that on the 12th inst., the Russians were repulsed after a short engagement.

An attempt was made by the Turks to cross over to the left bank of the Danube near the Kalarash, with two thousand men. On the same day, 1200 Russian infantry, 200 Cossacks, and 700 Moldavian workmen passed over in boats from Galatz to the Turkish side, and began to clear the Island before Galatz of the trees and bushes.

A despatch states that it will be useless for the Porte if he is inclined to negotiate, to act under the erroneous impression that the Czar will depart from any condition laid down by Prince Menschikoff. Any plenipotentiary sent by the Porte must be provided with a firman, in which it is specified that the Porte considers the present difference to be exclusively between Russia and Turkey, and acknowledges that it must be settled between those two powers alone.

No official reply has been received from the Czar.

The final propositions call for peace or war. All sorts of rumors are afloat, several emanating apparently from responsible sources.

It is stated that the Austrian Cabinet have already possession of the index to the Czar's reply.

It is said that the reply will be transmitted in very decided terms through the Russian Ministers at Paris and London.

The London Times, in an editorial, says:—"We have strong reasons for believing that the declaration of the Russian Government, transmitted to us by our Vienna correspondent is authentic, and that his language, which seems to exclude the last hope of peace, has been addressed by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the Austrian Government."

"It is, we suppose, to this friendly communication made by Austria, as the power to which the Emperor Nicholas had originally referred as his nearest ally, that this imperious answer has been addressed."

"From the circumstances above mentioned, it cannot be considered as the formal answer of Russia to the protocol of the Four Powers, dated Jan. 13th; but if this document be genuine, it is impossible to express in stronger language the insolent disdain of the Emperor for everything which the united diplomacy of Europe has been laboring to effect."

LATEST FROM ST. PETERSBURG.—PARIS, Thursday morning.—The Russian courier who was to leave St. Petersburg shortly after the 15th, has arrived here to-day, bearing most important despatches to M. Kisseleff, the Russian Minister.

Their contents have not transpired, but it is known that they will lead directly to important events.

LATER.—Despatches from St. Petersburg to Jan. 17th have arrived here. The excitement in that Capital was intense, in consequence of the active measures taken by the Western Powers, and their forbidding the Russian flag to navigate their waters.

The Emperor, on appearing in public, was cheered enthusiastically by the populace.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following expressions of the Czar: "When he learned the entrance of the fleet into the Black Sea, he displayed perfect calmness, and said to those about him—"

"When battle is offered to Russia, Russia accepts; she can afford to mourn for a fleet, but not for the honor of the nation. I expected the resolution taken by France and Great Britain, therefore I am not found unprepared. All my orders have been given in advance, foreseeing this act, which by violating treaties, frees me from obligations."

It appears certain that the Czar had asked Prince Menschikoff whether he could make head against the combined fleets. The Prince's reply was, "Yes we can conquer, or fight and die to the last man!"

The ambassadors are to demand their passports.

from Sebastopol, from her mission to the Governor of that port, and it was thought to signify that her message had been ill received.

Merchants arriving at Constantinople from the Black Sea, reported a Russian fleet between Redout-Kale and Batoum. The Europa, Austrian steamer, from Trebisond, saw the combined fleets off Sinope.

ODESSA, Jan. 12.—Upon receipt of the notification that the French and English fleets had entered the Black Sea, Prince Menschikoff, who has supreme command to the Russian marine in the south, reissued the notification first made upon the declaration of war by Turkey. According to this document, all vessels carrying munitions of war, and stopped by Russian cruisers in the Black Sea, will be regarded and treated as good prizes, whether belonging to a hostile or neutral power or nation. No English or French man of war has as yet appeared before the harbor. All the merchant vessels of these two nations are making preparations to leave Odessa.

The statement put forth by the Augsburg Gazette, that the English engineers held captive had been released by the Russians, is not confirmed by our letters from Constantinople of the 9th. The Constantinople correspondent of the Trieste Gazette states that the government of Odessa had "obstinately refused" to give them up.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—Since the notification of the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea, the warlike ardor among the upper classes, which was never very strong, has considerably diminished, and among the other classes the enthusiasm has very much cooled. The poets keep silence, and the public writers no longer pour forth insults against England. The Court appears gloomy; the preparations for war have already cost enormous sums, and the Minister of Finance has laid his hands on the capitals of loan societies conducted by private persons.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—The Anglo-French fleet has been met by the steamer from Trebisond, steering with a fair wind and splendid weather for Batoum, where it would arrive the day after. The most complete harmony reigned in the Ottoman Cabinet.

Cruelties among the Indians.

We have already announced the escape and return of Mrs. Jane Wilson, of Texas, to Santa Fe, who had been taken captive by the Comanche Indians, and subjected to the most extraordinary cruelties. The affair has very justly excited the greatest indignation in New Mexico against the Indians.

From Mrs. Wilson's narrative, it appears that she is but 17 years of age. About a year ago she was married to a young farmer in Texas, and in April they joined a party of fifty-two emigrants, bound for California. They were attacked by Indians, and the party was compelled to return to Texas, but Mr. and Mrs. Wilson remained at El Paso, where their horses being stolen they were compelled also to give up the plan of going to California, and set out on their return to Texas in July.

In August, Mr. Wilson and his father fell into the hands of the Indians and were murdered. Mrs. W. returned to El Paso, and again in September, started for Texas, with her three brothers-in-law and a small party. When within three days journey of Phantom Hill, an American military post, they were attacked by Comanches, while some of their men were off in pursuit of some of their horses that had been stolen. A Mexican, who was with Mrs. Wilson was brutally murdered and scalped before her eyes, and she had two brothers-in-law, lads of 12 and 10 years, were seized, bound, and carried off, with the entire property of the party.

The Indians with their captives, proceeded in a Northwest direction, each being appropriated as the property of one or other of the chiefs. They were stripped of nearly all the clothing, and otherwise brutally treated. Mrs. Wilson, although expecting soon to become a mother, was subjected to every conceivable cruelty and indignity; beaten and bruised; exposed to fatigues of all kinds; her flesh lacerated by lariat and whips, or by the loads of wood she was obliged to carry on her bare back; compelled to do the work of men, or punished for her inability by being stoned, knocked down and trampled on; almost entirely deprived of food; and all this lasted for twenty-five days. At this time, she was sent in advance in the morning as usual, when she determined to attempt to escape, which she succeeded in accomplishing by secreting herself in some bushes till the Indians had passed.

For twelve days she wandered through this Indian country, subsisting upon berries when she fortunately fell in with some New Mexican traders, who furnished her with some men's clothing and a blanket. In consequence of their meeting with a Comanche they had to leave her behind, and she narrowly escaped a second capture. But by the subsequent aid of one of the traders, a Pueblo Indian, she was enabled, after hiding herself for eight days, to escape. At the expiration of this time she was rescued by the traders, furnished with a horse, and brought to the town of Pecos, New Mexico, where Major Carlton, and others of the army, took care of her and enabled her to proceed to Santa Fe.

This is but an outline of a terrible story, the counterpart of which, in all except the escape, are said to be frequent. A letter from Santa Fe says that the white captives among the Comanches are as numerous as the Indians themselves. The same letter mentions the escape of a young Mexican woman who returns, after a year's terrible captivity. The Comanches practice cruelty in its utmost refinement towards the captives. Children are trained to be more savage than they are themselves, and women are subjected to outrages too horrible to be mentioned.

The Santa Fe Gazette says: "The two brothers of Mrs. Wilson are yet in captivity and unless soon reclaimed, will imbibed a taste for the wild life of the Indian, and be forever lost. There are many hundreds and we may venture to say thousands so

captives among the Indians of New Mexico principally women and children; the former are forced to become slaves of the men, and the latter are trained for warriors."

When Gov. Merriweather came out, he was fortunate enough to rescue two Mexican girls from the Comanches—one sixteen and the other eighteen years of age. They had been captured from near Chihuahua, one three years and the other ten months before. They were sent to the Governor of that State who acknowledged the conduct of the Governor of New Mexico in every handsome terms. They said there were a large number of Mexican women in captivity, and they saw one American woman, and a small child; that an Indian one day, when they traveled on horseback, took the child from its mother, threw it up into the air, and as it came down caught it on his spear, and that others rode up at full gallop, took it on their spears, and so passed it round among the party.

Surely our Government will not permit such outrages to go unpunished, even if it be necessary to exterminate the whole tribe of these brutal savages.

MARRIED.

We last week inserted a marriage notice of Mr. George Helfrich, to Miss Margaret Stauffer, of Minersville, Schuylkill county. Mr. Helfrich has since informed us, that such is not the fact, and that he still remains in single blessedness. We cheerfully correct the mistake.

On the 2d of February, by the Rev. Mr. Yeager, Mr. Christian Ferdinand Stelzer, to Miss Caroline Christiana Deily, both of Allentown.

On the 5th of February, by the Rev. S. K. Brobst, Mr. John Rodrock, to Miss Rebecca Ott, both of Lower Milford, Lehigh county.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. R. S. Wagner, in Reading, Mr. John Bulliet, of Lehigh county, to Miss Lydia Gearhart, of Leesport, Berks county.

On the 22d of January, by the Rev. Mr. Dubs, Mr. Moses Schadt, to Miss Lucinda A. Sterner, both of South Whitehall.

On the 23d of January, by the same, Mr. Daniel Paulus, to Miss Maria Handwerk, both of Washington.

On the 24th of January, by the same, Mr. Aaron Smith, of Heidelberg, to Miss Susan M. Mantz, of Washington.

On the 29th of January, by the same, Mr. James Hoffman, to Miss Polly Peter, both of Washington.

On the 5th of February, by the same, Mr. George Snyder of South Whitehall, to Miss Sarah Kuhns, of Upper Macungie.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John A. Ott, of Line Lexington, Bucks county, to Miss Matilda Fetzer, of Allentown.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. Jeremiah Kirchner, of Walnutport, Lehigh sp., to Miss Lydia Kern, of Washington.

On the 7th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Vogelbach, Mr. Samuel H. Simms, of Bucks county, to Miss Matilda Frey, of Coopersburg, Lehigh county.

DIED.

On the 3d of February, in Allentown, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard and Henrietta Walker, aged 7 years.

On the 5th of February, in Hellertown, of typhoid fever, Dr. Charles H. M. Detweiler, aged about 30 years.

On the 25th of January, at Nazareth, Mrs. Sarah Louisa, wife of the Rev. Edward Rondthaler, aged 30 years.

On the 29th of January, at Nazareth, Mrs. Maria Christina Rondthaler, aged 60 years, 4 months and 17 days.

On the 30th of January, in Millerstown, Anna S. Jane, daughter of John and Helena Becker, aged 7 years.

On the 1st of February, in Lower Macungie, Catharine Shaffer, consort of Jacob Shaffer, aged 74 years.

On the 4th of February, in Salisbury, Mary Ellen, daughter of Jacob and Mary Trumbower, aged about 3 years.

On the 1st of February, in Salisbury, Nicholas Mink, aged 75 years.

On the 1st of February, in Upper Milford, Esther Louisa, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Geyer, aged 2 years.

On the 6th of February, in Macungie, Hiram Charles Wilson, son of Jonathan and Levina Andreas, aged 3 years.

On the 8th of February, in Lower Saucon, Maria Catharine Leith, aged about 65 years.

On the 22d of January, in North Whitehall, Willoughby F., son of Jacob and Maria Roth, aged 1 year.

On the 23d of January, in North Whitehall, Ellen Rebecca, daughter of Morris and Catharine Leh, aged 2 years.

On the 30th of January, in Hanover, Maria Margaretha Ott, aged 70 years.

On Sunday last, in Allentown, of cancer, Mr. Thomas Kramer, aged about 53 years.

On the 3d of February, in Washington, Robert Samuel, son of Dr. H. O. and Matilda Wilson, aged 2 years.

On the 5th of February, in North Whitehall, William, son of Dr. Samuel and Mary Wilson, aged 2 years.

On the 9th of February, in North Whitehall, Anna E. D., son of John and Hannah Schwartz, aged 13 years.

Norristown and Allentown Rail Road Company.

A meeting of the Directors of the Norristown and Allentown Rail Road Company, will be held on Monday the 29th of February next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; at the Public House of Abraham Eshbach, in Norristown.

Also a public meeting of those friendly to the project the same evening at 7 o'clock in the Court House, in Norristown.

M. C. BOYER, Secretary.

February 15.

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Phila
Flour	Barrel	8 50	5 00	5 00
Wheat	Bush	1 75	1 00	1 13
Rye	"	1 00	81	87
Corn	"	75	60	67
Oats	"	40	38	30
Buckwheat	"	50	50	60
Flaxseed	"	1 37	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed	"	5 75	5 50	5 50
Timothyseed	"	2 50	2 75	2 70
Potatoes	"	55	75	50
Salt	"	55	45	30
Butter	Pound	16	15	30
Lard	"	10	12	9
Tallow	"	10	9	8
Beeswax	"	22	25	28
Flax	"	12	12	15
Plitch	"	8	12	8
Tow-yarn	Doz.	16	11	20
Eggs	Gall.	33	22	33
Rye Whiskey	"	30	23	24
Apple Whiskey	"	60	85	85
Linseed Oil	"	4 50	4 50	0 00
Hickory Wood	Cord	14 00	20 00	25 50
Hay	Ton	3 50	4 00	4 50
Egg Coal	"	2 50	3 00	3 00
Nut Coal	"	3 50	3 50	3 00
Lump Coal	"	4 50	4 50	2 60
Plaster	"	4 50	4 50	2 60

Public Sale of Personal Property.

Will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 1st of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of Daniel Snyder, dec'd, late of South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, the following personal property, to viz:

5 Horses, cows, and other cattle, 15 hogs, wagon and plough harness, fly-nets, several heavy wagons, wagon-bodies, hay-ladders, or bodies, grain-drill, ploughs and harrows, hay by the ton, grindstone, drum-saw, vinegar by the barrel, chairs, bureaus, clock with case, corner-cupboard, clothes-press, looking-glasses, carpets, tables, coal and wood-stoves, wood-chest, beds and bedsteads, and a large variety of other farm, house and kitchen furniture too tedious to mention.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by PETER SNYDER, Adm'ors. REGEN SNYDER, Feb. 8. 1-3w

Dancing Instructions.

The Dancing Instructions will commence on Wednesday and Friday evenings, at the Union House, from 5 to 7 for youths, and from 8 to 10 for adults.

February 15.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS of the Company, on January 1st, 1854, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1842.

MORTGAGES. Being first mortgages on real estate, in the city and county of Philadelphia, except \$30,950 in Montgomery, Bucks; Schuylkill, and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania, \$1,109,284 48

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under mortgage claims, viz: Eight houses and lot, 70 by 150 feet, on the South-west corner of Chestnut and Seventeenth streets. A house and lot, 27 by 71 feet, on North side of Spruce st., West of Eleventh st. A house and lot, 21-7 by 100 feet, on West side of Penn Square, South of High street. Two houses and lots, each 18 by 80 feet, on South side of Spruce st., near Sixteenth street. Five houses and lots, each 17 by 90 feet, Nos. 159, 161, 163, 165 and 167 Dilwyn street. Three houses and lot, 49 by 54 feet, on East side of Seventeenth st., South of Pine street. A lot of ground, 17 by 57 feet, on the North-east corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets. A house and lot, 18 by 106 feet, on South side of Filbert street, West of Sixteenth street. Hotel and lot, 50 by 81 feet, on the South-east corner of Chesnut and Beach streets. Five houses and lot, 42 by 86 feet, on the North side of George st., West of Ashion street. Seven houses and lot, 20 by 117 feet, on the east side of Beach st., South of Chestnut st. A house and lot, 18 by 80 feet, No. 90 Fitzwater st., East of Ninth street. A ground rent of \$30, issuing out of a lot 13-4 by 40 feet, on north side of Oct street, 40 feet west of Leopold street.

LOANS. Temporary Loans, on Stocks, as Collateral Security, \$150,774 26

STOCKS. \$10,000 Alms House Loan, 5 per cent. (int. on.) 200 Shares Bank of Kentucky. 17 " Northern Bank of Kentucky. 100 " Union Bank of Tennessee. 13 " Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylv. 37 " Southwark Railroad Co. 200 " Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg. 300 " Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 91 " Franklin Fire Insurance Company. 2 " Mercantile Library Co. 21 " Union Canal Company. 10 " Schuylkill Railroad Co.

Norris and Belts Receivable, 5,799 50 Unsettled Policies, 1,422 25 Merchandise, 163 84 Cash on hand, \$31,352 27 " in hands of agents, 8,927 71

By order of the Board, CHARLES N. RANCKER, Pres. Attest—CHARLES G. DANCKER, Sec'y. February 9.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of the county of Lehigh, there will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 27th day of February, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon upon the premises, a certain

Messuage and Tract of Land, with the appertinences, situated in Lowhill township, in the county of Lehigh aforesaid, bounded by lands of Reuben Daubert, Benjamin Kocher, Reuben Seibert and others, containing 15 acres and 59 perches, situate measure, whereon is erected a one and a half story

LOG DWELLING HOUSE, frame Barn, Spring house and other out buildings, about 2 acres of the Land is meadow and 2 acres timber land - the remainder is all good farming land the above is all in good fences.

Being the real estate of Michael Fry, deceased, late of the township and county aforesaid.

Terms on the day at the place of sale, and due attendance given by JONATHAN SCHNECK, Adm'or. By the Court.—N. METZGER, Clerk. February 8. 1-3w

20,000 Apple Trees for Sale.

The Trees are all of extra size and quality, warranted true to the name, with a general assortment of all sorts of

FRUIT TREES, Grape-vines, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, of the best selections, ripening in succession from the earliest to the latest.

Also—Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, &c., suitable for ornamenting public and private grounds.

Orders sent direct to the "Fair View Nursery," Moorestown, New Jersey, or left with John F. Halbach, Esq., authorized Agent in Allentown, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Reference.—George Butz, Philadelphia JOHN PERKINS, Proprietor. February 15, 1854. 1-4w