Judge Douglas version. It will then run thus: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all *British subjects who were on this continent eighty-one years ago were created* equal to all British subjects born and *then* residing in Great Britain."

A DIRECT APPEAL.

And now I appeal to all—to Democrats as well as others, are you really willing that the Declaration shall be thus frittered away? thus left no more, at most, than an interesting memorial of the dead past? thus shorn of its vitality and practical value, and left without the *germ* or even *suggestion* of the individual rights of man in it?

AMALGAMATION AGAIN.

But Judge Douglas is especially horrified at the thought of the mixing blood by the white and black race. Agreed, for once—a thousand times agreed. There are black men enough to marry all the black women; and so let them be married. On this point we will fully agree with the Judge; and when he shall show that his policy is better adapted to prevent amalgamation than ours, we shall drop ours, and adopt his. Let us see. In 1850, there were, in the United States, 405,751 mulattoes. Very few of these were the offspring of whites and *free* blacks; nearly all have sprung from *black slaves* and *white masters*. A separation of races, is the only perfect preventative of amalgamation; but as an immediate separation is impossible, the next best thing is to keep them apart *where* they are not already together. If white and black people never get together in Kansas, they will never mix blood in Kansas: that is at least one self-evident truth. A few free colored persons may get into the free States, in any event, but their number is too insignificant to amount to much in the way of mixing blood. In 1850, there were in the free States, 56,649 mulattoes; but for the most part they were not born there—*they came from the slave States, ready made up.* In the same year, the slave States had 348,874 mulattoes, *all of home production.* The proportion of free mulattoes to free blacks (the only colored classes in the free States) is much greater in the slave States. It is worthy of note, too, that among the free States, those who make the colored man the nearest to equal the white, have proportionably the fewest mulattoes—the least of amalgamation. In New Hampshire, the State which goes furthest towards equality between the races, there are just 184 mulattoes; while there are in Virginia—how many do you think?—97,775, being 43,126 more than in all the free States together!

DOUGLAS IN FAVOR OF AMALGAMATION.

These statistics show that slavery is the greatest source of amalgamation; and, next to it, not the elevation, but the degeneration of the free blacks. Yet Judge Douglas dreads the slightest restraints on the spread of slavery, and the slightest human recognition of the negro, as tending horribly to amalgamation!

This very Dred Scott case affords a strong test as to which party most favors amalgamation—the Republicans, or the Democracy. Dred Scott, his wife and two daughters, were all involved in the suit. We desired the court to have held that they were citizens, so far at least as to entitle them to a hearing as to whether they were free or not; and then, also, that they were, in fact and in law, really free. Could we have had our way, the chances of these black girls ever mixing their blood with that of white people, would have been so diminished at least that it could not have been without their consent. But Judge Douglas is delighted to have them decided to be slaves, and not human enough to have a hearing, even if they were free, and thus left to the forced concubinage of their masters, and liable to become the mothers of mulattoes in spite of themselves—the very state of the case that produces nine-tenths of all the mulattoes—all the mixing of blood in the nation!

Of course, I state this as an illustration only, not meaning to say or intimate that the master of Dred Scott and family, or any more than a per centage of masters, generally, are inclined to exercise this particular power which they hold over their female slaves.

SEPARATION OF THE SLAVES.

I have said, that the separation of the races, is the only perfect preventative of amalgamation. I have no right to say all the members of the Republican party are in favor of it. There is nothing in their platform directly on the subject. But I can say a very large proportion of its members are for it, and that the chief plank in their platform—opposition to the spread of slavery—is most favorable to that separation. Such separation, if ever effected at all, must be effected by colonization; and no political party, as such, is now doing anything for colonization. Party operations at present only favor or retard colonization incidentally. The enterprise if a difficult one; but "where there is a will there is a way;" and what colonization needs most, is a hearty will. Will springs from the two elements of moral sense and self interest. Let us be brought to believe it is morally right, and, at the same time, favorable to, or, at least, not against, our interest, to transfer the African to his native clime, and we shall find a way to do it, however great the task may be. The children of Israel, so much in number as to include four hundred thousand fighting men, went out of Egyptian bondage in a body.

A DIFFERENCE STATED.

How differently the different courses of the Democratic and Republican parties incidentally bear on the question of forming a will—a public sentiment—for colonization, it is easy to see. The Republicans inculcate, with whatever of ability they can, that the negro is a man; that his bondage is cruelly wrong; and that the field of his oppression ought not to be enlarged. The Democrats deny his manhood; deny, or dwarf to insignificance, the wrong of his bondage; so far as possible, crush all sympathy for him; compliment themselves for doing so; and call the indefinite outspreading of his bondage "a sacred right of self government."

The plainest print can not be read through a gold eagle; and it will ever be hard to find many men who will send a slave to Liberia and pay his passage, while they can send him to a new country—Kansas, for instance—and sell him for fifteen hundred dollars, and the rice.

RESOLUTION

PROPOSING Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenue, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contraction of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds or resources that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner or event be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by vote of a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain money for or loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof, nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively.*" From section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city of Philadelphia, nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words "*and no;*" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives, to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the state by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof, except that any county containing at least three hundred taxables may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"

The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner herein provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

To be Section XXVI, *Article* I.

The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by or under any special or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7. On the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8. On the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4. On the fourth amendment, yeas 25, nays 4.

Extract from the Journal:

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, *Clerk.*

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12. On the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34. On the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 24; and on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

Extract from the Journal:

JACOB ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed May 2, 1857. A. G CURTIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, SS:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—*Messrs. Brewer Browne Coffey Ely Evans Fetter Fleming Fraser Ingram Jordon Kulinger Knox Laubach Lewis Myer Sellers Shuman Souther Steele Straub Welsh Wilkins Wright and Taggart (Speaker)*—24.

NAYS—*Messrs. Crabb Crawell Finney Gregg Harris Penrose and Souther*—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—*Messrs. Brewer Browne Crawell Ely Evans Fetter Finney Fleming Ingram Jordon Knox Laubach Lewis Myer Sellers Shuman Souther Steele Straub Welsh Wilkins Wright and Taggart (Speaker)*—25.

NAYS—*Messrs. Coffey Crabb Fraser Gregg Harris Kulinger Penrose and Scofield*—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—*Messrs. Brewer Browne Crabb Crawell Ely Evans Fleming Ingram Jordon Kulinger Knox Laubach Lewis Myer Scofield Sellers Shuman Souther Steele Straub Welsh Wilkins and Wright*—24.

NAYS—*Messrs. Coffey Gregg Harris and Penrose*—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—*Messrs. Brewer Browne Coffey Crawell Ely Evans Fleming Fraser Ingram Jordon Kulinger Knox Laubach Lewis Myer Scofield Sellers Shuman Souther Steele Straub Welsh Wilkins and Wright*—23.

NAYS—*Messrs. Crabb Finney Jordan and Penrose*—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 26, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—*Messrs. Anderson Arthur Buckhouse Bull Beck Bishop Bower Brown Calhoun Campbell Chase Cleaver Crawford Dickey Est Egler Fenwold Foster Gibbons Gilden Hamel Harper Heins Hiestand Hill Hilliges Hoffman of Berks Imbrie Innes Jacobs Jenkins Johns Johnson Kauffman Kerr Knight Leisenring Longaker Lovett Mansur Mingle M Clintock M Irvin Moorhead Musselman Nichols Nicholson Nunemacher Pearson Peters Pettriken Pownall Purcell Ramsey of Philadelphia Ramsey of York Reamer Reed Roberts Rupp Shaw Sloan Smith of Cambria Smith of Centre Stevenson Taken Vail Vanscoalk Vickers Weybley Walter Westbrook Wharton Willis Wilkeron Wright Zimmerman and Getz (Speaker)*—73.

NAYS—*Messrs. Buckus Bonam Dock Hamilton Hancock Hine Hoffman of Lebanon Lebo Strathers Thorn Warner and Wistrodt*—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, were as follow, viz:

YEAS—*Messrs. Anderson Buckhouse Bill Beck Bower Calhoun Campbell Carty Earnest Foster Gilden Hamel Harper Heins Hiestand Hilliges Hoffman of Berks Housekeeper Imbrie Innes Jenkins Johns Johnson Kauffman, Knight Leisenring Longaker Lovett Mansur Mingle M Clintock Moorhead Musselman Nichols Nicholson Nunemacher Pearson Peters Pettriken Pownall Purcell Ramsey of Philadelphia Ramsey of York Reamer Roberts Rupp Shaw Sloan Taken Vail Weybley Walter Westbrook Wharton Zimmerman and Getz (Speaker)*—57.

NAYS—*Messrs. Arthur Augustine Buckhus Bonam Bishop Brown Chase Cleaver Crawford Egler Gibbons Hamilton Hancock Hill Hine Hoffman of Lebanon Jacobs Kerr Lebo M'Calmont Mamma Reed Smith of Cambria Smith of Centre Stevenson Strathers Thorn Vanscoalk Vickers Wagenseller Warner Wistrodt Wilkeron and Wright*—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—*Messrs. Anderson Arthur Buckhouse Bull Beck Bonam Bower Brown Calhoun Campbell Chase Cleaver Crawford Dickey Est Egler Fenwold Foster Gibbons Hamel Harper Heins Hiestand Hill Hilliges Hoffman of Berks Housekeeper Imbrie Innes Jacobs Jenkins Johns Johnson Kauffman Kerr Lebo Leisenring Longaker Lovett Mansur Mingle M'Calmont M'Irvin Mamma Musselman Nichols Nicholson Nunemacher Pearson Peters Pettriken Pownall Purcell Ramsey of Philadelphia Ramsey of York Reamer Reed Roberts Rupp Shaw Sloan Smith of Cambria Smith of Centre Stevenson Taken Vail Vanscoalk Vickers Weybley Wagenseller Walter Warner Westbrook Wharton Willis Wilkeron Wright Zimmerman and Getz (Speaker)*—83.

NAYS—*Messrs. Dock Hamilton Hancock Strathers Thorn Wistrodt and Wright*—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, SS:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the Resolution proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth*

690m3

James B. Hamlin,

ATTORNEY at LAW,

Office on Second St. west side, 2nd door south of Market, **Lewisburg.**

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I would take this method of informing those interested that I have purchased the Patent Right for this valuable improvement, of the inventor, John Allen, (now of New York,) for this and several adjoining counties, and that I am now manufacturing an article of Teeth and Gums that will compare favorably with anything in that line that has ever been made in this or any other country. I ask all, and especially those that need teeth (if they have engaged them or not,) to call, and examine for themselves.

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giving Health and Vigor to the frame, and Bloom to the pallid cheek.

Joy to the Afflicted!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated sufferers, and removes all the SYMPTOMS, among which may be found

Indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak nerves, trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, wakefulness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, often enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequently black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, great nervousness, and restlessness, with horror of society. Nothing is more desirable to such persons than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; to repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another. These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follow the Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these exercises are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption! The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample testimony to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures, wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

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Is prepared directly according to the Rules of *PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY*, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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One Hundred Dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a Patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of Voluntary Testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold,*

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Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1855. WM. C. HIBBARD, Alderman.

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Lewisburg, Union Co. Pa. 668

SAPORIFIER, or Concentrated Lye—warranted to make Soap without Lime, and with little trouble. With one cake of Lye and four pounds soap Fat, you can make fifteen gallons good soft Soap. Hard soap can be made in the same way. For sale by CHRIST & CALDWELL.

BAYES' WHITE GREASE, for Waggons, Buggies, Omnibuses, Stages, etc a superior article, for sale by CHRIST & CALDWELL.

GLASS Jars, for Pickling and Preserving Quarts and Half Gallons, for sale cheap by CHRIST & CALDWELL.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT blanks for all engaged in the service of the U. S in the War of 1812, and for their Widows, at the Office of the Lewisburg Chronicle.

H. GERHART, *DENTIST,* Market street, next door to Brown & Ritter's Store——LEWISBURG, PA.

William VanGezer,

ATTORNEY at Law,

Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.

Office opposite Kline's Hotel 574

25 WITNESSES,

OR, THE

FORGER CONVICTED.

JOHN S. DYE is the Author, who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and author of *A Series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,* when for 10 successive nights over 3000 People greeted him with rounds of applause, while he exhibited the manner in which counterfeiters execute their frauds, and the surest and shortest means of detecting them? The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

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Describing every genuine bill in existence, and exhibiting at a glance every counterfeit in circulation! Arranged so admirably, that reference is easy and detection instantaneous. No index to examine. No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker and Business Man can see all at a glance!

English, French and German, thus may each read the same in his own native tongue.

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Also a list of all the Private Bankers in America. A complete summary of the finances of Europe and America will be published in each edition, together with all the important News of the Day. Also,

A SERIES OF TALES,

From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the most complete history of Oriental Life, describing the most perplexing positions in which the ladies and gentlemen of that country have been so often found. These stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the most entertaining ever offered to the public.

Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

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One Dollar a Year. Circulation, over 100,000 Copies Weekly.

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ISN'T IT SO!

Fresh Fruit IN WINTER BETTER THAN Sweetmeats.

Use ARTHUR'S Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire and Acid proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons. These cans and jars are entirely open at the top, and near, to secure economy in transportation.

For sale by Storekeepers throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. Storekeepers from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for "Arthur's." It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundred of thousands of families, hotels and boarding-house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

Arthur, Burnham & Gilroy, Manufacturers under the patent. Nos. 117 & 119, S. Tenth St. (cor. George,)

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ALEXANDER KERR,

IMPORTER

and

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

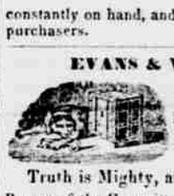
SALT.

38 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

ASHTON'S FINE,
LIVERPOOL GROUND,
TURK'S ISLAND and
DAIRY SALT,

constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. [April 3 1857m6]

EVANS & WATSON,



Philadelphia Manufactured

Salamander Safes

No. 26 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia.

Truth is Mighty, and Must Pravail.

Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the Burning of the Iron Safes, at Reading, February 27, 1857.

READING, March 4.

The undersigned, members of the committee, do respectfully report, that we saw the two Safes originally agreed upon by Farrels & Herring and Evans & Watson, placed side by side in a furnace, viz: The Safe in use by the Paymaster of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in his office at Reading, manufactured by Farrels & Herring, and the Safe in use by H. A. Lantz, in his store, manufactured by Evans & Watson, and put in books and papers precisely alike.

The fire was started at 8½ o'clock, A. M., and kept up until four cords of green hickory, two cords dry oak and half chestnut top wood were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendence of the subscribers, members of the Committee. The Safes were then cooled off with water, after which they were opened, and the books and papers taken out by the Committee and taken to H. A. Lantz's store for public examination, after they were first examined and marked by the Committee. The books and papers taken from the Safe manufactured by Evans & Watson were but slightly affected by the intense heat, while those taken from the Safe manufactured by Farrels & Herring were, in our judgment, damaged fully fifteen per cent. more than those taken from Evans & Watson's Safe.

We believe the above to have been a fair and impartial trial of the respective qualities of both Safes.

JACOB H. DYSHER,
DANIEL S. HUNTER.

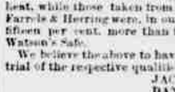
Having been absent during the burning, we fully coincide with the above statement of the condition of the papers and books taken out of the respective Safes.

G. A. NICOLLS,
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
JAMES MILHOLLAND.

Evans & Watson have now on hand **300,000 pounds** of the above SAFES, which they offer for sale on better terms than any other manufacturer in the United States

April 3, 1857—677y1

Joseph Fussell,



Umbrella & Parasol Manufacturer

No. **2** North Fourth St.

N.W. corner of Market, PHILADELPHIA,

Has now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many **New Styles** not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere. 3:M

BLINDS AND SHADES!

OF NEW STYLES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 North Sixth St., PHIADELPHIA, manufacturer of **Venitian Blinds,** Velvet and Gold Bordered and Painted **Shades,** of beautiful designs. Buff, and all other colors of Holland used for Shades. Fixtures, Trimmings, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. Store Shades painted to order.

B. J. W., thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits the public to call and examine his new and large assortment, before purchasing elsewhere. "*We study to please.*"

March 20, 1857.

Front Street Wire Manufactory.

WATSON, COX & CO.,

Sieve, Riddle, Screen and Wire Cloth Manufacturers, No. **46** North Front St.

Corner of Coombs' Alley, between Market and Mulberry (Arch) streets—*PHILADELPHIA.*

Manufacture superior quality of Brass and Iron Wire Sieves of all kinds, Brass and Copper Wire Cloth for Paper makers &c, Cylinders and Dandy Rolls covered in the best manner.

Heavy twilled Wire for Spark catchers, Sieves for Brass and Iron Founders, Screen Wire, Window Wire, Safes, Traps, Dish Covers, Coal and Sand Screens, Fancy Wire Work of every description 3m674

Fishing Tackle,

AND GUNS...The subscribers invite attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description—

Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c.

Also, fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Cups, and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest *Cash Prices,* Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.

624] No. 47 N. Second St., *Philadelphia*

HERRING'S SAFE.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED

CHAMPION!

THE RECENT TRIALS at Reading have endorsed the current of public opinion, and confirmed the verdict of more than 200 accidental fires, proving conclusively that "Herring's" is the ONLY SAFE TH