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AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

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CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

JOHN SPENCER Proprietor

A Christmas Debate.

From out the toy shop windows peep
Most wonderful creations;
And hearts of little people leap
With bright anticipations;
For Christmas Day is almost here,
And when its bells are ringing,
Wide opened little eyes will peer
At gifts which it is bringing.

About those gifts a warm debate
With spirit was progressing,
Where Will and Charlie, Nell and Kate,
Opinions were expressing,
Not as to what they'd get; but who
Bestowed gifts on receivers,
Loyal to Santa Claus were two,
And two were unbelievers.

For Will and Kate—aged twelve and ten—
Were sure they knew who brought them:
Al.' said they knew where Pa had been
Last Christmas when he bought them;
But Nell was sure 'twas Santa Claus,
And would not be persuaded,
And plead, with faith still strong, her cause;
By Charlie stoutly aided.

Certain, they were, he came among
All the good children yearly:
"Even when Grandpa was young,"
Said Nell "that proves it clearly;"
But, spite of Proof, they differed still;
And how could be decided
A point, with argumentative skill
So equally divided?

A new voice cries "I finks I knows!
It's Santa Claus 'at mates 'em,
An' puts 'em in 'ee stores I s'pose,
Where bid fotes does an' tates 'em,"
All paused to hear the argument
Of Grace four years old baby!
And she, upon her theme intent,
Continued, "I dess may be,

He finks he ain't dot time to spare
To mate 'em all, 'en dive 'em
To ever'body, ever'where;
So lets 'ee store mans have 'em
To tep for little boys and dirls
Who don't do naughty axions."
And Gracie shook her golden curls,
Firm in her wise convictions,

And added, "Now when it tums snow
Dess Santa Claus feels tolder,
An's dot so he don't lite to doe
Out doors; tause he's lots older
An' our Dran'pa, an' Dran'pa says,
Once he toud dit round better.
Dess he knows where Santa Claus stays,
I'll ast: an' wite a letter.

Jus' twick as I am bid enough,
An' ast him to send Dracie
Suts lots of all his nicest stuff.
Oh! wont fotes jus' be trazy,
To see fings, I'll dive 'em all?
I'll jus dive Will a pistol,
An' Tate a ring, an' Nell a doll:
Tarlie a horse and whistle:

"A whistle 'at jus' plays a tune;
An' live horse: 'twont doe roctin.
I'll dive mamma a silber spoon
An' put in papa's stoctin'
Jus' twenty dollars; wont he be
Mos' awful dlad; ally Landy!
I'll dive Dran'pa more eyes to see;
An' twenty poun's of tandy.

"An' ever'body drums an' rings
An' tats and dods 'at hollers,
An' dolls an' tandy: lots of fings—
An' some fotes cents an' dollars."
Decided was the grave debate
By this convincing speaker:
And owned, by laughing Will and Kate,
Their arguments were weaker.

From The Lady Elgin.

Sophie's Thanksgiving.

All the children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren, unto the third and fourth generations of them that loved roast turkey and cranberry sauce, had been invited to grandfather Ashley's to take Thanksgiving dinner. Two of the finest and fattest of last Spring's turkeys had received their death sentence, and five gallant cocks lay down their lives in behalf of chicken-pie. As to the mince pies and puddings—trust grandmother Ashley for them. Mince pies were her forte, and as for Indian puddings—nobody had been able to hold a candle to her in that department, from the day when Noah and his sons and his son's wives with him, kept Thanksgiving on Mount Ararat to the time of which I write.

There were two other members who went to make up the household at Swallow farm besides grandfather and grandmother Ashley. These were aunt Martha, their daughter, and Sophy Lewis, their grandchild. Aunt Martha Ashley was one of those hearty, wholesome New England maids—suggestive of gingerbread and doughnuts, and fresh made butter—who has foregone the pleasure of having a home of her own, that she might care for her father and mother in their old age. Energetic, thrifty and hospitable, she seemed perfectly content with the busy life she led; and if ever she found time to sigh over the memory of her girlhood's romance—of which a browned-haired sailor lad had been the hero—nobody was ever the wiser for it.

It was rather lonely for Sophy at Swallow Farm. She was eighteen years old, just the age to long for companionship of a younger and gayer sort than grandmother and aunt Martha could supply, however good their will might be. Sophy's father had been lost at sea two years before, and her mother had died soon after. Everybody said what a fortunate girl she was to have such a home as Swallow Farm to go to, and such indulgent and loving friends to take the place of father and mother. But nobody seemed to think of the loneliness, or to take notice how dreamy and abstracted, or restless and uneasy by turns, she was growing to be.

Sophy was jubilant over the prospect of Thanksgiving. The stir and bustle of preparation, the excitement of the arrivals, and the jollity and good fellowship of the whole occasion, would be such a delightful break in the monotony of her quiet life. But alas, for the frailty of human hopes! Three days before thanksgiving, grandfather and grandmother drove home from the village, and leaving old 'Jerry' standing unhitched before the door, came into the house with three letters.

'I believe these are from the children,' he said. 'Here Sophy, your eyes are better than mine—suppose you read them.'

'Letters from the children' cried grandmother; 'I don't like the looks of that, just before Thanksgiving. What does it mean, I wonder?'

Aunt Martha came in from the kitchen with her hands covered with flour, to listen while Sophy opened the letters one after another and read:

'DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER:—The baby has the whooping cough, Sarah thinks he must have taken it from the wash-woman's little boy. Of course we can't bring him up to thanksgiving, as Sam's children would all take it, and no telling how many more. The children are terribly disappointed. Sarah proposed my taking them up to the farm, and leaving her with the baby but I don't like the idea. If one stops better all stay; Sarah says she can't make any mince pies equal to mother's; and Frank declares that store turkeys don't taste like grandpa's.

Your dutiful son,

CHAS. ASHLEY.'

A chorus of exclamations and regrets followed the reading of this letter. The next was from Sam, the other son.

DEAR FOLKS AT THE FARM:—Maria says the children are not half fixed for the winter, and she doesn't see how she can possibly spare time to come up for thanksgiving this year. She and sister Emily have been talking the matter over, and the decision is to postpone the visit until Christmas; then we will all come and stay a week. Just now I am rather hurried myself, and Emily's husband couldn't come at any rate. So save a couple of turkeys and a jar of mince-meat for the holidays. We'll come then and clear Martha's cupboard for her.

All send love. Your affectionate son,

SAM ASHLEY.'

The other letter was from Emily, the daughter, to the same effect; and lo! at one fell swoop the anticipated guests of Swallow Farm were swept from the Thanksgiving programme. Aunt Martha said 'humph,' from the depths of her indignation and disappointment. Grandfather said:

'Pshaw!' it won't be Thanksgiving without the children.' Grandmother's comment was:

'That poor, dear little baby! I must send Sarah a bottle of hoarhound syrup for him.' But Sophy said never a word. The disappointment was harder for her than any one, and she was trying to think how long it would be before Christmas.

'Well, what's to be done now?' asked practical Aunt Martha, after a pause.

'Have to go out into the hedges and highways and compel them to come in, I guess,' replied grandfather.

'I suppose we might invite the minister's folks,' suggested Aunt Martha.

'They are going to Deacon Whitfield's; I heard him inviting them last Wednesday night after prayer meeting,' interposed Sophy, rather eagerly, for she had no fancy for the minister's five hungry boys.

'It's too late, really to invite anybody,' said Aunt Martha.

'Now I'll tell you what I propose,' spoke up grandmother, who had been sitting in thoughtful silence, apparently ruminating on the virtues of hoarhound syrup; 'I was reading the other day about how many young men there are, who have no homes, or are so far away from them that they don't know what it is to have a genuine old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner. I dare say there are plenty of them right here in our village. Now, father, suppose you look them up and invite them here this year.'

'But I'm afraid it would be rather dull for them without any young ladies,' said Aunt Martha, who looked upon Sophy as nothing but a child.

'And rather dull for Sophy, too, won't it?' added grandfather roguishly.

'Oh, never mind me!' cried Sophy with commendable self-denial, wondering if they would invite the handsome young book-keeper who sang in the choir and always smiled at her so pleasantly going out of church.

After considerable discussion, grandmother's plan was adopted, and a list of the young men to be invited was made out. Sophy listened to everything very demurely, making neither comment nor suggestion, but secretly well pleased when the name of George Alby was added to the number. The invitations were issued and accepted, and the preparations went briskly forward again at the farm. Sophy pared apples and stoned raisins, stemmed currants and sliced citron, cut up pumpkins and chopped mince-meat dutifully from morning until night, wondering, meanwhile, if George Alby really cared much to come out there to dinner, and if he would not find it rather dull.

The night before Thanksgiving it commenced snowing hard. Sophy was in ecstacies.

'Now w[illegible] to church in the [illegible], ca[illegible]?' she cried

'Guess we'll have to take the sled,' grandpa replied, 'if we bring all those young men home with us.'

'It always seems so much more like Thanksgiving to have snow. I'm so glad,' and Sophy hummed a merry tune as she set the table for tea.

The next morning was the very ideal of a Thanksgiving. The snow, which had fallen quietly all the night, lay in undrifted purity over the broad meadows of Swallow Farm, and upon the swelling hills beyond. The clouds had grown thin and partly broken away, letting through glimpses of the steel-blue sky between their tattered edges. It was cold, but not uncomfortably so, and there was a sort of inspiration in the air, which only comes with the first snow of Winter. Sophy went to church with the old folks and Aunt Martha remained at home to have everything in readiness for their return. After the sermon was over, grandfather Ashley's party assembled on the church steps, and were soon snugly ensconced among the hay and robes with which the sled was provided. George Alby managed to secure a nest near Sophy, and was so running over with fun and frolic that he kept everybody, even the school master and solemn young theological student, who were of the party, in a breeze of merriment until Swallow Farm was reached.

The dinner passed off delightfully, and Sophy felt sure that the success of the occasion was quite as much due to George's genial spirits as to the culinary skill of her grandmother and aunt. He actually beguiled the theological student into making a pun, and the schoolmaster into relating some of his college pranks. There was a red-headed doctor in the company, who was just establishing a practice for the first time in his life, and who was exceedingly brisk and somewhat obtrusive in his manners, and two or three young sprigs of the law who were flush of threadbare jokes and even made a few passable ones of their own. Sophy was divided between amazement at the voracity of these latter young gentlemen's appetites, and alarm at the frequency and violence of their peals of laughter, which threatened serious collision with the viands they were devouring. They actually came through them safely, however, and her uneasiness on their account gradually subsided. An hour or so after they had returned to the parlor some one remarked upon the fine sleighing, and grandfather Ashley exclaimed:

'Why, yes: you young people certainly ought to improve this. I've got a splendid span of young horses in the barn, and a sled big enough to hold two dozen of you. Why don't you take a ride?'

'Oh, splendid!' cried Sophy, clapping her hands and looking very pretty and animated.

'Just the thing!' asserted George, and 'Just the thing' echoed the others.

No sooner said than done. The young men went with Mr. Ashley to the barn for the team, and Sophy flew up stairs for shawl and furs.

'Keep well wrapped up, Sophy,' called grandma from the door, as they were about starting off: 'seems to me it's colder than it was this morning.'

'Trust her to me, Mrs. Ashley; I'll take care of her, and bring her back all right, shouted George, who had taken Sophy under his protection; and away they went. They drove first to the village, and soon gathered up a full load of merry young people, and then turned on to the river road, where for miles and miles it ran southwest without a turn, thus preventing them from feeling the cold wind which was gradually increasing from the northeast.

'The wind is raising, Doctor, and if I'm any judge these clouds mean more snow. Hadn't we better turn back pretty soon?' asked George after they had ridden a long distance from the village.

The Doctor, who was driving, and who was in boisterous spirits, replied, 'This little breeze ain't anything. Good for your health, boy; makes the horses feel fine; I can hardly hold 'em.'

'We won't feel fine when we turn to go home,' George said to Sophy, who was sitting beside him. 'You see the wind is to our backs now, and we don't feel it; but come to get it in our faces, it will go through everything like knives. Besides I'm afraid it will storm before long: it has been lowering all the afternoon, and the wind is northeast.'

'I wish the Doctor would turn around,' said Sophy, uneasily, 'for grandma will be worried if we aren't home by dark.'

'We can hardly make it now, especially if it begins to snow,' George said, looking at his watch.

'I say, Doctor,' he called, 'here's a young lady wants to be homeward bound, and I agree with her that it's about time.'

'Better say *you* want to go home, and you've persuaded the young lady to agree with you,' answered the Doctor a little rudely.

'If that's your opinion, suppose we take a vote on it,' said George. The vote was taken accordingly, and went against George's proposition. The thoughtless pleasure-seekers felt indisposed to cut short the first sleigh ride of the season, and the Doctor quite triumphant drove on. George said no more. He was too gentlemanly to communicate his uneasiness to the company, and joined in the general gayety with apparent unconcern. It must have been half an hour after, when some one exclaimed, 'Why, it's snowing!' Everybody looked up in surprise. The clouds hung low overhead, and around the horizon, a rim of grayish light indicated a storm of long duration. The wind came in fierce and frequent gusts, and had commenced to drift the snow already fallen. The fresh fall of snow did not come in the large lazy flakes that indicated a mild temperature, but drove before the wind in clouds of fine, sharp crystals that cut like points of steel. Everything indicated a heavy northeast storm, and even the Doctor concluded it was about time to turn homeward. But now George's prophecy was verified. Facing the wind was quite another matter from scudding along before it, and no sooner had they fairly turned about than there was a general movement to escape the cutting blast by covering of faces with veils and furtabs, turning up of coat collar, and drawing down of caps over blinded eyes. The horses, which were young and restive, were not at all pleased with the change in the programme. The cutting snow in their eyes irritated them, and they tossed their heads until the bells jingled again. It was too cold to talk or laugh now, and everybody seemed intent upno getting behind everybody else for shelter.

The horses were urged on as rapidly as possible, but their progress became gradually slower with the increasing fury of the storm, which was drifting the snow quite deeply already in places along the road. As George had anticipated, night overtook them a long way from the village. It began to grow dark early and very rapidly, and they were soon enveloped in such a gloom of whistling snow and gathering shadows, that every land-mark was obscured. The poor Doctor, almost frozen, was relieved of the driving by one of the other young men, and crept down under the robes quite subdued.

'Why, how dark it is?' Sophy exclaimed, peeping out from under the hood of her waterproof. 'How can they see to drive?'

'They will have to trust to the horses a good deal; there's not much danger of losing the road,' George answered. 'Are you comfortable?'

'As much so as anybody, I guess,' Sophy said. 'This wind goes right through everything.' Another half-mile of toilsome progress, and the driver called to George:

'I haven't the least mortal idea where we are,' he said. 'These horses won't face the storm much longer; and you know that place where the road runs close to the river bank—do you suppose we have passed it?'

'I've been thinking of that myself,' George answered. 'If we go over the side of that bank we won't stop short of the river. We must be just about there now. Keep well to the left. Here—let me drive; you must be just about frozen.' And he took the lines from the stiffened hands of his companion. Peering anxiously through the darkness he thought he recognized the dangerous bank, and guided the horses sharply and suddenly to the left. Instantly the sled capsized and the whole company with blanket, robes and hay were thrown into a promiscuous heap upon the snow. George had mistaken the locality, and in turning to the left, had driven directly into a deep ditch which skirted the road at that point. It all happened so quickly that no one had time to make an outcry, and any one standing half a dozen yards away would not have suspected the catastrophe. George hung bravely to the lines, and gaining his feet almost instantly, succeeded in pacifying the irritated but exhausted horses. The overturned sleigh-riders, as fast as they comprehended the situation, commenced extracting themselves. The gentlemen sprang up and fished for the fallen fair with an energy that afforded them most beneficial exercise. The Doctor went to the assistance of George, who, thus relieved, hastened to the rescue of Sophy. Of course, in the darkness, it was impossible to recognize the faces, and it was only by their voices that the various members of the party could be identified.

'Is anybody hurt?' asked George, as he came up to the scene of the disaster.

'As near as we can find out, no,' was the reply.

'Where is Sophy? Is this you, Sophy? putting his hand upon the arm of some one near him.

'No, where is she? I haven't heard her speak; I don't believe she is out of that pile of robes and hay,' answered the individual addressed.

'Sophy! Sophy Lewis! Where is she?' was called and exclaimed on every side.

'Here I am,' came a faint voice from the ditch; and sure enough, there she was, half buried in snow and hay, lying, seemingly, quite helpless.

'What is the matter? Are you hurt?' asked George anxiously, as he came to her assistance.

'I don't know; guess not,' she answered in a bewildered way, then gave a sharp cry of pain, as George tried to lift her to her feet.

'What is it?' everybody asked in alarm.

'My arm! Please let it go! My arm!' cried Sophy, in a voice of agony.

'What ails your arm?' asked everybody in a breath. But there was no answer, for Sophy had fainted. They all knew then that it must be broken. They lifted her as tenderly as they could and deposited her in the sleigh and then crowding in themselves, as best they might, drove on again. Before they had gone on forty rods further a welcome light shone out through the darkness, and then another, and another, and they found themselves at a point about equally distant from the village and Swallow Farm. They drove as fast as they could to the latter place, and in ten minutes more Mr. Ashley greeted them from the porch, where he had been anxiously listening to catch the sound of bells.

'All safe?' asked the old gentleman, hastening down the steps to meet them as they drove up. No one spoke for a moment, then George answered, manfully:

'No sir; no sir, I upset the sleigh, and Sophy's hurt. We're afaid her arm is broken.'

Mr. Ashley hastened to the sleigh, while George explained in a few coherent words the accident that had befallen them. They helped Sophy to her feet, but she was so weak and faint from suffering that she could hardly stand; and seeing this George took her in his arms as if she had been a baby, and carried her up the steps.

'Why, what does this mean? What is the matter?' cried grandmother and Aunt Martha in chorus, as he entered the hall with his fair burden.

'It means that I promised to bring her home safely, and that I havn't done it. I'd have given my own right arm to save her, though,' George answered gravely, as he placed her on the sofa. The glance he caught from Sophy's eyes in response to this was a very bright one, in spite of her suffering. The doctor came in to examine her injured arm, and George drove on to the village to deposit the company and retunr with the team.

Sophy s arm was found to be quite badly fractured, and had to be set; and then came long days of tedious, painful waiting for it to heal. Not tedious, either, for penitent George came almost every evening to inquire after her welfare; sent her confectionary and books and papers, and read, sang and talked for her entertainment, with such untiring assiduity and such excellent success, that Sophy was almost sorry when the doctor pronounced the arm nearly well at last, and said it would do for her to go out again. But George had grown so in the habit of spending his evening in the little parlor at Swallow Farm, by that time, that he found it difficult to stop, and Sophy was equally reluctant to have him, so they hit upon a very happy expedient for his continuing his visits. Notwithstanding his poor success the first time he took Sophy under his protection, he evinced a strong desire to try the experiment again, and grandfather and grandmother Ashley consented to give him one more chance. So there is to be a wedding at Swallow Farm next Spring, and then Sophy is going to live in the village. She and George both declare that, although it turned out so happily for them that the children disappointed the old folks last year, they will never be too busy go home for Thanksgiving.

A PERILOUS RIDE.—A few nights since the locomotive of a train on the Pennsylvania railroad was run between Pittsburg and Altoona by an engineer who had, unknowingly to the conductor, become considerably intoxicated in the former city. At times, at the most dangerous places, the man put the engine to its utmost test—forty-five and fifty miles an hour. But whenever he saw a red light he reversed the locomotive and brought into operation the patent air brake. The stoppages from Pittsburg to Altoona on this account were very many, and the train was several hours late on arriving at the latter place. The peculiar movement of the train greatly excited the passengers and filled them with painful amazement. The conductor had become informed of the engineer's condition, but he could find no one to whom he could entrust the responsibility of running the train. He studiously kept his secret from the passengers, lest its divulgment would fill them with terror. Notwithstanding the dangerous hands in which probably a hundred lives had been placed, the train reached the end of the engineer's run in safety. It is needless to add that the drunken employe of the company was promptly discharged. He had previously been considered one of the best and most reliable engineers—as he was one of the oldest—on the road. On the day of the accident, unfortunately, he fell in with a party of friends, and drank an inordinate quantity of liquor. *Altoona Tribune.*

THE NUISANCE OF CANES AND UMBRELLAS.—Canes and umbrellas, writes a New York correspondent of the *Republican*, are unmitigated nuisances here. The latter are bad enough when you are obliged to meet them spread for use, and have to carry one of your own. But then they are necessary evils, and can be tolerated for that reason. But when carried folded to anticipate a prospective storm, the manner of their portage has much to do with the comfort of passengers, and indicates the thoughtless or the thoughtful man. The latter wears the implement as the soldier carries his musket, at his shoulder and parallel with his body. The careless and the clownish take it by the middle or at 'shoulder shift,' and are liable at any time to punch the head or bodies of any who are so unfortunate as to be walking behind them. Only yesterday I happened to witness the sudden pause of an umbrella-armed pedestrian to look at something in a shop window, which action brought its pointed end directly into the eyes of a man who was walking hurriedly in his rear, and whose optics were saved from serious damage only by his spectacles, which were thrown, bent and broken, to the pavement. In recovering them some words were uttered which, safe to say, are not to be found in the Apostles' creed or any of the Evangelists; while the boorish cause of the accident gaped in entire innocence of any offense. One must look out, too, for the swing of a cane or its carriage at an angle behind, when borne merely as an appendage, or he will get a muddy point upon his white vest or find himself tripped and indignant to unforgiveness.

WALKING.—How few men or women of our country seem to find pleasure in walking. Look at our cars and omnibuses daily filled with those who prefer riding instead. Among those able to choose thier mode of conveyance pedestrians are the exception rather than the rule. Gentlemen who have the good sense to walk often, express regret that ladies, on every occasion, resort to the carriage, instead of employing their muscles in this healthful, graceful exercise. It is refreshing to meet, now and then, with those who have, by experience, proved its benefits and its pleasures. Said a Doctor of Divinity the other day—one often seen upon our streets in manly vigor—'I have ever been a walker. During my student life more than once I walked from Newton to Providence.' A slender, refined lady, after serving the cause of our country and humanity as nurse of our soldiers, was sent to Europe to find health, and there learned—to walk. In Scotland and Germany twenty and even thirty miles of that animating, life-giving exercise was no uncommon exploit. Said she; 'Now I think nothing of ten miles.' May the example of this noble little woman—moving about upon her mission of healing, she will yet make herself known among us—be considered worthy of imitation.

DISCOVERY OF AN ATMOSPHERIC WAVE:—SIGNALING THE APPROACH OF WINTER.—The officers of the Signal Service Bureau report that they have made an important meteorological discovery, by which the immediate approach of winter and its usual storms may be predicted. On the coast of England, from time immemorial, the phenomenon of the great November atmospheric wave has been the speculation of scientists and seamen. On the 12th of November a similar atmospheric wave began to break over the shores of Oregon and British Columbia, as shown by the weather telegrams. By the evening of the 13th it had spread over nearly all the Pacific States and Territories, Utah and Nevada, and at midnight was pouring through the passes of the Rocky Mountains. On Thursday, the 14th, it descended upon Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory. On Friday morning it extended in unbroken magnitude and magnificence from Oregon and Washington Territor eastward through the great trough or depression of the Rocky Mountain back-bone in Idaho and Montana, and stretched thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valleys and over the western shores of the Mexican Gulf. This discovery will enable meteorologists to anticipate by many days the approach of Winter, as it advances from the Pacific coast eastward in the great current of westerly winds. It serves to clear up the old mystery of American Winter storms, showing that they originate in the Rocky Mountains, upon whose cold and loftiest summits in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Southern Wyoming, the vapor-laden air of this wave, coming from over the warm Pacific, is now seen to be condensed in the overwhelming snows of the forty-first parallel.

BLUNDERING INTO WEALTH.—An advertisement in the Boston newspapers announcing the sale at auction of the Dexter property in Newburyport, brings to mind numerous stories current in that city respecting the eccentric individual who flourished there in the latter part of the last century, under the self-assumed title of Lord Timothy Dexter. This was the fortunate merchant who, with brains either so scant or disordered that he was continually making himself an object of derision, still blundered into what, in those days was considered a stupendous fortune. It was Lord Dexter who, on consulting a waggish acquaintance as to a profitable way of investing certain moneys, was advised to ship a cargo of warming-pans to the West Indies, and availed himself of the advice, to the great mirth of all who heard the transaction. The cream of the joke, however, was, the warming pans found sale to the sugar manufacturers for ladles, and Dexter realized a great profit on the venture. A shipment of red-woolen night-caps to the coast of Guinea, suggested as a joke, turned out as a most fortunate speculation. Somebody wishing to humbug the old fellow, told him one day that news had come that all the whales were dying off. Dexter went to work and bought up all the whalebone he could get hold of, fairly cornering the market, after which he unloaded at an immense profit. Having at last blundered into great wealth, he assumed the title of Lord Dexter, and spent a great deal of money in laying out attractive grounds about his house, but ruined the effects produced by skillful gardeners by setting up in every direction carved wooden fingers of the most hideous description. Twenty-five years ago some of these figures were still to be seen on the grounds. Lord Dexter, becoming ambitious of literary distinction published a book with the title of "A Pickle for the Knowing Ones;" but being conscious of weakness in the matter of punctuation, put all the periods, commas, semicolons and colons at the end of the book, telling his readers that they might pepper and salt his productions to suit themselves. A few years before his death he had a mock funeral, and afterwards beat his wife because she did not exhibit sufficient grief over his fictitious demise.—Some time ago the house and grounds, once occupied by this strange character, came into the possession of a wealthy citizen of Newburyport, who has made the place one of the most beautiful residences in New England.

☞A gentleman being asked if his neighbor's dog was a hunter, said it was half hunter and half setter, that he hunted until he found a bone and then sat down to eat it.

☞Somebody wants to know if the fellow who said, 'Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your *ears*,' wasn't 'going into the *souse* line pretty heavy on borrowed stock?'

☞'Bob, is your sister at home?' 'Yes; but she won't see you to-night.' 'Why?' 'Because she said she was going to have one more mess of onions, if she never got another beau.'

☞A gentleman, whose daughter had married a man of the name of Price, was congratulated by one of his friends, who remarked: "I am glad to see you have got a good price for your daughter.

☞"Do bats ever fly in the day-time?" asked a teacher of his class in natural history.—"Yes, sir," the boys replied. "What kind of bats?" asked the astonished teacher. "Brickbats!" yelled the boys.

☞'Now, John, suppose there's a load of hay on one side of a river and a jackass on the other side, and no bridge, and the river's too wide to swim, how can the jackass get to the hay?' 'I give it up.' 'Well, that's just what the other jackass did.'

☞'Ma, Tommy ran across the track when the train was only *two feet from him*,' said a mischeivous little girl. 'Why, my son, havn't I told you I would whip you if you ever ran across the track in front of the ears again?' 'But, ma, I wasn't in front of them, I was behind them.'

☞An inebriated fellow precipitated himself down the depot stairs, and on striking the landing reproachfully apostrophised himself with: "If you'd been a-wantin to come down stairs, why'n thunder didn't you say so, you mutton-headed old fool, and I'd come with you an' showed you the way."

☞In one of his tours, Elder John Leland came up at night to a public house, where he was acquainted, and where he proposed to pass the night. The landlord met him with a smiling countenance, and told him that, having built a new barn, he was nicely prepared to accommodate the clergy. 'I have,' said he, 'a very good stable, with all the improvements, for Episcopal horses, and a comfortable sort of stable for Presbyterian horses, while I keep the old barn for Baptist horses; the feed is according to the style of the stable.' 'Well,' replied the Elder, 'everbody knows that *I* am a Baptist, but *my horse is* an *Episcopalian*.'—*Baptist Quarterly.*

☞A tall, rather green looking fellow walked into a New York saloon where they were talking politics upon a high key, and stretching himself up to his full height, exclaimed in a loud voice:

'Where are the Democrats now? Show me a Democrat, gentlemen, and I will show you a liar.'

In an instant a man stood before the inquirer in a warlike attitude, and exclaimed 'I am a Democrat, sir.'

'*You* are?'

'Yes, sir, I *am*.'

'Well, just you step around the corner with me, and I'll show you a fellow who said I couldn't find a democrat in the ward. Ain't he a liar, I should like to know?'

A correspondent writes: 'On cold nights, when I have not sufficient bedding over me, especially at hotels, where we cannot always get just what we want, I adopt a very simple plan—let me recommend it to others. Throw off one or two of the top covers from the bed, then get two or three newspapers (one very large one will do, spread them on the bed, and replace the cover. The result will be a warm and comfortable night, without any perceptible increase in the weight of the bedding.'

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

The "Illiterate" Column of the Census.—When facts that are indisputable and "figures that cannot lie," make it manifest not only that there is a large percentage of the people of this state who cannot read or write, but that this percentage is increasing with every year and decade, it is full time for all thoughtful men to ascertain, if possible, the cause or causes of this ruinous condition of things, and then to devise and make practical some plan for remedying it.

What is the cause of this annually increasing illiteracy? Is it that the number of our shool-houses is too small? In some parts of the State shool-houses are at a wearisome distance from the residences of pupils, and many who are young or in delicate health are hereby prevented from attending school; but a child who is too young or too delicate to walk half a mile or a mile twice a day is not fit to attend school, and would be little benefitted if he should attend. Is it that the school-houses are too small? The seating capacity of our school buildings is in many localities far below what is sufficient to accommodate the "school population;" but so long as the fact remains undisputed, that school-houses very rarely overcrowded, that a painfully large number of empty seats is the rule to which want of room is a rare exception, the limited dimensions of school buildings will not satisfy the inquiry. Is it that there is a lack of teachers? The unanimous testimony of School Superintendents is, that the supply of teachers—such as they are—is largely in excess of the demand. Is it that schools are not kept long enough during the year to impress upon the minds of attending pupils the primary principles of the branches taught? It is too often the case that the twenty weeks required by law constitute the entire school year, but that does not explain the difficulty, for, aside from the fact that the largest percentage of ignorance is found in cities, where the schools are in session at least forty weeks during the year, it is undoubtedly true that a regular attendance of twenty weeks, or even of seven weeks, per year during the "school age" of a child of average ability would effectually prevent his being recorded in the census as "illiterate."

The plain fact of the case is, that with an open school-house and free instruction within easy access of every child in the State, *the children do not attend school.*

1. The absentees may be classed as follows: first, children whose parents are indifferent; second, children whose parents keep them from school from considerations of economy; third, children whom death, absence or other cause has deprived of their parents. It will at once be evident that this mere enumeration of the different classes of non-attendants is a sufficient answer to the first inquiry.

2. Now what is the *remedy* for absenteeism? We unhesitatingly avow our belief that the only practical and thorough remedy is the speedy enactment and rigid enforcement of a law making attendance at some school *Compulsory* during a certain period of childhood.

It has been affirmed that a little missionary labor on the part of teachers and other friends of popular instruction would be a sovereign balm to cure parents of indifference on the subject of their children's education; that the few and isolated parents of this class only need to be enlightened in order to lose forever their criminal indifference and become enthusiastic patrons of the common schools; that in most cases simple tracts left at their residences, or a single visit from some friend of the cause, would so impress them with the importance of the subject as to lift them at once from the slough of indifference up the higher plain of active endeavor for the education of their children.

To the success of this plan there are several very serious obstacles. To implant conviction in the mind of a man whom long years of stolid indifference have rendered callous to the silent but powerful appeal of every returning day's events, requires something more than a brief tract or a set speech from some casual visitor.

With regard to the second class of absentees from school who furnish so large a number of recruits to the great army of ignorance, the believer in the efficacy of missionary labor among the parents cherishes the same Utopian ideas as with regard to the first class. But anyone who tries the experiment of acting in the capacity of educational missionary will find that the task is not only fruitless, but thankless; that the real or supposed pressure of physical necessities presents an impediment to his progress which no fine theory or urgent appeal will remove; that his fiery exhortations and labored arguments are scattered to the wind by the sight of an empty larder and scanty wardrobe, and he will be accused, and almost justly, of adding no small burden to an already heavy load of misery by exhibiting prospects of intellectual acquirement and consequent prosperity which his hearers regard as utterly impossible of realizatron.

There is still another class of children who are persistent truants and who need more than any others the strong arm of public authority to compel their attendance at school, viz: Boys of twelve years of age and upward, whose widowed mothers, unaided by parental authority, have lost all control over them and find it absolutely impossible to compel their regular attendance at school. There is hardly a village in the State not cursed with some representatives of this class. (The phraseology is strong, but it is used advisedly.) A few wicked and reckless boys of this class will do, nay, are doing, infinite mischief every day. Their influence upon the character of children with whom, in their lawless street-roaming, they come in contact, is incalculable.

Now it is demanded in all candor, have not the innocent children a right to protection against such youthful reprobates? Every parent in the State should rise and demand of our Legislature the enactment of such laws as shall protect his child from the contaminating influence of the Arabs of the street. And what so sure a protection for the innocent child and so certain a mode of reformation for the guilty one, as to put the latter upon the same road of industry, regularity, and intellectual advancement that the former is pursuing?

Circumstances.—Make circumstances your servants instead of your masters. They are sure to be one or the other, according to your own strength of purpose. If they do not serve you in the way you want them to, it will do no good to grumble at them, but set yourself in readiness to accept their service in another way. Some of us appear to live upon the principle, "If I can't get what I want out of a man, or out of a certain arrangement of my plans, I'll not have anything."

If we adopt this as a rule, either avowedly or unwittingly, we lose full one-third of the benefits of our life's discipline at the start, to say nothing of what it may lead us to in the future. For who of us ever succeeds in every undertaking? Who of us has not been disappointed where it seemed that our wise and careful planning must have secured the result? If then, these disapointments and miscalculations are inevitable, it would seem that the shaping of our lives is entirely out of our own power—subject to circumstances.

News of the Week.

The town of Bogota, in South America, has been inundated. Many people were drowned and much property was destoyed.

The print works of H. Arnold & Co., at North Adams, Mass., were burned on Friday morning. Loss $150,000. This fire throws 200 hands out of work.

The Adrian Car Shops, at Adrian, Michigan, with 6 new cars, were burned on Friday night. Loss $75,000. One hundred and fifty men are thown out of employment.

During a fire in Clark's marble building, at Memphis, on Saturday, Henry Fontaine fell from the top of the building, and received injuries which may prove fatal.

An incendiary fire at Abington, Ill., on Friday night, destroyed a dry goods store, boot and shoe store, dwelling and several small shops.

The steam tannery of Burke, Fender & Co., at Springville, Ky., was burned on Saturday. Loss $30,000.

The cock fight which was prevented from taking place at Saratoga last week, came off at West Troy, N. Y., on Friday night. In the brutal performance twelve birds were killed and several others "rendered permanently worthless." Sixty-five spectators were present, including, it is said, "a number of prominent business men from New York, Albany, Troy and Saratoga."

Panama advices to December 17 state that the revolution in Canca against President Mosquera, grew out of the latter designating General Santa Colano as his successor. The rebellion is headed by the Bishop of Pasto, and Santa Colano commands the Government forces. It was rumored that an engagement had taken place. The volcano of Santana, in Northern San Salvador, was in eruption, threatening many valuable coffee plantations with destruction.

The epizootic has appeared at Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, and nearly all the Government animals are affected.

The weather in the Indian Territory is very cold. The rivers in the neighborhood of Fort Gibson are covered with ice six inches in thickness.

The small pox is spreading in Nova Scotia. At Yarmouth all the schools, churches and other places of public resort have been closed on account of it. The disease is said to have been introduced from Boston.

Twelve cases of small pox and four deaths were reported in Washington on Friday.

There were 167 deaths in Boston last week, including 63 from small pox.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week numbered 226, a decrease of 99 compared with the mortality for the previous week.

The municipal election at Tampico, Mexico, has been attended by the usual "disturbance." During the counting of the votes a conflict occurred, in which eight men were killed and wounded. There were two parties in the contest—"Tampiconians" and "Tamalipoes"—and both claim to have carried the election.

Twenty-five lives were lost by the wreck of the ship Peruvian on Cape Cod. The ship and cargo were valued at nearly $1,000,000. The bodies of Thomas H. Baine, first mate, and two others have been recovered.

The bodies of Capt. Matthews and seven sailors have been recovered from the wreck of the bark Kadosh, at Point Alderton. About 1000 bales of hemp have also been recovered. Captain Kortling, of the German bark Francis, ashore on Cape Cod, died on Saturday night.

The Cunard steamers Siberia and Cuba, from Liverpool, put in at Halifax, on Saturday, for coal. The former was 18 days out, for Boston, and the latter 14 days out, for New York. They encountered "terrific weather."

The brig E. McLeod, from Tobago, was jammed by the ice between the Highlands and Sandy Hook, last Saturday. She had lost her anchor, chains, etc., and was drifting out with the ice. Tugs were sent to her assistance.

One hundred miners in the Raymond and Ely Mines, California, struck on Friday, against ten hours' work. They had been working eight hours, and it was proposed to lengthen the time.

The steamship James Adger arrived at New York from Charleston on Saturday, with ten Ku-Klux prisoners for the Albany penitentiary. Among them is Rev. John Ezell, a Baptist clergyman of South Carolina. Three others confess having participated in fourteen assassinations.

The steamship Adriatic, which sailed for Europe on Saturday, left without having repaired the blades of her screw propeller, damaged during her voyage from Liverpool. The New York *Times* says she went to sea with only one blade and two-thirds of another; but the agent of the line asserts that she has two blades entirely unimpaired, with half of the third and one-third of the fourth remaining. Froude, the lecturer, is among her passengers.

Andrew Strong, one of the notorious "Lowery gang," was shot dead at Seufftetown, North Carolina, last Thursday, by a young man, named Wilson. On delivering the body to the Sheriff, Wilson received a reward of $1000, and will receive a further reward of $5000 from the State. Stephen Lowery is now the sole survivor of the famous Robeson county outlaws, of whom Henry Berry Lowery was the chief.

A special despatch to a Boston paper says that Secretary Boutwell has written a letter of resignation, to take effect on the 15th of February. This is denied at the Treasury Department, however, and is not known at the White House.

It is understood that efforts will be renewed at Washington to secure the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but that our Government is likely to maintain its present policy.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that no legacy or succession tax is required in case of a devise of property left in trust for the support of domestic animals. The question arose on the will of a Boston lady who left property for the maintenance of a cat.

At Hartford, Conn., yesterday, the stockholders of the Etna Fire Insurance Company unanimously voted to reduce the capital stock of the concern from three to two millions, and afterward voted to increase it to the original amount, and make an assessment of thirty-three and one-third per cent.

The New York *Herald* says that a leading stock operator has locked up one million and a half of greenbacks.

At Chicago, Edward A. Everett was held on Saturday in $75,000 bail on a charge of having robbed Miss Shortwell of $100,000 in bonds of the Selma and Gulf R. R., with which she had been entrusted for delivery to Gen. Roddy, of Alabama. Her statement is that she was introduced to Everett at the Grand Central Hotel, in New York, by the clerk of that house; that she came to Chicago in Everett's care, and that he secured possession of her trunk long enough to rob it. The stolen bonds are worth about $25,000.

J. S. Adams, customs collector for Pensacola, has disappeared from a hotel in Jersey City. He had a large amount of money in his possession.

The Lee family of circus performers, eight in number, are reported to have been murdered by Apaches in Arizona.

The schooner Lord of the Isles has been wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia. Her captain and four of the crew were drowned, and her mate died of exposure.

The losses by the ice gorge at Memphis are now estimated at about half a million. A flat boat containing seven persons was sunk by the ice at Randolph, on Sunday morning, and all were drowned.

On the 18th insant, off Barnegat, Alfred S. Rea, a native of Scotland, fell overboard from the brig Abby Ellen, and was drowned.

On the reeent voyage of the steamship Thuringia, her first boatswain was killed during a severe storm.

It has been ascertained that eleven men all "strangers from the East," perished by the Cottonwood avalanche, in Utah. Three more snow slides on Sunday are reported, but no further loss of life.

The brig Branch, from New York for Halifax, was wrecked outside of Halifax harbor last Saturday. Her crew were saved.

The work of exhuming the bodies from the ruins of the burnt building in Centre street, New York has commenced, several citizens offering to bear the expense. One hundred laborers are employed. One body and the skull of another, with fragments of wearing apparel, have been disinterred.

Three of the principal hotels of Brooklyn, N. Y., are reported by the Fire Marshal of that city to be "insecure as to fire escapes."

Max Cohen was arrested in New York on Monday, on the charge of having set fire to his store in Baxter street on Sunday night.

Condee & Son's knitting factory in New York was burned on Monday afternoon. Loss, $70,000.

The East and North Rivers, at New York are "packed with ice." Chesapeake Bay is covered with large fields of ice, and an ice boat is constantly engaged in keeping a track open for vessels in Baltimore harbor.

Sister Mary Louisa, of the Order of the Visitation, died at Richmond, Va., on Sunday, aged 39. She was a daughter of the late David Williamson, of Baltimore county Md., and had been a nun for nineteen years.

The Missouri Legislature met on Wednesday. There is a lively interest among the members on the question who shall succeed General Frank Blair as United States Senator. A caucus of all Democrats who desire to maintain their party organization, and who believe that Democrats alone should organize the Legislature, shape its policy and control the election of United States Senator, has been called to meet to-day. Nearly all the Democratic members have signed the call, though a few declined to do so. Governor's Brown's farewell message will probably not be read until Friday, and Governor elect Woodson will not be inaugurated until Thursday of next week.

A fireman, named Brantley, saved seven persons from perishing in a tenement house fire in New York on Monday.

The silk weavers arrested on a charge of conspiracy in Paterson, N. J., have been discharged, the Grand Jury finding no indictments against them.

At Rochester, fourteen of the women charged with illegal voting gave bail on Monday for their appearance at Court. Susan B. Anthony, refusing to give bail was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

A San Francisco despatch says the military sent against the Modoc Indians have not yet driven the savages from their stronghold. Stratagems having failed, howitzers and bombshells will now be tried. The Indians who are commanded by "Captain Jack," now number over one hundred warriors of good fighting reputation.

The Greeley will case has assumed a new phase. On Monday the contestants served a notice upon Miss Greeley to show cause why Mr. Greeley's will of 1871 should not be admitted to probate. Evidence in support of that will is to be offered on the 13th inst.

William Cluck, who was to have been hanged next Friday, at Indianapolis, for the murder of his wife, committed suicide in prison on Tuesday, by taking morphine.

At Mechanicsburg, Ohio, last Sunday, a colored woman, named Dowson, cut her child's throat and then cut her own. Both are expected to die. The crime is said to have been caused by her husband's cruelty.

A "deficiency" of nearly $85,000 has been discovered in the accounts of Samuel E. Rankin, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultral College. He has conveyed about $65,000 worth of property to the Board. Rankin is also State Treasurer of Iowa, but his accounts with the State are said to be correct.

J. J. Crider, recently from Greenfield, Indiana, was arrested at Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday night, on the charge of having swindled Philadelphians out of $20,000 worth of goods while he was a resident of Greenfield.

The ice in the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, broke early on Tuesday morning. The steamer Mountain Boy was sunk, the Messenger badly damaged, the Gray Eagle slightly damaged, and the Leonora carried down the river a distance of more than a mile. A number of empty barges and flats were also swept away. The gorge below Cincinnati broke up last night, and the ice floated down the current in heavy masses. An accurate estimate of the damage has not yet been obtained. At Memphis, large quantities of ice were still running in the river yesterday, but the cakes had softened so much that further damage was not feared, and boats were loading at the levee to resume their trips.

Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, was inangurated on Wednesday. On taking the oath of office he made a brief speech promising to avoid partisanship in the discharge of his duties as Governor.

A despatch from New Orleans to the New York *Times* says it is rumored that an attempt will be made to inaugurate the McEnery State officers on the 6th instant, and trouble is feared.

The Maine Legislature met on Wednesday. John B. Foster was elected President of the Senate, and G. F. Webb Speaker of the House.

The usual New Year reception by the President took place on Wednesday. It was attended by the Diplomatic body, Cabinet officers, Judges of the Supreme and other Courts, Army and Navy officers, Senators and Representatives and citizens. Nearly all the Cabinet members also held receptions. General Sherman's house was thronged with army officers, Mrs. Sherman dispensing the hospitalities of the season.

Governor Dix and Lieutenant Governor Robinson, of New York, were inaugurated on Wednesday at Albany. The retiring Governor, Hoffman, made some remarks complimentary to the new Executive. The latter responded fittingly, and intimated that he would meet the popular desire for "a marked line of policy."

Wednesday was generally observed as Emancipation Day by the colored people of the South.

Joseph Jefferson reappeared on the stage in Baltimore on Wednesday evening. He played "Rip Van Winkle" to a crowded audience.

Five bodies were exhumed from the Centre street ruins in New York on Wednesday, and identified. Two girls are still missing, and supposed to be in the ruins.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre, in New York, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000. Augustin Daly, the lessee, estimates his loss at $150,000. The fire was caused by a "defective furnace."

A fire in Geery & Co.'s grocery, on Broadway, New York, on Wednesday morning, destroyed about $40,000 worth of property.

A platform in the Liberty Copper Mines, Frederick county, Md., gave way on Tuesday, plunging 26 miners into a deep pit. Eight of the men were badly injured.

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful. Beauty is God's handwriting—a wayside sacrament; welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and thank him for it, the fountain of loveliness; and drink it, in simply and earnestly, with your eyes; it is a charmed draught, a cup of blessing.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a woman with no heart will be an easy creditor in the exchange of affection. There is not on earth a more merciless exactor of love from others than a thoroughly selfish woman; and the more unlovely she grows the more jealously and scrupulously she exacts love to the uttermost farthing.

A PERILOUS PERCH ON THE CAPITOL.—The recent storm rendered it necessary to remove some of the surplus snow from the roofs of many buildings throughout Washington, to prevent the immense pressure upon them. On Saturday afternoon last, the 28th ult., a number of hands were engaged shovelling off superfluous heaps of "drifted flakes" from the flat portion of the roof of the Capitol building. Harry Smith, a lad about fifteen years, whose parents reside on North street, near Second, applied for a "job," and was told to go to work, but to be careful how he went about it. He was at work on the north wing of the building, over the Senate Chamber, and had commenced at the bottom of the gutter, where he had a secure foothold, instead of beginning at the top, to shove away the snow.

While busy at work, and not noticing the gradual giving away or sliding down of the snow, the entire mass above him came down like an avalanche, and shoving him down over the slate roof, some twenty-five feet further, to the gutter on the verge of the wall, where, fortunately, he was held by his clothing, his legs hanging out over the roof.

The distance from this point to the icy pavement below was at least sixty-five feet, and the men immediately above him, as well as persons who moved up and down Fourth and State streets, and witnessed the perilous situation of the lad, shut their eyes and turned their heads, momentarily expecting the boy to drop upon the payment a mangled mass of flesh and bones!

The men upon the roof, Messrs. Felger, Hillier and others, with commendable presence of mind, shouted to Harry to remain very quiet, that they would rescue him in a very short time. A rope was procured from a box somewhere in the upper portion of the dome, and speedily let down to where the boy sat, or was suspended. But he had become so cold and chilled, and was somewhat deterred from fright, that he would not trust his weight to be pulled up by simply holding on with his hands,

He was then peremptorily ordered to fasten the rope around his body, and to do this speedily; but before the young man could accomplish this a half an hour had elapsed, and he made five attempts to fasten the rope about his waist before he was hauled up to the top of the building, chilled through and through and almost insensible.

He was carried into the furnace rooms in the basement of the Capitol, and by means of stimulants, rubbing and a regular toasting, was placed upon his feet "all right." The lad said that at one time he thought it was "all up" with him, and expected to fall upon the pavement and be dashed into pieces.

THE AMERICAN TITLE OF "MISTER."—One of the New York papers having uttered a serious protest against the American fashion of prefixing the title of "Honorable" to the names of men in public positions, the sharp-edged Richmond *Enquirer* cries "ditto to Mr. Burke," and discourses thus, with an anecdote thrown in:

We have had a strange love for that simple but manly title of mister ever since we were able to distinguish between true worth and mere pretension. We cannot say it was innate or intuitive, but it came to us through our devotion to our boyhood's hero, a gallant officer of the army, long since dead, and who, alas! fell by his own hand in a fit of hereditary insanity at Fortress Monroe long before he was forced to decide between his State and his country. It was at the close of the Mexican war, when most of the officers were receiving brevet titles. We happened to be present, and were tolerated by them as a mere boy, when a discussion arose among them as to titles. Our favorite and Mentor, whose words were then our oracles, and who had received a brevet for gallant and meritorious services, said: "The true title of an American gentleman is Mister. It is, when worthily worn, above any that can be conferred by prince or potentate, or won by military or civil services; and while I shall deserve the respect of men so far as to merit that title, equi-distant from disgusting familiarity and servile flattery, I am content." From that time we have set a high value upon our only American title of nobility—that simple, but expressive little word—Mister!

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NOTICE.—The School Tax for the city of Chester, for 1872, is now due and payable at the office of the Collector, No. 137 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.

Office open on Saturday evening.

J. C. BERSTLER,

jy6 tf Collector.

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All kinds of Fruit in Season.

Fresh Country Produce always on hand.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c. je10

CROSBY M. COX,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND

FLOUR,

Has constantly on hand the best brands of red and white wheat flour, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Also a lot of fine

Early Rose Potatoes.

Cor. Fourth and Morton Avenue,

CHESTER, PA.

oc12 tf Near Chester Dock Mills.

ALFRED SPARKS,

SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND FULTON,

A full supply of

Groceries and Provisions,

Constantly on hand. oc 12

FRESH Butter, Potatoes, Hams, Shoulders, Pork, Corn Beef, Eggs, Lard and Cheese, Fish by the pound or kit, at E. C. SMITH'S,

1 526 Market Street.

E. C. SMITH would call the attention of the public to his fine grades of Syrup and New Orleans Molasses, Teas, Coffees and Spices. jan 13

DON'T forget to stop at the Central Grocery and House-furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall, and examine the stock of Table Knives Forks, Pocket Knives and Scissors. jan 6

GENTS' Underwear at nearly all prices, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Plums, Gages, Strawberries, Lima and String Beans and Asparagus, at the Central Grocery and House Furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PRUNELLES, Dutch Plums, Prunes, Raisins, Citron and Candied Lemon, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PARLOR Brackets, Boot Boxes, Commodes, Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, and Children's Bureaus, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

A LARGE lot of China and other Ware suitable for Christmas presents, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

FURS.—A splendid assortment of Furs, to which we invite special attention, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

G. W. CATTELL'S, is the place to get old stoves repaired. I got one repaired a few days ago, and if anything it is better than it was when it was new. He also takes old stoves in part payment for new ones.

131 WEST THIRD STREET,

oc 5 Chester,

R. RAWNSLEY, Marble Works,



EDGMONT AVENUE, Near Broad Street, CHESTER.. PA.

Is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Sills, Lintels, Marble Mantles, Marble Tops for Washstands, Bureaus, &c. Cemetery lots inclosed with any desired pattern of plain or ornamental iron railing, all of which I will guarantee to furnish as cheap as any other establishment in the State. ap 22

Stationary.

E. A. COLLIER,

Bookseller, Stationer, News Dealer, &c.,

Bet. 60 and 61st and Lombard Street, West Philadelphia,

And CARDINGTON, DEL. CO. jy 8

WALL PAPER

at 5 cents,
6 cents,
Window Shades. 10 cents,
GOLD PENS. 12 cents,
BLANK BOOKS. 15 cents,
INK. 18 cents,
STATIONERY. 25 cents

PERIODICALS,

Daily and Weekly Papers,

AT THE

News Depot,

Cor. of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,

m25 CHESTER, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOS. E. MIKEL,

Bookseller, Stationer & Blank Book Manufacturer,

MARKET STREET, ab. THIRD, CHESTER.

☞ *ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.* ☜

BOOKS: Blank, School, Hymn, Bibles. Law, Toy, Prayer, Writing, Drawing, Star, PAPER. Wall, Straw, Tissue French.

Blotting Board, Tracing Cloth, Paper Bags, Envelopes, Window Shades, Artists' Materials, Initial Stamping, Cards of all kinds, Frames, Chromos, Engraving, Binding, Pens, Ink, Printing, Photograph Albums. All the Magazines—month and weekly. nov -

Tailoring.

1854. ESTABLISHED 1854.

RICHARD MILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

516

MARKET STREET,

Has always in store

The Latest and Most Fashionable Goods.

The Fall Styles

Just received, are

VERY BEAUTIFUL,

And will be made to order in the best manner at reasonable prices.

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS!

In this department will be found the largest and choicest stock in the city. oc 5

Flour and Feed.

JOHN ROBERTS,

Dealer in

Flour, Feed and Grain,

No. 305 EDGMONT Avenue

(Near Third,)

je 29 CHESTER, PA.

IMPERIAL Family Flour at the Store of JOHN ROBERTS',

je 22 305 Edgmont Avenue.

ALL the Fancy Brands of Flour, cheap, for cash, at JOHN ROBERTS',

je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.

WHITE and Yellow Meal, Oats and Corn, ground and unground, at JOHN ROBERTS',

je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.

FRANCIS LARKIN,

Dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED,

HAY and STRAW,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

High, Medium, and low grades of

White and Red Wheat Flour.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Fine and Ground Salt,

By the Sack or Bushel.

ALSO,

A Superior lot of fine White Peach Blow Potatoes,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Madison and Upland Streets.

feb19 1y

MIDDLINGS, Shipstuff, Wheat Bran, and all kinds of Grain constantly on hand cheap for cash, at JOHN ROBERT'S,

je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.

A VERY fine assortment of good stoves of various patterns, at G. W. CATTELL'S,

oc 5 131 West Third Street.

BEING Sole Agent in Chester for the sale of Fuller's Combination Fluid, persons buying from me can be sure of getting a pure article. G. W. CATTELL,

oc 5 231 West Third Street, Chester.

PRIME New Mackarel, cheap, at E. C. SMITH'S,

526 Market St.

Depots and Ferry named above.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

Miscellaneous.



REPAIRED,

AT W. WRIGLEY'S,

Third street, near Penn, Chester. j6

WE have constantly on hand a good assortment of gentlemen's underclothes, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn. au 17

GOOD and cheap hosiery of all kinds at WRIGLEY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! Do you want a good shirt? If you do, go to WRIGLEY'S, 203 Third street. au 17

CALICOES and Muslins as cheap as anywhere else in the city, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street. au 17

WM. A. MINSHALL,

GENERAL

Furnishing Undertaker,

Has removed to Fourth street, below Market street, near Bickley's drug store.

Residence, as heretofore, James street, opposite City Hotel.

Every requisite for funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms at the shortest notice. se 21

LIVERY STABLE.—The subscriber, having recently purchased several

NEW CARRIAGES,

And cabs Suitable for Funerals,

And had his old ones rejuvenated,

Is now prepared to supply the public with respectable looking Teams, at the lowest possible price.

His horses are safe and reliable, and easy to drive. Believing that

NEW CARRIAGES,

SAFE HORSES,

And OBLIGING DRIVERS

Will meet with a just appreciation by the public, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

DAVID QUINN,

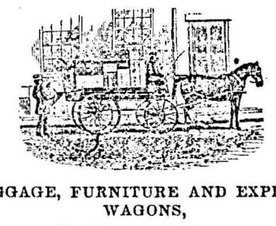
MARKET STREET,

NEAR THE RAILROAD,

my21 CHESTER.

HEADLEY & MAHON'S

CITY EXPRESS,

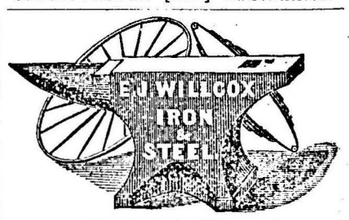


BAGGAGE, FURNITURE AND EXPRESS WAGONS,

To Hire at all times.

Orders received at Baker & Hinkson's office, Edgmont Avenue below Third street, 718 Melivaine street, and at Stables 2nd below Fulton.

J. M. HEADLEY. [mh 9] GEO. MAHON.



Also dealer in all kinds of

COACH MATERIALS,

525 Market Street, Chester, Pa.,

NEAR THE DEPOT.

Ready-made Wheels a speciality. au 31

EDMUND JONES,

Real Estate Agent,

WARD & BROOMALL'S OFFICE,

CHESTER, PA.

Property in South Chester a specialty. my 25 6m

Chester Academy.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

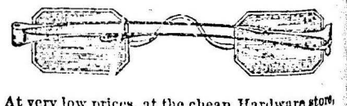
S. W. cor. Broad and Potter Sts.

PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC.

A teacher to every fifteen or twenty pupils. It is useless for children to spend three or four years in learning what may just as well be acquired in one year under proper instruction. Our terms range from $24 to $75 per year. Please send for our new circular.

GEORGE GILBERT, Principal.

Fine German Spectacles



At very low prices, at the cheap Hardware store, No. 29 THIRD STREET, below the Bank.

nov 26 THOMAS MOORE.

CHARLES H. DICKERSON,

Plain and Ornamental

PLASTERER,

Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.

Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

G. W. CATTELL has a very fine assortment of Fish and Oysters at his stand, next door to his tin and stove store, 131 West Third Street. oc 5



COAL!

The subscriber, having opened a

COAL YARD,

At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,

Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 421 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 121 W. Third st. or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.

KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.

WM. A. BRAMALL.

L'29

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 5.33, 7.43, 8.33, 8.48, 9.13, 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 1.48, 2.41, 4.44, 5.33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.56, 10.56 p. m.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 10.15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.

CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.
Leave Chester at 9.11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37, 7.22, 11.07, 12.05.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADLPHIA FOR CHETSER.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR CHADD'S FORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Two Children Burned to Death.—A fire broke out on the last day of the old year in a tenement house on Third street, near Fulton, belonging to Jenkins Porter, which caused the death of two little colored children, and severely burned a third. The house contains seven rooms, which are occupied by as many or more colored families, and has been a source of much annoyance to the people in that neighborhood. The fire originated in the second story back room, and the only occupants were three little children in bed, two of whom belonged to the tenants, and the other to a neighboring family. It is yet a mystery how the fire originated, as the mother (who was down stairs picking over the coal ashes,) testified at the inquest that there was no fire in the room, nor was the lamp burning, and the matches were out of reach of the children, while some of the witnesses testified that they heard a noise similar to the explosion of an oil lamp. The oldest child was fifteen months old, and the youngest but five weeks. Their names were Holland or Harland.

The Franklin was promptly on the ground, and did good service in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done to the building, for which they deserve great praise. Joseph Brown, a colored man, periled his own life in rescuing one of the children, whom he dropped from one of the windows into the cape of Dr. Johnson, which was held at the corner by some men present.

The Mechanics' Reading Room.—We are requested to state that the committee appointed to furnish the "Mechanics' Reading Room" with books and papers, having only a limited sum to expend, would be very glad to receive donations of books, or of daily papers, or weekly papers or magazines.

Most persons have in their libraries, interesting books, which, once read, have been laid on the shelves, very rarely, perhaps, to be opened again. An opportunity is here offered to all who would like to extend to others the pleasure they have themselves received, to present such to the "Mechanics Library." Prescott's "Philip the Second," and "Conquest of Peru," the Autobiography of John B. Gough, and a number of smaller volumes have already been received; and the promise of *Harper's Weekly*, and one of the best English Magazines, "*Good Words*" to be sent monthly.

We trust that these are only "shadows cast before" of more donations in the same line. A box has been engaged at the Post Office to which any magazine or papers may be sent, simply marked "Mechanics' Reading Room," and any books may be sent either to Miss Laura Hard, or left in charge of Mr. Pyewell at the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad station, with the name of the donor.

Any one wishing to send a paper or magazine regularly, will please notify Miss Hard as soon as possible, to avoid the possibility of engaging the same from the publisher.

Dutch Recruit.—The above popular piece will be played by the members of Post Wilde, No. 25, G. A. R., assisted by experienced actors, next Tuesday evening, and continue for the balance of the week in Tuscarora Hall. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Charity Fund of the Post, which is used for the alleviation of the wants of soldiers' widows and orphans who are needy. The cause, to say nothing of the merits of the piece, ought to fill the house from "pit to dome." Six grand tableax will be introduced, brilliantly illuminated with red fire, which is not accompanied by the disagreeable smell and smoke, usually accompanying that beautiful effect. The piece contains five acts—all full of thrilling incidents, which keeps up the interest to the last scene. Tickets 35 cents and 50 cents. And it will be well to be there early if a front seat is desired. Read the synopsis of scenery and incidents in the programme.

Front Street Bridge.—The careful examination of the plans submitted for this work by the County Commissioners, shows that they intend it to be a first class job, and our city council will fall far short of what is expected of them by the public, if they neglect promptly to declare Front street opened from the Creek to Welsh street, so that this most important thoroughfare may be worthy of the consideration which the county is bestowing upon it, and the business wants of Chester require.

The Water Works.—The past week's experience in this city in the matter of fires, has given the Water Works a strong push forward in the public estimation, and we doubt whether there is a person in this city so narrow minded as to refuse to acknowledge their inestimable advantage to the whole community, or to hold back a kind word of encouragement.

Donation Party.—Rev. William Murphy, of the Asbury A. M. E. Church, was kindly remembered on New Year's eve, by the members of his congregation. They proceeded in a body to his residence, on Fifth street, near Edgmont, laden with substantial evidences of their gratitude to the old man who has stuck to them "through thick and thin" from the early days of the church to the present time, and it is meet they should remember "Uncle Billy" so generously. We would say, let such visits be more frequent.

Accident.—On Wednesday last, as Rev. Mr. Dobson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, accompanied by Mrs. Dobson, was driving down Edgmont street in a sleigh, the horse was frightened by a dog belonging to General Beale, and upset the sleigh, throwing the occupants out, and ran down the railroad track, when it fell, breaking its neck and one of the ties that supports the track. Mr. Dobson sustained some injuries, and has been confined to his room. Mrs. Dobson escaped uninjured. The horse was a valuable one, and belonged to Messrs. Robert Hall & Son.

Change of Location.—Mr. John Roberts has removed his flour and feed store from Edgmont street to Third street, corner of Concord Avenue, where his patrons will find him just as ready to sell his superior flour as he was at his old location. Mr. Roberts attends to his business, and deals fairly.

The Ladies' Union Benevolent Society.—The Ladies' Union Benevolent Society, of Chester, will hold its next monthly meeting on Wednesday afternoon next, at three o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church.

All persons having bills against the Society are requested to send them to the society's place of meeting on the second Wednesday of each month, from three to four o'clock, when payment will be made.

Bookcases.—Every house has some furniture. Not always of the finest and best is this, but always when a human family occupies in this privileged land of ours, some accessories in this way are to be found. Most of it may be plain and simple enough to satisfy an anchorite, but even in the hovel, rarely, if ever, is the spot utterly devoid of some article that of itself, or by its arrangement, hints at ornament. None are so utterly degraded but that some suggestions of the better lingers with them. Where the hovel has given place to the crown, these indications multiply, until at last in the halls of the wealthy we find multiplied evidences of the brighter side of life. Not always, even here, however, do we see the article which we would recommend as one of the most essential esssentials of an Americen home. It is a bookcase. Give it a place, reader, conspicious and accessible, somewhere in your domicile; buy it along with your chairs and bedstead, and afterward hope to find its happy uses, if you do not know them already. No family can be organized aright without books, and next to loving them for their own sake, nothing is so apt to promote their introduction as having a place to put them. Especially, if like the empty shelves of a bookcase, that place by its very emptiness is ever petitioning to be filled. Books are unobtrusive, agreeable, and, if wisely selected, most instructive companions. By their counsels and their society, they shield from countless temptations, and wonderfully smooth the rough places in one's way. Therefore, buy a bookcase, and learn what it was made for.

Phrenology.—Prof. Graham will give private examinations at the Delaware House, from 9. a. m., to 7. p. m., daily up to January 10th. He lectures on his own system of Prenology at the Town Hall, on January 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Admission 15 cents, commence at 8. p. m.

Rockdale Items.—The mills at Lenni closed last Saturday week out of respect to the late agent, Mr. Raby, and quite a number attended his funeral in Philadelphia.

The Energy Association ball passed over in excell ent style, and a pleasant time wa had.

The Episcopal Church was very beautifully decorated on Christmas eve, and a large Christmas tree was loaded with good things, which were afterwards distributed among the little ones.

Our mills all seem to be prosperous—all running full time, and our people consequently happy.

Mr. Charles W. Hart gave a party to a number of his young friends, and Mrs. Pyle entertained her Sunday School class, and one of our manufacturers gave a supper to a few of his friends, all on Christmas day.

The Odd Fellows dedication was postponed on account of the inclement weather, until Saturday, January 11th.

The Literary Association have moved their library into the new hall, and have now a very comfortable room. Their first meeting will be held in it next Monday night. An election for officers for the ensuing term will take place.

There is another nuisance gone out of existence. One of those "pestilential" night houses. We have no more left.

The ice is beginning to be rather troublesome to our water power mills, and there is a fear that some of our wheels cannot survive it.

New Year's eve was passed over quieter this year in Rockdale than I have ever known it before. Not a sound could be heard from ten o'clock until morning. I am gratified to state here that many of our rowdies have left our neighborhood, and we enjoy comparative quietness.

There are five or six families in Bedlam who eke out a miserable existence from the pauper's fund, who ought to be made to work.

Cardington Items.—A terrible calm has settled on the usually lively village of Cardington. Not one scrap of news, or one exciting incident, has come to our knowledge for the past—we will not venture to say how long.

The tide of the horse disease has been successfully stemmed, Christmas and New Year's have passed pleasantly away, sleighing is fast becoming impossible and still there "is nothing new under the sun."

The Methodist revival has come to an end, and the patient Christians of St. George's continue Sunday after Sunday to shiver through the services at their church, as they have done all winter.

The only novelty we can record, is a new method of rabbit hunting which is in our opinion, a decided improvement on the old one, inasmuch as it is much more merciful. We saw two boys one day this week, one of whom carried a fine wild rabbit, the other an axe and shovel with which they had dug the little creature from beneath the roots of a tree. Were we that rabbit we should rejoice at our capture, as in its new home it will be well fed and cared for, and ever after live in peace, as the story books say.

The past cold weather although very disagreeable in some respects, has still its advantages, of which many have availed themselves by filling their ice-houses with fine thick ice, thus securing a luxury which can hardly be dispensed with during our excessively hot summers.

There are rumors of a wedding on Saturday morning of the present week. The happy pair it seems think it best to begin with the year their wedded career. We never wish any one harm, so hope they may never be less happy than at the present moment.

We know several other couples whose footsteps seem tending to the matrimonial way and only hope they may not forget us when the cake goes round.

Wishing all a happy and prosperous New Year, and hoping for an accession of new's before our next letter, we will now say good bye.

ALDINE.

Upland Items.—Judging from the expressions of members of the Street Committee, we think it is a fixed fact that we are to have six street lamps. Although the gas is dim and the flame small, yet any light at all on the streets in Upland will be a blessing that most of our people will be very thankful for. The dread of walking against a lime-house and a lime-box is constantly with us after night, but we hope that now the building season has gone, these things will soon go, too.

On New Year's eve the "Upland Cornet Band" serenaded Wm. Band, John Gilston and B. F. Pretty. This last named gentleman invited the Band men into his parlor where a bountiful repast was spread on his table to make the men to enjoy their visit and make more music. Mr. Pretty expressed surprise at the good music that greeted his ears and gave them ten dollars. Many a good word has been said of him by those who belong to the band for this recognition of their worth. Mr. J. M. Porter, of Philadelphia, has been teaching them to make music on their various brass instruments, and we understand he is proud of the progress they have made.

On the first of January, 1873, the town clock stopped running, and we are told that Mr. D. G. Compton, the gentleman in charge, said to his neighbor, "Well I must go see about that clock, whether it is going to tell us any time *this year* or not.'

John Rae has done a good business this Christmas in toys for the children. It was no uncommon thing to hear children say before the holiday came, that when they got any money they were going to spend it at Johnnie's.

UPLAND.

The Norristown *Daily Herald* has been enlarged to seven columns, and an additional cent added to its price. Its "editorial etchings" are worth more than the price charged, to say nothing of its numerous other excellencies. We have come to the conclusion that the Norristowners get more than their money's worth.

JOTTINGS.

Our sidewalks need cleaning.

Kitchen ranges have a tendency to "go on a bust" this cold weather.

There will be baptism in the First Baptist Church next Sabbath evening, (to-morrow).

Mrs. Dr. Gray's windows are beautiful. They remind one of the floral season.

Box rent is due at the post office. This is not an advertisement.

On New Year's eve our Methodist churches had "watch meetings."

A new building association is soon to be started in this city. Pardoe & Donaldson can give every information.

On Christmas morning our Trinity friends had a prayer meeting at five o'clock, at which there were thirty persons present.

Our thanks are due Mr. George W. Childs for a copy of his very excellent almanac—the best extant, we believe.

Prof. Graham's lecture, on his own system of Phrenology, at the City Hall, on Wednesday night was quite a success, the hall being crowded. His public examinations give great satisfaction to the audience.

For the first time in two years our Rockdale Items failed to appear last week. It was not the fault of our correspondent, who is always on time, but of the snow blockade. The letter reached us Saturday evening.

The Shakespeare Dramatic Association played "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to a very fair house in Tuscarora Hall, on Thursday evening. The piece will be continued Friday and Saturday evenings.

The *Every Evening* and *Delaware State Journal* are excellent papers for Delaware news, and any one who desires to keep posted in matters pertaining to our little sister State, should subscribe for them.

The lamp next to the ADVOCATE office has been cleaned, and has had its full measure of oil, and burned quite brightly on New Year's night. We take it that it is going to do better the coming year.

The first week in the first month of the year is settling time. We hope our readers will all attend to it. It helps business wonderfully to pay these little bills, providing all the paying is not all on one side.

The next lecture of the Students' Union Course will be delivered by F. J. Hinkson, Jr., Esq., in Fulton Hall next Tuesday evening, January 7. Let all attend to hear this rising young lecturer. His subject is "Look Aloft."

Our carriers this week present their "New Year's Greeting." We hope our readers will remember them. It is customary with some folks to call their poetry "doggerel." Read it, and then judge.

A slight fire broke out in the picker room of Shaw & Esery's mill on Thursday last, but was soon extinguished. A fire there never amounts to "shucks," they have so many excellent appliances for its prompt subjection.

When Christians grow cold and neglectful of their own duties, they grow censorious toward each other. As love declines, the critical temper increases. All along the eaves of a cold church hang the sharp, piercing icicles of criticism and censoriousness.

The gas bills are now due, and the poor gas we have been having for some weeks, would naturally lead one to believe that there would be diminution in the bills, but—well, our readers know all about it. We would sooner burn good gas any time than poor, even if we don't have to pay more for it. Let us have peace.

The children of the South Chester Baptist Sunday School were pleasantly entertained in the church on New Year's night. The building was handsomely decorated, and the children received a good supply of sweetmeats. We are glad to be able to state that the pastor, Rev. Mr. McNeill is again convalescent, and will preach morning and evening, on Sunday next.

Monthly Sales.—Mr. John Cochran's third monthly sale of real estate, stocks, etc., will take place next Tuesday, at two o'clock precisely, at the City Hall. These monthly sales are an excellent feature, and will tend to create an interest in real estate more than any thing we know of.

Solid Words of Wisdom.—From the Chester *News* of Thursday, we copy entire, an article, which contains an extract from the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, as follows:

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE. — Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., of the Pascal Iron Works, are about establishing a branch of their extensive manufacturing concern at New Castle, Delaware, where they own a large tract of land and will have excellent facilities for the shipment of their wares. Navigation is usually open to New Castle during the entire year, and the government is about constructing a new and substantial wharf at this point. It will be remembered that Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co. recently applied to City Councils for permission to lay a freight track on Moyamensing avenue to facilitate the shipment of their products, but privilege was denied them by the authorities, after a long and somewhat bitter agitation of the question. At New Castle they will enjoy all the facilities that they need, taxes will be much lower, and as it is their intention to erect a large number of small houses for the accommodation of their employes, the latter will also have a chance to put by something out of their earnings by reason of cheap rents and low rates of living. If the New Castle branch of the Pascal Iron Works should prove a success, there is a great danger that the whole enormous establishment will be removed to that point, and Philadelphia will not only lose it but the hundreds of skilled mechanics to whom it gives employment. The possibility of this and other similar removals should engage the serious attention of our authorities.—*Evening Telegraph.*

There are suggestions in the above which the authorities and citizens of Chester will do well to reflect upon, that their future action in matters of similar import, may be guided by enlarged views of public policy.

The facts contained in the above and the comments made thereon by the newspapers, are suggestive of most practical truths, and the time has now come when the Council and people of this city, should arise to the idea that indifference and want of action may allow enterprises of the largest public benefit to pass from their reach to other localities.

List of Officers.—The following are the officers of Wilde Post, No. 25, G. A. R., for the year 1873: Com., Marshall Miller; S. H., Edward Lilley; J. H., Theo. A. Vanzant; Adjt., Wm. D. Platt; Q. M., Wm. H. Martin; Surg., Theo. S. Christ; Chap., Edward Blains; S. M., Wm. Gray; Q. M. S., James Christie; O. S., Theo. Dransfield; O. D., Theo. J. Bell; O. G., Jos. F. Bell; O. P., Joshua Wilson; Delegates to Convention, Thos. Lees; Thos. H. Mirkil; Alternates, Wm. H. Martin, H. N. Platt.

At a regular stated meeting of Trinity Council, No. 23, S. and D. of A., held at their hall, Dec. 25th, 1872, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term: Worthy President, R. H. Wood; Worthy Vice President, Maggie Burns; Chaplain, John Thompson; R. Secretary, J. H. Wolfe; F. Secretary, John Killin; Treasurer, James Morris; S. Guide, James Burnes; I. Sentinel, Lavenia Rogers; O. Sentinel, R. McCulley; Representatives, J. H. Wolfe; John Killin, Lydia R. Snyder, Sarah Burgess; Trustees, B. Gray, G. Mills, N. W. Pennell.

The Aldine for January.—This superb enterprise is being steadily and surely carried forward to an artistic development that even its most sanguine friends would hardly have anticipated. The issue for January, coming as it does upon the heels of the great Christmas number, might probably miss some of the attention which the enhanced artistic value deserves. As the initial number of a New Year, it is most important as a sort of justification of the expectation excited by the promises of the publishers in their widely scattered prospectus, which gives a list of contributors which includes nearly all the painters of high standing in the country, men who have never before condescended to come before the public through the medium of the wood engraver. In the January number we have no less than three large designs from Thomas Moran, whose large picture of the Yellow Stone Valley was purchased by Congress, for $10,000. Probably Mr. Moran is the strongest man in his line in America, and the exhibition of designs from his pencil was the best card. *The Aldine* could possibly have played. Mr. Moran's pictures illustrate an article on "The Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior," and while they are all extremely good, the storm scene (full page) will take the palm as a powerful and successful delination of Nature in its sternest mood. Peter Moran, a younger brother (E. Moran, the great marine painter, is an elder), gives us a sketch, which he entitles "The Critics." *The Aldine* certainly has had no special reason to introduce this picture, and from the great merit of his drawing, we can hardly think the artist's experience at their hands should suggest such a representation of that much abused class. Still the picture is good humored, and eminently worthy of the position it occupies. An artist seen in the distance, sketching, has left a partly finished picture on his easel, by the margin of a piece of wooda—two donkeys, a calf, and a sheep come to inspect. The drawing of the animals is simply perfect and would make a horse laugh, to say nothing of good-natured donkeys! John S. Davis gives a very pleasing design, "After the Frolic," in which a child of tender years is caring for the benumbed limbs of a still younger specimen.

The literature is varied and excellent. Mrs. J. C. R. Dorr contributes a pleasant sketch, entitled, "Hal's Mistake," and Mr William Percival, "Lady De Sade's Chaplet," a romantic legend, of which Petrarch's Laura is the heroine; Miss Clara F. Guernsey objects, and very properly, to that brute in fiction, "The Lady's Hero;" "Our Noses" is one of the most entertaining papers we have read in years; the difference between "Puritans and Cavaliers" is well stated in a brief but scholarly article; and "Eton College" and "The Pictured Rocks" are clever descriptions of these localities. The poetry is charming, as usual, Mr. Stoddard furnishing "He is late!" a dainty little lyric; Mr. Henry Richards, a witty "Chinese Song," and Mr. Robert Kelley Weeks, a little clustre of airy "Love Songs." Literature and Music receive due attention, as does also Art, the latter department being mainly devoted to a memoir of Rodgers, the sculptor. The subscription price is $5.00 per annum, which includes the pair of oil chromos that are making such a stir. The publishers are James Sutton & Co., 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

Our thanks are due Mr. J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, for several fine new pieces of music. Persons in want of sheet music cannot do better than send to that gentleman for a catalogue of his publications. He also publishes a musical journal—*Peter Musical Monthly*—which every lover of music should have.

The Little Corporal for January comes to hand in good time for the holidays. We don't know of a more acceptable present for the little ones than a year's subscription to this excellent little magazine. Two beautiful new chromos are given away to each subscriber. "Mother's Morning Glory," and "Litte Runaway." Terms, $1.50 per annum, including the chromos. Send ten cents for postage on the pictures. John E. Miller, 165 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, pastor, will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Penn streets, to-morrow morning and evening. The public is cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Services begin at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

Rev. J. B. McCullough, of Philadelphia, will preach in the South Chester M. E. Church, Sunday morning and evening, Jan. 5th. All are invited. Services 10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.

St. Luke's P. E. Church, corner of Third and Broomall streets. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

Divine service will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Ulrich streets, to-morrow morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7. Seats free to all and all are cordially welcome to occupy them.

List of unclaimed Letters remaining in Chester P. O for week ending January 2, 1873.

Astly Mrs Mary	Jones H Samuel
Allison Mary Jane	Jones George
Brasuer W Sarah	Jones B Charles
Boyle James	Jacobs C Edward
Bramble Miss E M	Kinsey R James
Briston Daniel	Lewis Miss Matilda 2
Bowman Miss Maggie	Lees John (Foreign)
Burk Miss Mathias	Millany Catherine
C M	Mulky A Henry
Carmichace Miss R S	Mac Kelduff Samuel
Cowan Richard	Moore A Byron
Cannacher Dr John	McBlennis John
DeLaney Miss Jane	McHood Samuel
Dolon Mary	Gallagher John
Dowlan Miss Mary	McGrath Fannie
Dubby Mrs Mary	Nuttale J Samuel
Eidridge Miss Hannah	O'Brian Catharine
Esbon J Wm	Plummer F James
Fowler Alfred	Shaw James (Foreign)
Gwynne Maddie J	Sadler James
Gray Miss Emma	Thomas W George
Grayden Mrs	West Aaron
Hill Abraham	Wallace Miss Ann
Houpt Miss Emma	Wait B W
Hampton Miss Mollie	Wilson John
Hutchinson I C	Young Moulton
Howard Henry	Neeoman W Anna
Johnson Sarah	

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 26th, inst., by the Rev. J. H Daily, of the Newark conference, Rev. S. W. Gehrett, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Miss Mary E. only daughter of Hon. P. H. Hann, of Washington, N. J.

Dec. 25th, at the Roxborough Baptist parsonage, Philadelphia, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. Edward McClear, Jr., and Miss Hannah F., eldest daughter of Mr. George Turner, all of Chester, Pa.

DIED.—On the 22d ult., Emma Francis, daughter of Samuel and Sarah D. Scott, aged 2 years and 1 month. "She is safe in the arms of Jesus."

New Advertisements.

Canaries! Canaries!

We have just received a fine lot of young and imported Canaries, and are now prepared for a trifling consideration to furnish our friends and customers with as good a singer as they can possibly get anywhere and a splendid cage to keep it in. Then we have in abundance

Caulking and Hausing Mallets and Irons,
Gilling Twine, &c.,
Building Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Carpenters' and Bricklayers' Tools,
AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,
Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Benzine, Varnishes, Painters' and Plasterers' Brushes, Glues, Double and Single Thick Window Glass, Stained and Enamelled Glass in quantities, Glazier Points, Putty Knives, Putty, &c.

Paints mixed to order all shades and quantities, all of which we sell very cheap for cash,

AT E. F. CLOUD & CO.'S.
FOURTH AND CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. 26 aug

COCHRAN'S
Third Auction Sale of
Stocks and Real Estate,
Will be held
AT THE CITY HALL,
On Tuesday, January 7th, 1873,
At 2 P. M., PRECISELY.

No. 1.—Ten Shares of Stock in the Farmers' Market Company, of Chester.

No. 2.—Ten shares of stock in the Middle Ward Building Association.

No. 3.—A very desirable three-story brick residence, situate No. 513 Welsh street, containing eight rooms, gas, water; sewer, paved roadway; lot 22 by 130 feet, bounded on the Northwest by lands late of Rev. George Hood, on the Southeast by lands of the heirs of Joseph Taylor, deceased; half square from the depot. $500 cash, the balance to be secured upon the premises by bond and mortgage.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground, situate on south side of Fourth street, bounded on the west by lands of Cadwalader Evans, on the south by lands of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, containing twenty feet in front, and in depth, continuing the same width one hundred and twenty feet. This lot is situated in the business centre of the city, about one hundred and fifty feet east of Market street.

No. 5.—Lot 20 by 120 feet, adjoining the above on the east.

No. 6.—Lot 20 by 120 feet, adjoining the above on the east, with a one story frame office thereon erected.

No. 7.—All that Large Frame Residence, two story and attic, with large back buildings, large parlor, hall, sitting rooms, folding doors between, dining room and kitchen. Several large chambers. Lot 61 by 120. Situate on the south west corner Fourth and Welsh streets. Pleasant and convenient residence, suitable for a boarding house. One square from depot, post office and market. Terms easy.

JOHN COCHRAN,
dec 28 Real Estate Agent.

LEIPERVILLE LODGE.—The members of Leiperville Lodge, No. 263, I. O. O. F., are specially requested to meet in their hall, on Broad street, on Monday, at one o'clock p. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of Bro. Nehemiah Vanzant, from his late residence on Second street, below Essex, South ward.

The members of Upland Lodge are invited to be present. By order Noble Grand,
1t JOS. HOLT, Secretary.

CHESTER CREEK
RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of the undersigned Secretary, in South Ward, Chester, No. 210 Third street, on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1873, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of a President, board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted. W. WARD,
ja4 2t Secretary.

CHESTER & DELAWARE RIVER
Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of the undersigned Secretary, in South ward, Chester, No. 210 Third street, on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1873, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the election of a President, board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted. W. WARD,
ja4 2t Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day, or $2,000 or more a year. New works by Mrs. H. B. Stowe and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Particulars free. Worthington, Dustin & Co., Hartford, Ct. no 30

Agents Wanted for Bunyan's
Pilgrim's Progress.
The most beautiful edition ever published. Printed on elegant paper, with nearly 500 exquisite illustrations. Profits large and sales sure. Everybody wants this noble work. For circular and terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

1823. **JUBILEE!** 1873.
Better than Pictures is the
NEW YORK OBSERVER
The Great American Family Newspaper.
$3 a Year with the JUBILEE YEAR BOOK.
SIDNEY E. MORSE & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
☞Send for a Sample Copy.

TRICKS AN TRAPS OF AMERICA
Would you avoid being "bit" by Rogues, Swindlers and Humbugs? Read the "*Star Spangled Banner.*" A large, Illustrated 40-column 8 page paper, *Ledger* size. Splendid Stories, Sketches, Tales, Poems, Wit Humor, Puzzles, Receipts, &c., 11th year. $1 a year, with elegant Prang Chromo, "Autumn Leaves," free to all. Only $1. Try it once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Outfit free. Specimens, &c., for 6 cents. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HEBMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa. no 30

BOOKKEEPING made easy. Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed, 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y. no 30

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. no 30

$1.000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

How, When and Where to Advertise
See the ADVERTISERS GAZETTE. By mail 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas of the best brands, at
SMITH & KEEL'S.

Carpet Weaving.
THOMAS OGDEN,
CARPET WEAVER,
At his father's old stand, basement of
NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET,
Near Market Square.
☞Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,
CARPET WEAVER,
Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts.,
CHESTER, PA.
All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,
CARPET WEAVER,
No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,
WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER.
Respectfully solicited. nov

W. W. PIERCE,
CARPET WEAVER,
1017 THIRD STREET,
Near the Lamokin Depot.
Carpets of my own make for sale. sc28 6m

Miscellaneous.
"What I Know About Pumps."
CUCUMBER PUMPS!



The subscriber is now prepared to put in
Cucumber Pumps!
Of the best quality, at the shortest notice and most reasonable rates.
Repairing Pumps Promptly Attended to.
Shop, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market streets.
Residence, 512 Second Street,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.
Jan14 tf JAMES CHRISTIE.



MARK Patented TRADE
BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues and price list.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r,
oc 19 503 Commerce st., Philada., Pa.
JAMES CHRISTIE,
Agent, Chester.

LAMB,
No. 10 WEST THIRD STREET,
SELLS
HATS & CAPS
CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT PHILADELPHIA.
NEW SILK HATS $4.50 and $5.00, UNEQUALED.
☞All Goods Exchanged or money returned, not satisfactory. mar 13

JAMES MASSEY,
MACHINIST,

AND
BLACKSMITH,
Fifth Street, bet. Madison and Upland
CHESTER, PA.
Builder of
Marine and Stationary
ENGINES.
Gearing and all kinds of Machinery Repaired.
☞Work on Corliss and other Engines promptly attended to. de 7

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*
PHILADELPHIA.
The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a
NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing
Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE,
1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.
☞Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. oct 7

VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
ELLIS SMEDLEY'S,
MARKET SQUARE, CHESTER.
—:o:—
EXTRA PREMIUM BLANKETS, SHAWLS, SCARFS,
SPLENDID BLACK SILK!
Handsome Shades of Merinos, Cashmeres, Satteens, Poplins, Alpacas.
LACE SETS IN BOXES.
LINEN SETS IN FANCY BOXES!
A fine assortment of Fancy Boxes of Handkerchiefs, Fancy Silk and Cashmere Ties, Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Fine Cloth Brushes, Fine Hair Brushes and Combs.
☞PORTMONNAIES AND POCKET BOOKS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
A large assortment of Holiday Presents, consisting of
MAGIC LANTERNS,
Accordeons, Skates, Children's Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, and a variety of other articles at the Cheap Hardware Store of
THOMAS MOORE,
No. 23 West Third Street,
no 23 Chester.

STEREOPTICAN ENTERTAINMENT,
For the benefit of
St. Paul's Sunday School,
IN A TIONAL HALL,
On Friday Evening, Jan. 3, 1873.
ADULTS, - - - 25 CENTS.
CHILDREN, - - - 15 CENTS.
Tickets can be obtained of the teachers.
To commence at half-past Seven.

FULTON HALL, Broad and Upland Streets.
Students' Union Lectures!
Jan. 7.—"Look Aloft!" F. J. Hinkson, Esq.
Jan. 14.—"National Characteristics," Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie.
Coupon Tickets (transferable,) for the course of Five Lectures, 50 cents.
Single Tickets, good for any one of the Lectures, 15 cents.
For sale at the Bookstores and at Chester Academy. no 30
☞Due notice will be given of the lecture of W. D. Wetherill, Esq.

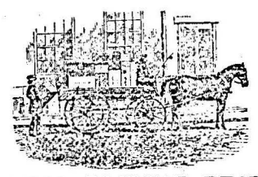
NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER,
no 9 No. 411 Concord Avenue, South ward, Chester.

CHICKENS FOR SALE!
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
BLACK SPANISH,
BLACK HAMBURGS,
Brahmas, and Common Chickens, all sorts. Selling off cheap to close the business.
JAMES DRAPER, Upland,
no 23 Delaware county, Pa.

REMOVAL!
W. E. BARNARD,
Has removed from Edgmont avenue,
TO NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET,
Where he has for sale, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, cheaper than the cheapest.
BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted. Jewelry neatly repaired, at
NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET.
☞Do not forget the place. my 24

NOTICE.—Members of the Equity Building and Loan Association who desire to borrow money, should attend at the next stated meeting, to be held on the 4th of January, 1873, at 8 o'clock p. m., to get their names enrolled in order, on the Secretary's book. Any person desiring stock can subscribe for the same at Maginn & Sons, 609 Edgmont avenue, above the railroad. JOHN McCLYMONT,
de21 2t Secretary.

C. W. JONES,
West End Farmers' Market.



GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER.
Apples by the barrel,
Butter by the ¼ bbl., tub or firkin,
Canned Fruits and Pickles,
Hood's Figs, very low.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
HORSE AND WAGON FOR HIRE,
Stand, West End Farmers' Market.
de 21 C. W. JONES.

OFFICE OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT,
Chester, Dec. 1st, 1872.
IMPORTANT TO WATER CONSUMERS.—All water rents shall be payable semi-annually, in advance, on the 1st day of January, and July, at the office of the Superintendent, on Third street, below Penn street, and to all water rents remaining unpaid at the expiration of 20 days therefrom, Five Per Cent. will be added, and on all premises on which the rents and charges remain unpaid, on the 1st day of February and August, shall be deprived of the use of the water, and the amount of the unpaid water r

OFFENSIVE PERSPIRATION.—We are often asked a recipe for offensive perspiration. In ordinary cases the use of pure water, to which add—say a basinful—a spoonful of spirits of ammonia has been added, will effect the purpose; but if it is a very bad case, do as follows: Keep the bowels frequently open by saline cathartics, exercise freely in the open air, be cautious at the dinner table, and eat only a reasonable amount, avoid rich food and late suppers, rise early and breathe the fresh morning air, and be temperate in all things. Get at a chemist's one ounce of chlorate of potassa. Put this to one pint water—pure rain water, if possible—and take one teaspoonful of the mixture night and morning. The salt will not all dissolve in the bottle, and as fast as the liquid is removed it may be refilled till it does. After taking it internally for a few days, a little of the mixture—about a tablespoonful—may be added to a sufficient quantity of water in a wash-bowl, and the surface of the body sponged with it every day or so. Continue this treatment for a short time, and you will soon be as pure and as sweet as summer dew. The remedy is entirely harmless, and may be continued for months without injury.

AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.—It is hardly safe for the owner of a rare work to make too sure that no duplicate exists of it. One of the most eminent numismatists in London came into possession of a singular and highly valuable coin, of which he felt certain that no duplicate existed. Wishing to surprise his brother numismatists, and have them rejoice with him upon so rare a possession, he invited a dozen of them to dinner, and when the cloth was removed he brought out his coin. Great was the delight and the congratulation as the coin passed around and one after another examined it.

But presently the coin disappeared, no one could tell how. At first it was thought that some one had concealed it as a jest, and there was no alarm; but as time went on and the coin was not forthcoming, some of the guests intimated that the joke was being carried too far. Still it did not appear. Whereupon a gentleman present said the loss was so serious that, unpleasant as the suggestion was, he must insist that the individuals present should submit to being searched. All were eager to have this done, with the exception of one eminent man, who declared that he would not submit to such an insult as a search, and walked out of the house, leaving the company convinced that he was the thief.

Next day the possessor of the rare coin visited the gentleman who declined being searched, and, with profuse apologies for the affair, announced that the missing coin had been found, caught in the fringe of a hearthrug. Whereupon the numismatist who had left the room said: 'I had in my pocket the duplicate of your coin. I took it with me, thinking to astonish you, but when I found you had invited us to dinner to display the same coin, I had not the heart to say I had one just like it. But had I been searched it would have been discovered on me.'

A NOVEL BATH CLOSET.—Many old houses, particularly those situated in the country, lack the convenience of a bath room. A writer recommends a novel expenditure in such cases—the plan of having a bath closet in the kitchen. In the corner of the kitchen near the range and the sink may be placed an oblong box five and a half feet long by two wide, with the bottom gently sloping to the end nearest the adjoining sink. At this end is a waste outlet through a led pipe into the drain. This box, about sixteen inches in height, is lined with zinc. Over this tube build a high closet with doors which can be folded back when desired. On the inside, at a height of five feet from the floor, are hooks for hanging towels, clothes, etc. Across each end are small shelves for soap, etc. Above the hooks, and opening into a back hall is a small sliding window, affording light, but with the glass painted white. In the bath closet one can be just as private as in the most elaborate bathing room and have the advantage not always obtained in a country house, of proximity to fire and hot and cold water.

A NEW COOKING MACHINE.—A New York correspondent describes a new arrangement for cooking, seen at the Institute fair in that city, which, if it performs as described, will be welcomed by housekeepers everywhere, as a relief from refractory stoves and ranges. The new invention is made of zinc, and sits on the top of the range or stove. It has compartments for meat at the first floor, the vegetable cases occupy the second, and the garret is devoted to the breads, puddings and pies. These different divisions are air tight, but between them the steam madly circulates, and returns in water to the main supply in the bottom. Sufficient water is put in at first to get up steam for the entire dose of cooking. The minute that the water boils in the base of the machinery, the steam ascends between all these compartments, through lots of passages, and the things to be cooked are to be put in, the meat a little in advance of the bread and vegetables. There need be but a moderate fire in the range or stove—your dinner cooks, and cooks splendidly.

HYACINTHS IN GLASSES.—I have always found that blue or dark colored glasses are to be preferred, as the growth seems to be much more rapid and vigorous than in the light colored ones. The water, when filling up is done, should be a temperature of from seventy to eighty degrees. They should be kept in the dark until the roots are produced. A complete change of water occasionally is important, as well as a regard for the temperature named.

When peculiarly vigorous growth is desired, I have succeeded in producing it by dissolving an ounce of guano in a quart of water, allowed to stand till clear, and at every change of this water, adding about a tablespoonful of the clear liquid to each glass.—*Journal of the Farm.*

CLEANLINESS FOR PLANTS.—Frequently the cause of the languidness of plants in rooms, arises from want of care in cleansing the leaves. Plants breathe by their leaves, which should be kept perfectly clean, otherwise their respiration is interfered with. The mere watering of the roots is not enough. Plants also perspire by their leaves, and any accumulation of dirt and dust retards this useful function. Plants also feed by their leaves, by absorbing the carbonic acid of the atmosphere; and, to speak familiarly, dirt destroys both their appetite and digestion. Let any one examine a sickly plant, long kept in a sitting-room, or draw a piece of white linen or leather over the surface of the leaves, and he will probably discover the cause of the plants drooping.

War is being waged upon tea in England. It is declared an unhealthy drink, the Lancet giving three prominent reasons for its abandonment, which are—1st. The large amount of hot water that is swallowed is prejudicial to digestion, and, if continued, to general nutrition. 2d. The large amount of theine which it contains—a substance which is extracted by the boiling process, is a narcotic poison, and acts powerfully on the nerves. 3d. The large amount of astringent matter that enters the body, which restrains the free flow of secretions, and operates directly as a constipating agent, Very old ladies are not expected to endorse these propositions.

☞A good many young gents brag of their ability to 'take a glass or two' and still keep their head level. Doubtless they mean on a level with the floor.

GROCERIES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
COCHRAN,
No. 423 MARKET Street, Chester,
Has the most extensive stock of
Fine Groceries & Provisions!
IN THE CITY,
Laid in especially for the Holidays, consisting of
CANNED FRUITS, PRESERVES & VEGETABLES,
Such as
Beefsteak, Quinton Tomatoes,
Peas, Corn, Peaches,
Green Gages, Pine Apples,
Egg Plums, Quinces,
Strawberries,
Cherries, Pears,
Assorted Jellies, Green Apples.
NUTS.
Shellbarks,
Paper-Shell Almonds,
English Walnuts, Pecans,
Filberts, Cream Nuts,
Chestnuts.
FRUITS.
Basket, Dehesa, Crown, Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins, by 1 lb. ½ or ¼ boxes,
Elmira Grapes, at reduced prices,
Florida and Havana Oranges,
Citron, Dates,
Currants and Cranberries.
SAUCES.
Catsup, Worcestershire,
Leicestershire, Lea & Perrins',
Assorted Pickles.
All the Choice Baking Powders.
FISH.
Sardines,
The best Mess Mackerel in the city,
Codfish,
Pickled Salmon.
TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS AND DRIED BEEF.
All the Grades of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.
Your Order for the Holidays Solicited.
Price and quality guaranteed,
☞AT COCHRAN'S,
423 Market Street, Chester.

CHRISTMAS!
A fine assortment of
STATIONERY
AND
FANCY GOODS!
Suitable for
PRESENTS!
At the new store of
E. M. & E. F. JAMES,
522
MARKET STREET,
CHESTER.
☞PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. de14 4t

KATE STELLWAGEN,
FASHIONABLE
DRESSMAKER,
607 WELSH STREET, CHESTER.
☞Will go out by the day. no23 1m

NEW MUSIC STORE.
Prof. Geo. H. Derbyshire,
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of
SHEET MUSIC,
At 307 Market St., Chester, Pa.
☞Instructions given on the Piano and Organ. de 7

Sewing Machines & Washers
SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.
Dressmakers, Tailors & Shoemakers,
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
And call at the office of the undersigned and examine before buying elsewhere, the "HOME SHUTTLE," the "VICTOR," and genuine original "HOWE" Sewing Machines, where you can more easily decide by having the three leading machines together in one office.
"VICTOR,"
Is the only Lock-Stitch Machine that has its needle "self-setting."
The needle being *straight and self-setting*, much of the perplexity and trouble usual to beginners or inexperienced operators is avoided, as the needle cannot be set wrong.
The Machine is made of the finest material, and of most perfect finish; and no pains or expense is spared to make the Machine in all its points fitted to meet the wants of every family.
"*HOME SHUTTLE*,"
The perfection of mechanism. For hemming, telling, binding, cording, braiding, seaming, quilting, tucking, ruffling, hem-stitching and gathering.
Simple, compact, efficient, durable and complete. Price $25, $37, $42, and $75, according to finish.
It sews with the least possible amount of labor, and a girl twelve years old can run it without fatigue.
All of the working parts are hardened, or made of the best quality of steel, as may be most desirable for the purpose intended.
"*Original Howe Machine*,"
Lately improved, so well known for its simplicity, beauty of finish, rapidity and ease, lock-stitch, adapted to the widest range of work, and from the finest to the coarsest fabric.
The best Machine Oil, warranted not to gum. Machine needles and cotton always on hand.
All kinds of repairing attended to.
D. K. CASSEL,
No. 405 W. Third Street,
CHESTER,
Agent for Chester City and Delaware County.

THE WEED
"M. F."
Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."
This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.
With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powerful mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family Favorite" does for general uses.
The Company has received the most gratifying testimonials from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M, F.", and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!
JOB HOOPES & SON
Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of
The Surprise Washer,
Which is without doubt, the
Best and Cheapest Washer
In existence, price only
SIX DOLLARS.
Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. aug19

Mortimer H. Bickley,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS,
Medicimes,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
arnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
Paint Brushes,
Perfumery,
AND
PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.
Cor. Market and 4th Streets,
CHESTER,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,
Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at
VERY
LOW PRICES.

PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at
HOWARTH & BROS.,
my7 508 and 510 Market street.

FOR PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,
Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
PATENT MEDICINES,
And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on
HOWARTH'S,
508 and 510 Market Street.
m 7

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S
Union Sash Works
AND
PLANING MILL,
(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors,
BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, &c.
Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.
PACKING BOXES
Made to order.
FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m

BOQUETS,
WREATHS
AND
CROSSES,
OF THE CHOICEST FLOWERS,
For Funerals, Weddings, Parties, &c.
Also,
WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS!
In variety.
JOS. J. EDWARDS,
Greenhouses,
Broad and Madison Streets.
se 28 CHESTER.

Dry Goods and Trimmings.
A CARD.
Wishing to reduce my stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY,
Gloves, &c., &c.,
Preparatory to making a
CHANGE OF LOCATION.
I have DETERMINED to offer all my
LARGE STOCK!
AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
Many goods at much
LESS THAN COST.
ELLIS SMEDLEY,
CHESTER. jy 13

GRAND OPENING
EVERY
Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,
AT
MRS. ROGERS'
(Formerly of Philadelphia,)
EXTENSIVE
Fancy Millinery Establishment,
518 *MARKET STREET,*
CHESTER, PA.
Her large stock embraces bonnets and hats, both for ladies and children, flowers, ribbons, feathers, and every other article appertaining to the millinery business.
Ladies always in attendance both in the store and in the large show room up stairs. se 7

MRS. S. STOKELEY,
DRY GOODS and TRIMMINGS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underclothing,
Hosiery, Notions and Hamburg Edgings.
NO. 213 WEST THIRD STREET,
au 24 Chester, Pa.

CASSIMERES.—A full line of Cassimeres for men and boy's wear, at
SMITH & KEEL'S,
je 1 S. E. Cor. 3d and Penn Sts.

Boots and Shoes.

Boot and Shoe Store,
619 Edgmont Avenue,
NEAR THE DEPOT.
We have a larger stock of Boots and Shoes than ever before, and comprises a very great assortment of
Ladies', Gents', Misses',
AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES!
(FANCY AND PLAIN.)
Our motto is not to be undersold by any other dealer selling the same class of goods.
☞Overshoes in abundance.
P. P. DERRICKSON,
619 Edgmont Avenue.

THOMAS LOVE,
Manufacturer of
FINE  BOOTS
AND
SHOES!
406 MARKET STREET,
CHESTER.
His stock is large, and comprises all kinds of
LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S
Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes Made to Order
AT SHORT NOTICE.
A portion of the patronage of Chester solicited. oc 5

LOOK. LOOK.
OUR FALL STYLES
ARE NOW READY.
Give us a call, and get the worth of your money
BY BUYING YOUR
BOOTS, AND SHOES,
OF
THOMAS ROGERS,
150 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. sep 14-3m

Professional.

W. H. DICKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND CONVEYANCER,
Office: 504 Market Street, Chester. jy 13

JAMES VINCENT MAGINN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
609 EDGMONT AVENUE,
Chester.
Legal business promptly attended to. oc 5

THEODORE S. CHRIST, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Has removed his office to his residence,
NO. 231 EAST FIFTH STREET, CHESTER,
(Two squares above his old office,)
Where he will attend to all business in his profession at all times and at all hours. se28 3m

SIMON LITZENBURG,
Architect & Draughtsman,
Plans of Dwellings, Churches, &c., neatly drawn, and specifications written out.
Charges moderate. Office over Zook's Book Store, South-west corner of Fourth and Market Street, Chester. ap 27

THE NEW
"*SANTLEY COLLAR,*"
At MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.

JAMES BRACKENRIDGE, JR.,
No. 803 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER,
TIN ROOFER
And manufacturer of
TINWARE.
All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a speciality.
Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cop Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.
A good assortment of
Cooking and Parlor Stoves,
ALWAYS ON HAND. oc12 tf

Light and Heat.
GO TO G. W. CATTELL'S,
No. 131 West Third street, Chester.
HE
Stoves and Tinware
Are of the best. He is also agent for
Fuller's Combination Burning Fluid,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Burners of different patterns, suitable for any kind of oil.
There are no traveling agents selling this fluid. I am the sole agent in Chester, and receive it direct from the manufacturer. dec 18

1848. ESTABLISHED 1848.
Delaware County Furniture
AND
STOVE WAREROOMS,
JAMES HAMPSON,
No. 420 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c.
CARPETS, &c.
Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.
STOVES.
Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and scuttles.
QUEENSWARE.
Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.
☞P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c.
April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

833. H. Kampe & Co., 833.
Having enlarged and improved their
FURNITURE STORE,
823 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furniture and Bedding at the lowest prices. my11 1y

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!
ROBERT SINGLETON,
Third Street, between Fulton and Parker,
Dealer in
STOVES, RANGES and HEATERS,
Has on hand or procures to order any kind of stoves in the market.
COOKING STOVES!
Richmond Range, Fulton Range,
Franklin Range, Union Range.
PARLOR STOVES!
ANTI-CLINKER, MORNING LIGHT,
NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR BASE BURNER,
And all other kinds.
Fire-place Heaters, and all kinds of Hollow-ware. Tin Roofing and Spouting done. Sheet-Iron work of all descriptions.
Special attention given to boat work. Patronage solicited. se21 15t

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S
Union Furniture, Bedding,
AND
STOVE STORE,
Corner Third and Parker streets,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.
FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.
BEDDING—Mattrasses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short noticed. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.
STOVES—Cook and Parlor. Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.
UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recained, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.

J. F. DANNAKER,
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.
GLAZING MADE A SPECIALITY.
620 *LARKIN STREET,*
CHESTER, PA. mh 11

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
House and Sign Painter.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester. je22 3m

ALEXANDER KING,
SIGN PAINTER,
And Imitator of Wood and Marble,
EDGMONT AVENUE, BELOW THE RAILROAD.
☞All orders from the country addressed to Box 552, Chester P. O., will be attended to. d17

JOHN L. ENTWISLE,
SIGN PAINTER,
And
Store Window Shade Manufacturer,
229 PENN STREET,
au31 tf South Ward.

FIELDING & BURKE,
The House Painters,
WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING AND CALCIMINING.
☞Particular attention paid to jobbing.
Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.
ent 2

Carpentering & Sash Making.

W. C. BOATWRIGHT,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,
Chester, Pa.
Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.
SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,
mh 30 Opposite the Freight Depot.

Lumber and Coal.

COAL LIME
LUMBER!!!
The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old
Yard on Edgmont street,
(Near R. R. Depot,)
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH
COAL!
☞These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.
BUILDING LIME,
fresh from the kiln every day.
jy1 8-1y. DAVID S. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,
Dealer in Coal,
LIME FRESH EVERY DAY
Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. apl 20

RAVEN RUN
Stove and Nut Coal
TRY IT.
At MORTON, BLACK & BROS.,
CHESTER DOCK. sep 24

COAL! COAL
THE CELEBRATED
RICHARDSON COAL,
For sale by
J. D. OLIVER & CO.
Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.
J. D. OLIVER & CO.,
jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,
SOUTH CHESTER
COAL YARD.
Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14
☞KINDLING WOOD.

COAL AND WOOD
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FRANCIS LARKIN,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
eb19 1y

BAKER & HINKSON,
EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,
Keep always on hand a general assortment of
LUMBER.
WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,
Spruce Joist, Plank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles.
LIME AND SAND.
FERTILIZERS.
Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuine,
Ground Bone,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,
HAIR, CEMENT.
TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.
Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.
THE BEST COAL!
IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.
Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at
MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S
Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock.
may 22

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, December 1st, 1872.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

Trains leave Depot, Thirty-second and Market streets.

Trains arrive at Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Paoli Accommodation daily, except Sunday, 6.20, 8.30 and 11.10 a. m., 1.10, 6.40 and 11.00 p. m.
Niagara Express, daily, except Sunday, 7.30 a. m.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express daily, except Sunday, 8.00 a. m.
Mail daily, except Sunday, - - 8.00 a. m.
Fast Line and Erie Exp. daily, except Sunday, - - - - - 12.40 p. m.
Harrisburg Acc. daily, except Sunday, 2.30 p. m.
Lancaster and York Acc. daily, except Sunday, - - - 4.00 p. m.
Parkesburg Train daily, ex. Sunday, 5.30 p. m.
Pittsburg Express daily, ex. Sunday, 7.30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express daily, - - - - 8.10 p. m.
Southern Express daily, - - - 10.10 p. m.
Pacific Express daily, - - - - 11.40 p. m.
Erie Mail daily, - - - - - 11.40 p. m.
Paoli Sunday Trains, - 8.40 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.
Erie Mail, Saturday night, runs only to Williamsport.
For Emigrant Express Train, leaving 10.30 p. m., daily, except Sunday, tickets must be procured and baggage delivered at 116 Market street by 5.00 p. m.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

Express for New York, 7.15 8.30 and 11.00 a. m., and 12.30, 3.00, 5.30 and 6.55 p. m., and 12.20 night.
Accommodation for New York, 7.20 a. m.
Emigrant Train for New York, 11.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton, 6.45 a. m., 4.30 and 11.30 p. m.
New York Sunday Trains, 7.20 a. m., 6.55 p. m., and 12.20 night.

KENSINGTON DEPOT.

Holmesb'g and Bustleton, 6.45 a. m., 12.00 noon, 5.15 and 7.25 p. m.
Way Train for New Brunswick, 2.15 p. m.
Express Train for Trenton, 7.30 a. m., and 4.00 and 5.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton, 10.00 a. m., 3.15, 5.00 and 6.30 p. m.

FOR BELVIDERE DIVISION.

Express for Trenton, Lamb'ville, Easton, Scranton, &c., 7.30 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Way Trains to Lambertville and Flemington, 10.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Pennington, 10.00 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.
Accommodation for Belvidere, 5.00 p. m.

MARKET STREET FERRY.

AMBOY DIVISION.

Accommodation for New York, via Perth Amboy, and via Monmouth Junction, 6.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton and New York, 8.00 and 10.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 p. m.
Way Train for Burlington, - - 6.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Bordentown, 8.00 and 11.30 p. m.
Express Trains for Hightstown, 6.00 a. m. and 1.30 and 3.30 p. m.
Express Trains for Long Branch, 7.30 a. m. and N. J. Southern and Tuckerton Railroads, 7.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.
Way Train for Mt. Holly, - - 11.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Pemberton, 6.00, 7.30 and 10.00 a. m., 1.30 3.30, 5.00 and 6.30 p. m.

Sleeping-car Tickets for the West can be had on application at the Ticket Office, 901 Chestnut street, and at the Depot, Thirty-second and Market streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depots. Orders will receive prompt attention and Railroad Time Cards can be obtained at the following

TICKET OFFICES: No. 901 Chestnut Street, No. 838 Chestnut Street, No. 116 Market Street.

And at the Depots and Ferry named above.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

Lines of Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:

Way-Mail Train at 8.30, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R.R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12.15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia,

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5, and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2, 4, 5.50, 7.15 and 10.26 p. m. The 4 p. m. train steps at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.26 p. m.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Chester for Philadelphia—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.42, 8.33, 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 2.41, 4.41, 5.31, 6.19, 7.56, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 a. m., Way Mail, 9.50 a. m., Express, 2.45 p. m., Express, 7.25 p. m., Express, 11.00 p. m., Express.

From Baltimore to Port Deposit and intermediate Stations at 5.00 p. m.

Accommodation Train from Port Deposit will leave Perryville at 6.47 a. m., for Baltimore and intermediate Stations.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 12.06 and 9.11 a. m., and 4.35 p. m.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 12.52, 2.13 and 10.02 a. m., 1.08 and 5.17 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.

DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.

Commencing December 19th, 1872.

MOVING SOUTH.

Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Moriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.30, 10.15, 11.45 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.

58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.

Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, 12.51, a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.

Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.

Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.

Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.58, 12.28 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.

Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.22, 11.07, 12.37 p. m.

Lamokin, 8.25, 10 55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.10, 12.40.

MOVING NORTH.

Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.30, 7.10, 9.10 a. m., 1.45, 2.38, 5.30, 6.30, 7.08 p. m.

Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.13 a. m., 1.48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33 7.11 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.19 a. m., 1.54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39, 7.17 p. m.

Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.

Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9.33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.

Darby, 5.57, 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 2.12, 3.05, 5.57, 6.57, 7.35 p. m.

Paschall, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40, a. m., 2.15, 3.08, 6.00, 7.00, 7.38 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 6.02, 8.12, 9.42 a. m., 2.17, 3.10, 6.02, 7.02, 7.40 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 6.04, 8.14, 9.44 a. m., 2.19, 3.12, 6.04 7.04, 7.42 p. m.

58th street, 6.06, 8.16, 9.46, a. m., 2.21, 3.14, 6.06, 7.06, 7.44 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 6.10, 8.20, 9.50 a. m., 2.25, 3.18, 6.10, 7.10, 7.48 p. m.

Philadelphia, 6.20, 8.30, 10 a. m., 2.35, 3.28, 6.20, 7.20, 7.58 p. m.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after Sunday, June, 2, 1872, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. F. R., corner of Broad st. and Washington Av., For Port Deposit, at 7.00 a. m and 4.30 p. m.

" Oxford, at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

" Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 4.30 p.

The Chester Advocate

AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

VOL. 5—NO. 34. CHESTER, PA., JANUARY 18, 1873. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The CHESTER ADVOCATE is published every Saturday morning,

One Dollar per annum. Single Copies, Two Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—70 cents per square for one insertion; 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

TEN LINES FORM A SQUARE.

A liberal discount on permanent or extra large advertisements.

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☞Having extraordinary facilities, we will execute Job Printing of every kind with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Notices, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of all kinds and in various colors, printed on short notice.

OFFICE
EDGMONT STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD,
CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

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At the cheap store of

MILES & SON,

Where will be constantly found DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, and everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

MINCE MEAT,

Of our own manufacture, only 15 cts. per pound.

Pure country Lard, 13c.; Soaps, from 4½c. to 15c. Flour by the barrel. Buckwheat from Luzerne county; Canned Fruits; French Prunes; Seedless Cherries and Prunellas.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge.

COME AND SEE US!

At No. 228 East FIFTH Street,
CHESTER. de 21



REPAIRED,

AT W. WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn, Chester. jO

WE have constantly on hand a good assortment of gentlemen's underclothes, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn. au 17

GOOD and cheap hosiery of all kinds at WRIGLEY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! Do you want a good shirt? If you do, go to WRIGLEY'S, 203 Third street. au 17

CALICOES and Muslins as cheap as anywhere else in the city, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street. au 17

WE have Clark's and Coates' Cotton always on hand, at WRIGLEY'S. au 17

KNIT Jackets, Shawls and Comforters, very cheap, at
WRIGLEY'S,
se 28 Third street, near Penn.

IF you want a good umbrella, go to WRIGLEY'S, and he will either sell you a new one or repair an old one. au 17

EDMUND JONES,

Real Estate Agent,

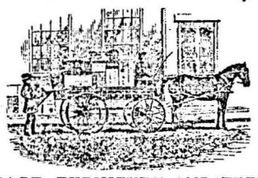
WARD & BROOMALL'S OFFICE,

CHESTER, PA.

Property in South Chester a specialty. my 25 6m

HEADLEY & MAHON'S

CITY EXPRESS,



BAGGAGE, FURNITURE AND EXPRESS WAGONS,

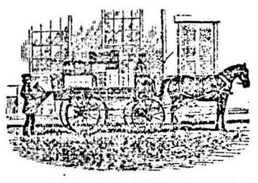
To Hire at all times.

Orders received at Baker & Hinkson's office, Edgmont Avenue below Third street, 718 Mellvaine street, and at Stables 2nd below Fulton.

J. M. HEADLEY. [mh 9] GEO. MAHON.

C. W. JONES,

West End Farmers' Market.



GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER.

Apples by the barrel,
Butter by the ½ bbl., tub or firkin,
Canned Fruits and Pickles,
Hood's Figs, very low.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

HORSE AND WAGON FOR HIRE,

Stand, West End Farmers' Market.

de 21 C. W. JONES.

G. W. CATTELL'S

131 West Third Street,

Is the ONLY place in Chester city or Delaware county, to buy

FULLER'S

COMBINATION FLUID,

The best Fluid in the world!

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE!

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.

Go to Cattell's Stove Store and get the PURE ARTICLE. ja 11

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas of the best brands, at
SMITH & KEEL'S.

NEW BUSINESS.

The undersigned, dealer in Blood Puddings Tripe, Cow's Tails, Pig's Head. Also

CONFECTIONERY.

Store—25 Fifth street, corner of Edgmont avenue.

ja 4 F. PULFORD

DRIED Blackberries, very fine, at
SMITH & KEEL'S.

The Comical Cobbler.

A waggish cobbler, once in Rome,
Put forth a proclamation
That he'd be willing to disclose,
For due consideration,
A secret which the cobbling world
Could ill afford to lose—
The way to make in one short day
A hundred pairs of shoes.

From every quarter to the sight
There ran a thousand fellows—
Tanners, cobblers, bootmen, shoemen,
All jolly leather sellers—
All redolent of beer and smoke,
And cobbler's wax and hides;
Each fellow pays his thirty pence,
And calls it cheap besides.

Silence! the cobbler enters,
And casts around his eyes;
Then curls his lips; the rogue! then frowns,
And then looks wondrous wise;
"My friends," he says, "'tis ample quite,
The plan that I propose—
And every one of you, I think,
Might learn it if you chose.

"A good sharp knife is all you need
In carrying out my plan;
So easy is it, none can fail,
Let him be child or man.
To make a hundred pairs of shoes,
Just go back to your shops,
And take a hundred pairs of boots,
And cut off all the tops!"

Hannah's Romance.

BY ANNIE ROBERTSON NOXON.

'Hannah, go down in the best room directly, there's somebody come to see you. You needn't make yourself any finer. I'm certain you look fine enough.'

'Fiddle-sticks,' the young lady ejaculated, contemptuously, patting the waves of her nut-brown hair tenderly and making faces which were grotesquely aggravated by the tell-tale little mirror swinging on the white wall in front of the dark piquant face.

'Not fiddle-sticks—but Dr. Cory, and proud enough you should be, miss, to have it said that the largest landowner in the town, and the best physician by all odds, should come out of his way to see you, and wait a mortal half hour for your whims and pranks. You know you heard me call yon, Hannah. Why did'nt you answer? He knows that you heard me—and knows what a self-willed, disobedient girl I've had to deal with all these years. But then I've always done by you as I would by my own, if I had any—nobody can say but that I have.'

Hannah ceased her endeavors to smooth out the crispy locks that crept into snug little curls under her very fingers, and turned on the comfortable figure stopping up her narrow door, with a slight frown sullying the low, white brow.

'I'm sure I never complained of anything, Aunt Delia, and nobody else has any right to; but as for Dr. Cory, I don't see what he can possibly want of me; and I am just as sure he had better ride off after old Mrs. Downing, sick with the rheumatism, for all the good his visit will be to him.'

Hannah shook out the folds of her dove-colored dress, which fitted her handsome figure to perfection, and conscious that she was looking her best, went down into the best room to meet her fate, perfectly well acquainted with the motive which had brought dignified, elderly Dr. Cory out of his morning routine, and yet looking as unconscious as girls do with such things before them.

Hannah Sprague had been reared by her only relative, her aunt, in an old fashioned, substantial way—and an earnest and persistent effort had been made by this right-minded matron to crush out all disposition to stuff and twaddle in Hannah, which demonstrated itself at a very tender age in Mrs. Clive's pretty niece, having had it handed down very direct from Hannah's dainty, girlish mother, who ran away and married Archie Sprague, after a romatic attachment of three months, and of course good never came of such a union, and they both died disappointed in each other, after a few years of very doubtful happiness, and Hannah Sprague, with her mother's, fatal beauty and flimsy character and all her father's rashness, had gone down into the sleepy old country to live with her stern aunt, and sweep, dust, make pies all her days, and be told over and over, because she adored pictures and music, and knew all of 'Childe Harold,' word for word, that she was just like her mother who had been a silly goose, and much more like her father, who was certainly both idle and wicked.

This was all very hard to bear, the prosy lectures, morning noon and night, the monotonous round of household duties, the unlovely old house, with hard clean floor, the rows of bright tins strung round the kitchen wall, the clamping in and out of her coarse good-natured uncle, and her great strong limbed cousin Ira, big, burly, everyday men, not a bit like any of her heroes. But with all this cruel discipline and wear and tear of the spiritual in Hannah, she clung to her dark-eyed ideals and was as romantic as Lydia Languish, and dreamed her own foolish dreams, night after night; and ever through the golden summer days Hannah with bare, brown arms, and nimble dimpled fingers, picked her currants from their dusty stems, down behind the old apple tree in the thrifty garden, or patted and pressed the golden butter, full of her fond fancies, absent for hours in her castle by the sea or flying by the side of some Don Francesco, or a milk white steed, going she knew not, cared not whither; anywhere away from Elmfields; anywhere away from that barren homely old house and the common humdrum people within it.

But we have left the company in Mrs. Clive's keeping-room quite long enough to afford Miss Sprague sufficient time to have decided what should be done about Dr. Cory.

Here was a man of property and fine attainments—a rich man of Elmfields, and so respectable. Standing by her own little bed-room window, where the strong September wind had thinned the spiky branches of the old laburnum of its limp feliage, Hannah had looked over Ira Clive's own wood and meadow beyond to a pretensious red brick house, with imposing windows and green shutters and a very respectable lawn in front sloping down to a fine young wood of oaks and willows, and still further the wavering, uncertain little stream, which no one but Hannah had ever dreamed of calling a river. Beholding, we say, this landscape on many an idle afternoon, with the yellow sun gilding and beautifying the whole, the girl had vaguely in her mind dwelt on the possibility of one day opening the surgeon's green window-blinds to light and air, and reigning as mistress there, in the largest, best-looking house in the village.

She had not dreamed, in those days of half-awakened longing for this distinction, that the question would ever arise, or that she should ever be asked by Dr. Cory, to marry him. Dr Cory had never been married, and it was not considered by anyone likely that he ever would be. He was in reality scarcely middle-aged, but his fine head was thickly covered with grizzled hair, and there were hard lines about the flexible lips—and oh, such a worn and haggard look at times around the keen, grey eyes—and, bearing upon him such heavy impress of time's "effacing fingers," Dr. Cory was regarded by all young people as an old man.

Hanah thought of the slightly bent head, (his habitual attitude), and the grey locks, with her hand on the door-knob, and she decided that if Dr. Cory propounded any serious question to her, that she should answer him "No." She was so young. She knew that there were few girls in the whole country around so handsome as she. This she knew from an inborn appreciation of the beautiful, not from mawkish vanity or conceit. She could not help seeing that her cheeks were olive, smooth as velvet, with the rich healthly blood showing through the satin vein. She knew that her eyes were brown and deep as a well, with hazel flashes coming and going in their depths. Hannah had not been made to regard herself as a paragon of perfection. She had been kept from this with stern propriety and sense of duty by her Aunt Delia, and had been rather led to look upon Miss Sprague as a self-willed, untractable bit of humanity, with very few qualities to recommend in her.

She glided into that sombre room, with its green moreen curtains, homely red and green carpet, and stiff, ungainly chairs and tables, with a grimace at destiny for casting her lines in such lowly places.

The silent figure by the black mantel-piece turned with a nervous start, and a new light widening over the strong, good face, and kindling a strange fire in the anxious eye.

The bare, unlovely sorrow faded from his mind and sight; he felt the sunshine entering with pretty Hannah Sprague, and the red and gold of life which those we love bear about them.

'I am sorry to have kept you waiting, sir,' Hannah said demurely, as though she knew the surgeon had come to amputate her little finger, and she was quite prepared.

It was, however, she who wielded the scalpel now; strange, muscular Dr. Cory grew faint and weak in her presence, and felt that her every co'd, unconscious word ran his heart through with sharp agony.

He had not marched boldly forth, expectant, or sanguine of success, his advantages he knew were not few, but his nobility of soul prevented him thinking of wealth or position as arguments in this trying hour. He felt them all too weak and poor beside this fair young creature, who had in the hollow of her hand the whole world which she could bestow upon him by the simple laying of that dainty palm in his.

He had thought of very many things to say in the urging of this thing when he should stand alone with Hannah, but at sight of her unimpassioned face, meditated speech fled and he must depend upon fate alone to aid his faltering oratory.

He said not much—very little indeed. Hannah thought she was disappointed in his declaration as perhaps romantic women always are, when honest, practical men tell their love, bluntly, without rapturing quotations or entrancing simile.

'I think you understand me, my dear,' he had said gravely, holding both her hands.

'I do not know how to win you, Hannah, if you do not already feel that you could sometimes love me a little in return for this great one passion of my life; I love you, Hannah, truly and well, it is not possible that I am deceived in this. At any time of life men know with whom their hopes are in keeping. I do not expect that you can or do return the vehemence of my feeling for you, but I shall be satisfied if you can promise to look upon me kindly, and with an intent to try and answer my feeling. I have not perhaps put the case in the best way, but you comprehend me, my dear child. Say that you will endeavor to regard me as a man whom you are to love and reverence as you cannot any other—your husband. I want you to be my wife, Hannah I do not say immediately. I can wait any reasonable time; my life has been one long probation.'

This was said with an inexpressible sadness; but Hannah had not given her attention to the shades of feeling in her suitor's voice. She knew in a far-off way what he had been saying—but it was all so different to that passionate appeal which her imagination had dwelt on as coming from the man who should seek her. And was her life to end like this? She had jogged uneventfully along a desolate road for nineteen years, to find at the end of that time that it led up to and stopped at a big commonplace brick house, with a mean little surgery at the side filled with green and blue bottles and queer smells, and a gray-haired, elderly man with serious eyes and bowed head, coming down the ten stone steps, between the trelisses and old-fashioned honeysuckle vines, to meet her instead of that dark-haired, passionate being, with a heavenly smile, and satin trunks perhaps, and a cloak of gold.'

Ah! dear me! little Hannah, how dull and homespun life is at the best, with the beautiful green swards and everlasting roses all mock and made of wax and dried moss, and stuck in an artificial frame of gold, to be hung up high on the wall beyond the reach of close inspection. All the heroes slumbering in mythic places, whose satin trunks and embroidered talmas, and glittering shield and lance would vanish away like a pinch of dust, before a sigh from common-place surgeons in this common-place life of ours.

Hannah was certainly in a dream, out of which she came with a start—she must find an answer. How long he had waited on her as it was.

Then the dreaded 'No' came. She had prepared it half-way before hand, and it was said almost before she knew it. She knew nothing of the pain she gave that noble soul, that grand, unselfish heart. We will acquit Hannah of a thought to hurt any living thing, as indeed, despite her temper at times, and her 'Archibald impulses,' as Mrs. Clive called her spasms of cruelty, they only hurt herself. She had all her life superintended and managed a large infirmary for maimed and mangled creatures, which she tenderly cared for and restored to well-being. Hers was as tender as any heart that ever beat, and we must not now accuse her of taking a good-sized dagger or paper-knife and deliberately puncturing the large loving heart of her old friend—her new lover—Dr. Cory. No, Hannah was romantic, and believed that if she bided her time her ideal lover would appear; and pray, was she not young and beautiful, with all the wide, glorious world before her? Why should she throw herself away on a country surgeon, to help to concoct his vinegar plasters; sit up at night with his patients and go on always day after day dusting green and blue bottles, and smelling aloes from that horrid jar and pestle. 'Are you sure, Hannah, of what you say—that you can never change towards me? But then, I will not harrass you, child. If you could have known and felt how much I want you, you might have thought of this a little differently. I hope you will not mind my coming to the house sometimes. I shall never say anything more to distress you. But we have been the best of friends too long to let this foolish dream of mine come between us.'

The sunshine faded from the family room as Hannah dropped the musky green curtains, after watching the doctor down the red walk to the gate, and out under the walnut trees, the strong, vigorous frame, the steady steps, according so ill with that troubled face and bowed head.

'Oh dear, I hope I didn't say anything to hurt his feelings in the least. To be sure one can't mrrry all the men who desire them to; but I remember how ill I was, and how kind Dr. Cory was, and paid me all attention, nursing me night and day. I don't suppose it's my fault, I couldn't love him. Hannah wiped one little tear from her left eye with her snowy apron, and thought, with some very inexplicable pangs, 'It is all over; somebody has desired me, and I have refused them. I think the long lane is going to turn at last."

Hannah went slowly up the wooden stairs, singing in a mellow voice:

"Robin he wooed, and Robin he lost—
All on a summer's day;
All the roaring seas he crost—
To forget it, well a-day."

Aunt Delia was in the bedroom before her, knitting on those never-ending woollen hose for the loutish Ira, and she went at the question headlong.

'I suppose Dr. Cory asked you to marry him, and you told him you would Hannah?'

'I told him I wouldn't,' the girl said, feeling restless under the keen grey eyes.

'My sister Hannah was a fool, and she left her daughter only her name, and her lack of sense.'

Aunt Clive said this in agitation, and went away, angry with Hannah, for the morning work, and Hannah began to think, perhaps, she should never have to touch the green bottles or smell the aloes if she had gone over to the red house with Dr. Cory as his wife.

Hannah remained at home the following Sunday, for fear of meeting somebody; and Aunt Delia went away with her own reflections in her black silk gown and her drawn silk bonnet, which were both as familiar to the little chapel as the baize curtains in the organ loft or the pointed diamond paned window.

But Aunt Delia came home with dust on the silk gown hem and anxiety under the drawn bonnet on the motherly face. Dr. Cory had not been to church, nor attended any of his people for four days, and he was at home stricken with the fever, which was all over the country, and which he had met and battled ably for weeks, and without a thought for himself.

'And I should like to know what Elmsfields is to do without him;' said Mrs. Clive, presaging all manner of evil.

'Oh, aunt, you don't mean that Dr. Cory will die of the fever?' Hannah asked in a scared voice, her heart aching with penitence, or something undefinable, aching as it had never ached in all her life before.'

'I mean that a good many people have died of the fever, and I don't see what is to prevent others dying, especially people living in a big house all alone, with nobody to nurse them. I suppose the folks will take turns and sit up with him, but they've mostly all got sick ones at home to tend, or large families, I reckon I'll have to take Ira and go over to-night.'

Hannah put away the song from her lips, and looked far more serious than Aunt Clive had ever remarked her looking before. And when the October sun streamed faint and yellow down on the dying grass, the swaying honeysuckles clinging scentlessly to the doctor's lattices, two women opened his door softly, and found him delirious with pain, and old Mrs. Withrow, the neighborhood's nurse, dozing in her chair by the drowsy fire.

Aunt Clive brought out her knitting, and fell asleep presently to the montonous clicking of the restless needles (she knit mechanically), but Hannah sat by the sick man's couch, leaning on her hand, watching every fevered breath, every painful respiration, and quietly administered such things as the young doctor recommended, and which were found on the orderly shelves of the little surgery, which did not smell of anything particularly offensive.

Days of anxiety and nights of tireless, sleepless watching followed Hannah's advent into the red house. Aunt Delia had pippins to pare and put away, and golden pumpkins to slice and string, and very many arduous duties which demanded her time. She missed Hannah's deft fingers and comprehensive mind in the house; but of course Hannah felt very penitent about the way she had used Dr. Cory, and though she couldn't love him, she could show her gratitude for his past care of her.

One day in November, the trees were standing bare outside, and wispy damp snow tapping against the windows and drifting through the lattices of the porch.

A great change passed over the sick man, who had laid burning with fever, wasted and wan in his bed for long weeks, unconscious and visionary and helpless as an infant. He opened his eyes languidly, yet with a realizing sense in them, looked once around on familiar objects, then on the outlines of a rounded, girlish figure in the large arm chair,—a girl in a dove-colored dress with wavy brown hair and melting eyes—so serious now—and brown, dimpled hands folded over a foolish, love-story, closed forever, Hannah was older now. It was all sham and make believe; life, hard and real, unlovely as it had been to her, she felt sweeter and pleasanter than idle dreams and chimeras.

'Oh, Hannah, how good of you to come. Are you not afraid of the fever?'

The wan face clouded with anxiety. Hannah clasped her hands in a silent thanksgiving and put away romance.

'It was not good of me to come, and I am not afraid of anything. I am too wicked.'

There were tears in her voice. The man's eyes closed for an instant, then opened sternly on her.

'You had no right to expose yourself in this way, and I unable to attend you if you had fallen ill. How long have you been here?'

'Almost five weeks now,' Hannah said with exultation and beaming eyes, 'and if you will take such a wilful, foolish girl as I have been to keep forever and ever, you may.'

'O no, my dear child, you cannot mean this; it is a mistaken notion of duty, or an impulse, I cannot accept your offer, though it is to refuse a gleam of heaven.'

Hannah placed her moist hand upon the head permaturely aged. 'You must not send me away. I know my mind now. I am done with day dreams. I am not come out of any notion. I have come selfishly because I cannot be happy without your love, and if you refuse mine I shall think that you have not forgiven my poor mother the injury she did you in breaking faith with you, to wed with my father. Aunt Clive has told me all. It shall be my task to lighten the life which another Hannah so thoughtlessly darkened.'

Hannah was clasped in a close embrace, and the brown hair rippled for a moment on the gray, now almost white, and she thanked God for preserving this noble life to her, and for her poor romance.

CORRECT WAY TO SWEEP A CARPET.—There are three ways to sweep a carpet—one right and two wrong ways. One wrong way is to hold the broom nearly in front of the operator, with the handle inclined backward towards him, then press down as a forward thrust is given, and thus heave the heavier dirt half-way across the room, while the light particles are set whirling about, covering, as it settles, every article of furniture. Another wrong way to sweep a carpet is to move the broom forward, with a heavy, drawing stroke, by which the material to be removed is pressed into the carpet rather than worked gently along on the surface. If either of these wrong ways is adopted, the broom will wear out the carpet more than it is worn by the occupants of the dwelling. When a sweeper collects a dust-pan half-full of the nap of the carpet every time it is swept, a new one will soon be required. The right way to sweep is to incline the handle a little forward, then give a little drawing stroke, allowing the broom to scarcely touch the carpet. Not one-half the weight of the broom should be allowed to press on the carpet, as the dirt is moved forward. Let the dirt be moved and rolled along lightly. If a generous quantity of tea grounds, small bits of wet paper, or clean and wet sawdust can be spread over the carpet before the sweeping is commenced, all the fine dirt will adhere to the wet materials. A little smart woman who is a terror to dirt will frequently hurl it about the room as if it were impelled by a whirlwind, and when the task is ended her dust-pan will contain scarcely enough to pay for sweeping. But by using a good broom, having a long elastic brush, touching the carpet lightly, it will scarcely require the strength of a child to sweep a large parlor in a few minutes. Scarcely one housekeeper in fifty understands how to sweep a carpet correctly.—*Science of Health.*

STEAM VERSUS FIRE.—The following facts, clipped from the *Boston Advertiser*, are from the report made to an insurance company over twenty years ago, on the application of steam to the extinguishment of fires. Steam possesses decided advantages over water, as it is not so liable to injure goods or furniture, while it can penetrate to places which a stream could not be made to reach.

The experiments were made in a large mill, through which suitable pipes and connections had been laid, communicating with the different rooms. A box of waste cotton was ignited in the second story, making a fierce blaze. Steam was turned on, filling first the upper stories and finally reaching and completely extinguishing the blaze. After trying this experiment with dry cotton several times, lamps were lighted and placed in various positions on the stairs and floor, with the wicks very high, producing strong flames. It was remarked that each lamp, as the steam reached it, was immediately put out.

Steam, it was shown, can be let into any and every part of the mill in much less time than water could be under the best arranged water mills. In case of fire, the steam is attached to or upon every surface in all positions, and will follow fire into every recess, hole, or crack. It will, in fact, precede the flames, and, covering everything in its course with water, prevent their spread.

ABOUT WALKING.—A gentleman who lately made a pedestrian tour, from Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco—some eleven hundred miles—gives the following experiences of his party:

Before starting I was strongly urged to wear shoes ('English walking shoes') and my own prejudices were in their favor, but careful deliberation told me of the fearful dust to be encountered, following, as we would have to, most of the way, a thoroughly traveled road that had not seen rain for months, and also of the necessity of having to take boots or shoes off many times each day to bathe the feet. This decided me in favor of high top boots, the wisdom of which I had no occasion afterward to doubt. The pants were also protected from the dust by being worn inside of them. The feet can be saved much irritation and many blisters by the use of insoles (boots or shoes having been made large enough to admit them). The greater friction between an easy fitting boot and the foot is at the fore part of the front foot. Every time the heel rises, the relative position of the foot and the sole of the boot must change, causing great friction, as the entire weight of the body is upon the foot at the time of change between foot and boot. An insole, if a trifle shorter than the boot, will take much of this friction from the foot, as it must then take place, to a great extent, between the insole and sole of the boot. A second insole will relieve the foot still more. They will also furnish the additional advantage of relieving the feet when much swollen, by taking them out. No matter how toughened the feet become, they will blister very readily if rapid walking is persisted in, say for three or four hours, while, at a pace that is not unduly exhausting the system, they will not feel the slightest discomfort.

We practiced bathing feet, hands, and heads very often, say from three to six times a day, when water was found, and when we were tired and exhausted it would have a very exhilarating effect.

Rapid walking, "spurts," at the rate of four miles an hour, of two or three hours' duration, or long marches, say twelve miles or more, without a halt, is very exhausting. If indulged in, in the early part of the day, it will incapacitate one for the balance of the day, or if at the close of the day, its effects will be felt the following day. The same will apply to ascending high hills or mountains. Movements in such instances should be sufficiently moderate to avoid getting into a "pud" or perspiration, more than when moderately walking on the level.

The Graham crackers, upon which we principally existed, were baked hard and dry like sea biscuit, and we found it necessary to moisten and soften them before eating, and we resorted to the use of boiling hot water, breaking the crackers into it, and allowing them to absorb all the water they would. The hot water seemed so grateful to us that we soon fell into the way of taking it freely, and were often astonished at the quantity we consumed. Its use did away with much of our thirst while walking, and was beneficent in all of its effects. I venture the assertion that there is a virtue in the use of hot water, where great exertion is to be endured, that is not generally understood. By hot water, I mean water that has been made to boil and then taken as hot as it can be borne; tepid water is unpalatable.

In our preparations, it was proposed that we carry sun umbrellas. I did not second the proposition, believing their use would not compensate the trouble of carrying them; I yielded, however, and subsequent experience convinced me of their great value to us. Our estimate was that we could perform one-fourth more with than without them, when the temperature was above 90 degrees.

WOULD YOU?—Would you keep your rosy complexion? Wear thick soled shoes.

Would you enjoy quiet content? Do away with airs and pretence.

Would you have others respect your opinions? Mould and never disown them yourself.

Would you marry and be happy? To an ounce of love add at least a grain of good sense and judgment in choosing a companion.

Would you have good health? Go out in the sunshine. Sickness is worse than freckles.

Would you respect yourself? Keep your heart and body clean.

Would you retain the love of a friend? Do not be selfishly exacting.

Would you never be told a lie? Do not ask personal questions.

Would you sleep well and have a good appetite? Attend to your own business.

Would you have the respect of men? Never permit yourself to indulge in vulgar jokes or conversation.

Would you save yourself annoyance? Do not stir up scandal.

☞It rather hit the nail on the head when a lady, on being asked what she thought was the meaning of the words, 'the pestilence that walketh in darkness,' answered that, in her opinion it was bed-bugs.

☞A young lady suggestively remarks, 'If it was not good for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on the earth, what shall be said of old bachelors with the world full of pretty girls?'

☞A farmer being asked if his horses were matched, said: 'Yes, they're matched first-rate; one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing he should.'

☞The Troy *Press* counsels its readers very wisely never to say anything against a political opponent, 'for,' says the paper, 'you don't know how soon he may be your candidate for President.'

☞A colored gentleman went to consult one of the most conscientious lawyers, and after stating his case, said, 'Now, Mr. M——, I knew you's a lawyer, but I wish you would please, sir, jiss tell me de truff 'bout dat matter.'

☞A lazy dyspeptic was bewailing his own misfortunes, and speaking with a friend on the latter's hearty appearance.

What do you do to make yourself so strong and healthy?' inquired the dyspeptic.

'Live on fruit alone,' answered the friend.

'What kind of fruit?'

'The fruit of industry; and I am never troubled with indigestion.'

Among the superstitions of the Seneca Indians was one remarkable for its singular beauty. When a maiden died, they imprisoned a young bird until it first began to try its powers of song, and then loading it with messages and caresses, they loosed its bonds over her grave, in the belief that it would not fold its wing nor close its eyes until it had flown to the spirit-land and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost,

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

Young Men.—William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, was twenty-seven years old when, as a member of Parliament, he waged the war of a giant against the corruptions of Sir Robert Walpole.

The younger Pitt was scarcely twenty years of age, when, with masterly power, he grappled with the veterans in Parliament in favor of America. At twenty-two he was called to the high and responsible trust of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was at that age that he came forth in his might on the affairs of the East Indies.

George Washington was only twenty-seven years of age when he covered the retreat of the British troops on the occasion of Braddock's defeat; and the same year he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces.

General Joseph Warren was only twenty-nine years of age when, in defiance of the British soldiers stationed at the door of the church, he pronounced the celebrated oration which aroused the spirit of liberty and patriotism that terminated in the achievement of independence. At thirty-four he gloriously fell, fighting in the cause of freedom, on Bunker Hill.

Alexander Hamilton was a lieutenant-colonel in the army of the American Revolution, and aid-de-camp to Washington, at the age of twenty. At twenty-five he was a member of Congress for New York, and at thirty he was one of the members of the convention that formed the Constitution of the United States. At thirty-one he was a member of the New York Convention, and joint author of the work entitled "The Federalist." At thirty-two he was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Thomas Haywood, of South Carolina, was but thirty years of age when he signed the record of the nation's birth, the Declaration of Independence; Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, Benjamin Rush and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, were but thirty-one years of age; Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Arthur Middleton, of South Carolina, and Thomas Stone, of Maryland, thirty-three; and William Hooper, of North Carolina, but thirty-four.

John Jay, when twenty-nine years old, was a member of the Revolutionary Congress, and being associated with Lee and Livingston on the committee for drafting an address to the people of Great Britian, drew up that paper himself, which was considered one of the most eloquent productions of the time. At thirty-two he penned the old Constitution of New York, and in the same year was appointed minister to Spain.

Milton, at the age of twenty, had written his finest miscellaneous poems, including L' Allegro, Il Penseroso, and Comus.

Mozart, the German musician, completed all his noble compositions before he was thirty-four years old, and died at thirty-five.

Pope wrote many of his published poems by the time he was sixteen years old; at twenty, his essay on Criticism; at twenty-one, the Rape of the Lock; at twenty-five, his great work, the translation of the Illiad.

Sir Isaac Newton had mastered the highest elements of mathematics, and the analytical method of Descartes, before he was twenty.

Charles XII. of Sweden, was declared of age by the States, and succeeded his father, at the age of fifteen. At eighteen he headed the expedition against the Danes, whom he checked; and with a fourth of their number he cut to pieces the Russian army commanded by the Czar, at Narva, crossed the Dwina, gained a victory over Saxony, and carried his arms into Poland. At twenty-one, had conquered Poland, and dictated to her a new sovereign. At twenty-four he had subdued Saxony.

Lafayette was a major-general in the American army at the age of eighteen; was but twenty when he was wounded at Brandywine, but twenty-two when he raised supplies for the army, on his own credit, at Baltimore, and but twenty-three when raised to the office of commander-in-chief of the National Guards of France.

The Study of English.—In a paper on "Methods of Teaching English in High Schools," recently read at Boston, Prof. March, of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, made the following important suggestions: 1. Since good habits of speech in conversation are caught rather than taught, there should be times set apart for free conversation in the school-room, in which both teacher and pupils should take part, the former in the attitude of a critic. 2. The declamation of choice passages of English literature is an important means to proper education. 3. There should be special exercises in regard to errors of speech,—not such errors as are comprehended by the word "slang," but errors in the construction of sentences. In regard to slang he remarked that too much study of it made students too much masters of it. Translating from other languages is really studying and practicing the English language. 5. In all studies that admit of it, the practice of teaching by topics should be followed. The student should stand up and face his audience or class, and speak to them upon the subject on which he is to recite. This last is a most efficient means for acquiring the power of connected discourse. In the later courses of instruction the practice of analyzing choice passages from the writings of eminent English authors should be encouraged, passages easy to be understood and interesting in themselves to be preferred. As examples, Franklin's Autobiography and Irving's Sketch-Book were mentioned. Passages should be analyzed both as respects syntax and etymology. Close and attentive reading in this way is far preferable to much reading from many authors, and this mode of instruction quickens the thoughts of students more than the practice of beating their brains for original brilliancies of composition. Original composition is however, indispensable, and short compositions of one kind or another should be produced every day by pupils, so that they may become accustomed to writing off-hand, without special preparation. Such writing should, moreover, be subjected to criticism before the class.

Heedless Directions of Letters.—If all the little acts of carelessness of one's life were presented in a single view, the sight would not only amaze the subject of these faults, but it would be difficult to persuade him that he is ever careful at all.

There comes to mind just now a good instance of heedlessness. If we consider the degree of intelligence prevailing, we might, while admitting that mistakes occur occasionally in directing letters, suppose that such mistakes are rare. What, then, shall be thought of the report of the Dead-Letter Department of the General Post-Office? Of course a man may post a letter in haste without having affixed a stamp to it; but four hundred thousand men forgot the stamp last year.

That a man should send a letter without designating the county to which it is destined, we can easily conceive; but to neglect to affix the State to the superscription will strike one as a rare carelessness. Yet, during the last year, fifty-eight thousand persons sent letters without indicating either the county or State to which they were bound; and there were three thousand persons who sent their letters to the post-office without any direction at all upon them—no name, no State, no county, no town,—blank and bare.

Vast sums of money in the aggregate are every year sent through the mails, and the precentage of loss, when the aggregate sums are considered, is trifling; yet, last year, more than $300,000 of checks and bills came to the Dead-Letter Office. Much of this could be returned to the sender, but large sums remained for which neither the sender nor the destined receiver could be found.—*Teacher's Record.*

News of the Week.

The Senate Monday confirmed Kennett R. Cobb as Supervisor of Internal Revenue; also Frank Reeder as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania.

Francis G. Service was nominated by the President Monday, to be Associate Justice for Montana.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a House resolution on Monday, sent to Congress information relative to the Teton Sioux Indians, whose existence has been denied. He says their real name is Tetwans, and they are under charge of the Indian agents of the Upper Missouri. The first treaty made with them was in 1815. At present they number over 6000 souls.

Secretary Belknap has ordered the West Point cadets, with officers and band, to attend the inauguration of President Grant in Washington on the 4th of March. The Secretary thinks the trip will be a relaxation for the cadets, and he also desires to show to the people gathered at the capital from all parts of the country "a body of young military men, which he believes in discipline, drill, orderly appearance, and the qualities which make a military cadet, cannot be surpassed."

Judge Humphries has resigned as District Judge of the District of Columbia, and Judge Busteed has resigned as District Judge for Alabama. Busteed has been nominated to succeed Humphries, and the latter will be nominated to succeed Busteed in Alabama.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, was inaugurated Monday. In his address he said that it was primary among his obligations to see that every duty which the State owed to the United States was faithfully discharged, and that the rights and powers of the State were maintained and upheld. It should attract attention and excite serious concern when local troubles and controversies growing out of matters wholly of State concern are made a pretext for the interference of Federal authority and menace of national arms. The Governor recommends the amendment of the State election laws, reform in the civil service, an increase of the salaries of the State Judges, and "special protection and fostering care over free schools."

The two Louisiana Governors were inaugurated quietly in New Orleans, Monday. McEnery was inaugurated in Lafayette Square, in the presence of several thousand spectators, including many ladies. Bishop Wilmer opened the ceremonies with prayer. Bishop Pierce delivered a "valedictory address," Governor McEnery delivered his inaugural, and the oath of office was administered by Rev. J. C. Gretheim. Kellogg was inaugurated in the Mechanic's Institute, the door of which is still guarded by U. S. troops. Acting Governor Pinchbeck delivered the valedictory. Kellogg made an inaugural address. New Orleans despatches say that about 1500 persons were present, three-fourths of them colored.

The Democratic caucus of the Missouri Legislature Monday, nominated Colonel L. V. Bogy, of St. Lewis, as U. S. Senator. The vote stood Bogy 64, Blair 47.

The Selma Times, a leading Democratic journal of Alabama, recommends that Hon. Richard Busteed be chosen United States Senator from the State, it being impossible for the Democrats to elect a candidate of their own.

Governor Walker on Monday sent a special message to the Senate of Virginia, recommending the reduction of the principal of the State debt through the sale of the railroad bonds, and stocks and non-productive property of the Commonwealth. By this means, Virginia's proportion of the debt would be reduced to $26,000,000, the annual interest on which would be $1,560,000.

A new charter for Brooklyn has been framed. It abolishes the Board of Supervisors and the several commissions, merges the duties of the Supervisors into those of the Aldermen, and unites the small towns of King's county to the city of Brooklyn, as additional wards. These changes are expected to result in reduced taxes and better government.

The total valuation of the real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the Government, exclusive of the public buildings, squares and parks, is reported at $16,186,335.

The National Prison Association will meet at Baltimore next Tuesday, the 21st instant. The Committee of Arrangements of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Maryland invite all the judges of criminal courts, prosecuting attorneys, commissioners and marshals of police, chaplains and officers of prisons and reformatories, and all active friends of prison reform to attend and assist in the deliberation.

At a meeting of coal men, in Pottsville, on Monday, the operators accepted the offer of the miners, making $2.50 the minimum for contract work, and $2.75 a day's wages, sliding up at the rate of one cent in wages for every three cents advance in coal. Several collieries went to work on Monday, and there will be a general and immediate resumption throughout the coal region.

Aspinwall advices to the 6th inst., state that the revolution in Cauca is progressing, the church party expecting aid from the President of Ecuador. A conspiracy to assassinate the President of Peru by torpedoes placed on a railroad over which he was to ride had been discovered, and the leaders arrested. A revolutionary plot at Arequipa had also been discovered, and the plotters banished.

Captain Robert Irwin died on Monday, at Baltimore, aged 68. He was formerly Sheriff of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, but has been residing in Baltimore for about fifteen years. His death was sudden, and caused by heart disease.

James R. Bulkley, principal at Bulkley Institute, at Taneytown, N. Y., died on Sunday night.

The Inman steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool for New York, put in at Boston on Monday, for coal, after a stormy passage of seventeen days. Her mails were landed to be forwarded to New York by rail. She brings 103 passengers, all in the steerage.

During the four months ending last October, the city of New York paid $22,000 for extra legal services against the "ring" thieves.

Additional details of the battle between the troops and Apaches on Salt River, Arizona, show that not a warrior escaped, that all the band were killed, and that twenty-five women and children were captured. A New Mexico freight train for Camp Bell was recently attacked by Apaches, and the wagon master was killed. It is also stated that some white men were killed by Indians who afterwards appeared on the reservation wearing the clothes of their victims.

Additional news of the great storm in Minnesota shows that several persons perished in addition to those before reported, among them being two men named Christopher and Berry. Whole herds of cattle were also frozen to death.

William Whelan was frozen to death in New York, on Sunday night, while drunk.

Brown & Jukes' paper mill, at Amsterdam, N. Y., was burned on Sunday night. Loss, $30,000. A fire in Gardner block, Saratoga, the same night, destroyed $20,000 worth of property.

Christian Peters, Oscar Lind, Frank Perry, Daniel Sullivan and Michael Delaney have been arrested at Baltimore and committed on the charge of mutiny on board the bark Maggie V. Hugg, and attempting to murder her captain.

A "deficiency" of $12,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the Harbor Commissioners at San Francisco.

A fire at Petrolia City, Pa., on Sunday, destroyed 40,000 barrels of oil, four dwellings, the Central Hotel, and several engine houses and derricks. Loss, $20,000. Seven dwellings and stores in Centralia were burned the same night. Loss, $12,000.

Several oyster vessels, plying between New York and the Chesapeake Bay, have been missing since the recent storm.

The schooner Harriet A. Rodger, from Philadelphia for Wilmington, was ashore on Body Island on Tuesday. Assistance was sent to get her off.

The revenue cutter Colfax arrived at Norfolk yesterday with the schooner Hannah Little, of Philadelphia, abandoned off Hatteras about ten days since. The schooner was dismasted. Her cargo consists of lumber.

At Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday, Albert J. Piper, aged 16, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, for setting fire to a woollen mill. When the mill was burned, a Mrs. Upton perished in the flames.

George W. Williams, whose trial for mail robbery was pending in the U. S. District Court at Boston, yesterday escaped from an ante room of the court house, "and his present whereabouts is unknown."

At Richmond, Va., yesterday morning, a portion of the Chesapeake and Ohio tunnel, now in course of excavation through Church Hill, fell in, making a chasm 100 feet long, 60 wide, and 20 deep. No one was injured, as notice of the danger had been given.

A fire in New York, on Monday night destroyed Backover's clothing store, Godfrey's gunsmith shop, and another small building, causing a loss of $20,000. Parker & Young's piano stock factory at Lisbon, N. H., was burned Tuesday, and Parker & Bennett's printing office, adjoining, was damaged. Loss $21,000.

The trial of Hill, Barlow and Mills, at Boston, on the charge of attempting to scuttle the whaling bark Falcon, off Fayal, resulted on Tuesday in their acquittal.

The typhoid fever is raging in the county jail at San Francisco. The sheriff has asked permission to remove one hundred of the inmates convicted of minor offences, so as to relieve the overcrowding of the jail and check the disease.

Forty-seven deaths from small pox were reported in Baltimore last week.

It is reported that a general reduction of rates will soon be made by all the telegraph companies.

Secretary Boutwell is confined to his house by a severe cold.

A Water Lily of the genuine Egyptian lotus variety has been found on the upper Mississippi, where this historic flower flourishes in wild luxuriance.

A private despatch has been received in New York, from U. S. Consul Sprague, at Gibraltar, reporting that the ship Tuscarora foundered at sea, 25 miles off Lisbon. Her mate and ten of her crew had arrived at Gibraltar, and reported that Captain Richard Dunlevy, Jr., and fourteen of the crew were drowned. The Tuscarora was owned by the Messrs. Cope, of Philadelphia.

Details of loss of life by the great storm in Minnesota continue to be telegraphed. Eight people are known to have frozen to death at Morris, and six or eight others are reported to have perished in the surrounding country. At St. Peters two men, at Washington, two men, and near Sioux city three men were frozen to death. The men engaged in shovelling the snow from the railroads have been badly frost bitten.

Near Muscatine, Iowa, on Monday, a sleigh, filled with ladies and gentlemen, ran off a bridge and tumbled on the ice, fifteen feet, below. Miss Binsee was instantly killed, and two men, named Thomson and Ratz, were seriously injured. Several others were badly bruised.

Governor elect Hartranft will be inaugurated next Tuesday. The Fifth and Ninth Divisions of the National Guards, two Philadelphia regiments, and a number of independent military organizations will attend, besides the Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, and large delegations of firemen. General Thomas J. Jordan will command the civic, and General C. M. Prevost the military portion of the parade.

The steamer Edgar Stewart arrived at Key West on the 13th, having successfully landed men and war material in Cuba.

Wednesday's Chicago *Tribune* says it has reason to believe that Jay Gould has an agent in Springfield endeavoring to secure from the Illinois Legislature such legislation in regard to the election of railroad directors as will enable Gould and his party, who have obtained control of a majority of the Northwestern stock, to get immediate control of the road.

Hooper, Reese & Co., bankers, of Baltimore, were swindled on Saturday, out of $4500 by means of a forged draft. This draft purported to be drawn by Gibson, Casanova & Co., of New York, payable to R. S. Knox. As the Baltimore firm had the same day received a telegram bearing the name of the New York firm advising them of the draft, it was paid on presentation. They had a short time previously paid two genuine drafts from the New York firm, having been advised of each by telegraph. Knox is described as English, gentlemanly, 35 to 45 years of age, and adorned with side whiskers.

More Indian depredations in Southern Oregon are reported. There has been no fight yet between the troops and Modoes.

Thomas G. Boyd, of Sweet Water, Tenn., was charged several months since with defrauding the Government of pensions. Subsequently, in September last, he was reported to have been murdered in Monroe county, Tenn., under very tragical circumstances. It now turns out that Mr. Boyd was not murdered, and he was arrested in Toronto, Canada, on Tuesday. He will be taken to Knoxville for trial.

Fuel continues scarce at Virginia City, Nevada, and the price of wood has risen to $20 per cord. The Gould & Curry Mining Company were compelled on Tuesday to stop their hoisting machinery, being able only to make steam enough to pump the mine free from water. The scarcity of fuel is caused by the lack of railroad facilities.

The steamship Colarado arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday, with Hong Kong advices to December 12. There was an unfounded rumor of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor at Pekin, on his wedding day, by means of "two enormous red candles full of powder and bullets," and of imperial hostility to foreigners in consequence. The emperor was contemplating a tour through the interior of China. The new Mexican dollar had been officially adopted at Canton. In Japan the Corean question was assuming a very serious aspect and war was considered imminent. The Japanese Mail denied that foreign clergy had been invited to participate in discussing the question of religious toleration. The Japanese were considering the expediency of importing camels to replace the cattle killed by the plague. Reforms of all kinds were being pushed forward. All actors and wrestlers had been notified that after three years they must follow some more useful employment. Male Japanese will no longer be required to shave the head, but they must retain the top-knot. The native merchants had obtained permission to construct railroads and telegraphs under the supervision of the Department of Public Works.

As the buckwheat season is upon us, the following substitute for greasing the griddle is recommended: Take a turnip, cut in half, rub the griddle with the inner side, and, it is said that the cakes will come off nice and smoothly, and the housekeeper will be rid of the disagreeable odor of burning fat.

A CONFLICT WITH A WHEELBARROW.—The following must have emanated from a person who had experienced in tumbling over a wheelbarrow (and who has not?) to have enabled him to so graphically describe the sensation:

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles toward the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over, on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would not think of falling over anything else. He never knows when he has got through falling over it, either, for it will tangle his legs and arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and, just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn and scoops more skin off him, and he commences to evolute anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold of its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity.

HOW A YANKEE BOY MADE A METEOR.—The Springfield *Republican* tells rather a flighty story of a well kept secret, which suggests that some of the modern meteors, which are constantly being discovered, may be accounted for in a similar manner. The story goes that a boy, well back in 1811, made a kite and attached a lantern to it, in which he put a candle and arranged it so that, when the candle had burned out, it would explode some powder which was in the bottom of the lantern. He kept the secret entirely to himself, and waited for a suitable night in which to raise his kite. The boy got his kite into the air without being discovered, for it was so dark that nothing but the colored lantern was visible. It went dancing about in the air wildly, attracting much notice, and was looked upon by ignorant people as some supernatural omen. The evil spirit, as many supposed it, went bobbling around for about twenty minutes, and then exploded, blowing the lantern to pieces. Next morning all was wonder and excitement, and the lad, who had carefully taken in his kite and hidden it after the explosion without being found out, had his own fun out of the matter. The people of Brattleboro' never had any explanation of the mystery until nearly sixty years afterward, when the boy who had become quite an old gentleman published the story in a Brattleboro' newspaper.

WHERE THERE IS BUT ONE LORD.—The late William Choate, of Derry, N. H., when in England, was once summoned as a witness at a court over which Lord Ellenborough presided. To the various inquiries of his lordship he answered simply, "Yes, sir." As the term "Sir," in England, is thus used in addressing an inferior, a lawyer engaged in the case became excited, and indignantly asked, "What country were you born in, that you presume to answer his lordship 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir?'" Mr. Choate, nearly six feet in height, with a physique of 180 avoirdupois, an eye as black as a coal and sparkling as a fixed star, and a voice clear as a silver trumpet, turned upon the attorney and said, "I was born in a country where there is but one Lord, and that is the Lord in the heavens." The scene was too much for the gravity of Lord Ellenborough, and he shook with laughter until the powder from his wig gave a gray tinge to his judicial robe.

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PRUNELLES, Dutch Plums, Prunes, Raisins, Citron and Candied Lemon, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PARLOR Brackets, Boot Boxes, Commodes, Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, and Children's Bureaus, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

A LARGE lot of China and other Ware suitable for Christmas presents, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

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Physician and Surgeon,
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GO to C. A. STORY & SON'S for your pipes and smoking tobacco, if you want a good article for little money, nearly opposite City Hall, Market street, Chester.

IF you want a good HAVANA CIGAR go to STORY & SON'S.

TO SMOKERS.—C. A. Story & Son have just received a splendid lot of BRIAR PIPES, with Rubber Bits, that will never split, at 407 Market street. ap 29

IF you want a superior Sweet Cavendish, Plain Cavendish and Rough and Ready, go to C. A. STORY & SON'S, Market street, Chester.

Boots and Shoes.

Boot and Shoe Store,
619 Edgmont Avenue,
NEAR THE DEPOT.
We have a larger stock of Boots and Shoes than ever before, and comprises a very great assortment of
Ladies', Gents', Misses',
AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES!
(FANCY AND PLAIN.)
Our motto is not to be undersold by any other dealer selling the same class of goods.
☞ Overshoes in abundance.
P. P. DERRICKSON,
619 Edgmont Avenue.

THOMAS LOVE,
Manufacturer of
FINE  BOOTS
AND
SHOES!
406 MARKET STREET,
CHESTER.
His stock is large, and comprises all kinds of
LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S
Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes Made to Order
AT SHORT NOTICE.
A portion of the patronage of Chester solicited. oc 5

BOOTS AND SHOES!
WM. McCLELLAND,
Has returned to his old stand,
No. 20 West Third St., Chester,
Where he will keep on hand a full supply of
BOOTS, AND SHOES,
Which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
All kinds of customer work done in the very best manner.
Repairing promptly attended to.
Boot, Shoe and Gaiter fitting got up to order at Philadelphia prices.
Ja 11 3m WM. McCLELLAND.

CHESTER CREEK
RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of the undersigned Secretary, in South Ward, Chester, No. 210 Third street, on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1873, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of a President, board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted. W. WARD,
ja4 2t Secretary.

CHESTER & DELAWARE RIVER
Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of the undersigned Secretary, in South ward, Chester, No. 210 Third street, on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1873, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the election of a President, board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted. W. WARD,
ja4 2t Secretary.

PRIME New Mackarel, cheap, at E. C. SMITH'S, 526 Market Street.

SEEDLESS, Valencia, Layer and Muscatel Raisins, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER,
No. 411 Concord Avenue,
no 9 South ward, Chester.

BILL POSTING.—The undersigned having given up night watching, is now prepared to do all Bill Posting and the distribution of Circulars and Handbills he may be favored with.
All orders left at his residence No. 424 West Third street, or at the office of the ADVOCATE, will be promptly attended to.
CHARLES WILLIAMS.
Chester, Dec. 7, 1872.

FOR RENT.—Several seven-roomed houses for sale or rent, situated in the North ward. Terms easy. Apply to DANIEL McGURDY, or Box 72, P. O., Chester.

CASSIMERES.—A full line of Cassimeres for men and boy's wear, at SMITH & KEEL'S,
je 1 S. E. Cor. 3d and Penn Sts.

THE NEW
"SANTLEY COLLAR,"
At MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

R. RAWNSLEY, Marble Works,  EDGMONT AVENUE, Near Broad Street, CHESTER, PA.
Is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Sills, Lintels, Marble Mantles, Marble Tops for Washstands, Bureaus, &c. Cemetery lots inclosed with any desired pattern of plain or ornamental iron railing, all of which I will guarantee to furnish as cheap as any other establishment in the State. ap 22

Stationary.

E. A. COLLIER,
Bookseller, Stationer, News Dealer, &c.,
Bet. 60 and 61st and Lombard Street, West Philadelphia,
And CARDINGTON, DEL. CO. jy 8

WALL PAPER
at 5 cents,
6 cents,
Window Shades. 10 cents,
GOLD PENS. 12 cents,
BLANK BOOKS. 15 cents,
INK. 18 cents,
STATIONERY. 25 cents
PERIODICALS,
Daily and Weekly Papers,
AT THE
News Depot,
Cor. of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
m25 CHESTER, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOS. H. MIKEL,
Bookseller, Stationer & Blank Book Manufacturer,
MARKET STREET, ab. THIRD, CHESTER.
☞ *ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.* ☜
Blank, School, Hymn, BOOKS: Law, Toy, Prayer, Bibles. Writing, Drawing, Star, PAPER: Wall. Straw Tissue French.
Blotting Board, Tracing Cloth, Paper Bags, Envelopes, Window Shades, Artists' Materials, Initial Stamping, Cards of all kinds, Frames, Chromos, Engraving, Binding, Pens, Ink, Printing, Photograph Albums. All the Magazines—month and weekly. nov -

Tailoring.

1854. ESTABLISHED 1854.
RICHARD MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
516
MARKET STREET,
Has always in store
The Latest and Most Fashionable Goods.
The Fall Styles
Just received, are
VERY BEAUTIFUL,
And will be made to order in the best manner at reasonable prices.
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS!
In this department will be found the largest and choicest stock in the city. oc 5

Flour and Feed.

JOHN ROBERTS,
Dealer in
Flour, Feed and Grain,
No. 305 EDGMONT Avenue
(Near Third,)
je 29 CHESTER, PA.

IMPERIAL Family Flour at the Store of JOHN ROBERTS',
je 22 305 Edgmont Avenue.

ALL the Fancy Brands of Flour, cheap, for cash, at JOHN ROBERTS',
je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.

WHITE and Yellow Meal, Oats and Corn, ground and unground, at JOHN ROBERTS',
je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.

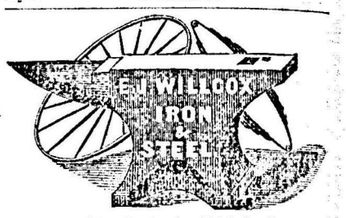
FRANCIS LARKIN,
Dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED,
HAY and STRAW,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
High, Medium, and low grades of
White and Red Wheat Flour.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Fine and Ground Salt,
By the Sack or Bushel.
ALSO,
A Superior lot of fine White Peach Blow Potatoes,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
feb19 1y

MIDDLINGS, Shipstuff, Wheat Bran, and all kinds of Grain constantly on hand cheap for cash, at JOHN ROBERTS',
je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.


COAL!
The subscriber, having opened a
COAL YARD,
At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,
Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 421 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 121 W. Third st., or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.
KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.
jy 29 WM. A. BRAMALL.

WM. A. MINSHALL,
GENERAL
Furnishing Undertaker,
Has removed to Fourth street, below Market street, near Bickley's drug store.
Residence, as heretofore, James street, opposite City Hotel.
Every requisite for funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms at the shortest notice. se 21

LIVERY STABLE.—The subscriber, having recently purchased several
NEW CARRIAGES,
And cabs Suitable for Funerals,
And had his old ones rejuvenated,
Is now prepared to supply the public with respectable looking Teams, at the lowest possible price.
His horses are safe and reliable, and easy to drive. Believing that
NEW CARRIAGES,
SAFE HORSES,
And OBLIGING DRIVERS
Will meet with a just appreciation by the public, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
DAVID QUINN,
MARKET STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD,
my21 CHESTER.


Also dealer in all kinds of
COACH MATERIALS,
525 Market Street, Chester, Pa.,
NEAR THE DEPOT.
Ready-made Wheels a speciality. au 31

JAMES MASSEY,
ENGINEER
AND
MACHINIST,

Fifth Street, bet. Madison and Upland
CHESTER, PA.
Builder of
Marine and Stationary
ENGINES.
Gearing and all kinds of Machinery. Repaired.
☞ Work on Corliss and other Engines promptly attended to. de 7

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*
PHILADELPHIA.
The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a
NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing
Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE,
1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.
☞Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. ☜ oct 7

LAMB,
No. 10 WEST THIRD STREET,
SELLS
HATS & CAPS
CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT PHILADELPHIA.
NEW SILK HATS $4.50 and $5.00, UNEQUALED.
☞All Goods Exchanged or money returned, not satisfactory. mar 13

NEW MUSIC STORE.
Prof. Geo. H. Derbyshire,
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of
SHEET MUSIC,
At 307 Market St, Chester, Pa.
☞ Instructions given on the Piano and Organ. de 7

STEPHEN T. SMITH,
AUCTIONEER,
CHESTER, PA.
Having been in the business for several years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Orders left at the store of E. F. Cloud & Co., corner of Fourth and Concord avenue, and at 221 West Third street, South ward, will receive prompt attention. au 24

Chester Academy,
FOR BOTH SEXES.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL.
S. W. cor. Broad and Potter Sts.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC.
A teacher to every fifteen or twenty pupils. It is useless for children to spend three or four years in learning what may just as well be acquired in one year under proper instruction. Our terms range from $24 to $75 per year. Please send for our new circular.
GEORGE GILBERT, Principal.

Fine German Spectacles

At very low prices, at the cheap Hardware store, No. 23 THIRD STREET, below the Bank.
nov 26 THOMAS MOORE.

CHARLES H. DICKERSON,
Plain and Ornamental
PLASTERER,
Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.
Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 5 33, 7 42, 8.33, 8.48, 9 13, 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 1.48, 2 41, 4.44, 5.33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.56, 10.56 p. m.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 10.15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.

CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.
Leave Chester at 9.11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37 7.22, 11.57, 12.06.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADLPHIA FOR CHETSER.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR CHADD'S FORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Students' Union.—Dr. R. Shelton McKenzie, of the Philadelphia *Press* delivered the last lecture of the course in Fulton Hall on Tuesday evening. Before introducing the speaker, Mr. Gilbert stated that he was yet unable to definitely fix the time of Mr. Wetherill's postponed lecture, but would do so as soon as informed of Mr. Wetherill's readiness to entertain our citizens. The lecture advertised was "National Characteristics," but in view of the recent death of Louis Napoleon, a history of this remarkable man was substituted instead of the one intended at the commencement of the course. He thought it would prove more interesting, and he wished also to contradict erroneous assertions that had appeared in the newspapers since his death. After some remarks about the origin of the Bonaparte family, the Dr. commenced at the birth of Louis Napoleon in 1808, which was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout France as that of an heir to the imperial throne. He was the third son of Louis Bonaparte, (a brother of Napoleon I.,) and Queen Hortense. The speaker gave a very interesting account of his really chequered life, from infancy. His residence in Switzerland, Scotland, England and America, and his banishment and imprisonment in Brazil, and the fortress of Ham. Of the many unsuccessful attempts to gain the throne of France, and his ultimate triumph and subsequent dethronement and causes. The Dr. is an agreeable speaker, full of humor, and capable of retaining the attention of his listeners to the end.

The above lecture, with the exception of Mr. Wetherill's, completes the course, and the Students' Union deserves the thanks of our citizens for catering so acceptably to their intellectual wants. We hope the next course will be still more successful.

Something to Do.—We take the following from the Middletown (N.Y.) *Evening Press*, of which our friend Hill, late of the *Evening News*, of this city, is the editor. If he can succeed in arousing an interest in the minds of the ladies of Middletown to such an extent as will lead to the the accomplishment of as much good as has been done in our city, his sojourn among us will have been far from fruitless":

"SOMETHING TO DO."—An instance of the amount of good that can be accomplished by the determined efforts of a single earnest person, is recalled to us by a paragraph in a Chester, Pa., newspaper, now before us, which refers to the presentation of an elegant watch and chain to Miss Laura Hard, of that city, as a token of esteem by the members of her Bible class.

This lady, during our residence in Chester, succeeded in establishing a Bible class formed almost entirely from the young men and women employed in the various mills in that city. This class, commencing with a dozen members, now numbers over two hundred adults, who meet regularly every Sunday in a large hall to receive religious instructions from this lady.

By this means a very large number of persons have been added to the church, and others have become deeply interested in religious matters who would otherwise have been utterly regardless of their eternal welfare.

Miss Hard has, in addition to this work, instructed a class of poor colored women in plain sewing and needle work, and quite lately has established by her efforts a Free Reading Room for the young men of Chester, which promises to be of great benefit to those for whom it is intended.

This lady is highly accomplished, moves in the very highest circle in Philadelphia and New York, and does not by any means neglect her social duties in accomplishing all this work. But she labors with an earnest purpose, and what she finds to do does with her whole soul.

Are there no ladies in this community who have "nothing to do" outside of the routine of household duties, or mere selfish enjoyments, who might discover on inspection of our home field that the harvest here also awaits the reaper?

Delaware County Medical Society.—At the annual meeting of the Delaware County Medical Society, held at Newtown Square on Tuesday evening of last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Chas. S. Heysham; Vice President, C. C. V. Crawford; Secretary, L. Fussell; Treasurer; Theodore S. Christ. Delegates to the State Society Meeting at Carlisle:—Drs. Crawford, E. Fussell, L. Fussel, Christ and H. Darlington. Delegates to the National Society meeting at Louisville, Ky.: Dr. Heysham, Censors, Drs. E. Fussell, Darlington, and Allen. An interesting case was presented by Dr. Darlington, of a circular piece of lead, with two copper wires imbedded, swallowed by a lad six years of age, retained six days, and discharged without injury to the boy. The next meeting will be held at Concordville on the first Tuesday in February, at 12 o'clock, m. A lecture will then be delivered by Dr. Crawford. The attendance of all the members of the Society is particularly requested.

Small Houses Going Up.—We understand John Hinkson has been applied to for plans and specifications, for ten small houses to be erected the coming spring by Mr. F. Stanhope Hill, formerly of Chester, now publisher of the Middletown New York *Daily and Weekly Press*, upon his lot on on Fourteenth and Chestnut streets. We learn Mr. Hill proposes building small neat houses to accommodate families of limited means, just such dwellings as are most needed in Chester, and in this delightful location we have no doubt they will find a ready sale or rent.

A Nice Present.—On Friday morning Edward Evans, a bricklayer, on McIlvaine street, found a female child, apparently but a few days old, on his door step. It was taken in and done for, and now Mr. Evans' only desire is to discover the little one's progenitors.

Something Fine.—A "Grand Musicial Soiree and Military Promenade Concert" will be given by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, in Tuscarora Hall, on Saturday evening, February 22d. The tickets for which are 50 and 75 cents. We expect it will eclipse in grandeur and good music any thing ever before attempted in Chester. The Military Academy knows how to get up a successful entertainment.

Sudden Death.—Wm. Batting, residing near Glenn Mills, on the West Chester Railroad, fell dead, near his home, on Wednesday morning, about eight o'clock. He was forty-seven years of age, and was a watchman at Wilcox's Paper Mill, Glen Mills, where the Government paper is made. His death was probably caused by heart disease, from which he had been suffering for some time. He leaves a wife and four children.

Franklin Fire Company.—The following is a list of the officers of the Franklin Fire Company elected at its last stated meeting, held January 7, 1873: President, George Horning; Vice President, Samuel Harkins; Secretary, John L. Pennell; Assistant Secretary, Edward Fawley; Treasurer, Wm. D. Smith; Trustees, Benj. J. Welzer; G. Horning, Edward Fawley. Directors, Wm. Barnard, Charles Sykes, John B. Allen, Wm. Ingram, Franklin Peters, Wm. Harkins, Samuel Phillips.

Important Lectures.—Professor Graham will lecture on his own system of phrenology at the City Hall, January 17, 21, 22, 23 and 24, commencing at eight o'clock. Private examinations, with charts, giving advice on health, talents, etc., at the Delaware House daily.

To the Boys.—Boys love to throw. It comes natural to their buoyant life to toss things about. They throw sticks—throw snow balls—throw each other whenever opportunity offers. Sometimes they throw themselves away, and then are apt to do it after a shameful and very sad fashion. This throwing oneself is an extravagant waste of the raw material, too unwise to be excused, even as a beardless youngster's indiscretion. It don't pay, boys, be afraid of it, to make a play thing of your best and brightest hopes, you have not enough of them to be so prodigal.

Another thing there is which you ought not to do. It is not so bad as launching yourselves off at every accessible folly and vice, but it is nevertheless bad enough—and very apt to lead to the worst. Many of you have a fashion whenever you see an empty house with its windows exposed, of making those a target, and never resting until you have shattered every glass. As your friends, we warn you that this is a naughty trick from which you should refrain, and we cannot but wish that if our counsel does not suffice, the police would with summary justice teach you that panes and penalties go together.

Mechanics' Reading Rooms.—On Saturday night last, the above reading rooms were opened for the first time to the public. The rooms were crowded with those anxious to see the new place and enjoy its privileges. The upper story is set apart as a place for games, such as checkers, chess, backgammon, etc.; the second story back room for social conversation, and the second story front for reading room and library. The rooms are well furnished, especially the reading and conversation rooms, which are even luxuriously so, and every thing has been done to make them as attractive as possible. The walls are adorned with pictures, the floors neatly carpeted, nice centre table, well lighted and heated, and all the surroundings in perfect harmony.

These rooms comprise the second and third floors of Mr. H. B. Taylor's new building, on Third street, west of Market.

It is hoped that this enterprise, started under such favorable auspices, will continue to meet with liberal encouragement in every form that will tend to its advancement from the entire community. The committees having the present arrangements in charge, have not yet adopted a permanent constitution and by-laws, deeming it advisable for a time, until the needs of the community are better ascertained, to work under such rules only as are necessary to the preservation of order and the security of the property. The immediate design is to furnish by the free reading rooms, a pleasant and profitable place of resort to a very numerous class, who have no special place to spend their evenings. The use of the library, for sufficient reasons, will probably be confined to those who may become stockholders or subscribers.

Jury List, February Term of Court.—Grand Inquest.—Antrim Osborne, Nether Providence; Levi Allcutt, Lower Chichester; John H. Thompson, South ward, Chester; John Baker, Thornbury; William Thomas, Marple; Edmund Esrey, North ward, Chester; David Dutton, Upper Chichester; Samuel Sharpless, Marple; William Russell, Jr., Media; E. Elwood Larkin, Bethel; Robt. M. Henderson, Media; Thomas Pancoast, Aston; William Gill, Edgmont; R. Perry Richards, Upper Darby; Theodore Ramsey, Radnor; Samuel Johnson, Sr., Middletown; N. F. Walter, Media; Henry M. Phillips, Middletown; S. D. Danfield, North ward, Chester; Samuel P. Rush, Media; Franklin Lord, Darby Borough; N. Walter Fairlamb, North ward, Chester; Edward C. Donnell, South Chester Borough; Lewis D. Cook, Darby Township.

Traverse Jury—First Week.—Mathew Wood, Aston; Joel Evans, Springfield; Wm. Laws, Lower Chichester; Joseph Blakely, North ward, Benjamin Williams, North ward; Joseph Horne, South ward, Chester; John Duffey, Ridley; Joseph Stanfield, Nether Providence; William S. Chalfant, Media; James Gamble, Lower Chichester; William Bullock, Concord; Simon Brandies, North ward; Jonathan Pennell, South ward, Malchoir Pierce, South ward, George Burns, South ward, Gideon Speakman, South ward, John Brooks, South ward, Jacob Heacock, North ward, John Stroud, South ward, Hermann Brandies, Middle ward, Lewis E. Long, North ward, Daniel Collins, North ward, Thomas Long, North ward, Pancoast Levis, North ward, Joseph Kenworthy, North ward, Chester; Jesse Darlington, Middletown; Samuel Hunter, Marple; Richard S. Ogden, Springfield; George Heyburn, Jr., Birmingham; William Wilson, Lower Chichester; Samuel S. Jones, Chester township; J. W. Bonsall, Darby township; Benjamin Miller, Ridley; Casper Rudolph, Upper Providence; Thomas Garrett, Middletown; Robert H. McCormick, Radnor; George Benson, Lower Chichester; George Lodge, Ridley; R. Henry Hannum, Concord; George W. Morris, Ridley; Joseph Miles, Middletown; Norris Worrall, Marple; James Maddock, Chester twp.; O. W. Gray, Middletown; John J. Hoopes, Middletown; John Zell, Haverford.

Traverse Jury—Second week.—Benj. Johnson, Lower Chichester; J. Levis Hill, Springfield; Jesse Bonsall, Upper Darby; Thomas Smedley, Upper Providence; R. Preston Worrell, Springfield; Jonathan Fielding, Marple; Joseph L. Pyle, Concord; Samuel Wild, Jr., Springfield; William J. Brown, Birmingham; William P. Lukens, Middletown; James Erskine, Haverford; Thomas Mendenhall, Edgmont; Powell Dickinson, Haverford; Lindley Smedley, Upper Providence; Henry Larkin, Lower Chichester; Wm. W. Maddock, Ridley; Henry Johnson, South Chester; Peter Steward, Ridley; Joseph Wells, Marple; Thos. Crosley Radnor; Thos. J. Pierce, Concord; Robt. H. Barlow, Bethel; J. Lewis Garrett, Aston; Jacob Lincoln, Darby township; John A. Stevenson, Lower Chichester; Joseph Esrey, Haverford; Henry C. Rowland, Upper Providence; George Worrell, Springfield; Daniel Beeby, Jr., Thornbury; John S. Boyd, Haverford; Joshua Calvert, Middletown; Jarius Baker, Aston; H. J. Brooke, Media; Joseph Kelley, Media; Alfred Pyle, Thornbury; Morris James, Edgmont; Moses Bonsall, Darby township; Samuel P. Dunn, Middletown; John W. Williams, Media; Edw. Congleton, South ward; Stephen Cloud, Middle ward, Robt. Anderson, South ward, E. H. Ashey, South ward, Geo. Bottomley, North ward, Joshua P. Eyre, South ward, Joseph Pell, North ward, Hugh Hatton, Middle ward, Chester.

A Burden.—Some poor misanthropic wretch has said, "Without good clothes, life is a burden." Probably, when lacking the means to provide himself with good clothes, he happened to see those overcoats that are being sold at reduced prices, to close out the stock, by Lazar, Ladomus' Block, near the bridge, and it made him miserable to think he couldn't buy one.

Elections.—The Farmers Market Company held their annual meeting on Saturday, at which an election took place for five managers to serve the ensuing year. The following persons were elected: George Sharpless, Y. S. Yalter, John J. Hoopes, George McCall and John Sharpless, Jr.

The managers met on Wednesday evening last and organized, by electing George Sharpless, President, F. J. Hinkson, Treasurer, B. F. Baker, Secretary and Pancoast Levis, Superintendent.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Delaware County National Bank, at the election held on Tuesday last:—Edmund Pennell, William Eves, David Trainer, John O. Deshong, Frederick Fairlamb, Ellwood Tyson, Robert McCay, Robert H. Crozer, Thomas Appleby.

First National Bank.—Directors—Benjamin Gartside, John Larkin Jr, John Gartside, William B. Bullock, M. H. Bickley, William Ward, James Irving.

Ark of the Covenant Lodge.—The following are the names of officers elected to serve the ensuing term in the Ark of the Covenant Lodge No. 14, Jr. A. P. A.

W. M., Benjamin Gartside, Jr.,; D. M., Edward McLear; R. S., Thomas Francis; F. S., James E. Mansley; T., Robert Marsden., A. R. S., William Hamilton; Chap., Morris T. Williams; Con., Isaiah Newell; A. C., Joseph Bradley; I. T., Perciphor Sneath; O. T., James Dickson; P. M., Albert B. Craig.

Philadelphia & Baltimore Central R. R.—The annual election for President and directors of this road for 1873, resulted as follows: President, Henry Wood; Directors, Samuel M. Felton, Isaac Hinckley, R. H. Lamborn, David Woelpepper, Aaron Baker, Milton Conrad, Joseph Bringhurst, G. D. Armstrong, Samuel Dickey, Jacob Tome, Thomas Donaldson, Edwin Haines.

Anniversary.—The tenth anniversary of the Second Presbyterian Sabbath school will take place to-morrow afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. It is needless to say that the exercises will be interesting.

Railroad Accident.—On Saturday last, as Engine No. 8 of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, was running into a stone quarry near Bridgewater station, on the Chester Creek road, the track to which crosses Chester Creek on a trestle bridge about fifteen feet high, for the purpose of taking out flats loaded with stone, the trussnons of the middle span of the bridge gave way and the locomotive and tender fell into the stream. The fireman jumped as soon as possible, alighting in the stream, and fortunately escaped with but slight bruises and a thorough wetting. The locomotive went square down and remained on the bed of the stream in a standing position. The top of the tender was dumped over, but neither appeared to be much broken. It was probably owing to this that the men on it made their escape, which seemed almost miraculous. The iron rails and timbers of the bridge snapped square off as soon as the truss irons gave way, and appeared to make no resistance to the fall of the heavy engine. The weather was extremely cold and the men made their way as quickly as possible to houses in the vicinity and exchanged their wet clothing for dry.

What is It.—It is the most popular sensational drama ever placed on the stage. We mean the "Poor of New York." which the Pacific Dramatic Association will present to our citizens on Thursday and Friday evenings next, January 23d and 24th. The Franklin, Moya and Hanley will be represented in the gorgeous fire scene. Chester's favorites, Miss Lottie Francis and Miss Lizzie Conway, will take part in the entertainment.

All the Modern Conveniences.—We believe this is the glib phrase with which a certain class of houses are now-a-days recommended. No matter how much or how little these houses may really be, their owners, with sonorous utterance and stately wave of the hand, pronounce "they have all the modern conveniences," as if by incantation a spell were to be put upon their judgment, and you juggled at will into buying modern conveniences, with their outlying houses. Probably this peerless and comprehensive group of additions to the comfort of recent home life is esteemed by its possessors the especial fruit and excellence of nineteenth century civilization, the sweetest essence and distillation of results elaborated through the ages. May not these recreate opinions have another hue? Prophets not a few tell us that certain disaster awaits the luxurious and high pressure life of these latter days; that a not remote and grand explosion is sure to scatter all our vaunted progress. It has suggested itself to us that may be there is some disagreeable truth in these predictions, and that in the late behavior of modern conveniences we are having some skirmish practice, preliminary to the final blow-up. At any rate, we deem it but just to those of our readers who are possessed of these new fangled improvements to suggest special attention to their gas pipes, lest they should leak, and to range boilers, lest supply pipes should freeze. Under such circumstances, modern conveniences are apt to prove very uncomfortable things in the family.

JOTTINGS.

Small houses are much needed.

The Students' Union is going to have another course of lectures.

Our Mechanics' reading room is now on a firm footing, if the men work.

There is a prospect of more buildings going up next season in Chester than ever before.

Any body who advertises a house for rent receives as many applicants as if he advertised for a boy.

The Mechanics' Reading Room will be open every afternoon, next week, for lady visitors.

Our city and county will not only smile but fairly laugh with prosperity the coming season, or we're mistaken.

Be sure to attend Graham's lectures on phrenology. They are both instructive and entertaining.

Our young friend, Albert J. Dutton, has been invited to deliver a lecture on the subject of his last summer's trip to Salt Lake and the Mammoth Cave, by one of our lyceums, and we see no reason why he shouldn't.

The beautiful Brussels carpet in the Mechanics' Reading Room was presented by Mr. Bucknell, of Philadelphia, and the carpet in the third story by Mrs. Lewis Crozer of Upland.

The steamer Lamokin lost her rudder in the heavy ice in the Horseshoe last week. She has been furnished with another from the Chester Iron Works, and is again in proper trim.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Society in connection with St. Michael's Church, of this city, on Sunday eveving last received twenty-nine new members. We wish it had been twice that number.

The children, belonging to the Sunday school of St. Paul's Episcopal church, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at Fulton Hall every Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, when they will be instructed in singing.

The ship "Crown Prince," bound from Philadelphia to Germany, laden with 9000 barrels of coal oil, on Saturday last ran into a large cake of ice, and "stove" a hole in her hull. The ice boat towed her into Marcus Hook harbor, where the requisite repairs were made by Frank Nelson, and she proceeded on her way to "Faderland."

In view of the slim attendance lately at the meetings of the Chester Institute, it is thought advisable to call a special meeting of the members, and others, to consider the expediency of discontinuing the meetings of the Institute, for the present, or of changing the exercises so as to make them more interesting and popular. All interested in the establishment of a lyceum on a sound basis in Chester, are invited to attend and express their opinions on the subject; after which there will be a debate on the question of compulsory education. Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock at the City Hall.

In order to accommodate the large number of persons at Rockdale and vicinity, who wish to join the new Building Association now being started at the office of Pardoe & Donaldson, in this city, we have been informed that if the members can unite on one of their number residing at Rockdale, to receive their payment, the secretary will transmit a monthly statement to such person who can receive their money, and pay it over to the association, thus saving much inconvenience and expense to the members. This arrangement can also be made for other places where sufficient shares are taken.

There was a freshet in the Chester creek on Thursday night and Friday morning last. Some damage was done at Upland, but of what amount we have not ascertained up to the time of writing. The turbulent waters were rushing down the creek at a rapid rate. On Thursday night, the whistle of the steamer Chester blew at intervals for assistance. The ice was dashing against her, and it was feared she would be washed from her moorings. Help fortunately arrived, and she was taken to a place of safety in the river without damage.

Rockdale Items.—The teachers and scholars of the Episcopal Sunday School had a much better treat than was generally expected on Friday night last. The views were beautiful and entertaining, and every body went home pleased.

The dedication of the new room of Benevolent Lodge, No. 40, I, O. O. F., took place on Saturday evening last. The room was well filled with members of the order and citizens of Rockdale. We had quite a number of visitors from your city and Media and other points. The dedicatory exercises were very interesting. Past Grand Master Stokes was the orator of the evening, who spoke on the aims and labors of Odd Fellowship. He was succeeded by Past Grand Master Bertram and Deputy Steadman. The ladies of Rockdale, through Rev. Mr. Wilson, in very appropriate remarks presented the Lodge with a handsome Bible. Rev. Mr. Lame, on the part of the Lodge, received the gift. Some of the visiting members made brief speeches. John B. Rhodes gave a history of the order, from its inception to the present time. Our excellent caterer, Mr. James Hurst, prepared a collation for about two hundred persons, which was gotten up in his usual good style.

The sleds have been busy the past few days, and our children are enjoying themselves amazingly among our hills. Our young men have also been seized with the sledding fever, and some of them have been badly hurt. Cut heads, scarred faces, broken bones, and limbs out of joint are reported every day. A young man named Ed. Ashworth is laid up with a dislocated hip.

Great numbers of our people are afflicted with a kind of epizootic. Every one we meet is coughing or complaining of cold and sore throat. Have you been afflicted similarly?

Every kind of professors are finding out that we have got a good room for exhibitions, etc., and each week brings some new arrivals who hope to carry away a pocketful of greenbacks. They don't all realize their expectations.

Cardington Items.—Lest we should offend some of the numerous personages in our vicinity, we have, latterly, refrained from communicating any little strayings in crooked paths, which have come to our knowledge. Our last letter was, in consequence, pronounced dull, and not worth reading. We are in about the same predicament as your Rockdale correspondent, and feel ourself obliged for the light he has set before us. The idea of writing biographies is quite new, and we are willing to write all the good things which may be sent us respecting our neighbors. In the past we have been surprised at the number of persons who have been guilty of the same follies at the same time. If we have mentioned meeting a person in a state of intoxication, it is surprising how many have imagined themselves the person indicated. We have been afraid even to allude to imperfections in buildings, or obstructions in public roads, as on one occasion of our remarking that a particular fence was crooked, we were accused by one person of wishing to "take the bread out of an honest man's mouth," because he had driven some nails in the afore-mentioned fence. It is very difficult to please every one, and always has been, so we in future intend to please ourself, and then one person is sure to be satisfied. We will try, however, to be as charitable as possible.

As a set off to the *solitary female*, who, several weeks since was guilty of drunkenness, we could mention the names of more than a dozen males who have been guilty of the same offence. The paths to the various grog-shops on West End are kept well trodden, and ragged children testify by their appearance, to the need at home of the money to spend. We are aware we make no friends by mentioning these things, but any man among them, although claiming the right to get drunk as often as he pleases, cannot help acknowledging that every time he does so, he is guilty of a very foolish thing.

Speaking of drunken men, quite a funny thing occurred on Saturday evening last. Two men in a state of intoxication were passing late at night along Baltimore Pike, when one of them, who happened to have taken a few more glasses than the other, and was therefore more helpless, refused to go any farther, and seemed to have determined to remain all night in the road. Arguments proved vain, and after using all the inducements in his power, the soberer man of the two (like the man in the fable, who, finding grass ineffectual tried what virtue there was in stones) took a match from his pocket, and set the coat-tail of his companion on fire. Whether the effect of this fine instance of moral suasion was to burn the man up, or to send him home, we did not learn; but we know of quite a number, who, if a match were held near their mouths would, like a kerosene lamp, instantly explode, and nothing but the fragments be left to tell the tale.

James Stott, who is teamster for Wolfenden, Shore & Co., had quite a narrow escape on Wednesday last. Coming from town with a load of nearly three tons, his wagon got down in one of the many ruts which are worn in the road, near the mill. While some men were aiding him to extricate the load, from this rut, and while he himself was standing up urging the horses forward, he by a sudden jerk was thrown from the wagon to the ground, on his head, and very badly injured. The fact of the horses being unable to move the load is the only thing which saved his life, as he fell under the wheel, and the least movement forward would have crushed him to death.

On Thursday evening there was an experience meeting at the Methodist Church at Fernwood. We, who believe that the confessions of our sins concerns only ourselves and our Maker, can hardly sympathize with the feeling which prompts men and women to stand up in a mixed assembly and relate all their little short comings for the gratification of a promiscuous crowd. "But every one to their notion;" we shall not quarrel with them if they find any comfort in so doing.

ALDINE.

Upland Items.—On Thursday Evening, the "Good Templars" gave an entertainment. The exercises consisted of recitations, dialogues and music, both vocal and instrumental. The Hepworth family, assisted by Misses Knifton, Dransfield, and others conducted the vocal, and at intervals the Upland Cornet Band made some thrilling music,—there was a large attendance, and it is said it passed off well, but because we were not there we cannot particularize.

On Friday morning, the people of Upland waked up to see one of the largest freshets in Chester creek that has been witnessed for twenty years. At No. 3 mill, the water was in the basement story, wetting heddles and reeds. At No. 2 mill, it was up into the fire places at the boilers, so much so that they could not run. At No. 1 mill, it was nine inches deep around the cylinder of the engine. The board fence near the carpenter shop was carried away, and the mules were taken out of the stable to Mrs. J. P. Crozer's horse sheds for safe keeping. The water was two or three feet deep in the mill stables. The creek has width and volume enough in it to suggest the idea of Schuylkill river. Mail connections cut off.

UPLAND.

[For the ADVOCATE.]

Our Work.—Whenever the temperance advocates attempt any political movement, or anything looking toward the abolition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors through legal measures, they are at once met with statement—this is not your work; and when these self-appointed judges are asked to define the work of temperance men, their answer is "to destroy the rum power by moral suasion."

Now, these people not only tell us what our work is, but very kindly suggest a way by which to accomplish it. Concerning the work they are correct; it is to destroy the rum power; but they place too great restraint on us when they limit us to moral suasion. As well might orders have gone forth to quell the rebellion, by firing blank cartridges. No! as the wise and brave general uses every honorable means to destroy the power of an enemy, so should we, in this fight against our most deadly foe, be allowed to choose and follow that course which promises the greatest result. This enemy will not be brought to terms through reason; he never comes in contact with reason, except to war against it wherever possible to dethrone it. Nor can moral suasion have power only where it comes in contact with moral sensibility; and it is barely possible that any man engaged in the work of carrying ruin, destruction, desolation and death into the households of our land, with the devastating effects of his work before him as clearly as it is should be possessed of even the smallest amount of sensibility on this point We will, however, admit the possibility of a man thinking that all the evil was done by some one beside himself, and thus throw off the condemnation of a sensitive conscience; but to admit this is to exercise the full measure of gospel charity.

Nor may we hope much more from the drinker than from the seller; for while the fiend dethrones the reason of the one through the love of gain, he as fully dethrones the reason of the other through a love of stimulant. Moral suasion can have then but little weight, either with the seller or with the drinker, when they are thus under the influence of the tyrant, and under his influence is every one who worships at his shrine. True it is, that many worship at a distance, unwilling to confess the control under which they are held, while others draw nearer, bend lower, and continue their devotions long before the idol of their choice; but let them worship afar off, or near at hand, they are worshippers, and their reason is controlled by their idol, and as a consequence, moral suasion with them will have no power, and if the friend of temperance will consider the matter carefully, he will conclude that this moral suasion is our weakest point.

We repeat—our work is to destroy the rum power, and will briefly present the means by which this destruction can be wrought, in the order in which they seem to us most effective:

First. The cultivation of a healthy public sentiment on the subject, by the presentation of facts. There is nothing that so deeply impresses the minds of the masses as facts, incontrovertible facts.

These can be presented, first, through the press, that mighty engine which goes everywhere, touching everybody, forming opinions for those having none, breaking down those already formed, and building anew upon the ruins.

Second. The pulpit, second only in its ability to reach the greater number, but more powerful in its moulding influence over certain classes of our society. Let every pulpit be pure, honest, outspoken on this subject, and the result will be astounding to the most sanguine friend of the cause.

Third. Personal appeal. If every man, woman and child who professes to love the cause of temperance, and desires to see it prevail over all its foes, will present its claims to their friends, in a plain, earnest appeal, on every proper occasion, the fruit will be manifold.

Fourth. The education of the young. This is so closely connected with the first that it is difficult to tell which to place foremost. We have, in the education of the young, a greater hope than can be obtained probably from the use of any other means. If to-day we could pledge every child of ten years and under, and know that the pledge would be sacredly kept, we would have the full assurance that in twenty years at most the use of intoxicants would be unpopular, and the reign of the rum power at an end. Drunkenness would not then as now stalk boldly through our streets at midday. Crime would be lessened, and happiness would reign supreme. We feel safe in saying that no other means will pay such large profit, nor furnish such great results as this.

This work can be done, first, in the family by avoiding the use of alcoholics in every form, by instilling into the mind of the child from its earliest ability to understand, that these drinks are injurious; by taking every occasion to point out the evil effects as exhibited in the character, habits and position of the drunkard. 2d. In the schools. Is it wrong to teach the children of our Sabbath schools to hate the power that causes men to blaspheme, to desecrate the Sabbath, to hate, to envy, to murder, to set at defiance the law of God and law of man alike? Is it wrong to teach the children of our land to hate an enemy who aims a deadly blow at the success and prosperity of our free institutions, and who gives to matter a control over mind, deadly and damning in its influences, an enemy who would, with one blow, deprive us of all those liberties—religious, social and political—held so dear by every American? If it be not wrong, why not put the pledge in every public school, in every Sabbath school? Why not make it a part of the training of the children, talking often to them on the subject? Thirdly, By children's organizations. There are some who cannot be reached in any other way, and for them it is well that this means be employed. Let them be banded together, as in the Sabbath school, and taking a mutual pledge afford strength one to the other. Thus let them be trained to fight a common foe. Moral suasion, whenever it can be used to any advantage, for while we do consider it a weak point, it is nevertheless a point, and should be used upon such as have a soul that can be touched. When these things are accomplished (and may God hasten the day) we shall have acquired the means of obtaining political power, and at its bidding will come legal enactments, together with a proper enforcement of the same.

ANTI-BACCHUS.

List of unclaimed Letters remaining in Chester P. O. for week ending January 16, 1873.

Armstrong Miss Jennie	Lewis W D
Baker Sallie J	Mulloy Mrs Esther
Bell Frank	Martin Mrs Mary
Bramall Miss F	May Mr (foreign)
Burk Mrs Mathias	Marshall Mrs M
Bosley Thompson	Milligan Mary Ann
Boyer Francis	Milboy John B
Baughman Robert	Morrow Francis
Bostic Thomas	Morris Jennie
Bower George R	Murphy John
Cawley George	Moore C R
Cornog Mrs	Mould Thomas
Collins A B	Morey Mary Jane
Cowley T C	McAndrew Edward
Cowlow Mary Jane	McClare Miss Minnie
Dixon Tom	McCall Andrew
Davis John K	McDonough Mrs M
Davis Mrs Martha	Peurell D
Dobson Rev. L	Palmer T C
Fleming Alphonso	Robinson Mrs Jane
Frost Joseph	Roland Tobitha
Gellespie Philip	Ruske Mary O
Graham Thompson	Steel Wm
Gordwin Mrs Mahla	Slack Sylvester
Gibson Mrs James	Scott Henry
Gilpin N P	Smith Ezra M
Hamilton And D (for)	Smith G G
Hamille Hester	Thomsen John
Hewett Moses	Taylor & Roberson
Horne George	Townsend John
Jobes William	Ward William L
Kelley James Lewis	Wilson E Joseph
Kelley John B	Wiser George
Kellins James	Wood Richard
Lay J L	Wilkinson Isaac
Lewis Rachael	Uniterbotton Samuel

CARD.—In behalf of myself and family I would make the most grateful acknowledgements to all our friends who contributed to our relief and comfort in our recent accident.

But I have learned that this expression of kindly feeling and affection toward me as their pastor and friend, had been contemplated and arranged previous to the accident and the loss I sustained, and that the time appointed for giving substantial evidence of such affection was the evening of the very day on which the accident occurred.

In view of these manifestations of confidence and affection, it is proper to say, hope is not likely to be absent from the hearts of its inmates.

A purse of one hundred and fifty-one dollars was presented and also a good supply of groceries and various useful articles. May the Good Lord abundantly bless all the kind donors, and make all his goodness pass before them.

AUG. T. DOBSON,
Pastor of 2d Presbyterian Church.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst., at the Trinity M. E. parsonage, 711 West Third street, Chester, by Rev. Samuel Pancoast, Mr. John S. Garson to Mrs. Amy Lutes, both of New Jersey.

On the 2d inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. Christian G. Hiorth to Miss Maggie E Lewis, both of Chester.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the same, Mr. Joseph T. Aiken, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary C. Derr, of Chester.

On the 9th inst., at the parsonage, by Rev. Aug. T. Dobson, Mr. Clark Pierce to Miss Arabella Likens, both of Brandywine Hundred, Delaware. [Wilmington papers please copy.]

By the same, at the same place, on the 12th inst., Mr. William Ainsworth, of Chester, to Miss Nancy Wallace, of Upland.

At the M. E. Parsonage, in this city, on the 16th inst., by Rev. J. B. Maddux, H. C. Larkin, and Susan D. Hannum, both of Delaware co.

HEADQUARTERS "Wilde Post," No. 25, G. A. R.
CHESTER, Jan. 14th, 1873.

At a regular assembly of the Post, held this evening, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies and all persons who so kindly rendered such valuable assistance in the production of the "Dutch Recruit."

By order of Post,
Attest, WM. D. PLATT,
Ja 18 Post Adjutant.

JAMES W. PORTER,
TEACHER OF
Violin, Flute, Guitar, Banjo, Accordeon, Brass and String Bands, &c.,
NO. 1520 SOUTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Music furnished for balls, parties, concerts, &c. Music composed and arranged for all Instruments. ja18 1t

FOR SALE.—A Brick House and Lot, on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, Chester, 105 feet on Madison street, and 138 feet on Eleventh street; suitable for a gardener or nurseryman. House and outbuildings in complete order. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to.
jan 18 4t WARD & BROOMALL.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Enos. F. Cloud and George Weigand, trading as E. F. Cloud & Co., in the Hardware Paint and Glass business and also the Bricklaying and building business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them as early as possible to either of the undersigned.

ENOS. F. CLOUD.
GEORGE WEIGAND.

The Hardware Paint and Glass business will be continued by ENOS. F. CLOUD.
And the Bricklaying and Building business by
jan 18 6t GEORGE WEIGAND.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!

MRS. HAMMOND,
No. 700 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER. ja 18

COCHRAN'S
AUCTION SALE OF
Stocks and Real Estate,
AT THE CITY HALL,
Tuesday, February 4th, 1873,
AT TWO O'CLOCK, PRECISELY.

No. 1.—Five shares of Stock in the Farmers' Market Company, of Chester.

No. 2.—All that certain three-story BRICK HOUSE and lot of land, situate No. 319 West Third street. House contains 7 rooms; lot 15 by 142½ feet, to a 15 feet wide public alley; one story frame shop on rear of lot; bounded on the west by lands of Thomas Noblit, and on the east by lands of Peter McBride. Sold to close the estate of Mary Johnson, deceased.

No. 3.—All that valuable three-story BRICK BUILDING, situate on the southwest corner of Penn and Second streets, South ward, (formerly occupied by the First National Bank,) House contains 12 rooms; lot 20 by 142½ feet to an alley, both streets paved, good location for business. Sold subject to $2500.

No. 4.—Two contiguous FRAME Dwelling Houses, one 5 rooms, the other 3, situate on Wilson street, Borough of South Chester, known as the Wilson House, lot contains 40 feet front and 140 deep to Mary street, near the Steel Works. Sale positive. Subject to a mortgage of $280.

No. 5.—A Two-story FRAME HOUSE, situate at Marcus Hook, on the road leading from the X roads into Hook, the southernmost of three contiguous frames, house 14 by 28 feet, back buildings one story, 10 by 12 feet, lot 28 by 100 feet; bounded on the south by lands of John Larkin, Jr. Conditions cash.

No. 6.—A two and a half story BRICK HOUSE, 5 rooms, situate No. 720 Hinkson street, North ward; lot 12.10 by 120 feet, to a 15 foot alley. Sold subject to $600.

No. 7.—14 BUIL

CARAVANS IN THE DESERT.—The annual pilgrimage of Mahomedans to Mecca, about which we in our western world know so little, is one of the noticeable recurring events of the world. From five to seven great caravans arrive in the Holy City every year. The Syrian caravan, which crosses the desert from Damascus to Medina; the Egyptian, which starts from Cairo, plodding through sands for many weeks; the Persian, pursuing its weary way from Bagdad; the African, from Morocco: and the Indian, from Yomen—compose the bonds which unite the followers of the false prophet from India to Abyssinia. It is safe to say that the smallest of these caravans is always composed of at least 4,000 camels and 10,000 pilgrims; while the Syrian, which is the largest, numbered, more than two years ago, more than 15,000 camels and 60,000 pilgrims. Now, though this is a great falling off from the splendor of the pilgrimage made in A. D. 1254 by the mother of Moslem b' Illah, when 120,000 camels and dromedaries and nearly 250,000 persons made up the vast crusade, yet even this Syrian caravan, winding its way across the desert for many weary weeks, is something which the Western mind hardly comprehends.

Perhaps there is no more impressive sight than that of a religious caravan moving in mid-desert at early morning. That which came from the coasts of Algiers, Tunis and Morocco to Timbuctoo in 1868, had been in and out of the Great Sahara for eighteen weeks. From every part of Northern Africa, on the confines of the sands and in the most remote villages, pilgrims had been flowing in upon this Tripolitan caravan, until it numbered a mighty host, consisting on the one hand of a few rich dignitaries, ostentatious in their soiled magnificence, sleeping at ease in their litters, and surrounded with luxuries even in the desert; and on the other, of peddlars and soldiers, servants and camel-drivers, mendicants and jugglers, (not one-quarter of the vast number being religious pilgrims), amounting to many thousands; no more picturesque scene ever held onlookers entranced than did this long winding line of living masses. It moved by night and early morning. Bands of Arab singers and haut-boy players went in groups by the sides of the processsion. Torches were lighted as the darkness came on, and kept burning all night. Provisions were conveyed by Bedouins, who travelled by day, preceding the host by twelve hours. While the darkness lasted, the movement of the long irregular plateons of torches was wonderfully fine; but when morning light began to streak the East, and the veil of night slowly lifted itself from off the moving masses of turbaned pilgrims and haltered camels, tents and canopies, soiled banners and dingy housings, the effect as they wound along in straggling sections cannot be described. It hardly seems possible that, at this late day, the commerce of the East should be still carried on as it was thousands of years ago. When the brethren of Joseph had cast him into a pit, they beheld a company of Ishmaelites coming from Gilead, 'with their camels bearing spicery, and balm, and myrrh, going to carry it down to Egypt.' To-day the caravans of Syria do the same thing, travel the same road, carry the same articles of trade, and their sharp-eyed leaders are as ready for a bargain, whether in a precious stone or a slave-boy. Odd enough it is, too, how cheaply across-desert freight is done. A camel load is about 700 lbs., avoirdupois, and it is taken from Bagdad to Aleppo, a distance of six hundred miles, for twenty dollars in gold.

There are two kinds of commercial caravans, heavy and light, composed both of camels, indeed, but as different from each other as the dray horse from the hunter. The former, the heavy camel, makes a mean daily rate of eighteen miles; the latter, if pushed, can surpass a hundred. Some of these last, when in good condition and light-weighted, will take up a nine-miles-an-hour trot, and keep it up without refreshment for twelve consecutive hours.

Desert travels have lost in our day some of their horrors. Whole caravans no longer die of thirst, nor are the bones of dead camels,—as Burokhardt says there were in his day—the only guide of the pilgrim through the wastes of sand. Reservoirs of water have been established wherever possible in the more travelled deserts, and the transits are made with less danger from Bedouins. Still, however, water has to be carried for the traveller, and skins containing about six gallons each which is is a three days' allowance for a single man,—are put on the beast in addition to his ordinary load. He, —the traveller,—however, is expected to drink only when the whole caravan stops. No matter how thirsty he may be, 'he must not,' in Arab phrase, 'have his mouth tied to the water-skin.'

The halts in the desert are exceedingly curious. The sight of the oozing water, if the stop be at a spring; the verdure of the morass around; the flowers, and fragments of aromatic herbs, and song of birds; the self-satisfaction of the patient dumb beasts who have drunk their fill; the low hum of the Arab telling his stories under the stars; and, by-and-bye, as all fall off asleep, the impressive silence that reigns everywhere, are what one enjoys at the time and remembers pleasantly in after years.

Speaking of the cheapness of desert carriage, let the reader note this. Caravans from the tea provinces of China to Kiachta in Russia,—a journey of seventy days,—bring annually about twelve million pounds, avoirdupois, of tea, at two cents per pound. The ostrich feathers and gums which reach Cairo from Arabia; the gold dust and ivory that cross the Sahara from Timbuctoo; the fabrics displayed in the markets of Thibet, which come by caravans from the remotest recesses of Africa—are exchanged and sold at a cost of freight that seems ridiculously small.

The transition from sand to soil is perhaps one of the most pleasant recollections of desert journeying. For days you have been perplexed with the mirage. Rivers and lakes start up on every side; stunted shrubs appear as mighty trees, inviting you to their shade; and in a moment the whole expanse melts away, and there rises before the eye a shipless sea, with irregular coast and bluff head-lands, green islands and precipitous promontories. Accustomed to these perplexed and shifting scenes you doubt everything, so that when the ground begins to undulate, and palm-trees to appear, they are counted as cheats of the mirage. It is only when ascending the brow of a gentle slope, beholding acasias and flowering lupins spreading over the landscape, and listening to the wavelets of some stream breaking upon the shingle, your camel quickens her pace onward through trees, shrub and underwood, that you are assured of your senses, and your joy is complete.

A man once went to a lawyer's office and told the legal gentleman that he had been insulted by a man who told him to go to——, and desired to know what he should do. The lawyer suavely said: 'I wouldn't advise you to go; the law doesn't compel you.'

☞In Turkestan, a traveler relates, if the husband of any woman go away upon a journey and remain away for more than twenty days, as soon as that time is past the woman may marry another man, and the husband also may then marry whom he pleases.

JUDGE NOT.—We have no right to judge others until we know all of the circumstances that influence their conduct. In many cases we might act like those we condemn under like circumstances.

A young man employed in a printing office in one of our large cities incurred the ridicule of the other compositors, on account of his poor clothes and unsocial behavior. On several occasions subscription papers were presented him for various objects, but he refused to give his money.

One day a compositor asked him to contribute for a picnic party, but was politely refused.

"You are the most niggardly man ever employed in this office," said the compositor, angrily.

"Stop,' said the young man, choking with feeling. "You have insulted me."

The other compositors gathered around the excited men. The young man looked at them for a few minutes with a famished look, and a strange fire in his large eyes.

"You little know," he said, "how unjustly you have been treating me and accusing me. For more than a year I have been starving myself to save money enough to send my poor blind sister to Paris to be treated by a physician who has cured many cases of blindness similar to hers. I have always done my duty in this office, and have minded my own business. I am sacrificing every thing in life for another. Would either of you do as much? Could any one do more?"

He had been judged without a knowledge of circumstances.

Be slow to censure and condemn. We cannot read the hearts of others, and, in many cases, to know all is to forgive all.

"Judge not, that ye be not judged."

FIGHT WITH A COW.—On the farm of Jacob Hittinger, Esq., the well-known ice dealer, occurred one of the most desperate struggles with a mad cow that has ever been known. While Mr. Thomas Hittinger, his eldest son, was walking through the field, during the forenoon, he discovered a strange cow among the squashes, tomatoes, etc., and attempted to drive her off.

At first the cow started to go, but in an instant turned upon him, and, with eyes flashing fire, tail in the air and head down, accompanied with fearful bellowings, she sprang towards him.

Mr. Hittinger is a young man of about twenty-five, a fine specimen of a strong, splendidly-built man, and weighed two hundred and twenty pounds. Finding his only chance of escape was a close fight, he stood still and waited the attack, and just as the infuriated beast would have gored him, he seized her by the horns, and then began the struggle.

In an instant young Hittinger was down and under the cow, but still clinging to her by the horns, which was his only chance for safety.

In the desperate efforts to get away the beast actually raised Hittinger to his feet, and then, for the first moment, did he have any control of the animal, which he used effectually, and drove her from the field.

While under the cow, Mr. Hittinger says he once attempted to get his hand into his pocket for his knife, meaning to cut her throat, but even then he had a very narrow escape from instant death, as she raked her horns from his stomach to his breast, but he was fortunately lying a little on one side, and the horn which he grasped so firmly was the only one that touched him.

The animal was immediately secured, and will probably be killed. Mr. Hittinger was very much exhausted after the struggle was over, but in an hour or two was entirely recovered. He owes his life to the fact that he is a strong, powerful, cool, courageous man, and his many friends will congratulate him on his successful fight with a enraged cow. *Boston Globe.*

ATHEISM ON THE JURY.—In Paris, a member of the Institute of France, Prof. Robin, and a distinguished man, was very recently, as we stated last week, stricken from the jury, in consequence of his disbelief in the existence of God! We do not refer to it again for the purpose of discussing the righteousness or the expediency of such a decision, though we do not know what an oath, taken by juror or witness, means, or what force it can possibly have upon the conscience, if the man who takes it does not believe in God, whose name and power he invokes. A juror is one sworn to perform a certain duty. Of course an oath is of no account in the estimation of an atheist. If he is to serve on a jury, or is to be a witness, the understanding is that men who do not believe may be excused from taking any such form of words upon their lips. That is to say, Christians must swear to their statements, but atheists need not. The admission of atheists to places of trust, requiring an oath of fidelity, becomes a farce if the oath is exacted, and a distinction against Christians if it is not.

But we recur to it as a significant indication that atheism is not, as formerly, the popular sentiment of France. We recently heard, with satisfaction, that the National Assembly set apart a Day of Prayer for France. Such facts as that and the rejection of an atheist from jury duty, are indications that France has learned something by her humiliation. She fell beneath the heel of Germany more because of her moral than material weakness, and if now she turns to God in her distraction and darkness, she may find a refuge and a rock on which to build a State that will stand. "Except the Lord build the house," &c.—*Companion.*

The *Science of Health* says those who think most, require the most sleep. Time gained from necessary sleep is not saved, but lost. Mind and body will both suffer. Most people, however, do not think enough to make early rising particularly dangerous. It is the hard-working professional man, the close student, or the man of business with many cares upon his mind, who suffers most from loss of sleep.

A Portsmouth young man thought he could make his fire burn better, the other day, by the application of kerosene. He knew how to do the thing safely, for he had done it before; so he poured a quantity into a mug and then emptied the contents upon the fire, but with no apparent effect. He peered into the stove to see why the thing didn't work; but stepped backward very rapidly directly after, and has had to get a new pair of pants and shave off what was left of his moustache, and now thinks he knows how the old thing works.

A Michigan paper tells an amusing story of a man of that State who took an old-fashioned sweat, and was wrapped up in an old-fashioned patch quilt of many colors. In due course of time he waked up to find himself all over spotted blue, black and purple. Believing that mortification had already set it, he began to prepare for his final dissolution, while his friends gave themselves up to uncontrollable grief. The arrival of a physician and the examination of the faded quilt gave another explanation of the spots, and turned the house of mourning into one of laughter.

A lady visitor at Belfast, Me., who had learned to appreciate the great variety and excellence of the fish caught in the Penobscot Bay, inquired at the table, "I want to know if you catch tripe in this river?"

Dr. Livingstone tells of grass in Africa which is over half an inch in diameter in the stalk, and from ten to twelve feet high. Only elephants can walk through it.

It is told of a Connecticut field officer better acquainted with farming that soldiering, that when circumstances placed him in command of his regiment at Hatteras, he wished to oblique his column in marching, and gave the order, "Haw around that mud-puddle!"

GROCERIES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
—o—
COCHRAN,
No. 423 MARKET Street, Chester,
Has the most extensive stock of
Fine Groceries & Provisions!
IN THE CITY,
Laid in especially for the Holidays, consisting of
CANNED FRUITS, PRESERVES & VEGETABLES,
Such as
Beefsteak, Quinton Tomatoes,
Peas, Corn, Peaches,
Green Gages, Pine Apples,
Egg Plums, Quinces,
Strawberries,
Cherries, Pears,
Assorted Jellies, Green Apples.
NUTS.
Shellbarks,
Paper-Shell Almonds,
English Walnuts, Pecans,
Filberts, Cream Nuts,
Chestnuts.
FRUITS.
Basket, Dehesa, Crown, Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins, by 1 lb. ½ or ¼ boxes,
Elmira Grapes, at reduced prices,
Florida and Havana Oranges,
Citron, Dates,
Currants and Cranberries.
SAUCES.
Catsup, Worcestershire,
Leicestershire, Lea & Perrins',
Assorted Pickles.
All the Choice Baking Powders.
FISH.
Sardines,
The best Mess Mackerel in the city,
Codfish,
Pickled Salmon.
TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS AND DRIED BEEF.
All the Grades of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.
Your Order for the Holidays Solicited.
Price and quality guaranteed,
☞AT COCHRAN'S,☜
423 Market Street, Chester.

AGENTS WANTED.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day, or $2,000 or more a year. New works by Mrs. H. B. Stowe and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Particulars free. Worthington, Dustin & Co., Hartford, Ct. no 30

Agents Wanted for Bunyan's
Pilgrim's Progress.
The most beautiful edition ever published. Printed on elegant paper, with nearly 500 exquisite illustrations. Profits large and sales sure. Everybody wants this noble work. For circular and terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

1823. JUBILEE! 1873.
Better than Pictures is the
NEW YORK OBSERVER
The Great American Family Newspaper.
$3 a Year with the JUBILEE YEAR BOOK.
SIDNEY E. MORSE & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
☞Send for a Sample Copy.

TRICKS AN TRAPS OF AMERICA
Would you avoid being "bit" by Rogues, Swindlers and Humbugs? Read the "*Star Spangled Banner*." A large, Illustrated 40-column 8 page paper, *Ledger* size. Splendid Stories, Sketches, Tales, Poems, Wit Humor, Puzzles, Receipts, &c., 11th year. $1 a year, with elegant Prang Chromo, "Autumn Leaves," free to all. Only $1. Try it once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Outfit free. Specimens, &c., for 6 cents. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HEBMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa. no 30

BOOKKEEPING made easy. Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed, 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y. no 30

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. no 30

$1.000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

How, When and Where to Advertise
See the ADVERTISERS GAZETTE. By mail 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

NOTICE.—The School Tax for the city of Chester, for 1872, is NOW due and payable at the office of the Collector, No. 137 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
Office open on Saturday evening.
J. C. BERSTLER,
jy6 tf Collector.

Carpet Weaving.
THOMAS OGDEN,
CARPET WEAVER,
At his father's old stand, basement of
NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET,
Near Market Square.
☞Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,
CARPET WEAVER,
Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts.,
CHESTER, PA.
All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,
CARPET WEAVER,
No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,
WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER.
Carefully solicited. nov

W. W. PIERCE,
CARPET WEAVER,
1017 THIRD STREET,
Near the Lamokin Depot.
Carpets of my own make for sale. se28 6m

Sewing Machines & Washers
THE WEED
"M. F."
Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."
This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.
With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powerful mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family Favorite" does for general uses.
The Company has received the most gratifying testimonials from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M. F.", and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!
JOB HOOPES & SON
Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of
The Surprise Washer,
Which is without doubt, the
Best and Cheapest Washer
In existence, price only
SIX DOLLARS.
Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. aug19

Mortimer H. Bickley,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
Paint Brushes,
Perfumery,
AND
PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.
Cor. Market and 4th Streets,
CHESTER,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,
Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at
VERY
LOW PRICES.

PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at HOWARTH & BROS., my7 508 and 510 Market street.

FOR PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,
Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
PATENT MEDICINES,
And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on
HOWARTH'S,
508 and 510 Market Street.
m 7

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S
Union Sash Works
AND
PLANING MILL,
(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors,
BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, &c.
Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.
PACKING BOXES
Made to order.
FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m

BOQUETS,
WREATHS
AND
CROSSES,
OF THE CHOICEST FLOWERS,
For Funerals, Weddings, Parties, &c.
Also,
WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS!
In variety.
JOS. J. EDWARDS,
Greenhouses,
Broad and Madison Streets.
se 28 CHESTER.

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—All persons wishing to join a new Building Association, soon to be started in Chester, are requested to call at the office of Pardoe & Donaldson, corner of Fourth and Market streets, and put down their names. The first payment will be made as soon as a sufficient number of shares are taken when the plan of the Association will be decided by a vote of the stockholders. de28 tf

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.
JAMES BRACKENRIDGE, JR.,
No. 803 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER,
TIN ROOFER
And manufacturer of
TINWARE.
All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a specialty.
Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cup Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.
A good assortment of
Cooking and Parlor Stoves,
ALWAYS ON HAND. oc12 tf

Light and Heat.
GO TO G. W. CATTELL'S,
No. 131 West Third street, Chester.
HIS
Stoves and Tinware
Are of the best. He is also agent for
Fuller's Combination Burning Fluid,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Burners of different patterns, suitable for any kind of oil.
There are no traveling agents selling this fluid. I am the sole agent in Chester, and receive it direct from the manufacturer. dec 18

1848. ESTABLISHED 1848.
Delaware County Furniture
AND
STOVE WAREROOMS,
JAMES HAMPSON,
No. 420 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c.
CARPETS, &c.
Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.
STOVES.
Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and scuttles.
QUEENSWARE.
Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.
☞P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c.
April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

833. H. Kampe & Co., 833.
Having enlarged and improved their
FURNITURE STORE,
823 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furniture and Bedding at the lowest prices. my11 1y

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!
ROBERT SINGLETON,
Third Street, between Fulton and Parker,
Dealer in
STOVES, RANGES and HEATERS,
Has on hand or procures to order any kind of stoves in the market.
COOKING STOVES!
Richmond Range, Fulton Range,
Franklin Range, Union Range.
PARLOR STOVES!
ANTI-CLINKER, MORNING LIGHT,
NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR BASE BURNER,
And all other kinds.
Fire-place Heaters, and all kinds of Hollowware. Tin Roofing and Spouting done. Sheet-Iron work of all descriptions.
Special attention given to boat work. Patronage solicited. se21 15t

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S
Union Furniture, Bedding,
AND
STOVE STORE,
Corner Third and Parker streets,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.
FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.
BEDDING—Mattrasses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds, Bolsters, Pillows. Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short notice. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.
STOVES—Cook and Parlor. Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.
UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered. Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recained, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.
J. F. DANNAKER,
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.
GLAZING MADE A SPECIALITY.
620 *LARKIN STREET,*
CHESTER, PA. mh 11

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
House and Sign Painter.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester. je22 3m

ALEXANDER KING,
SIGN PAINTER,
And Imitator of Wood and Marble,
EDGMONT AVENUE, BELOW THE RAILROAD.
☞All orders from the country addressed to Box 552, Chester P. O., will be attended to. d17

JOHN L. ENTWISLE,
SIGN PAINTER,
And
Store Window Shade Manufacturer,
229 PENN STREET,
au31 tf South Ward.

FIELDING & BURKE,
The House Painters,
WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING
AND CALCIMINING.
☞Particular attention paid to jobbing.
Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.
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Carpentering & Sash Making.
W. C. BOATWRIGHT,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,
Chester, Pa.
Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.
SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,
mh 30 Opposite the Freight Depot.

Lumber and Coal.
COAL LIME
LUMBER!!!
The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old
Yard on Edgmont street,
(Near R. R. Depot,)
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH
COAL!
☞These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.
BUILDING LIME,
fresh from the kiln every day.
jy18-1y. DAVID S. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,
Dealer in Coal,
LIME FRESH EVERY DAY
Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. apl 20

RAVEN RUN
Stove and Nut Coal
TRY IT.
At MORTON, BLACK & BROS.,
CHESTER DOCK. sep 24

COAL! COAL
THE CELEBRATED
RICHARDSON COAL,
For sale by
J. D. OLIVER & CO.
Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.
J. D. OLIVER & CO.,
jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,
SOUTH CHESTER
COAL YARD.
Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14
☞ KINDLING WOOD. ☜

COAL AND WOOD
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FRANCIS LARKIN,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
eb19 1y

BAKER & HINKSON,
EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,
Keep always on hand a general assortment of
LUMBER.
WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,
Spruce Joist, Plank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles.
LIME AND SAND.
FERTILIZERS.
Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuine,
Ground Bone,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,
HAIR, CEMENT.
TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.
Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.
THE BEST COAL!
IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.
Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at
MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S
Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock. may 22

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, December 1st, 1872.
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
Trains leave Depot, Thirty-second and Market streets.
Trains arrive at Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets.
MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Paoli Accommodation daily, except Sunday, 6.20, 8.30 and 11.10 a. m., 1.10, 6.40 and 11.00 p. m.
Niagara Express, daily, except Sunday, 7.30 a. m.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express daily, except Sunday, 8.00 a. m.
Mail daily, except Sunday, - - 8.00 a. m.
Fast Line and Erie Exp. daily, except Sunday, - - - - 12.40 p. m.
Harrisburg Acc. daily, except Sunday, 2.30 p. m.
Lancaster and York Acc. daily, except Sunday, - - - 4.03 p. m.
Parkesburg Train daily, ex. Sunday, 5.30 p. m.
Pittsburg Express daily, ex. Sunday, 7.30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express daily, - - - 8.10 p. m.
Southern Express daily, - - - 10.10 p. m.
Pacific Express daily, - - - - 11.40 p. m.
Erie Mail daily, - - - - - 11.40 p. m.
Paoli Sunday Trains, - 8.40 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.
Erie Mail, Saturday night, runs only to Williamsport.
For Emigrant Express Train, leaving 10.30 p. m., daily, except Sunday, tickets must be procured and baggage delivered at 116 Market street by 5.00 p. m.
NEW YORK DIVISION.
Express for New York, 7.15 8.30 and 11.00 a. m., and 12.30, 3.00, 5.30 and 6.55 p. m., and 12.20 night.
Accommodation for New York, 7.20 a. m.
Emigrant Train for New York, 11.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton, 6.45 a. m., 4.30 and 11.30 p. m.
New York Sunday Trains, 7.20 a. m., 6.55 p. m., and 12.20 night.
KENSINGTON DEPOT.
Holmesb'g and Bustleton, 6.45 a. m., 12.00 noon, 5.15 and 7.25 p. m.
Way Train for New Brunswick, 2.15 p. m.
Express Train for Trenton, 7.30 a. m., and 4.00 and 5.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton, 10.00 a. m., 3.15, 5.00 and 6.30 p. m.
FOR BELVIDERE DIVISION.
Express for Trenton, Lamb'ville, Easton, Scranton, &c., 7.30 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Way Trains to Lambertville and Flemington, 10.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Pennington, 10.00 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.
Accommodation for Belvidere, 5.00 p. m.
MARKET STREET FERRY.
AMBOY DIVISION.
Accommodation for New York, via Perth Amboy, and via Monmouth Junction, 6.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton and New York, 8.00 and 10.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 p. m.
Way Train for Burlington, - - 6.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Bordentown, 8.00 and 11.30 p. m.
Express Trains for Hightstown, 6.00 a. m. and 1.30 and 3.30 p. m.
Express Trains for Long Branch, 7.30 a. m. and N. J. Southern and Tuckerton Railroads, 7.30 a. m. and 3 30 p. m.
Way Train for Mt. Holly, - - 11.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Pemberton, 6.00, 7.30 and 10.00 a. m., 1.30 3.30, 5.00 and 6.30 p. m.
Sleeping-car Tickets for the West can be had on application at the Ticket Office, 901 Chestnut street, and at the Depot, Thirty-second and Market streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depots. Orders will receive prompt attention and Railroad Time Cards can be obtained at the following
TICKET OFFICES: No. 901 Chestnut Street, No. 838 Chestnut Street, No. 116 Market Street.
And at the Depots and Ferry named above.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

Tines of Travel.
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:
Way-Mail Train at 8.30, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R.R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 12.15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.40 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5 and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2, 4, 5.50, 7.15 and 10.20 p. m. The 4 p. m. train stops at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.20 p. m.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Chester for Philadelphia—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.32 8.33, 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.43, 2.47, 4.41, 5.31, 8.09 7.56, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7.25 a. m., Way Mail, 9.50 a. m., Express, 2.45 p. m., Express, 7.25 p. m., Express, 11.00 p. m., Express.
From Baltimore to Port Deposit and intermediate Stations 5.00 p. m.
Accommodation Train from Port Deposit will leave Perryville at 6.47 a. m., for Baltimore and intermediate Stations.
Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 12.06 and 9.11 a. m., and 4.35 p. m.
Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 12.33, 2.13 and 10.02 a. m., 1.08 and 5.17 p. m.
SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.
DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.
Commencing December 19th, 1872.
MOVING SOUTH.
Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Moriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.30. 10.15, 11.45 p. m.
Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.
58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.
Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.
Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.
Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, 12.51, a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.
Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.
Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.
Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.
Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.58, 12 28 p. m.
Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.
Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.32, 11.07, 12.37 p. m.
Lamokin, 8.25, 10 55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.10, 12.40.
MOVING NORTH.
Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.30, 7.10, 9.10 a. m., 1.45, 2.38, 5.30, 6.30, 7.08 p. m.
Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.13 a. m., 1.48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33 7.11 p. m.
Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.19 a. m., 1.54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39, 7.17 p. m.
Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.
Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.
Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9,33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.
Darby, 5.

The Chester Advocate

AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

VOL. 5—NO. 35. CHESTER, PA., JANUARY 25, 1873. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The CHESTER ADVOCATE is published every Saturday morning,

One Dollar per annum. Single Copies, Two Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—70 cents per square for one insertion; 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

TEN LINES FORM A SQUARE.

A liberal discount on permanent or extra large advertisements.

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EDGMONT STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD.
CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

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Of our own manufacture, only 15 cts. per pound.

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AT W. WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn, Chester. j6

WE have constantly on hand a good assortment of gentlemen's underclothes, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn. au 17

GOOD and cheap hosiery of all kinds at WRIGLEY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! Do you want a good shirt? If you do, go to WRIGLEY'S, 203 Third street. au 17

CALICOES and Muslins as cheap as anywhere else in the city, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street. au 17

WE have Clark's and Coates' Cotton always on hand, at WRIGLEY'S. au 17

KNIT Jackets, Shawls and Comforters, very cheap, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn. se 28

IF you want a good umbrella, go to WRIGLEY'S, and he will either sell you a new one or repair an old one. au 17

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Real Estate Agent,

WARD & BROOMALL'S OFFICE,

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Property in South Chester a specialty. my 25 6m

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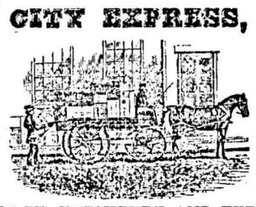

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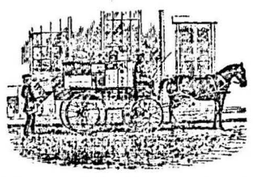

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Apples by the barrel,
Butter by the ½ bbl., tub or firkin,
Canned Fruits and Pickles,
Hood's Figs, very low.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

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Stand, West End Farmers' Market.

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131 West Third Street,

Is the ONLY place in Chester city or Delaware county, to buy

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COMBINATION FLUID,

The best Fluid in the world!

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DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.

Go to Cattell's Stove Store and get the PURE ARTICLE. ja 11

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas of the best brands, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

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The undersigned, dealer in Blood Puddings Tripe, Cow's Tails, Pig's Head. Also

CONFECTIONERY.

Store—25 Fifth street, corner of Edgmont avenue.

ja 4 F. PULFORD

DRIED Blackberries, very fine, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

Baby's Stockings.

Hang up the baby's stocking,
Be sure you don't forget!
The dear little dimpled darling!
She ne'er saw Christmas yet.
But I've told her all about it,
And she opened her big blue eyes,
And I'm sure she understood me,—
She looked so funny and wise.

Dear, dear! what a tiny stocking!
It doesn't take much to hold
Such little pink toes as baby's
Away from the frost and cold.
But then for the baby's Christmas
It never will do at all;
Why, Santa Claus wouldn't be looking
For anything half so small.

I know what we'll do for the baby;
I've thought of the very best plan;
I'll borrow a stocking of grandma—
The longest that I ever can,
And you'll hang it by mine, dear mother,
Right here in the corner, so,
And write a letter to Santa,
And fasten it on to the toe.

Write, "This is the baby's stocking
That hangs in the corner here;
You never have seen her, Santa,
For she only came this year;
But she's just the blessedest baby,
And now, before you go,
Just cram her stocking with gooddies,
From the top clear down to the toe."

Hal's Mistake.

There were three of us, only, from Hilltop, a little quaint, irregular village, nestled high among the mountains—Hal Brainard, John Hazard, and I, Harrison Grey, at your service. We messed together, and that morning as we drank our black coffee we talked matters over with no sense of restraint. The regiment, which had been in camp for a month, was to march the next day.

'I shall be glad enough to get out of this,' said John. 'But, by George, boys, it does seem a little tough on a fellow to have to go off without seeing the folks again. It can't be more than ten miles to Hilltop, as the crow flies'—and the speaker, he was hardly more than a boy, looked yearningly off into the blue distance.

'It's no use, my lad,' answered Hal, while his resolute face clouded over. 'No furloughs will be granted, I understand.'

But just then our good Captain Talbot appeared at the door of the tent. He had been teacher of the High School in the town adjoining ours, and we had all been pupils of his. As we gave him the military salute, he smiled faintly.

'It is almost schooltime, boys,' he said. 'But, first, I want to send one of you over to Hilltop, to do an errand for me. Whoever goes can stay all night, but must report himself by eight o'clock to-morrow morning.'

We looked from one to the other, in a sort of eager dismay. At last John—Jack we called him—spoke out.

'Could'nt we all go, Captain?'

'Not exactly,' he answered, laughing. 'Orders are too stringent. But settle it among yourselves: and let one of you come to my tent in an hour.'

The boys in the next tent were singing 'Rally Round the Flag,' at the top of their voices. Some one on the other side was whistling 'Home, Sweet Home' in long and lingering cadence. From the pine woods on our left, the morning breezes brought us wafts of balsamic fragrance, with now and then an odorous breath from the trailing May-flowers. How well I remember it all!

I found my voice at length.

'Let Jack go. He is the youngest.'

But then I bethought me that Hal had something in Hilltop that we others had not. He had been engaged to Thyrza Harrington for nearly a year.

Glancing at him from beneath my cap, I saw a look upon his face that was half defiant, half tender. Then he caught up his gun, with a pretence of examining the lock.

'No,' Jack answered quietly, 'if but one of us can go, it must be Hal.'

Hal looked up suddenly, his face glowing with something that was not exactly joy.

'Jack is right,' I said. 'It must be Hal.'

He dropped his gun, and caught our hands impulsively.

'God bless you, boys,' he cried. 'You make me feel like a selfish brute. But it seems to me this morning that I would peril my soul's salvation for the chance of going to Hilltop.'

'Hurry up, then,' we both answered. You have no time to spare.'

We stood in the doorway of our tent, and watched the tall, stalwart figure as it dropped out of sight behind the hill. Then Jack turned to me with a gay smile that was somewhat belied by his drooping eyelids.

'Hal looks like a prince of the blood in his new uniform,' he said, 'and carries himself like one, too. What a magnificent fellow he is! But what is the matter with him, Grey? I scent trouble in the air. He is not himself, lately.'

Just my own impression, also. But I did not care to discuss the matter. The day was a busy one; and when night came, we were glad to wrap ourselves in our blankets and go to sleep.

Hal returned the next morning.

'Hallo, old fellow, how's Hilltop?' cried Jack, dancing around him in a fever of impatience. 'who did you see? How are all the folks?'

He soon received a quietus in the shape of sundry packets and parcels. Then Hal turned to me.

'There's no change at headquarters, I suppose?' he said, interrogatively. 'We get out of this to-day?'

I answered affirmatively.

'The Lord be praised! he exclaimed. 'I could not stand this inaction much longer, Grey; and he fell vigorously at work, packing his knapsack.

He had not quite the air of a happy Romeo, whose lips were still warm with the kisses of his Juliet. But I had no time to puzzle over it, and by sundown we were off.

This is no war story; and it is needless to tell of our counter-marchings, our perils, our victories and our defeats. It is enough to say that we were in Virginia, that vast mausoleum of two armies, and that we three Hilltop boys had no reason to be ashamed of our record.

But through it all, and underlying all, there was something about Hal Brainard that I could not understand. He was brave, even to rashness. But it seemed to me more like the recklessness of the man who holds his life of little worth, than the bravery of him who takes it calmly in his hand, ready, if it is required of him, to offer it up in all its full, sweet completeness. One evening—it was on the eve of an engagement—I ventured to remonstrate with him.

'You are too reckless, Hal,' I said. A man has no right to throw his life away heedlessly, even in battle. Think what it would be to Thyrza, if you were to be left in some nameless grave down here.'

He started as if the bullet had already found him. Whether you believe it or not, we three had messed together, ever since we left Vermont; we had tramped side by side through Virginia mud; we had shared each other's rations and blankets in many a stress of danger and fatigue; but the name of Thyrza Harrington had never passed our lips since that day in camp at Brattleboro', Hal was always reticent. He was the sort of man who held you at arm's length, if he pleased; and any subject he chose to ignore was a sealed book. He had not chosen to talk of her, and so Jack and I had been silent. But that night the spirit moved me strongly—and I spoke.

He started, as I have said, and his bronzed face flushed. But after a moment he answered quietly:

'I do not expect to be killed, Grey; for I have learned, since I came down here, that it takes a deal of ammunition to kill one man. But if I should fall, I think Thyrza would manage to endure it,' he added in a low tone, as he tossed a pebble into the road with the toe of his boot.

'Manage to endure it!' I cried. 'What do you mean, Hal? Is she not your promised wife?'

'I—suppose—so,' he answered slowly, 'according to the letter of the law. But what is the letter good for when the spirit is gone? What is the body worth without the soul?'

The flush had faded, and he was pale as a ghost.

'I am sure you are beside yourself, Hal,' I said, laying my hand upon his arm; 'but it will do you good to break the silence in which you have wrapped yourself. Make a clean breast of it, man, for your soul's sake. What is the trouble with you and Thyrza?'

'Trouble enough,' he answered, doggedly. 'I have reason to believe that she made a mistake in engaging herself to me. If I should happen to be picked off by one of these infernal bullets,' he added, grimly, 'it would set her free, you see, without any fuss.'

There was a stern compression of his lips, a metallic hardness to his voice. Yet Hal Brainard's nature was brave, tender, and womanly. I probed him with questions as a surgeon probes a wound.

'And you,' I asked, 'have you made a mistake too?'

"'If she be not fair to me,
What care I how fair she be,"'

he quoted lightly. Then, as if some wave of feeling swept over him, tearing his pride from its moorings, he seized my hand in a vice-like grasp.

'I love her!' he cried, 'whether I have made a mistake or not. I have loved her all my life long. I do not even know when I began to love her. That's the worst of it Harrison Grey.'

We were silent for awhile. The sun dropped lower and lower, and the soft twilight wrapped us in its tender folds. I knew I should hear the whole story, if I had patience to wait for it; but Hal Brainard was not to be hurried.

'I do not know that I blame her,' he said, at last. 'The truth is, Grey, Thyrza and I are too unlike. I am no mate for her. She is gay, bright and airy, full of sudden sparkles and flashes that dazzle and bewitch me out of my senses. But I cannot follow her. I cannot keep pace with her flights. I cannot half comprehend her. There is something in her life which my life cannot grasp And then she looks at me with a vague, reproachful wonder in her eyes which is too much for my philosophy. She is a skylark and I a clod.'

'But admitting your comparison for a moment,' I said, 'shylarks build their nests upon the solid ground. Did it never occur to you that your hardy, rugged strength might be more to Thyrza Harrington than all the brilliant parts, all the merely æsthetic cultivation, in the world? Besides, there is a certain sort of knowledge—whether it comes by intuition or otherwise, that women gain earlier than men.'

Hal shook his head.

'All very well in the abstract,' he remarked, 'but, you see, it does not touch this case. What is a man to do when he sees that the woman who has promised to marry him feels deficiences in him, and when he knows that his failure to meet the wants of her nature, and to give full sympathetic recognition to what she regards as best and highest in herself, is a constant trouble to her? Tell me that.'

I was silent, trying to think what I should say—what it was best to say. Presently, his hand fell heavily upon my knee.

'Tell me one thing more,' he added, in a low, intense voice. 'What is one to do when he believes, even if he does not know of a surety, that there is a man in the world—in her world, too—who could be to the woman he loves all that he has failed to be? What should he do in such a case?'

'Hal!'

'I believe just that, Grey. I have believed it for six months. Pleasant state of things, isn't it?'

'Now that you have said that much, you must say more,' I answered. 'What do you mean by these strange words?'

'Have you seen Fayette Blackman since he came back from Heidelburg?'

'Never. Haven't had a glimpse of him.'

'That is because you were away so much for months before we enlisted. He was in Hilltop half the time.'

'He used to be a good-enough sort of a fellow before he went abroad,' I said; 'I hope they have not spoiled him over there. But it is not he you are talking about?'

'It is, though, he answered, his face darkening. 'But I tell you what it is, Grey, I will not do the man injustice. He is just the one to charm the fancy of a girl like Thyrza. He is all that I am not—all that she wishes I was. He is interested in all the things that interest her—in poetry, music, and every thing that I am such a dolt about. He can lead her where I only follow her afar off; and with all his careless grace of manner, his easy flow of talk, I feel like a great, clumsy idiot beside him.'

'Fayette Blackmann may be Adonis and Apollo and Mercury all in one, for aught I know,' I replied; 'I will not dispute you. But it does not follow that you have any occasion for jealousy.'

My words stung him, and he sprang up from the log on which he was sitting.

'Jealousy!' he cried. 'Am I jealous? Do you look at it in that way? Jealousy?'

'But what else is it?' I asked. 'Look here Hal. Do you think that because a woman is engaged—or married, even—she must become at once blind and deaf? I can understand how a cultivated woman may enjoy the society of a cultivated man, and yet not have the slighest idea of falling in love with him.'

I spoke with some heat, for I had always liked Thyrza Harrington.

He turned white as a sheet.

'You do not comprehend,' he said, with a certain quiet dignity. 'I am casting no aspersions upon Thyrza. It is not easy for a man to say what I have said to-night; and you may have misunderstood the words wrung from me by pride and passion. I do not think she is even aware how this man has come in between her and me. But I see it; and what am I to do about it? Am I to sit still, like a craven, and let her drift helplessly into my arms, when I believe she would be happier in the arms of another? What am I to do about it, Grey?'

'For God's sake, do nothing rash!' I exclaimed, drawing him out into the road, where the few remaining rays of daylight fell upon his face. 'I do believe you are mistaken, Hal. For God's sake, and for your own soul's sake, do nothing rash!'

'I do not act hastily; and I will try to do what seems to be right,' he said, putting his arm over my shoulder. 'But life plays at cross purposes with us, from first to last.'

He stood for a moment looking off into the west, where the camp-fires of the Grand Army stretched away for miles and miles, twinkling like stars in the distance. Near by, our own white tents looked ghost-like in the gathering darkness. Occasionally a roll of the drums sounded like far-off thunder, or a bugle-note shot upward through the stillness. Hal turned toward me, smiling sadly.

'It is just as I said, Grey. If some stray bullet would clear up this muddle it would be a lucky thing; but the little devils never find out those who would welcome them, and Hal Brainard is the safest man in this regiment.'

There was a battle the next day. Poor Jack! we left his sunny, boyish curls behind us on the bloody field. I had a ball through my right shoulder; but as for Hal, he walked in the fiery furnace without so much as the smell of fire upon his garments.

It would be weeks—months, perhaps—before I could use my arm; and in the hot, sweltering hospital I longed for the fresh breezes blowing cool from our mountain peaks; so they sent me home.

The fatigue of the journey brought on a low, nervous fever. Thyrza came often to see me. She was very quiet and subdued in manner, with a deeper womanliness about her that seemed to have been gained at the expense of somewhat of the old glow and sparkle; but I thought her lovelier than ever, with her soft, grey eyes, and an appealing look about the mouth that had grown so wondrously tender.

She was not inclined to talk much of Hal, and I had a sort of uncomfortable consciousness, growing out of the recollection of my last conversation with the poor fellow, that kept me silent also.

Fayette Blackmann, as I soon learned, had opened a law office in an adjoining town, was building a fine house, and was making himself prominent in political circles. He was evidently no mere dilletante, but the rising man of the county; and I could but acknowledge to myself that if he chose to enter the lists he would indeed be a formidable rival. Whether he had done so or not, every week brought him to Hilltop.

One evening I saw them ride by on horseback—he and Thyrza. Perhaps it was only the exercise and the excitement, but there was a glow upon her cheek, a light and radiance about her, that I had not seen since my return, and Blackmann's eyes dwelt upon her in undisguised admiration. My heart hardened against them both.

'It is the old story of the one ewe lamb,' I muttered, as the graceful riders disappeared over the brow of the hill. 'Verily, verily, history repeats itself.'

There was another great battle, and again the heart of the nation was stirred to its centre. Two nights afterwards, as I sat upon the piazza, with Thyrza Harrington on a low seat beside me, the daily *Tribune* was placed in my hands.

I opened it. There were the three fearful lists that had become so terribly familiar: 'Killed,' 'Wounded,' 'Missing,' As I ran my eye hurriedly down the long columns, in the very first I read the name of Hal Brainard.

My face must have told the tale, for I did not speak one word, but Thyrza sprang up with clasped hands, struggled for a moment in a vain effort at utterance, and then sank at my feet in a huddled, pitiful, white heap.

My arms was still powerless, and I was besides, worn with fever. I called to my mother, I screamed, I shouted; but there was not a soul within hearing, and I could only put back the hair from her white forehead, and fan her with that fatal newspaper. After a few moments, that seemed ages, she sat up and looked about her with an air of bewilderment.

'The paper,' she said at length; 'I want the paper.'

I gave it to her silently—what was there to say?—and she looked at the name for a moment with a fixed, tearless gaze. Then she slowly gathered herself up, and, with the paper still clasped in her hand, walked unsteadily down to the gate and disappeared.

Months passed. I had been discharged from the service, for it seemed impossible that I should ever be strong enough to return to the field again. Thyrza, a saddened, patient woman now, rather than the sparkling, brilliant girl who had so bewitched poor Hal Brainard—this Thyrza and I were much together. We did not often talk of Hal, but his memory was a bond between us, and I knew at last how well she had loved him. It had all been a mistake, a misapprehension on Hal's part, growing chiefly out of his own modesty, and the slight valuation that he placed upon his own attractions. Fayette Blackmann was an old friend, and was betrothed to one of her cousins—'only that, and nothing more.' The young couple were married that autumn, and the beautiful mansion received its destined occupant.

I never told Thyrza what passed between Hal and me that night in Virginia. If she had ever noticed any change in the tone of his letters, she had evidently attributed it to the haste in which they were often written on the march, or on battle-fields. Why should I disturb her?

I was alone in the cottage one night. My mother had gone to watch with a sick neighbor, and I sat by the blazing fire lost in a waking dream. It was early—for I had just heard the whistle of the evening train, though, in those short December days, it had been dark for hours. A step upon the piazza startled me, and I felt, rather than saw, that somebody was looking through the blinds. In another moment, Hal Brainard, bronzed, bearded, no disembodied spirit, but a living, breathing specimen of magnificent humanity stood before me, holding me with his earnest eyes.

I pass over the next few minutes.

'But now, Hal, tell me how it happened,' I said, when our first emotions had expended themselves, and I had him safe in my easy chair.

He sat looking into the fire for a full minute before he answered. His mouth grew stern and hard.

'Do you remember the last talk we had?' he asked.

'You must keep that in mind if you would understand what I have to tell you. The bullets did not find me, Grey. I have never had so much as a scratch. The man next me in the ranks was blown to pieces, but I was taken prisoner, and when, many months afterwards. I escaped and made my way to the Union lines, I found I had been reported killed. I saw my name in an old *Tribune*, in the dead list. I said nothing, but I thought the matter over. Our old regiment was all broken up. The path seemed plain before me. Hal Brainard was dead, and well out of the way. Let him rest. He had neither kith nor kin to mourn for him. The new soldier who had arisen from his ashes would fight as well under another name, and Thyrza would be free, after a few salt tears and a period of decent waiting, to marry a man who would be more to her than he could ever have been.'

'But,' he went on, after a moment's pause, during which his face was convulsed with strong emotion; 'but Grey, my dear old friend, I did not think they would have married so soon, and his voice faltered. 'I thought they would have waited at least one little year. I deserved as much consideration as that from Thyrza Harrington—surely I did.'

I was silent for a minute from sheer bewilderment. Then I broke out:

'Married! Why, Hal—'

'You see I know all about it," he said, interrupting me; 'else I should not be here. I saw the names on the register at Willard's, Grey—'Fayette Blackmann and wife'—and by the date of the entry it was not three months after my supposed death. It stunned me, Harrison, and it hardened me. Now I have run up here to take just one look at you, and then I go back to my work again. You will keep my secret, I know, and let her think me dead. It is better so.'

My thoughts had worked themselves clear, at last.

'Excuse me,' I said, 'I will be back shortly.'

I darted up the street and was at Thyrza's door in less than a minute.

She was looking over a package of old letters, with a faint, trembling color in her cheek.

'Come with me,' I cried; 'we want you over at our house. Never mind your hair! that's all right.'

But while she was putting on her hood, I looked at her. A slight, graceful figure robed in black; soft, wavy brown hair, that had escaped from its confinement and floated over her shoulders; gray eyes, with a world of pathos in them; a sweet tremulous mouth, and a forehead sealed with Heaven's own look of patience. That was what I saw.

And it was what Hal Brainard saw, when, two minutes afterwards, he turned as I opened the door.

I stole softly away and left them.

There is not a doubt that my old comrade was dreadfully to blame, somehow. But Thyrza forgave him—and so do I.—*Aldine for January.*

A FLOGGING DIVIDED.—A certain king had lost a much-valued falcon, on whose golden bells were engraved the *fleurs-de-lis*, and offered two hundred francs to the fortunate finder and restorer. A peasant presented himself at the palace-door with the hawk, but the porter would not allow him to enter till he had promised him half his reward. Kings being easily accessible in those days, the peasant soon came to speak with his Majesty. Having caressed the bird and thanked the finder, the king directed his treasurer to count out two hundred francs.

'That is not the reward I desire, please your Majesty.'

'What else?'

'Fifty lashes on my bare back,'

'You are jesting.'

'By no means. I will take no other reward.'

'Well, call the executioner in, and gratify him.'

The peasant bared his back, and the lashes were administered—not very severe ones, as may be supposed, the king having whispered to the officer to come down lightly. When twenty-five had been given, he cried out:

'Stop your hand;; I have a partner who is to get the rest;' and he went on to tell of the porter's incivility; and the bargain that had been made. The knave was brought in and received his stripes, which were laid on with no light hand; and when all was over, it was an additional puuishment to him to see the peasant passing out with his two hundred francs in a good canvas bag.

FREE NEGRO-LABOR IN VIRGINIA.—Our artists were surprised to find negroes so generally employed as road-builders. They have proved in fact excellent laborers, both as track-makers, and for mining, blasting, and all the other work of railroad building. They lived in shanties along the road, wherever their work lay; and as is usual with the negroes, they were musical, as well as orderly and sober. Ragged, too, they were, to the last degree, until one wondered where so great a multitude of rags came from; and whether it had ever occurred to one of these jolly fat fellows to buy himself a new suit of clothes. They live well, rather despising corn bread, and using a good deal of canned fruits and vegetables; and the sausage is to them a savory dish.

But few of them had learned to read—though some had learned a trade, and were proud of it. We heard it often remarked that they would never again live in cities, but acquire farms for themselves. No doubt their experience on the road, far away from home, has increased their intelligence, and their capacity to help themselves. They save money—the contractors reported this very generally; have not the habit of drinking whisky; and on the work itself, as they took their chance with the white workmen, so they were treated with absolute equality, not the slightest bullying being allowed or attempted. Indeed, wherever there is real genuine hard work to be done by men, they soon cease to regard color or other distinctions, and respect each other according to the ability each manifests. This is true everywhere, and was true of course here.

The contractors had but one complaint to make—that the colored men *would* go "home" for Christmas. Home to them, meant Eastern Virginia, and we were told that many of them returned joyfully to the old plantations where formerly they were slaves, and where, as more than one former master told us, they are still made welcome on holidays.—"*New Ways in the Old Dominion,*" *Scribner's for Jannary.*

☞ What kind of paper will make the best kite? Fly paper.

☞ Can you tell how many insects make a landlord? Ten-ants.

☞ What letter is that which has never been used but twice in America? The letter a.

☞ When must old Father Time hang up his scythe? When he shall be no mower.

☞ Where are happiness and contentment always to be found? In the dictionary.

☞ What do little folks do before going to sleep? Shut their eyes, of course.

☞ Most men like to see themselves in print. Ladies like to see themselves in silks and velvets.

☞ There is said to be a man in Cincinnati in possession of such a powerful memory that he is employed by the Humane Society to remember the poor.

☞ Scarfs should match the pantaloons in color, but young men who are determined to wear red neckties need not buy red pantaloons unless they wish to be very stylish.

☞ A gentleman who was very particular about speaking correctly, once broke off his engagement with his lady love because she pronounced andirons *handirons.*

☞ A bare-footed, bare-headed little boy astonished a worshipping congregation, a few Sunday ago, by rushing into the church, and exclaiming, 'Where's my pap, the pigs are out?'

☞ Horses are excellent musical performers sometimes. One of them has been known to go through the bars of a field correctly and without missing an oat.

☞ Stuffed birds are very popular just now both for outside or inside wear and consist of humming birds for the head, and turkey for the stomach.

☞ An old editor of Morse's geography says: 'Albany has four hundred dwelling houses, and two thousand four hundred inhabitants, all standing with their gable ends to the street.'

☞ "Unless you give me aid," said a beggar to a benovolent lady, "I am afraid I shall have to resort to something which I greatly dislike to do." The lady handed him a dollar, and compassionately asked, "What is it, poor man, that I saved you from?" "Work," was the mournful answer.

☞ "You are the dullest boy I ever saw," crossly exclaimed a bald-headed old uncle to his nephew. "Well uncle," replied the youth, with a glance at the old gentleman's bald head, 'you can't expect me to understand things as quickly as you do, because you don't have the trouble of getting 'em through your hair.'

☞ The quiet progress of a wedding in a Connecticut village church, recently, was interrupted by an amusing incident. In repeating the words, 'If you know of any just cause,' etc., the minister looked straight at a nervous young man directly in front of him. The fellow sprang up with much haste and trepidation and blurted out: 'Oh no, bless me! not the slightest objection, sir.'

☞ A handsome young Yankee peddler made love to a buxom widow of Pennsylvania, but accompanied his declaration with an allusion to two impediments to their union. 'Name them,' said the widow. 'The want of means to set up a retail store is one of them,' he replied. They parted, and the widow sent the peddler ample means. When they met again the peddler had hired and stocked his store, and the smiling fair one begged to know the other impediment. 'I have a wife already,' cried the peddler.

☞ THE RIGHT END.—An old gentleman, who was never accused of being a wizard, went out one day with his gun to shoot partridges, accompanied by his son. Before they approached the ground where they expected to find the game the gun was charged with a severe load, and when at last the old gentleman discovered one of the birds he took a rest, and blazed away, expecting to see it fall of course; but not so did it happen, for the gun recoiled with so much force as to kick him over. The old man got up, and while rubbing the sparks out of his eyes inquired of his son, 'Alphy, did I point the right end of the gun at the birds?"

A warning to literary men against over-work is afforded in the remarkable statement of Mr. Greeley to Rev. Mr. Talmage, ten days before his nomination at Cincinnati, 'that he had not had a sound sleep for fifteen years.'

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

Compulsory Education.—The question of compulsory education grows constantly in importance, and is daily more and more discussed. In the earlier times of the Republic, it was enough to provide facilities for education; because the people appreciated these advantages sufficiently to avail themselvvs of them. Since then circumstances have changed. The class who do not wish to be educated is constantly recruited by illiterate foreigners—those who have received no mental training, and do not desire it for their children. Poverty, laziness and indifference on the part of both parents and children, are the chief causes which keep so many from obtaining any education.

We have the experience of others to guide us. The system has been tried with satisfactory results in Prussia, and other States. Whatever may have been the opposition against it at first, it now meets with general approval. In fact, it is only in the rarest instances necessary to enforce the law. So in one sense, education has ceased to be compulsory in Prussia. In Holland education is universal, although there are no legal enactments requiring attendance at school. This is the result of the intelligence of the people, and of the school system. No person is allowed to teach, even in a private school, without having passed an examination before the proper authorities. It has been suggested that universal education would result from raising the standard of the schools—by improved methods of imparting knowledge, and by greater culture among the teachers. This has undoubtedly had the desired effect in Holland. Dutch, English, French and German are taught in the common schools. A system of so much excellence commends itself to the people, and compulsory education is unnecessary.

In our country it would be impossible to attain or preserve such a standard of culture in the same way, because of the shifting nature of our population. It is highly desirable to improve our methods of teaching, and to have more cultivated instructors; but were both of these attained, we still would not accomplish our object. Nor would the working of a law enforcing attendance at school be so successful here, as in Prussia, or in almost any other country. It would constantly meet with opposition from newly arrived immigrants, and its results could not be perfect, because of the constant influx of uneducated adults. But we have a right to all the benefits which could be derived from it.

It has been found that the large majority of criminals are ignorant persons. And it is not strange; for while it is not impossible for a child reared in ignorance to be an honest man, the chances are against him. Ignorance and vice are blood relations. Education gives self-respect. It raises a child in his own estimation above the totally ignorant around him, and separates him from them in feeling, if not in fact. As a rule, the vicious man will not have the same influence over a child of some education, as over one totally ignorant; for with the improvement in the child comes the desire to improve more, and a separation, more or less complete, between him and the man below him in mental attainments. It is to a great extent true that, in proportion as a government extends its system of schools, it may reduce the number of its prisons. As a measure, then, of prevention of crime, compulsory education has great advantages.

If a government is obliged to submit all political questions to the people, it has a right to demand that the people shall be qualified to form an opinion on the subjects presented to them. They must have sufficient discipline of mind to enable them to weigh arguments, and to decide on their merits. Without these qualifications the voter is led by politicians, whose aims *are generally*, not the good of the country, but their own advancement. The evils of this are so continually brought to our notice, that it is needless to enlarge upon them. The instruction which a pupil obtains in a public school, enables him not only to read, and thus gain information, but the discipline which his mind receives makes him more competent to judge between arguments presented to him. The education which the public schools give would not make all men intelligent voters, but it would qualify a large number for the exercise of the elective franchise, and would be of great benefit to the State.—*Educational Monthly.*

Too much Study.—The complaint which has sometimes been made respecting the amount of study required of the pupils, it is believed has little foundation in fact. Undoubtedly, there is a strong temptation for the ambitious student to spend too many hours over his books, and if he is so disposed, the shortest lesson, which may be assigned, is capable of employing his thoughts for an indefinite period.

But if the cases of apparent illness from excessive study could be investigated, they would be found to result almost invariably from one of two causes, either from the pupils having spent the appropriate time for study in answering the demands or amusement of society, thereby necessitating the preparation of the lesson at unseasonable hours, or from a blind persistence in study, with no definite results but headache and indigestion, after the mind and body are both exhausted.

If the student expects to derive any advantage from his course, he must decide at the commencement to forego the claims of society, during the school term. As far as practicable, definite times should be set apart for study, which should be regarded as inviolable.

With the session closing at 4 o'clock, it would seem that two or three hours could by a proper arrangement be secured during the morning and evening, without encroaching on the time needed for suitable rest and recreation; and rarely should the hours of study, particularly with the younger pupils, be allowed to continue later than ten o'clock, under any circumstances.

When the allotted period has expired, the books should be laid aside, and for the time, all thought of school or study driven from the mind. If by an hour, or an hour and a half, of close application, the pupil entirely fails to comprehend his lesson, it is usually worse than folly to continue the useless effort longer.

And generally too early study, before daylight, should be discouraged, because the eye is then over sensitive to the light, and it is not conducive to that freedom from anxious thought, which is essential to refreshing repose.

The parent cannot be too deeply impressed with the importance of seasonable, healthful "sleep o' nights" for his child, undisturbed by dreams of lessons but half relinquished, or visions of those entirely unprepared.

Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister in Washington, recently made a public statement which reveals the rapid progress of his countrymen toward the attainment of a higher civilization. Official information has been received by him to the effect that the Japanese government has established a comprehensive educational system, including eight colleges, two hundred and fifty-six high schools, and over fifty-three thousand public schools,—the whole comprised in one hundred collegiate districts.

News of the Week.

On Friday last a battle was fought between the troops and volunteers, under General Wheaton, and the Modoc Indians entrenched at Tule Lake, Oregon. The troops were repulsed, with the loss of 40 killed and wounded. The troops will await reinforcements before making another attack.

In the State Senate, on Monday, the nomination of Charles M. Prevost as Major General was confirmed. A message was received from the Governor with his approval of the bill increasing the Governor's salary. On motion of Mr. McClure, the General Judiciary Committee was instructed to report on the question of providing for the vacancy in the office of State Treasurer on the first of May next. Nominations for U. S. Senator were made in both Houses, each House to choose the candidate Monday, and elect on joint ballot Tuesday. Both Houses met in joint convention and chose a committee on the contested judicial case of Stokes vs. Roberts.

The fire at Parker's Landing, Penna., last Sunday, was more disastrous than at first reported. It destroyed a large number of dwellings, besides larger buildings, and made more than a hundred families homeless. The losses reach about $150,000. Two or three buildings were blown up, to check the spread of the flames.

Cobb's bronze warehouse, in Dey stseet, New York, was burned on Monday night. Loss, $100,000.

The birthday of General E. Lee was celebrated Monday in the South. At Savannah the occasion was marked by the first military parade since the rebellion, and by an address from General Wade Hampton. Business was generally suspended, and the day "resembled the Fourth of July before the war."

J. Hubley Ashton, Esq., formerly Assistant Attorney General, has been appointed Government counsel before the Credit Mobilier Committee, in place of Judge Stanley Matthews, declined.

Mrs. Mary A. Walker, widow of Robert J. Walker, died Monday, in Washington. She was a sister of the late Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, a granddaughter of Alexander James Dallas, and a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

A letter from Havana says that 700 coolies arrived there on the 10th inst., and command $600 per head. It is reported in Havana that a large revolutionary expedition, with arms and ammunition, had landed safely near Guantonamo.

The Mobile Register of Monday afternoon reports J. B. Moulton, Postmaster of Mobile, a defaulter for $30,000. The amount has been recovered, but Moulton and three other post office officials had been arrested and held to answer the charge of embezzlement in the United States Court.

An Erie Railway draughtsman, named Jones, was beaten and robbed by highwaymen in Jersey City on Sunday night, and died of his injuries Monday morning.

Private advices from Boston say the smallpox is more prevalent in that city than is generally known. Over three thousand cases of the disease are said to exist there. Most of the burials are made by night. The disease is also very prevalent in Baltimore.

A fire at Ottumwa, Iowa, on Sunday, destroyed the Union block, causing a loss of nearly $200,000. Two firemen were killed.

The floods and ice gorges in the Lehigh and upper Susquehanna rivers were subsiding Monday with little damage. It is now stated that no damage was done in the Lehigh Valley, and no lives were lost. At Port Deposit, Maryland, however, the Susquehannah was very high, and the people living along the river were compelled to leave their houses in boats. The telegraph office had to be abandoned, and a temporary office established at Rock Run. In the Potomac, a heavy ice gorge has been formed at Georgetown, D. C. The steamers John Gibson and E. C. Knight have been driven ashore by the ice in the Potomac. The John Gibson is heavily laden with flour.

The latest despatches from Ashland say the fire in Repplier's mine is still burning in the upper parts of the vein in the vicinity of the slope, and the mine will have to be flooded to put it out Four men went down the slope Monday morning to investigate, but narrowly escaped suffocation,

Three cars of a passenger train on the Erie Railway were thrown into a ditch at Nunda, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, by a defective wheel. The express car was badly damaged. Only a few of the passengers were injured, and none seriously.

There were 53 small pox deaths in Baltimore last week. The small pox is increasing in Washington.

Governor Geary, during the last hours of his Executive life, granted a pardon to Mary Ridley, who was serving out a term of imprisonment for a double murder committed several years since; appointed Richard Watson an additional Law Judge for the Seventh Judicial District, in place of Stokes L. Roberts, resigned; and appointed Colonel John E. Parsons, of Harrisburg, a brevet Brigadier General, "for faithful services during the late war." Roberts' right to the Seventh District Judgeship was contested before the Legislature, which had drawn a committee to try the case.

Fourteen of the white troops were killed and thirty wounded in the Modoc battle last Friday. Lieutenant Roberts, of Captain Fairchild's command, was wounded mortally. The troops were obliged to leave their dead on the field. A force of artillery and infantry and a company of cavalry have been ordered from the Department of Columbia to the hostile district.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered suit against the New York and Erie Railroad for the recovery of taxes due on sterling bonds to the amount of $64,000.

In the U. S. District Court at Albany on Tuesday, Judge Hall refused to discharge Susan B. Anthony from custody, and her case goes to the Supreme Court for a decision on the right of women to vote.

Judge Curtis has been acquitted by the New York Senate of the impeachment charges against him.

The New York State Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower Court in the case of Foster, 'the car-book murderer,' and ordered the execution of his sentense.

Sixteen persons on an island in the Susquehanna, opposite Port Deposit, Md., have been cut off by the ice gorge from all communication with the shore. They are in a house which is flooded in the lower stories. A large amount of property at Port Deposit has been destroyed, and the people living along the river have been driven from their houses. The river, which was falling on Tuesday, began to rise again last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Rosa Quance and Miss Ida Majors were suffocated to death by coal gas in a boarding-house at Toledo, Ohio, on Monday night. Four others were made insensible and nearly died.

Governor Hartranft was inaugurated at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, with the usual civic and military honors. His inaugural message is published elsewhere.

Hon. Simon Cameron was re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday. In the Senate, the vote stood Cameron, 18; Wallace, 11; Wright, 1; Marshall, 1. In the House, the vote was 59 for Cameron to 37 for Wallace.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday the House resolution of thanks to Captain Ritchie for saving forty-two lives from the wreck of the Metis was concurred in. Bills were passed abolishing the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate for the purchase of a portion of the Creek lands, and supplementary to the Texas Pacific Railroad act. A bill was reported regulating exchanges with Great Britian, and establishing four dollars, eighty-six cents, and six and a half mills as the value of the pound sterling; also regulating the distribution of the Geneva award.

The bill incorporating the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company was signed on Wednesday by the President.

Professional.

W. H. DICKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND CONVEYANCER,
Office: 504 Market Street, Chester. jy 13

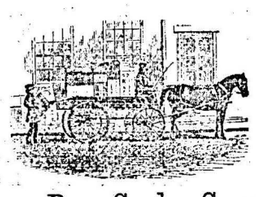
JAMES VINCENT MAGINN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
609 EDGMONT AVENUE,
Chester.
Legal business promptly attended to. oc 5

THEODORE S. CHRIST, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Has removed his office to his residence,
NO. 231 EAST FIFTH STREET, CHESTER,
(Two squares above his old office,)
Where he will attend to all business in his profession at all times and at all hours. se28 3m

SIMON LITZENBURG,
Architect & Draughtsman,
Plans of Dwellings, Churches, &c., neatly drawn, and specifications written out.
Charges moderate. Office over Zook's Book Store, South-west corner of Fourth and Market Street, Chester. ap 27

Groceries and Provisions.

J. E. GREEN,
MARCUS HOOK



Cheap Dry Goods, Groceries
AND
VARIETY STORE,
Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Alpacas, all colors and all prices. Corded Railway Poplin, 50 cents; Corded Poplins, 28 cents, all colors. Striped Mohairs, Striped Poplin, Plaid Poplins, and Men's Woolen Jackets, cheap. All kinds of Calicoes, Blue, Red and Gray Flannel, all prices. Plaid and Striped Shirting Flannel, at 20 cents per yard. Ballardvale Flannel, one yard wide; Shaker Flannel White Fannel, of all kinds. White Domet Flannel, at 25 cents. Opera Flannels, plain and plaid, all colors. Bed Ticking, all prices and width. A good assortment of useful Trimming, Hamburgh Edging, Inserting, Ruffle and Cotton Edging, Velvet Ribbon, Black Velveteen, Silk and Dress Buttons, of all kinds; Children's Cotton Hose, striped; Children's Woolen Hose, striped and plain; Germantown Wool, all colors; Ladies' and Children's Berlin Gloves; Men and Boys' Buck Gloves and Mitts.
A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.
Medicines on Hand.
Also, a good assortment of HARDWARE.
CHEAP LOT OF
FINE GROCERIES!
Such as fine Teas, Coffees and Pure Spices, pulverized, block and granulated Sugar. Molasses from 8 to 23 cents per quart. Canned Fruits of all kinds, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store. Also, large and small coal at market prices.
☞ GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE. ☜
Coal Oil 8 cents per quart. ja 11

THOMSON & CUTLER,
DEALERS IN
Groceries & Provisions,
Cor. THIRD and KERLIN STS.,
South Ward, Chester
Constantly on hand, a large and well-selected stock of every thing that is kept in a first class store, and at prices that will satisfy purchasers.
All kinds of Fruit in Season.
Fresh Country Produce always on hand.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c. je10

FRESH Butter, Potatoes, Hams, Shoulders, Pork, Corn Beef, Eggs, Lard and Cheese, Fish by the pound or kit, at E. C. SMITH'S, 526 Market Street.

DON'T forget to stop at the Central Grocery and House-furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall, and examine the stock of Table Knives Forks, Pocket Knives and Scissors. jan 6

CROSBY M. COX,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
AND
FLOUR,
Has constantly on hand the best brands of red and white wheat flour, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Also a lot of fine
Early Rose Potatoes.
Cor. Fourth and Morton Avenue,
CHESTER, PA.
oc12 tf Near Chester Dock Mills.

GENTS' Underwear at nearly all prices, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Plums, Gages, Strawberries, Lima and String Beans and Asparagus, at the Central Grocery and House Furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PRUNELLES, Dutch Plums, Prunes, Raisins, Citron and Candied Lemon, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PARLOR Brackets, Boot Boxes, Commodes, Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, and Children's Bureaus, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

A LARGE lot of China and other Ware suitable for Christmas presents, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

FURS.—A splendid assortment of Furs, to which we invite special attention, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

E. C. SMITH would call the attention of the public to his fine grades of Syrup and New Orleans Molasses, Teas, Coffees and Spices. jan 13

CANDIED Citron, Lemon and Orange, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Enos. F. Cloud and George Weigand, trading as E. F. Cloud & Co., in the Hardware Paint and Glass business and also the Bricklaying and building business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them as early as possible to either of the undersigned.
ENOS. F. CLOUD.
GEORGE WEIGAND.
The Hardware Paint and Glass business will be continued by ENOS. F. CLOUD.
And the Bricklaying and Building business by GEORGE WEIGAND.
Jan 18 6t

BILL POSTING.—The undersigned having given up night watching, is now prepared to do all Bill Posting and the distribution of Circulars and Handbills he may be favored with.
All orders left at his residence No. 424 West Third street, or at the office of the ADVOCATE, will be promptly attended to.
CHARLES WILLIAMS.
Chester, Dec. 7, 1872.

FOR RENT.—Several seven-roomed houses for sale or rent, situated in the North ward. Terms easy. Apply to DANIEL McCURDY, or Box 72, P. O., Chester.

NOTICE.—The School Tax for the city of Chester, for 1872, is now due and payable at the office of the Collector, No. 137 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
Office open on Saturday evening.
J. C. BERSTLER,
jy6 tf Collector.

Sales.

CHEAP LOTS in South ward, Chester, for sale.—I have a number of desirable lots for sale in South ward, ranging in price from six to ten dollars per foot. Apply at once to L. LITZENBERG,
Cor. Fourth and Market Streets,
se 14 Chester.

FOR SALE. Five two-story Frame Houses on Edward street, South Chester. Terms easy. Apply to
ap 6 W. GRAY,
Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Ladomus Block.

FOR SALE.—A Brick House and Lot, on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, Chester, 105 feet on Madison street, and 138 feet on Eleventh street; suitable for a gardener or nurseryman. House and outbuildings in complete order. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to.
jan 18 4t WARD & BROOMALL.

FARM FOR SALE.
DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE.—Near Ellendale Station, Junction and Breakwater, Railroad. Farm, 175 acres, high ground, 70 acres cleared, 60 acres pine and oak timber, remainder light timber. Two dwellings, stable, corn crib, carriage and other outhouses, and apple orchard. Price low.—Terms easy. Will exchange for Chester property. C. S. SMITH,
aug 24 Third and Penn Streets.

PROPERTY FOR SALE!
The property known as the "Chester Fire Brick Works." The lot is 150 feet on Hayes street, and 140 feet on Front Street, South Chester. On which there are two Kilns for brick, etc., frame building 32x26 feet, with engine and machinery, suitable for grinding clay, brick, etc. Will be sold whole, or divided in lots to suit, or would be exchanged for a small Farm.
Two Lots on Sixth Street, corner of Butler Street, Chester. Each 20x140 feet deep, to a 15 feetalley.
Brick House and Lot on Penn Street, below Second, 20x142½, containing eight rooms, water, gas and heater, etc. Also, Stable. Comfortably situated.
Brick House, containing six rooms Lot 14½x80 feet, on Townsend Street, above Second, South Chester, Apply to
C. S. SMITH,
nov 4 Third and Penn Streets.

CHICKENS FOR SALE!
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
BLACK SPANISH,
BLACK HAMBURGS,
Brahmas, and Common Chickens, all Selling off cheap to close the business.
JAMES DRAPER, Upland,
no 23 Delaware county, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

NEW SASH AND DOOR FACTORY
AT CHESTER DOCK,
By Morton, Black & Brother,
With new Machinery,
Experienced Workmen,
and Seasoned Lumber,
Are prepared to guarantee all work manufactured at their mill.
Window Frames,
Shutters,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets, &.,
On hand and made to order.
SCROLL SAWING.
may 1

WINDSOR SCARFS, at
MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

SIX CENTS A-PIECE FOR ODD KNIVES AND FORKS, at the Cheap Hardware Store, 23 WEST THIRD STREET.
dec 30 THOS. MOORE.

S. B. LOGAN,
Paper Hanger,
No. 22 W. FOURTH STREET,
CHESTER, PA.
ap 24 1m

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.



FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 3 NORTH WHARVES.
For Charleston, every Friday, from Pier 4, Market street.
For Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, every Wednesday and Saturday, from first wharf above Market street.
For Washington, D. C., Georgetown and Alexandria, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Pier 1, first wharf above Market street.
For New York daily, from first wharf below Market street. Steamers leave daily.
Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Towboat Company. Barges towed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
For Freight or Passage (first-class State-room accommodations), apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
de 7 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!
W. E. BARNARD,
Has removed from Edgmont avenue,
TO NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET,
Where he has for sale, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, cheaper than the cheapest.
BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted. Jewelry neatly repaired, at
NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET.
☞ Do not forget the place. my 24

"What I Know About Pumps."
CUCUMBER PUMPS!



The subscriber is now prepared to put in
Cucumber Pumps!
Of the best quality, at the shortest notice and most reasonable rates.
Repairing Pumps Promptly Attended to.
Shop, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market streets.
Residence, 512 Second Street,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER,
Jan14 tf JAMES CHRISTIE.



MARK Patented TRADE
BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues and price list.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r,
535 Commerce st., Philada., Pa.
JAMES CHRISTIE,
Agent, Chester.
oc 19

CHARLES H. DICKERSON,
Plain and Ornamental
PLASTERER,
Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.
Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!
MRS. HAMMOND,
No. 700 *EDGMONT Avenue,*
CHESTER. ja 18

CASSIMERES.—A full line of Cassimeres for men and boy's wear, at
SMITH & KEEL'S,
je 1 S. E. Cor. 3d and Penn Sts.

Tobacco and Cigars.

FRANK LEWIS,
708 MORTON AVENUE,
CIGAR STORE,
AND
OYSTER HOUSE.
Families supplied daily. oc12 tf

HOME AGAIN
W. D. PULLEN
HAVING TAKEN THE OLD STAND,
NO. 321 MARKET STREET,
Will be glad to have his old friends call on him. His stock of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
Is large and well assorted, and will give satisfaction.
SEGARS OF THE BEST BRANDS, GIANT, ROUGH AND READY, PEYTON, PLAIN AND DARK CAVENDISH, ALSO SUNNYSIDE, SOLACE, CENTURY, STRAWBERRY AND MICHIGAN FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCOS,
Of superior qualities, and the various brands of SMOKING TOBACCOS,
Such as Lone Jack, Yacht Club, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Durham, Dic Tater, Hard to Beat, Killikinick, How is that for High? Smoker's Delight, &c. Also Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Segar Cases, and various other articles. Call and examine. Custom respectfully solicited.
☞ BOSTON NAVY. ☜
Don't forget the Old Stand,
321 MARKET STREET, CHESTER, PA. mar 16

WANTED—100,000 MEN to Smoke our Superior Yara Cigars,
C. A. STORY & SON,
y 3 Market street, nearly op. City Hall.

Go to C. A. STORY & SON'S for your pipes and smoking tobacco, if you want a good article for little money, nearly opposite City Hall, Market street, Chester.

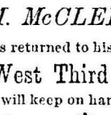
IF you want a good HAVANA CIGAR go to STORY & SON'S.

TO SMOKERS.—C. A. Story & Son have just received a splendid lot of BRIAR PIPES, with Rubber Bits, that will never split, at 407 Market street. ap 29

IF you want a superior Sweet Cavendish, Plain Cavendish and Rough and Ready, go to C. A. STORY & SON'S, Market street, Chester.

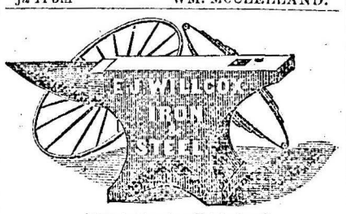
Boots and Shoes.

Boot and Shoe Store,
619 Edgmont Avenue,
NEAR THE DEPOT.
We have a larger stock of Boots and Shoes than ever before, and comprise a very great assortment of
Ladies', Gents', Misses',
AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES!
(FANCY AND PLAIN.)
Our motto is not to be undersold by any other dealer selling the same class of goods.
☞ Overshoes in abundance.
P. P. DERRICKSON,
619 Edgmont Avenue.

THOMAS LOVE,
Manufacturer of
FINE  BOOTS
AND
SHOES!
406 MARKET STREET,
CHESTER.
His stock is large, and comprises all kinds of
LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S
Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes Made to Order
AT SHORT NOTICE.
A portion of the patronage of Chester solicited. oc 5

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
Great Reduction in Prices.
THOMAS COLLINS
Has opened the above business at
No. 706 West Third Street,
Where all who favor him with their patronage may be assured of getting good material and good workmanship at the lowest prices. TRY HIM. Ja25 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES!
WM. McCLELLAND,
Has returned to his old stand,
No. 20 West Third St., Chester,
Where he will keep on hand a full supply of
BOOTS, AND SHOES,
Which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
All kinds of customer work done in the very best manner.
Repairing promptly attended to.
Boot, Shoe and Gaiter fitting got up to order at Philadelphia prices.
Ja 11 3m WM. McCLELLAND.



Also dealer in all kinds of
COACH MATERIALS,
525 Market Street, Chester, Pa.,
NEAR THE DEPOT.
Ready-made Wheels a speciality. au 31

Fine German Spectacles



At very low prices, at the cheap Hardware store, No. 23 THIRD STREET, below the Bank.
nov 26 THOMAS MOORE.

PRIME New Mackarel, cheap, at
E. C. SMITH'S,
526 Market Street.

SEEDLESS, Valencia, Layer and Muscatel Raisins, at
SMITH & KEEL'S.

NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER,
No. 411 Concord Avenue,
no 9 South ward, Chester.

R. RAWNSLEY,
Marble Works,



EDGMONT AVENUE,
Near Broad Street,
CHESTER, PA.
Is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Sills, Lintels, Marble Mantles, Marble Tops for Washstands, Bureaus, &c. Cemetery lots inclosed with any desired pattern of plain or ornamental iron railing, all of which I will guarantee to furnish as cheap as any other establishment in the State. ap 22

Stationary.

E. A. COLLIER,
Bookseller, Stationer, News Dealer, &c.,
Bet. 60 and 61st and Lombard Street, West Philadelphia,
And CARDINGTON, DEL. CO. Jy 8

WALL PAPER
at 5 cents,
6 cents,
Window Shades. 10 cents,
GOLD PENS. 12 cents,
BLANK BOOKS. 15 cents,
INK. 18 cents,
STATIONERY. 25 cents
PERIODICALS,
Daily and Weekly Papers,
AT THE
News Depot,
Cor. of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
m25 CHESTER, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOS. E. MIREE,
Bookseller, Stationer & Blank Book Manufacturer,
MARKET STREET, ab. THIRD, CHESTER.
☞ ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS. ☜
Blank Books: Law, Writing, Wall. School, Toy, Drawing, Straw. Hymn, Prayer, Star, Tissue. Paper.
Bibles. French.
Blotting Board, Tracing Cloth, Paper Bags, Envelopes, Window Shades, Artists' Materials, Initial Stamping, Cards of all kinds, Frames, Chromos, Engraving, Binding, Pens, Ink, Printing, Photograph Albums. All the Magazines—month and weekly. nov -

Tailoring.

1854. ESTABLISHED 1854.
RICHARD MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
516
MARKET STREET,
Has always in store
The Latest and Most Fashionable Goods.
The Fall Styles
Just received, are
VERY BEAUTIFUL,
And will be made to order in the best manner at reasonable prices.
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS!
In this department will be found the largest and choicest stock in the city. oc 5

Flour and Feed.

JOHN ROBERTS,
Dealer in
Flour, Feed and Grain,
No. 305 EDGMONT Avenue
(Near Third,)
je 29 CHESTER, PA.

IMPERIAL Family Flour at the Store of JOHN ROBERTS',
je 22 305 Edgmont Avenue.

ALL the Fancy Brands of Flour, cheap, for cash, at
JOHN ROBERTS',
je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.

WHITE and Yellow Meal, Oats and Corn, ground and unground, at
JOHN ROBERTS',
je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.

FRANCIS LARKIN,
Dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED,
HAY and STRAW,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
High, Medium, and low grades of
White and Red Wheat Flour.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Fine and Ground Salt,
By the Sack or Bushel.
ALSO,
A Superior lot of fine White Peach Blow Potatoes,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
feb19 1y

MIDDLINGS, Shipstuff, Wheat Bran, and all kinds of Grain constantly on hand cheap for cash, at
JOHN ROBERT'S,
je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.



COAL!
The subscriber, having opened a
COAL YARD,
At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,
Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 421 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 121 W. Third st., or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.
KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.
Jy 29 WM. A. BRAMALL.

WM. A. MINSHALL,
GENERAL
Furnishing Undertaker,
Has removed to Fourth street, below Market street, near Bickley's drug store.
Residence, as heretofore, James street, opposite City Hotel.
Every requisite for funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms at the shortest notice.
se 21

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!
We will pay all agents $40 per week IN CASH, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
A. COULTER & CO.,
ja 25 Charlotte, Mich.

$5 TO $25 PER DAY—AGENTS WANTED. To sell a beautiful Portrait, in oil colors, of the "Hero of Gettysburg," the late Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade. Send $1 for outfit, or 25 cents for sample. CROSSCUP & WEST, 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ja 25

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HELMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa. ja 25

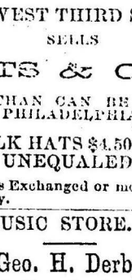
$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. ja 25

$1.000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00. ja 25

ORGANIC LAW OF THE SEXES.
Conditions which impair verility—positive and negative electricity—proof that life is evolved without union—effect of tobacco—influence of fish and phosphoric diet—modern treatment of pelvic diseases, stricture and varicocle, and arrest of development; ten lectures to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., 45 Fifth avenue, N. Y.; 64 pages, 25 cents. "Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of great value to the whole human race."—Horace Greeley. ja 25

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE
ADVERTISERS'
GAZETTE,
A book of 128 pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers, with much other information of interest to advertisers. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York. ja 25

JAMES MASSEY,
ENGINEER
AND
MACHINIST,



Fifth Street, bet. Madison and Upland
CHESTER, PA.
Builder of
Marine and Stationary
ENGINES.
Gearing and all kinds of Machinery Repaired.
☞ Work on Corliss and other Engines promptly attended to. de 7

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*
PHILADELPHIA.
The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a
NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing
Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE,
1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.
☞ Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. ☜ o t 7

LAMB,
No. 10 WEST THIRD STREET,
SELLS
HATS & CAPS
CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT PHILADELPHIA.
NEW SILK HATS $4.50 and $5.00, UNEQUALED.
☞ All Goods Exchanged or money returned, not satisfactory. mar 13

NEW MUSIC STORE.
Prof. Geo. H. Derbyshire,
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of
SHEET MUSIC,
At 307 Market St., Chester, Pa.
☞ Instructions given on the Piano and Organ. 6

STEPHEN T. SMITH,
AUCTIONEER,
CHESTER, PA.
Having been in the business for several years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Orders left at the store of E. F. Cloud & Co., corner of Fourth and Concord avenue, and at 221 West Third street, South ward, will receive prompt attention. au 24

Chester Academy,
FOR BOTH SEXES.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL.
S. W. cor. Broad and Potter Sts.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC.
A teacher to every fifteen or twenty pupils. It is useless for children to spend three or four years in learning what may just as well be acquired in one year under proper instruction. Our terms range from $24 to $75 per year. Please send for our new circular.
GEORGE GILBERT, Principal.

THE NEW
"SANTLEY COLLAR,"
At MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 5.33, 7 43, 8.33, 8.48, 9.16 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 1.48, 2.41, 4.44, 5.33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.56, 10.56 p. m.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12.30, 2.3 , 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 10.15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.
CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.
Leave Chester at 9.11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37 7.22, 11.07, 12.06.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADELPHIA FOR CHETSER.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11.30 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA FOR CHADD'S FORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Freshet.——The flood of last Saturday, caused by the rain and the melting of the snow and the breaking up of the ice, was the heaviest that has occurred in this region for many years. It was frightful to see how the waters rushed and roared down the creeks as if crazed with rage. Providentially, little comparative damage was done. Mills were stopped for awhile, fences and lumber lying within the track of the deluge were floated away, in a few instances stock was drowned, and some bridges were slightly damaged, but the harm suffered was far less than had been anticipated. On the west side of Crum Creek, near Leiperville, the stream swept directly across the road piling up the ice on the wagon way, and robbing our friend Abram Patterson of his fence. At Avondale, higher up the stream, we saw huge blocks of ice, ten inches thick and many feet in diameter heaped up around the frame house that stands nearly opposite the factory and across the creek. The water must have been all around the house, and we do not envy the emotions of its inmates as these bergs and the torrent came thundering and crashing against its founda; tions. They did not sleep much, we venture, that night. Elsewhere sights came under our notice, but we saw nothing to indicate that much valuable property had been sacrificed.

Marcus Hook and Chester harbors have been filled with vessels of various classes that would not run the ice blockade at the Horseshoe. When will Chester be recognized, as she ought to be, as the winter harbor of Philadelphia? With the Front street railroad fully equipped to ship goods from the water's edge, and distribute them at the will of their owners, we have overcome a great obstacle to this result.

Tenth Anniversary.—The tenth anniversary of the Second Presbyterian Sabbath school occurred last Sabbath afternoon. These anniversaries are always a success. The beautiful programmes which indicate the order of exercises are but an imperfect foretokening of what the exercises themselves will be. As it hath been, so it was last Sunday. The church was tastefully ornamented with mottoes and evergreens, the children with hearty and well-trained enthusiasm did their full share toward crowning the hour with triumph, and the addresses of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Dobson, and of Rev. Mr. Stites, the well-known Sunday school missionary, were admirable. The sermons to the children, by Rev. Mr. Stites, are an annual feature at this anniversary, and are listened to with much attention by the boys and girls, who are sure to be asked the subject of last year's discourse, and they are always prompt in their responses, showing at least that his good teachings of former years have not been forgotten, if they have not been lived up to. The singing was especially good, and reflected much credit on their leader and teacher, Mrs. Dobson, and when the short time they have been practising is taken into account, their proficiency is truly surprising. She was assisted very materially by the good playing of Miss Laura Hoffman, who presided at the melodeon. From the report of the superintendent, Mr. Samuel V. Hoffman, we gathered that the finances of the school were not in so good a condition as they ought to be. The church and school have had very serious drawbacks of late years, which have retarded them, financially, but they are fast assuming their wonted prosperity. We wish the Second Presbyterian Church a long and successful career of usefulness.

A Noble Act.—Among the many noble acts that are being constantly done by our charitable and beneficial organizations, the one performed by the Chester Lodge, No 76, Knights of Pythias, stands in the front rank. Some time ago Nathaniel Blizzard, a workman at one of our shipyards, was killed, leaving a widow with eight children in destitute circumstances. He was, fortunately, a member of Chester Lodge, and a few weeks ago a committee was appointed to inquire into the needs of the widow and orphans of their deceased brother. They made their report, and a project was set on foot having in view the amelioration of the destitution of the family. This met with unbounded success and on Tuesday night last about twenty-five members of the Chester Lodge, proceeded to her residence on Second street with two well loaded wagons in which were a ton of coal, a Weed sewing machine, a barrel of flour, an abundance of groceries, canned fruit, vegetables, dry-goods, notions, etc, etc., and to crown all a package of money. Mr. Mark W. Allen, of Upland, presented the articles on behalf of the Lodge, in a very able and appropriate manner, and Rev. Mr. Dobson received the magnificent gift on behalf of the donors in one of his characteristic speeches. Every thing passed off harmoniously, and we venture to say that the donors were as well pleased as the recipients.

Our Public Halls.—There is some talk, perhaps we ought to say some whisper, that National Hall is to be remodeled. It would not be hurt, we venture to say, by the operation; nor would a very large outlay be requisite, probably, to vastly improve its present condition. The advertisements could be taken away from around the stage without great cost, and this would detract nothing from its respectability; and then, if as whispered, it should be gently lowered to the second floor, with an easy approach and comfortable seats, and a well-ventilated, properly attempered atmosphere meet those who visit there, we doubt not National Hall would rapidly recover that popularity which it seems to have partially lost.

The owners of Tuscarora Hall are also credited with contemplating very extensive changes in the spring. The success of their enterprise justifies them, we are told, in so enlarging their building as to occupy the whole surface of their lot, and they intend to do it. So let it be. Chester, with its rapidly increasing literary tastes, and its always augmenting population, needs at least two public halls, and centrally and conveniently located.

Color Guard.—We are glad to hear that the members of Post Wilde have at last succeeded in securing that well known dramatic piece, "The Color Guard," which met with such unbounded success on two previous occasions in our city. It will commence in National Hall, on Tuesday evening, February 4th, and continue each succeeding evening during the week (five nights). The cast of characters will be the same. Mr. Collins will personate Peter Higgley, and Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, the character of Tom Flynn. To see these two is worth more than the price asked, to say nothing of many other excellencies of the play. Remember Tuesday, February 4, at National Hall.

Chester Institute.—This veteran association (and veteran may we not venture to call it, after so many years of useful life?) seems to have been suffering of late from a protracted debility. Last Monday evening, however, some of its prominent members, reinforced by some new talent, met in the City Hall, to consider how to restore its best estate, and make the Institute even more than ever a success. D. M. Johnson, Esq., was called to the chair. Lieutenant H. C. Cochran offered a resolution appointing a committee to confer with the Chester Library, as to the feasibility of a consolidation of the two bodies. Lieut. Cochran, Col. Hyatt and F. J. Hinkson, Jr., were made that committee, and we hope that if such consolidation is determined, that the result may prove to be a literary organization worthy of our city. Mr. Hinkson was appointed to lecture at the next Institute meeting upon the railroad interests of Chester. Several other gentlemen were selected to give brief readings, and as a question for debate, it was *Resolved*, That the widening of Front street, for the purpose of building a steam railroad upon it, will be injurious to the interests of Chester.

Defenceless.—Chester, during the earlier part of the week was left quite defenceless. If the Modocs or Apaches had made a raid just then they would have found our soldiers all away. The Gartside Rifles, accompanied by the Chester Cornet Band, and commanded by Captain Brown, left on one of the Monday evening trains for Harrisburg, to assist in the inaugural ceremonies of Governor Hartranft. Large crowds gathered about the armory and at the depot as the hour of their starting drew near, and but one opinion seemed to pervade the multitude—admiration for the soldierly bearing of the men in uniform. They made a really fine appearance, with their glittering arms, their neat dress, and their evident increased proficiency in the drill.

The Home Guards, Captain Emory, chose an earlier hour of the same afternoon for commencing their march to Harrisburg also. The Home Guards are quite a conspicious institution of Chester. Their brilliant outfit and marked enthusiasm in the military art always attract well deserved notice. A contretemps, which is regretted, was Captain Emory's failure to get on the train with his men. We watched and admired his plucky run for the disappearing cars, but it was all in vain; flesh and blood are not sufficient for such things.

The Front Street Railroad.—The Chester Institute will discuss this question at the City Hall, next Monday evening. We have always been of the opinion that a full and free discussion would be productive of great good, and we regret that City Council has not seen proper to take it up before this time. Our city has, no doubt, suffered disadvantage by reason of its apathy, in comparison with other places that have shown a liberal spirit towards railroads and business establishments. Some of our citizens, and Council, seem to be imbued with the idea that any expression of this kind would be an unlimited license to the Reading Railroad Company to come into our city, and do as it pleased with our streets and property. And this feeling of dread paralyzes all action. Our own view is, that there is more of apprehension than reality in this fear, and that our city is losing many substantial advantages on account of it. We believe that the ship-building and coal and iron operations of the Reading Company are interests that Chester should enjoy, and that some way can be settled upon by which our city can have all these immense benefits, and protect every other material interest. It is very certain, however, that nothing can be accomplished by preserving silence, and remaining in ignorance of the truth. We advise Council to let the Reading Company, or any other business enterprise understand that Chester has unsurpassed natural advantages, and a disposition to make use of them. Such a course would add much to the credit of our authorities, and put our city in that proper light before the country which she does not occupy now. Let Council inquire what is wanted, and no harm can result from the largest information and broadest discussion.

Business Change.—Mr. Ward has disposed of his interest in the firm of Ward & Baker to his other partner, and Mr. Baker will continue as banker and broker, while Mr. Ward prosecutes law, conveyancing, settlement of estates, and loaning money upon real estate securities. The high position for reliability, and the great extent of the business of the firm of Ward & Baker, gives each of these gentlemen full opportunity for a successful future. They both continue their offices in the bank building, in Market Square.

The Effect of Liberality.—It may not be generally known, that one of the principal moving causes in the large purchases of land recently made by the Reading Railroad Co., in South Chester, was the offer of the Chester Improvement Company to sell what was needed of its property at the original cost of the farm land. This was accepted and carried out, and followed by the result above stated. The names of the gentlemen composing the Improvement Company are to be found elsewhere in our columns, and their liberality deserves honorable mention, and presents an example which may be profitably followed.

Surprise Party—Rev. Mr. Pancoast, pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church, was visited by about one hundred of the members and friends of his church, on Wednesday evening last, who, through Rev. Mr. Dobson, of the first Presbyterian Church, presented him with a watch, a purse of money, and an abandance of articles of daily consumption. There are now but one or two of the pastors of our several churches who have not been similarly visited, and we expect to hear of their good fortune within the next two or three weeks. The donations are good features, and help very materially in cementing our churches in a closer bond of brotherhood.

Accident Almost.—On one of the frosty mornings, a few days ago, the slaters at work on the roof of the new building of the Madison street M. E. Church, met with an accident which almost caused them the loss of their lives. The scaffolding on which they were working, being insecurely put up, gave way, and they slipped down the sides of the steep roof to the eaves, where they fortunately were caught. Probably more attention was paid to the strength of the new scaffold.

Munificent Gift.—Mr. David Maginnis has presented to the Trinity M. E. Church, a lot of ground containing sixty feet, fronting on Third street, adjoining the church, which at the present price of the property in the neighborhood, is fully worth $3,000. This is a munificent gift, and will add materially to the financial prosperity of the Trinity folks. As we have said before, Mr. Maginnis is a valuable auxiliary to that church.

Sales of Real Estate.—John Cochran, Real Estate Agent of this city reports the sale of five brick houses on 14th street, near Shaw & Esrey's mill, at $8,000. Lot on the Southeast corner of Front and Tilghman streets, 130 by 100 feet, at $1829. Lot S. W. corner of Sixth and Fulton streets, 25 by 90 feet, $600. Lot N. E. corner of 8th and Kerlin streets, 25 by 120 feet, $625. Lot S. W. corner of 13th and Crosby streets, 145 by 60 feet, $1450. Total $12,205, to T. H. Gesner. Farm of 87½ acres in Ridley, near Glenolden, owned by T. H. Gesner, sold to John Cochran for $28,000.

A useful Article.—We were shown the other day, at the store of Mr. Rowland Cochran, a new invention for opening tin cans, which does away with the old-time custom of hot pokers, hot coals, etc., and accomplishes the work in less than half the time. Those who buy much canned fruit should certainly have one.

New Mill.—Early in the coming spring, Mr. J. L. Crozer, of Upland, will commence the erection of a new mill, of considerable proportions, on the corner of Edgmont avenue and Fourteenth street. It is to be used for spinning purposes only.

Public Sale.—A choice lot of dress goods, trimmings, notions, &c., will be disposed of at public sale, at the store of Mrs. Simpson, 218 Penn street, this Saturday afternoon and evening, commencing at two and six o'clock, P. M.

Phrenological.—Prof. Graham will give a grand phrenological entertainment at the City Hall, on Saturday, January 25. Subject for January 28th, Phrenology in Harmony with Christianity. January 29, Rich and Poor. January 30, Social and Moral Reform. January 31st, Entertainment. To commence at eight p. m. Admission 15 cents. Public examination each evening.

Private examinations of character, with advice on health, long life, talents, etc., at the City Hall daily up to February 1st. Charts, $1, $2, $3, and $5.

This Friday evening the Professor will deliver his fourteenth lecture in the City Hall. His lectures are humorous and instructive. He gives a grand phrenological entertainment, at which he will examine the heads of ten ladies and ten gentlemen, and a number of boys and girls. It will be seen that the Professor will give four more lectures next week.

Council Proceedings.—A stated meeting of the city of Chester was held Monday evening, President Stephens in the chair. Members present,— Messrs. Robinson, Broomall, Black, Roberts, Black, Fairlamb, Deshong, Goeltz and H. Hinkson.

Minutes of January 6th, were read and adopted.

The Street committee presented the bond and contract of McIlvaine and Anderson, for furnishing crossing stone to the city; the same having been read, was approved.

They also presented with their approval sundry bills which were referred to the committee on accounts.

The committee on public property presented the contract with Joseph Ladomus for placing illuminated dials in the city clock; the same having been read was approved.

The committee also presented with its approval bill of Jos. Ladomus for twelve months' salary taking charge of city clock, 50 dollars; ordered paid.

The ordinance committee reported an ordinance for the prevention of small-pox in the city of Chester, the same was read a third time and passed.

The following communication was received and read:

Chester, January 20th, 1873.

To the President and Members of the Council of the City of Chester.

GENTLEMEN.—On behalf of the committee on public property of the Farmers' Market Company of the city of Chester, I hereby give notice, that said company on or about the first of April last, vacated the ground leased by the city to them for earth closet purposes; and the company ask that the contract entered into with council be annulled from the time above mentioned.

Y. S. WALTER,
Chairman Committee on Public Property, Farmers' Market Company.

On motion of Mr. Black it was *Resolved*, That the lease with the Farmers' Market company for property named in the communication be annulled from January 1st, 1873, said company paying the amount due by them to the city for rent.

Cardington Items.—We this week begin our series of biographical sketches, and the first person presented to our vision is one who needs all the graces which he possesses. (Before we proceed further we would say, we hope not more than fifty persons will recognize themselves in the portrait we present.)

The person to whom we allude, has been for some time, the staunchest of church members, an active member of a Temperance society, and the possessor apparently of all the Christian virtues. We can not in the limited space we must necessarily occupy, pretend to do justice to the numerous circumstances which have recently come to our knowledge. Possessing abilities which if used in a right direction might be of infinite benefit to his fellows, this person has been guilty of all the petty meanness of which a man may be guilty, and escape a prison. Under the cloak of religion, he has carried on a system of deceit, under the guise of temperance, he has been guilty of drunkenness in its most degrading form, and it was only a few weeks since he was ejected from a drinking saloon in a state of beastly intoxication, for an attack upon one of its inmates, who, if allowed to do as he desired, would probably have disabled him for further acts of hypocrisy for some time to come. We do not know whether this person is capable of sincere repentance, but would advise him to use all possible efforts to reform, and enter into the straight path.

The work of rum selling goes bravely on at West End. On Sunday last, a crowd of boys, whose ages ranged from seventeen to nineteen, were at one of the taverns in a state of uproarious intoxication. They were principally from Angora, and we were sorry to learn that some among their number were boys in whom we feel a personal interest, and of whom we hoped better things. We hope they may see the error of their way before it is too late, and devote their lives to a better purpose, than making themselves despised by all whose esteem they should desire, thus helping to fill the coffers of men too lazy to work for a living, and willing to fatten themselves, and purses, on the hard earnings of their neighbors, and who, if the truth were known, laugh in their sleeves at the foolishness of their dupes.

The freshet of last week did very little damage in our vicinity, save in removing a few fences, and loosening the foundations of the bridge across the creek. One of the mills was stopped for a few hours on Friday morning, but otherwise things went on as usual.

Business seems pretty brisk, and no complaints have as yet come to our ears. The mills are all kept running as long as there is a moment of daylight—and many other tokens of prosperity are visible. We hope that the year may prove a prosperous and happy one to all who come within the range of our good wishes.

Some of the members of St. George's Church, have either on the account of the coldness of the weather, or from other causes, lately absented them themselves from attendance on the services. But the Sunday school is still prospering, and every Sunday the number of scholars is increased.

The work at Clifton, is we are informed, making great progress, and affording pleasant hopes for the future. ALDINE.

Rockdale Items.—A surveyor from your city (Joseph Taylor,) accompanied by a jury, have been making arrangements for the laying out of a new road from Crozerville to the public school house and across the creek to Parkmount Mills. Mr. S. A. Crozer, who has ever shown himself ready to assist the people of Rockdale in any public good, has kindly given the right of way. The road is to cross near the junction of the West Branch and Chester creeks, close to the place where the foot bridge was washed away.

The heavy freshet on Thursday night and Friday morning the 17th, swept away one of the most convenient foot bridges in this place. The lower rooms of many of the the mills were flooded.

A number of performers were here on Wednesday night, the 14th, who completely eclipsed any previous performance that has appeared here for some time, and they succeeded well in entertaining the parties present. The Knights of Pythias and the the Ladies' Protestant Association were given free admission to the exhibition.

Rockdale people should read Mrs Glover's advertisement, if they want bargains.

Professor Dyer and his son and daughter gave a performance in Rockdale Hall on Monday night last, which was well patronized and meritorious.

Those biographical notices I promised some weeks ago are still quiescent. The parties have, as yet, sent me no data, and I cannot commence without a foundation, for fear that I might say something that would not be agreeable to all parties.

JOTTINGS.

Keep your pavements in good order.

Our ice men have secured an abundant supply of the crystalline for the dog days.

The Mechanics' Reading Room proves very popular.

Mr. John Cochran's next real estate sale takes place on Tuesday, February 4th.

The Chester *Independent* has been enlarged to an eight page paper, and is typographically improved.

Geo. M. Pardoe and Orlando Harvey, Esqrs., were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania last week.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Sabbath school of the First Presbyterian church takes place to-morrow at half-past ten.

Professor Graham gave a very powerful temperance lecture before Fountain Lodge on Thursday evening of last week.

Mrs. Gray's windows are perfectly resplendent with beauty. That japonica attracts the gaze of all our beauty lovers.

Rev. Thomas McLeod, of Princeton, N. J., will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

What has happened to our Marcus Hook correspondent? His contributions are always acceptable. "It will never do to give it up so."

A "Prohibition Meeting" will be held in the Court House at Media on Thursday next, at one o'clock, to which all the friends of temperance are invited.

The City Council, at its last meeting, passed an ordinance appointing a vaccine physician in each ward, to vaccinate all persons over six weeks old. Read the ordinance in another column.

The *Scientific American* says it costs but from five to seven dollars to construct a sewing machine. Nice profits these sewing-machine men realize.

The Mechanics' Reading Room has received a valuable present of sixteen volumes of the *American Encyclopedia* from Appleton & Co., of New York, through R. M. Johnson, Esq., of this city.

A Hartford paper says "the dull quality of the gas enables the Gas Company to declare a brilliant dividend of twenty-five per cent." Something for our Chester people to ruminate upon.

Remedy for Burns or Scalds.—An esteemed friend sends us the following receipt for burns or scalds: Take white lead and pure linseed oil; mix to the consistency of paste, and apply immediately. She has tried it often, and it proves an unfailing remedy.

The Madison Street M. E. Church is being pushed rapidly forward. The roof is almost completed, and presents a clean, smooth and nice appearance. If all our buildings had similar head pieces, there would be fewer ruffled tempers on rainy occasions.

We never enter the Central Grocery store but we see something new, pretty, and also useful. Mr. Taylor has a new arrangement for boiling eggs, with no danger of breaking, a very ornamental piece of wire work in which they can be brought to the table. Another is a wire stand for coffee-pots, which is destined to supercede all others. Just look at them.

[For the ADVOCATE.

The New Reading Room.—We have in our city a suite of apartments, where persons may spend a leisure hour in reading, conversation, or a game of chess or checkers. Here, too, have full arrangements been made for the smoker. He may bring his pipe or cigar, and puff away, while holding conversation with his friends. In fact, the managers have determined to make the place all it was designed to be—a place for enjoyment during the hours of leisure and relaxation.

Extended descriptions of this delightful place have already been given in all of our city papers, and it is needless to say more here than that the apartments are furnished in a luxurious manner, the decorations tasty, and all the appointments are most satisfactory, reflecting great credit on those who have had the matter in charge.

The necessity of an institution of this kind has been long felt, and efforts to produce just such a place have been put forth on several occasions, but as results have shown, without any success whatever. This failure never arose from a lack of desire for success on the part of those who originated the enterprises, nor from a want of numbers to enjoy the benefits, but certain it is, that every effort put forth was followed by failure, and in the train came discouragement and fear, lest the great want of our city should never be supplied.

But another effort has been made, outstripping all former efforts, and it has, in turn, been met with an enthusiasm never before shown upon the inauguration of a like institution in our city. Laudation of the apartments, and their arrangements, are spoken of by all who have a knowledge of the place.

The casual visitor, after reading the various descriptions, expects much, but is wholly taken aback at the sumptuousness of the appointments. Our young men are able, very happily, to spend their evenings, while those who, away from loved ones, make this their temporary residence, are indeed glad to find a place so much like home, where the surroundings and company are so agreeable that they are anxious to get in, and loth to leave it.

Our new reading room is just what we want, and is fully appreciated; and it seems hardly worth while to ask if it will be a success, yet such a question might not be altogether improper. The careful business man, preparatory to increasing his donations, might ask just such a question. Those who are now enjoying the comforts and pleasure of the place are, no doubt, pondering just such a question, wondering if, indeed, this institution, now the pride of our city, will be made a lasting benefit, or whether its pleasures are to be as fleeting as the passing hour. A more pertinent question probably would be, can it not, at once, be made a success by placing it upon a permanent financial basis? or, at least, secure to it the means of living for at least one or two years? An affirmative answer might be given to this question, if our citizens would give to the subject the consideration its importance demands, and then provide for it as their means will allow.

The investments in manufactories in our city are vast, to say nothing of that capital invested in real estate. Now, if one-fourth of a mill were contributed to this object, from every dollar invested in our city, an amount would be raised sufficient to at once place this institution upon a firm financial basis, and really there is not the slightest danger of a failure at any other point.

Now, what think our people? Can one dollar be raised for this institution for every four thousand dollars invested in property? A very light tax, surely. Heavier taxes are paid willingly to punish crime, and support the criminals while receiving their punishment, and would it be at all amiss to give a little—yes, to give much to enable men to avoid being criminals? Men are not always bad because they want to be, but far oftener than otherwise, are they moulded by the surroundings about them, and we all know and feel that the influences brought to bear on our young men, prior to the opening of this institution, have not generally been of a character to lead them in a path of uprightness.

Some are holding back now from giving anything until the experiment, as they are pleased to call it, has been fully tried. These are lending their aid to insure a failure, little as they may intend it, or even think it. Instead of holding back, let each come promptly, and subscribe what he can, and thus show to the world that their sympathy is with the enterprise.

The lady to whom we are thus far mainly indebted for this enterprise, has firm faith in it, as her efforts for the past six months have shown, and gallantry demands that the other sex should use every means to prevent failure, and not say, as some do by their actions now say, "If you can carry this through without our help, we will give it; if you cannot, we will have nothing to do with it, for we don't like failures."

Success is the world's criterion of value; let the value of this institution be attested before the world by the insured success which the citizens of Chester can give it, and we will find among us a power for good in the Mechanics' Reading Room.

[For the ADVOCATE.]

MR. EDITOR: Is there any law or power in the city that can compel the sidewalks and streets to be kept open for public use and travel, or can the owners of property at their will and pleasure, monopolize all the sidewalk and two-thirds (sometimes the whole) of the roadway in front of it?

We may refer to the erection of two churches in the city during the past season, where, in their building operations, travel was for a season, entirely closed, and in one case, is scarcely yet open. Go where you will, the digging of a cellar is notice to the community that they must find some other way; the sidewalk is to be closed, the gutter is to be filled up, and the street to be so littered and barricaded that for weeks and months the neighbors and the traveling community are to be most seriously annoyed and inconvenienced.

While your correspondent would put put no obstacle in the way of improvements, we do not see the necessity for the evil here complained of—and our communication is as much one of inquiry as complaint. If these parties have all the rights, and the community none, it would be well for the people to know it, but if there is any law upon the subject, will you be kind enough to publish the law, and at the same time call the attention of the proper officers to its enforcement.

ORDER.

[For the ADVOCATE.]

MR EDITOR.—On Wednesday evening of this week, Rev. S. Pancoast and his lady were utterly surprised, by a party of about one hundred and fifty entering the parsonage, in a body. Among them were Rev. A. T. Dobson and lady, and Rev. J. B. Maddux and lady. The company were laden with baskets as if on their way to a pic-nic party.

They heaped the table with packages, and then Rev. Mr. Dobson, taking a chair for a standing place, called to Mr. P., and pleasantly alluded to their unceremonious visit, and its object, and concluded his remarks by presenting him with a very handsome American Elgin watch, and then followed that with a roll of greenbacks. Mr. P., was confused and could not say much more than that he was "obleeged" to them. After about an hour's pleasant chat, interspersed with music, the company retired.

Problem.—There are two towns 10 miles apart, the one situate 5 miles, the other 2 miles inland from the banks of a certain river. It is proposed to lay out a road to connect these towns, by the shortest possible route that will touch the bank of the river in its course. Supposing the river bank to be a straight line, what will be the length of the road from each town to the river.

Scribner's Monthly for February.—A more readable number of *Scribner's* than the February has, perhaps, never been issued. There is a strange story by Miss Phelps, "Since I died," in which the gates seem to have been set ajar, indeed; a puzzling account by Noah Brooks of what he calls "The San Rafael Phalanstery;" a curious discussion by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, the English art-critic, of "One Phase of the Marriage Question;" an interesting description by Albert Rhodes of "A Court Ball at the Heague;" a new story by Miss Trafton, entitled "Little Mis Frere;" some pleasant and pointed talk by Junius Henri Browne, on "Borrowing as a Social Science;" a trenchant and most timely paper on "Art at the Capitol;" a lively description by Lady Blanche Murphy, of that peculiar British Institution. "An Archaeological Breakfast;" a very valuable and entertaining article on "The Tehuantepec Ship-Canal;" a strikingly illustrated paper on Siam, "In and Around Bangkok," an illustrated piece of popular science "How Men Learned to Analyze the Sun." The most striking poems of the number are "A Vision of St. Eligius," by George MacDonald, as quaintly spiritual as a poem of Herbert's; "One Night," a weird thing by Amanda T. Jones; "Covert," by H. H., and "For Thoughts," by Celia Thaxter. Dr. Holland's "Arthur Bonnicastle" contains the record of a remarkable voyage. In his Topics of the Time he has "Thoughts after Christmas," "The Neglect of the Rich," "Habits of Literary Labor," "To the Memory of George P. Putman." The Old Cabinet has "Number One hundred and eleven. Home and Society contains, "The Hospitality we should like to See," "At the Front Door," "On Skates," and "Furniture for the Sick-room." Culture and Progress discusses "Art in our Homes and Schools," "An Oracle of our Day," etc. Nature and Science is as interesting and practical as usual; and, by way of variety, there is a pretty little child-poem in the department of Etchings. The publishers advertise the November and December numbers sent free to all subscribers for 1873.

List of unclaimed Letters remaining in Chester P. O. for week ending January 23, 1873.

Adams B B	Lee John
Anderson Mrs v	Levis Charles
Author Andy	Leeds G H
Anison Mary J	Malley Edward
Anderson Miss Sarah	Marsh P Oliver
Benner E W	Marson Charles
Baily Benj Franklin	McGaughlin Grace
Black Mrs D P	Mulang Patrick
Black D P Mr	Mattson Mrs Ann
Berry Miss Catherine	Murydon Joseph
Rostic Mrs Annie E	Mean William
Bond Mrs Elizabeth A	Middleton D A
Boyle John P	Morena Mrs Margaret
Crook Catherine	McElwee Charles
Custer Wm H	McIlheney Robert
Craft Isaac L	McLaughlin Kate
Campbell Wm	McGinley John
Cornish Henry	Norris Oliver
Collins John Egleston	Noose John
Cobb Edward A	Osborne Theodor
Collins Mary A	Perrigan John
Davis James H	Pardo Jr Dance
Davis Edward	Patterson Silas M
Downey Mr J	Possjoy Wm
Dunlery John	Ross Miss Rebecca
Ellison William	Robinson Mrs Marion
Elwell Rev Jacob	Sanders Miss Hannah
Elliot Wm J	Sweeney Patrick
Gregg M	Seafield Mrs J
Goodison W	Sadler Emory
Houpt Emma J	Sammers Wm Henry
Hanthorn Margaret	Thomas John
Haney Thomas	Thompson Mary
Holt Mrs Mary	Tilman A Geo
Holoday John	Watkins Jas
Hughes Samuel	Watson A Thomas
Howard Leah C	Walter Robert G
Hooper Zahariah	Woodill T S
Jones Ellis	Wilson Mr C
Jones Mrs	Wilron John
Jordan Samuel	Wilmore James
Lammey John B	Wise William
Lambson Wm	Worrel C Henry
Layman Ann Mary	

MARRIED.—On the 20th inst., at the parsonage of the First Baptist Church, by Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, Mr. Isaac Robinson, and Mrs. Mary Samuel, both of this city.

On the 16th inst., at the Trinity M. E. parsonage, No. 711 West Third street, by Rev. Samuel Pancoast, Mr. Wm. J. Hunter, to Miss Georgeanna Kenton, both of Chester, recently of New Castle, Del.

Canaries! Canaries!

We have just received a fine lot of young and imported Canaries, and are now prepared for a trifling consideration to furnish our friends and customers with as good a singer as they can possibly get anywhere and a splendid cage to keep it in. Then we have in abundance

Caulking and Hausing Mallets and Irons,
Gilling Twine, &c.,
Building Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Carpenters' and Bricklayers' Tools,
AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,
Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Benzine, Varnishes, Painters' and Plasterers' Brushes, Glues, Double and Single Thick Window Glass, Stained and Enamelled Glass in quantities, Glazier Points, Putty Knives, Putty, &c.

Paints mixed to order all shades and quantities, all of which we sell very cheap for cash,

AT E. F. CLOUD'S,
FOURTH AND CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. 26aug

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
STORE GOODS.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber,
218 PENN STREET,
On Saturday Afternoon and Evening, January 25, 1873.

A large lot of Calicoes, Chintz, Trimmings, Notions, &c. Two Show Cases. A lot of Carpet, Stoves, &c.

Sale to commence at 2 and 6 p. m., when conditions will be made known by
M. J. SIMPSON.
STEPHEN T. SMITH, Auctioneer.

SUPPER!
FIFTH
Anniversary Supper
OF
Chester Lodge, No. 76, K of P.,
AT LINCOLN HALL,
On Saturday Evening, Feb. 22, '73.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—P. C. Joshua Long, P. C. Mark W. Allen, Abram Mattis, Geo. S. Buck, Mordecai Lewis, Jeff. W. Chalfant, P. C. Anderson Fielding.
TICKETS, - - 50 CENTS.
President, P. C. Joshua Long; Secretary, P. C. Mark W. Allen; Treas., Mordecai Lewis.
Supper at half-past Six o'clock. ja25 4t

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
LEGAL RATE.
8 Per Cent. Per Annum, Clear of Taxes.

The CHESTER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will receive for a short time at PAR and ACCRUED INTERES T, from January 1st, 1873, subscriptions to the new Eight Per Cent.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Secured on the
TRAINER MILL, HOUSES & LANDS,
Situate in Lower Chichester, Delaware county. These bonds are the debt of the Company, which has a
Cash Capital of $50,000,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF WHICH HAS BEEN PAID IN,
And have the specific security by
FIRST LIEN
On Land, Mill, Houses and Machinery, worth
OVER $50,000,
Which have an accrued revenue, sufficient to pay all interest, by
LEASE OF D. TRAINER & SONS,
Duly recorded. The Mortgage is executed to
JAMES IRVING and GEORGE BROOMALL,
as trustees for the bondholders; and the bonds are in denominations of
$100, $500, AND $1000,
and will be made either REGISTERED or COUPON to suit subscribers.

The following named gentlemen are stockholders in the Company, from whom any information may be obtained, viz:
JOSEPH WILLCOX, President.

Samuel A. Crozer,	James Irving,
David Trainer,	Samuel M. Felton,
Robert H Crozer,	Edward A. Price,
J. M. Broomall,	George Broomall,

WM. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.
For further particulars and information, apply to WM. WARD, Treasurer,
ja 25 Market Square, Chester.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM WARD having disposed of his interest in the firm of WARD & BAKER, Bankers and Brokers, Chester, to George Baker, the business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, George Baker.

W. Ward, in connection with the firm of WARD & BROOMALL, will also continue the practice of law and conveyancing, and give particular attention to the settlement of decedent and trust estates, and investment of moneys in real estate securities.

The office of both parties will continue as formerly in the bank building, Market Square, Chester. WILLIAM WARD,
ja25 3t GEORGE BAKER.

CLOSING OUT—BARGAINS.
AT & BELOW COST.
Mrs. Glover

Now offers to her friends and the public in general, her entire stock of Trimmings and Notions, at greatly reduced prices. Consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., Corsets, Fancy Embroideries, Flouncing, Edging, &c., &c.

Also, a few sets of gold and heavily-plated Jewelry. Gold Rings and treble-plated Spoons.
CROZERVILLE, Jan. 20th, 1873. ja25 2t

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!
McLEAN & MURRAY,
At their New Trimming and Notion Store, N. W. Cor. Third and Kerlin streets, South ward, are prepared to show their friends a carefully selected stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c. Clark's & Coates' cotton 7 cents per spool.
Thankful for past favors, they respectfully ask a continuance. ja25 1y

GEO. BAKER,
Banker, Broker,
AND DEALER IN
Government Bonds, Gold,
STATE, COUNTY,
AND THE
Municipal Stocks,
LOANS, &c.,
OF CHESTER.
Deposits Received,
And 6 Per Cent. Interest Allowed
When Remaining Six Months and Upwards,
Special Arrangements made for Interest on money left on deposit for a shorter time.
Business Paper Discounted.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
Orders for Stocks, &c., executed at the Board of Brokers, Philadelphia or New York,
FOR THE USUAL COMMISSIONS.
Collections of Drafts, Notes, Checks, &c., made on all accessible points.
Business men opening accounts will be accommodated on as liberal terms as at the National Banks, and no efforts will be spared to render to those dealing at this Bank every advantage appertaining to their interests.
Our policy will be prudent and conservative, always having regard to the interests of our customers. (Jan25-3t) GEO. BAKER.

J. A. BATES,
Third Street and Concord Avenue,
Groceries, Provisions,
AND
CONFECTIONERY,
And every variety of Goods belonging to a first-class
FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
AT CITY PRICES.
Goods delivered free. Jan 25-1yr

WANTED.—A girl or middle-aged woman to do housework for a small family. Liberal wages for a good hand.
T. B. JARMAN, Storekeeper,
ja25 4t Upland, Delaware county.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, pastor, will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Penn streets, to-morrow morning and evening. The public is cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Services begin at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Luke's P. E. Church, corner of Third and Broomall streets. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

Divine service will be

Civil Service Reform, according to a London correspondent, is carried to an extreme by the English Government, or else has been begun at the lower extreme. A short time since a number of porters, and other servants in Government offices of the class called, not disrespectfully, 'menial,' were duly informed that they must present themselves to be examined as to their literary acquirements. Among the recipients of the official order was the young woman who discharges to the satisfaction of all who knows her, the useful, but not altogether scholarly, function of attendant in the ladies' waiting room at the South Kensington Museum. The poor girl remonstrated against the order. She was willing to give any proof, she said, of her efficiency in her duties, which nobody denied, but reading, writing, and arithmetic, she owned, were not much in her way. However, she had to present herself, and, as might be expected, she broke down. Soon after, she received notice that she had been reported as insufficiently qualified for her situation, and must regard herself as dismissed.

ADVICE GRATIS.—Should your water pipes which supply the boiler in the kitchen ranges freeze up, the safest plan is to shut off the water before endeavoring to thaw it, and open your hot water faucet. If the fire in the range is out, this precaution is unnecessary. A little bit of old carpet or bagging thrown over the gas metre in the cellar will protect it from the frost and save you a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Old newspapers, if well wrapped around, will answer the same purpose. Should your metre become frozen before this precaution reaches you, do not endeavor to free it by putting heated iron or fire about it. Lay a cloth over it and pour on boiling water, and you will soon have it in working order. Should it prove too obstinate and not thaw out in half an hour, send for a gas fitter, and if he understands his business he will give you gas in a short time. Dry meters need none of these precautions.

A sewing-circle was quickly broken up at Gardiner, Me., the other day, by the innocent remark of a lady present: 'I always had a great desire to know how a case of small-pox looked, so I called on a sick lady this afternoon, just before coming to the circle.'

We do not know how many young ladies live in the town of Tipton, Indiana; but thirty-two of them recently met in solemn conclave and passed the following resolution: 'That we will not accompany any young man to church or places of amusement, that uses tobacco in any manner, and that we will discard all young men who play billiards, euchre, or poker; and that young men who indulge in profane language need not apply; and that we will not, by 'book, look, or crook,' notice any young man who indulges in lager-beer or whisky; and that we will not harbor any young man known to keep late hours.'

BENEFIT OF ATHLETIC EXERCISE.—A writer in a cotemporary relates the numerous benefits to be derived from a systematic course of light training. He says; a friend of mine had a young man in his employ whose sister and brother had died of consumption, and his dejected and emaciated appearance and sallow complexion indicated strongly that there was a tendency in his system toward a like miserable end. This young man was gradually trained to a habit of taking systematic exercise, and taught the art of living correctly and the value of cleansing and attending to the functions of the skin and pores. The result was a most gratifying reward to his friend, as the sallow, lean and weary youth became a smart, solid, and energetic young fellow, whose confident smile, backed by a compact body and limbs, would deter any one from offending him. This was accomplished in less than two years. Those unaccustomed to physical labor, dread the idea of perspiring freely, while those who are in the habit of taking a good sweat, and have become accustomed to the gentle friction which the skin should receive thereafter, will assure you that it is a great luxury.

The Boston *Globe* says: Our friend Potts read somewhere that electric sparks could be evolved from a cat by taking it into a dark room and rubbing its back. He made the experiment, and was surprised to hear a loud yell, and to feel something clawing across his face. Then he missed the cat. Mr. Potts is now uncertain whether he was struck by lightning evolved from the cat's back, or whether she became unduly excited as he stroked her, and stroked back again; but he is certain that, when he undertakes to procure electricity again from a cat, he will first soothe her with a shot gun.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—On Sunday last a gentleman of Earl township, Lancaster Co, noticed two snow birds of the same species in a combat with each other on a fence. One of them soon lost strength and was killed by its antagonist, which soon commenced to devour greedily its former mate. The unusually deep snow covers all the weed stalks bountifully filled with seed, which generally afford provision for the birds during the winter season, hence there is starvation among them, which compels them to kill each other for food.

. RESPECTABLE EDUCATIONAL GAMBLING.—We have before us the figures appertaining to the 'first drawing' of a legalized lottery in Kentucky, which was legalized upon the plausible pretext of raising money for a grand library for the city of Louisville. They serve a good purpose in pointing a moral as to the '*respectable*' lottery business generally. There were thirty-five thousand tickets sold, which sale returns in cash $350,000—quite a munificent sum. But of this how much did the library get? Just $16,750. All the rest went in 'gifts,' 'expenses,' 'agents' fees,' 'losses by agents,' and profits to the lottery men. Here were thirty-five thousand people tempted to gamble under the disguise of contributing to a 'library,' and $333,250 squandered among the lottery people to raise the insignificant sum of $16,750. A gift of one dollar a piece from each of the thirty-five thousand purchasers of tickets would have raised more than twice the amount realized. But it seems that they preferred to waste ten dollars each for the privilege of indulging in a gamble, rather than contribute fifty cents a head to buy books. Is this human nature?—*Phila. Ledger.*

COLD CEMENT.—A cold cement for mending earthenware, says a recent English work, reckoned a great secret among workmen, is made by grating a pound of old cheese, with a bread grater, into a quart of milk, in which it must be left for a period of fourteen hours. It should be stirred quite often. A pound of unslaked lime, finely pulverized in a mortar, is then added, and the whole is thoroughly mixed by beating. This done, the whites of 25 eggs are incorporated with the rest, and the whole is ready for use. There is another cement for the same purpose which is used hot. It is made of rosin, beeswax, brick-dust and chalk boiled together. The substances to be cemented must be heated, and when the surfaces are coated with cement, they must be rubbed hard upon each other as in making a glue joint with wood.

EMBALMING WITH CANDLES.—The San Francisco Atla says: In the course of investigating the destroying element that affects dead bodies, Mr. Peter Craig, undertaker, perceived that oxygen was the element that caused decomposition; it struck him that if this element could be removed from the coffin where a body was encased, that preservation would be certain. How to accomplish this at first rather puzzled Mr. Craig, but not to be baffled by trifles, he gave the subject great consideration; and, knowing that combustion was caused by the union of the carbon of the material and the oxygen of the air, he tried the experiment of using up the oxygen in the casket by the aid of a lighted candle.

He had an air-tight casket made, and placed a burning candle therein; he screwed down the lid perfectly air-tight. The candle continued to burn for eight hours; it then having consumed all the oxygen in the interior was extinguished. This proved the theory—and satisfied him that he had made an excellent discovery; but to carry out his ideas effectively, he obtained the body of a dead man from the coroner, and placed it in the coffin, with the lighted candle, as before screwing down the lid, etc. In this case the candle burned for five and a half hours, and then became extinguished, as before.

To test the case Mr. Craig had the body removed to a back room, where it remained for three weeks, in a perfect state of preservation. This satisfied him beyond a doubt that he had succeeded in discovering a new art, whereby bodies could be embalmed without the aid of chemicals. After having succeeded so well with his invention he drew the attention of Dr. Edwin Bently to the process, and that gentleman expressed his firm belief in its success.

A very common mistake most persons make is in writing the capitals I and J. They will write these two letters just exactly alike, and the consequence is that many errors are made in print. This mostly occurs in the initials of proper names. To avoid all such mistakes persons should accustom themselves to always write the capital I above the line and the capital J below the line. It is done just as easily, and then there can be no mistake about them.

The following is related by the Rev. Mr. Laurie, of Erie:

He changed with Dr. Chapin on Sunday, and soon after he appeared in his desk people began to go away. He watched the exodus a few minutes, and then rising, said, in a deep voice, clearly heard throughout the church, and with just sufficient brogue in his voice to give raciness to his words: 'All those who came here to worship Almighty God will please join in singing a hymn, and while they are doing so, those who come here to worship E. H. Chapin will have an opportunity to leave the church.' His audience did not diminish after that.

We must consult the gentlest manners and softest seasons of address; our advice must not fall like a violent storm, bearing down and making those to droop whom it is meant to cherish and refresh. It must descend as the dew upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind. If there are few who have the humility to receive advice as they ought, it is often because there are few who have the discretion to convey it in a proper manner.

The *Christian Advocate* says: 'Commend us to that Baptist brother who, on going into the water to be baptised, replied to the suggestion that he had better take his pocketbook out of his pocket during the ordinance, 'No, I want my pocketbook baptized with me.'

It is stated that the steamer Edgar Stewart, which recently sailed from Aspinwall with Cuban recruits and war material, has successfully landed her cargo on the Cuban coast.

Carefully conducted experiments with phenol (carbolic acid) continue to sustain its well merited rank of queen of the disinfectants. Its physiological actions were found to be similar to those of strychnin.

RAILWAY RESTAURANTS.—Not long since in travelling from Basel to Paris, we became hungry. As if divining our condition, the guard put his head in at the window of the train and politely asked, "Shall I order a dinner for you at the next station?" "But we do not stop long enough to eat it," was our reply. "True; it will be served in the train for three francs and the dishes removed at the next stopping place." "By all means order it." The telegraph carried the order ten miles ahead in a moment; and when the train drew up at the next station, the door was opened, and a circular basket, three feet high and one foot in diameter, was put in our compartment. Upon the top were knife and fork, spoon and napkin; a bottle of water, and a flask of wine, and a glass; a little salt and pepper and a large roll. Opening a door in the side of the basket, we saw four shelves, on each shelf a dish. The first was a hot soup, the second a slice of *a la mode* beef, the third vegetables, and the fourth half a chicken and salad. A bunch of delicious grapes were also found on one of the shelves.

We ate our dinner quietly and comfortably, while the train rushed along at thirty miles an hour, and then restored the dishes to their places. When the next stoppage was made, a porter removed the basket and received the pay. We reached Paris after a twelve hour's ride, weary and hungry, but neither faint with exhaustion, nor suffering from a fit of indigestion.

Recently it became necessaey for us to make a shorter journey in this country. About midway the train stopped, and the conductor shouted, "Ten minutes for refreshments!" The passengers rushed forth and crowded into the close, dirty, uninviting room, where at a long, high counter, four wonderfully caparisoned females dispensed poor coffee, worse pie-crust, and oysters stewed in water flavored with bad butter. No bread, no meat but ham, no drink but bad coffee and sour ale. Before even these uninviting edibles could be swallowed, the shrill screech of the locomotive hurried the passengers away to the horrors of dyspepsia and headache.

We have travelled thousands of miles by railway in this land, and have scarcely ever found a comfortable railway restaurant. Some are not so bad as others, but the best are a terror to the stoutest stomach.

There certainly is no need of this state of things; for no people travel so much as Americans, none know better what is good to eat, none are more able or willing to pay a good price for a good thing, and no country furnishes a better supply of all kinds of food.

But Sweden and Norway, Germany and Switzerland, France and England, nay even much abused Ireland, are better provided, on their least frequented railway routes, with comfortable arrangements for eating and drinking on a journey than the most important railroads of this country. This is an age of reform, and we lift up an appeal for something fit to eat when we are compelled to leave home and travel by rail. —*N. Y. Observer.*

DAMAGES FOR SELLING LIQUOR.—Mrs. Priestly of Davenport, Iowa, recently brought suit against Joseph Heirb for damages for selling liquor to her husband. The jury gave her a verdict of $2,000. Hierb's counsel moved for a new trial, but the matter was compromised by Mrs. Preistly accepting a house, valued at $1,500, and Hierb paying the cost of the suit. The success of the suit has encouraged the cause of temperance in Iowa. The president of the People's Temperance Association of that State warns all persons that the society intends to prosecute all such cases, not only against the liquor vender, but the landlord of the premises where it is sold.

DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.—It was Madame De Stael who said:—"If I were mistress of fifty languages, I would think in the deep German, converse in the gay French, write in the copious English, sing in the majestic Spanish, deliver in the noble Greek, and make love in the Italian."

GROCERIES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
—o—
COCHRAN,
No. 423 MARKET Street, Chester,
Has the most extensive stock of
Fine Groceries & Provisions!
IN THE CITY,
Laid in especially for the Holidays, consisting of
CANNED FRUITS, PRESERVES & VEGETABLES,
Such as
Beefsteak, Quinton Tomatoes,
Peas, Corn, Peaches,
Green Gages, Pine Apples,
Egg Plums, Quinces,
Strawberries,
Cherries, Pears,
Assorted Jellies, Green Apples.
NUTS.
Shellbarks,
Paper-Shell Almonds,
English Walnuts, Pecans,
Filberts, Cream Nuts,
Chestnuts.
FRUITS.
Basket, Dehesa, Crown, Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins, by 1 lb. ½ or ¼ boxes,
Elmira Grapes, at reduced prices,
Florida and Havana Oranges,
Citron, Dates,
Currants and Cranberries.
SAUCES.
Catsup, Worcestershire,
Leicestershire, Lea & Perrins',
Assorted Pickles.
All the Choice Baking Powders.
FISH.
Sardines,
The best Mess Mackerel in the city,
Codfish,
Pickled Salmon.
TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS AND DRIED BEEF.
All the Grades of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.
Your Order for the Holidays Solicited.
Price and quality guaranteed,
AT COCHRAN'S,
423 Market Street, Chester.

GRAND OPENING
EVERY
Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,
AT
MRS. ROGERS'
(Formerly of Philadelphia,)
EXTENSIVE
Fancy Millinery Establishment,
518 *MARKET STREET,*
CHESTER, PA.
Her large stock embraces bonnets and hats, oth for ladies and children, flowers, ribbons, feathers, and every other article appertaining to the millinery business.
Ladies always in attendance both in the store and in the large show room up stairs. se 7

Carpet Weaving.
THOMAS OGDEN,
CARPET WEAVER,
At his father's old stand, basement of
NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET,
Near Market Square.
Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,
CARPET WEAVER,
Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts.,
CHESTER, PA.
All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,
CARPET WEAVER,
No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,
WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER.
Carpets of my own make for sale. nov

W. W. PIERCE,
CARPET WEAVER,
1017 THIRD STREET,
Near the Lamokin Depot.
Carpets of my own make for sale. se28 6m

Sewing Machines & Washers
THE WEED
"M. F."
Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."
This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.
With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powerful mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family Favorite" does for general uses.
The Company has received the most gratifying testimonials from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M, F.", and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!
JOB HOOPES & SON
Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of
The Surprise Washer,
Which is without doubt, the
Best and Cheapest Washer
In existence, price only
SIX DOLLARS.
Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. aug19

Mortimer H. Bickley,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
Paint Brushes,
Perfumery,
AND
PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.
Cor. Market and 4th Streets,
CHESTER,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,
Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at
VERY
LOW PRICES.
PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at HOWARTH & BROS.,
my7 508 and 510 Market street.
FOR PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,
Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
PATENT MEDICINES,
And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on
HOWARTH'S,
508 and 510 Market Street.
m 7

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S
Union Sash Works
AND
PLANING MILL,
(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors,
BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, &c.
Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.
PACKING BOXES
Made to order.
FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m

BOQUETS,
WREATHS
AND
CROSSES,
OF THE CHOICEST FLOWERS,
For Funerals, Weddings, Parties, &c.
Also,
WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS!
In variety.
JOS. J. EDWARDS,
Greenhouses,
Broad and Madison Streets.
se 23 CHESTER.

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—All persons wishing to join a new Building Association, soon to be started in Chester, are requested to call at the office of Pardoe & Donaldson, corner of Fourth and Market streets, and put down their names. The first payment will be made as soon as a sufficient number of shares are taken when the plan of the Association will be decided by a vote of the stockholders. de28 tf

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.
JAMES BRACKENRIDGE, JR.,
No. 803 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER,
TIN ROOFER
And manufacturer of
TINWARE.
All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a specialty.
Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cap Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.
A good assortment of
Cooking and Parlor Stoves,
ALWAYS ON HAND. oc12 tf

Light and Heat.
GO TO G. W. CATTELL'S,
No. 131 West Third street, Chester.
HIS
Stoves and Tinware
Are of the best. He is also agent for
Fuller's Combination Burning Fluid,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Burners of different patterns, suitable for any kind of oil.
There are no traveling agents selling this fluid. I am the sole agent in Chester, and receive it direct from the manufacturer. dec 18

1848. ESTABLISHED 1848.
Delaware County Furniture
AND
STOVE WAREROOMS,
JAMES HAMPSON,
No. 420 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c.
CARPETS, &c.
Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.
STOVES.
Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and scuttles.
QUEENSWARE.
Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.
P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c.
April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

833. H. Kampe & Co., 833.
Having enlarged and improved their
FURNITURE STORE,
833 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furniture and Bedding at the lowest prices. my11 1y

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!
ROBERT SINGLETON,
Third Street, between Fulton and Parker,
Dealer in
STOVES, RANGES and HEATERS,
Has on hand or procures to order any kind of stoves in the market.
COOKING STOVES!
Richmond Range, Fulton Range,
Franklin Range, Union Range.
PARLOR STOVES!
ANTI-CLINKER, MORNING LIGHT,
NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR BASE BURNER,
And all other kinds.
Fire-place Heaters, and all kinds of Hollow-ware. Tin Roofing and Spouting done. Sheet-Iron work of all descriptions.
Special attention given to boat work. Patronage solicited. se21 15t

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S
Union Furniture, Bedding,
AND
STOVE STORE,
Corner Third and Parker streets,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.
FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.
BEDDING—Mattrasses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds, Bolsters, Pillows. Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short notice. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.
STOVES—Cook and Parlor. Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.
UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered. Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recained, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.
J. F. DANNAKER,
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.
GLAZING MADE A SPECIALITY.
620 *LARKIN STREET,*
CHESTER, PA. mh 11

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
House and Sign Painter.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester. jc22 3m

ALEXANDER KING,
SIGN PAINTER,
And Imitator of Wood and Marble,
EDGMONT AVENUE, BELOW THE RAILROAD.
All orders from the country addressed to Box 552, Chester P. O., will be attended to. d17

JOHN L. ENTWISLE,
SIGN PAINTER,
And
Store Window Shade Manufacturer,
229 PENN STREET,
au31 tf South Ward.

FIELDING & BURKE,
The House Painters,
WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING
AND CALCIMINING.
Particular attention paid to jobbing.
Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.
sept 2

Carpentering & Sash Making.
W. C. BOATWRIGHT,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,
Chester, Pa.
Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.
SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,
mh 30 Opposite the Freight Depot.

Lumber and Coal.
COAL LIME
LUMBER!!!
The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old
Yard on Edgmont street,
(Near R. R. Depot,)
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH
COAL!
These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.
BUILDING LIME,
fresh from the kiln every day.
jy1 8-1y. DAVID S. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,
Dealer in Coal,
LIME FRESH EVERY DAY
Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. apl 20

RAVEN RUN
Stove and Nut Coal
TRY IT.
At MORTON, BLACK & BROS.,
CHESTER DOCK. sep 24

COAL! COAL
THE CELEBRATED
RICHARDSON COAL,
For sale by
J. D. OLIVER & CO.
Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.
J. D. OLIVER & CO.,
jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,
SOUTH CHESTER
COAL YARD.
Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14
KINDLING WOOD.

COAL AND WOOD
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FRANCIS LARKIN,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
eb19 1y

BAKER & HINKSON,
EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,
Keep always on hand a general assortment of
LUMBER.
WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,
Spruce Joist, Plank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles.
LIME AND SAND.
FERTILIZERS.
Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuine,
Ground Bone,
Laud Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,
HAIR, CEMENT.
TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.
Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.
THE BEST COAL!
IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.
Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at
MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S
Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock.
may 22

Lines of Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:

Way-Mail Train at 8.30, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations; connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R.R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12.15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5, and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2, 4, 5.50, 7.15 and 10.26 p. m. The 4 p. m. train stops at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.26 p. m.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Chester for Philadelphia.—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.42 a.m., 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 2.41, 4.41, 5.31, 6.19, 7.16, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 a. m., Way Mail, 9.50 a. m., Express, 2.45 p. m., Express, 7.25 p. m., Express, 11.50 p. m., Express.

From Baltimore to Port Deposit and intermediate Stations: $5 00 p. m.

Accommodation Train from Port Deposit will leave Perryville at 6.47 a. m., for Baltimore and intermediate Stations.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 12.06 and 9.11 a. m., and 4.35 p. m.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 12.52, 2.13 and 10.02 a. m., 1.08 and 5.17 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.

DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.

Commencing December 19th, 1872.

MOVING SOUTH.

Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Moriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.30. 10.15, 11.45 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.

58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.

Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, 12.51, a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.

Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.

Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.

Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.54, 12.28 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.

Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.22, 11.67, 12.37 p. m.

Lamokin, 8.25, 10 55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.10, 12.40.

MOVING NORTH.

Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.30, 7.40, 9.10 a. m., 1.45, 2.38, 5.30, 6.30, 7.08 p. m.

Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.13 a. m., 1.48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33 7.11 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.19 a. m., 1.54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39, 7.17 p. m.

Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.

Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9.33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.

Darby, 5.57, 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 2.12, 3.05, 5.57, 6.57, 7.35 p. m.

Paschall, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40, a. m., 2.15, 3.08, 6.00, 7.00, 7.38 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 6.02, 8.12, 9.42 a. m., 2.17, 3.10, 6.02, 7.02, 7.40 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 6.04, 8.14, 9.44 a. m., 2.19, 3.12, 6.04 7.04, 7.42 p. m.

58th street, 6.06, 8.16, 9.46, a. m., 2.21, 3.14, 6.06, 7.06, 7.44 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 6.10, 8.20, 9.50 a. m., 2.25, 3.18, 6.10, 7.10, 7.48 p. m.

Philadelphia, 6.20, 8.30, 10 a. m., 2.35, 3.28, 6.20, 7.20, 7.58 p. m.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after Sunday, June, 2, 1872, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of Broad st. and Washington Av., For Port Deposit, at 7.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

" Oxford, at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

" Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

At 2.30 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only, for Chadd's Ford and Oxford.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 a. m., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m, and 4.25 p. m., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9.25 a. m., 4.25 p. m., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6.10 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Chadd's Ford, at 7. 29 a. m., 11.53 a. m., 4.20 p. m. and 6.48 p. m.

On Sundays train leaves Oxford 4.45 P. M., Chaddsford 6.04 P. M.; for Philadelphia and all intermediate stations.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
PASSENGER DEPOT CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS.

At 7.45 and 11 a. m., and 12.00 p. m., accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 8.30 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn and Elmira, connecting at Elmira with ERIE RAILWAY for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points in the West, and via D. H. and W. R. for Catawissa, Danville and Sunbury. Palace cars are attached to this train.

At 9.00 a. m., 2.40, and 4.30 p. m., accommodation for Doylestown.

At 9.45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Elmira, Danville and Williamsport.

At 7 a. m., 1.30 5.30 and 10.30 p. m., accommodation for Abington.

At 2.10 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

At 3.30 p. m., through accommodation for Bethlehem, Easton and Allentown.

At 4 p. m., accommodation for Bethlehem.

At 5.15 p. m., accommodation for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

At 6.30 p. m., accommodation for Lansdale.

ON SUNDAYS.

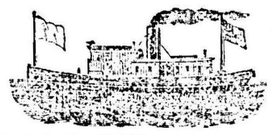
At 9.30 a. m., accommodation for Bethlehem.

At 2 p. m., accommodation for Doylestown.

At 9 a. m. and 6.00 p. m., accommodation for Fort Washington. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Dec. 2, 1872. aug 31

CHESTER AND PHILA., STEAM FREIGHT LINE.



On and after MONDAY, October 30th, the Boats of this Line, under the direction of CAPT. JOHN PHILLIPS, will leave Chester, daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Philadelphia, from Baker's wharf, at 7 a. m., and from Sharpless' wharf, at 8.30 a. m. Philadelphia for Chester, from Arch street, wharf at 2 p. m.

Orders for goods delivered as heretofore, without charge, by William Phillips.

All Store Goods and transient freights by the Freight Boat, will be landed at Baker's storehouse, on Chester Creek, that by the Steamer Jersey Blue, at Sharpless' wharf, foot of Market Street.

Freight for Philadelphia can be left at Pennell's storehouse the day before sailing, but that received on the morning of sailing, must invariably be sent to Sharpless' wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As two Freight Boats will be run by the Line in the future, there will always be one in Philadelphia, and Freight will be received there and taken care of from 8.00 a. m., to 4 p. m.

mh 16 J. & C. D. PENNELL, Agents.

BLANKETS, Comforts, Shawls and Skirts, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

The Chester Advocate

AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

VOL. 5—NO. 36. CHESTER, PA., FEBRUARY 1, 1873. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The CHESTER ADVOCATE is published every Saturday morning,

One Dollar per annum. Single Copies, Two Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—70 cents per square for one insertion; 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

TEN LINES FORM A SQUARE.

A liberal discount on permanent or extra large advertisements.

Special Notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞Having extraordinary facilities, we will execute Job Printing of every kind with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Notices, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of all kinds and in various colors, printed on short notice.

OFFICE
EDGMONT STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD,
CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

JOHN SPENCER Proprietor

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP JOHN IN TOWN!

At the cheap store of

MILES & SON,

Where will be constantly found DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, and everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

MINCE MEAT,

Of our own manufacture, only 15 cts. per pound.

Pure country Lard, 13c.; Soaps, from 4½c. to 15c. Flour by the barrel. Buckwheat from Luzerne county; Canned Fruits; French Prunes; Seedless Cherries and Prunellas.

☞Goods delivered free of charge.

COME AND SEE US!

At No. 228 East FIFTH Street,
CHESTER. de 21



REPAIRED,

AT W. WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn, Chester. j6

WE have constantly on hand a good assortment of gentlemen's underclothes, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn. au 17

GOOD and cheap hosiery of all kinds at WRIGLEY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! Do you want a good shirt? If you do, go to WRIGLEY'S, 203 Third street. au 17

CALICOES and Muslins as cheap as anywhere else in the city, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street. au 17

WE have Clark's and Coates' Cotton always on hand, at WRIGLEY'S. au 17

KNIT Jackets, Shawls and Comforters, very cheap, at WRIGLEY'S,
so 28 Third street, near Penn.

IF you want a good umbrella, go to WRIGLEY'S, and he will either sell you a new one or repair an old one. au 17

EDMUND JONES,

Real Estate Agent,

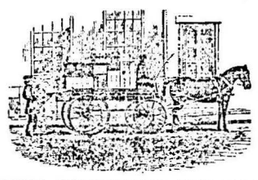
WARD & BROOMALL'S OFFICE,

CHESTER, PA.

Property in South Chester a specialty. my 25 6m

HEADLEY & MAHON'S

CITY EXPRESS,



BAGGAGE, FURNITURE AND EXPRESS WAGONS,

To Hire at all times.

Orders received at Baker & Hinkson's office, Edgmont Avenue below Third street, 718 McIlvaine street, and at Stables 2nd below Fulton.

J. M. HEADLEY. [mh 9] GEO. MAHON.

C. W. JONES,

West End Farmers' Market.

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER.

Apples by the barrel,
Butter by the ½ bbl., tub or firkin,
Canned Fruits and Pickles,
Hood's Figs, very low.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stand, West End Farmers' Market.
de 21 C. W. JONES.

G. W. CATTELL'S

131 West Third Street,

Is the ONLY place in Chester city or Delaware county, to buy

FULLER'S

COMBINATION FLUID,

The best Fluid in the world!

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.

Go to Cattell's Stove Store and get the PURE ARTICLE. ja 11

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas of the best brands, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

J. A. BATES,

Third Street and Concord Avenue,

Groceries, Provisions,

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

And every variety of Goods belonging to a first-class

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

AT CITY PRICES.

Goods delivered free. Jan 25-1yr

FINE SHIRTS, at MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

"I am a Woman.

I am a woman—therefore I may not
Call to him, cry for him,
Fly to him,
Pray him delay not!

And when he comes to me, I must sit quiet;
Still as a stone is,
Harder and colder,
If my heart riot—
Crush and defy it!
Should I grow bolder—
Say one dear thing to him,
All my life fling to him,
Cling to him—
What to atone is
Enough for my sinning!
This were the cost to me,
This were my winning—
That he were lost to me!

Not as a lover at last it he part from me,
Tearing my heart from me—
Hurt beyond cure—
Calm and demure
Then my behaviour:
Showing no sign to him
By look of mine to him,
What he has been to me,
Pity me—lean to me—
Christ—O my Saviour!
—*Scribner's for January.*

Not for Sale.

Such a cosy little breakfast room as it was! Clean and sweet and shining. The polished stove shone like a mirror; the coffee-pot glistened while it sent up puffs of delicious-smelling steam. The table was set for two and a half; that is, you might so estimate the number. It was a little table, but there were two good-sized stone ware plates laid on the crisp clean table cloth—one opposite the other—but midway between the two there was a tiny bright tin plate, lettered all around the edge, by its side a shiny tin mug and near at hand a high wooden chair. Father and mother and a piece of a man or woman, you would have said, were going to sit down presently to that table. They thought differently, Mr. and Mrs. Burns. Father and mother? Yes, they would have agreed with you in that, very pleasant, happy-looking people; but the rosy-lipped, bright-eyed, wondering morsel that Father Burns carries in his arms means all the rest of the world to them—at least all that is worth making much mention of. They come in just now to the waiting breakfast. It is early morning yet, but these two are hard-working people, and have not even waited for the prompt and business-like sun to set them an example in the day's race. Breakfast has been waiting some minutes while Mr. Burns put some vigorous strokes into the obstinate stump of wood that he meant should do the day's baking; then there were his hands to wash, and the boy to lift down from his perch on the wood-pile. First, the strap must be untied that kept him from travelling too far in any direction; then father must set him on his feet and stand back about two inches, until the mother should see baby give his prodigious jump into his father's arms, then all went in triumph to the table.

'George,' said Mrs. Burns, as she passed her husband his cup of coffee, 'isn't next Tuesday election?'

'Next Tuesday week,' George answered, feeding the morsel with bits of bread dipped in milk.

'Pretty soon the boy will be going to the polls to vote his ticket. What do you think of that, mother?'

'I hope he'll vote for the right man,' said the smiling mother.

'Ay, that he will, You'll drop the ticket in the right place, won't you, my man?'

'Da, da, da,' said the 'Young America' thus addressed, making a vigorous dash after the butter plate, as if it were an unscrupulous office-seeker.

'Mrs. Jones says,' continued the little mother, 'that John Dicks and Henry Wilson are both going to vote for Esquire Peters.'

The admiring look with which Mr. Burns was regarding his son faded from his face; his brow clouded; he took several bites of bread and butter in stern silence.

'Then they are going to vote against their own bodies and souls, to say nothing of their children,' he said at last in grave, firm tones. 'I can't believe it of them; they've both been through too much to turn their backs on themselves in that fashion.'

'But Esquire Peters has influence, you know, and money, and all that. Mrs. Jones says they say they've got to, so they can keep their places.'

'What of it?' answered Mr. Burns, still sternly. 'What if he has got money; they've got heads and brains, why don't they use them? If I was a man I'd be one, and not a machine to be wound up and set going by Esquire Peters, or any other man.'

Mrs. Burns took a swallow of coffee, with eyes meanwhile bent thoughtfully on her husband, then she said:

'It will bother you in your business some, won't it, George, not to vote for him?'

It was surprising what a very stern look could come into Mr. Burns' clear eyes.—He raised them slowly from his plate and fixed them on his wife, and his voice also was stern as he asked, in slow, measured tones:

'Jane, it is impossible you would have me vote for Mr. Peters?'

'The boy' puckered his lips at the strange voice, and was half inclined to cry; but in his mother's voice there was a sound very like a chuckle of triumph as she answered him, 'Never, George, *never!*'

And then the thoughts of both went suddenly back to a time, not so very far distant, when that same bright room in which they sat looked so utterly unlike its present self that you never would have imagined it to be the same. It had been a drunkard's home! Mrs. Burns shivered as she thought of those days of misery, when there had been no brightness to the old cracked stove, no cloth for the three-legged table leaning against the wall, only old rags and rimless hats in the now clear-paned windows, nothing but poverty and degradation; nothing to look forward to but a drunken husband staggering home from the miserable grog-shop where he had spent his earnings. An old story, old enough and often enough repeated in story and reality, but not so old that Mrs. Burns had forgotten just how to live it.

Vote for Esquire Peters when they knew it made little difference to him how many such miserable mockeries of home there were, nor how much he did for the manufacture of such homes!

Not that she was afraid for her husband.

O, no! she knew in whose strong arm he trusted; but weren't there other husbands and brothers and sons all around them? And then there was 'the boy;' should they do anything in the most remote degree to help on that foe that might some day come to ruin *him*, even as it had well-nigh ruined his father?—And at this point she repeated, with stronger emphasis than before, 'Never! never!'

An hour later George Burns was at work at his forge, making the hot sparks fly right and left. He liked that work; there was such luxury in bringing down the full force of his strong, brawny arm on the anvil, and remembering the time when it was so weak it could hardly lift the hammer and trembled like a child's.

Down the street in the direction of his shop, came Esquire Peters, a tall, well-dressed gentleman, two companions with him, their business, all three that of becoming, in a sense not meant by St. Paul, 'All things to all men; for was not election day near at hand, and was not Esquire Peters running for office? Mr. Burns saw them and pounded away with greater vigor than before, nor stopped until they were close upon him, Esquire Peters at his side smiling and cordial, holding out his hand to the honest, coal-begrimed one in friendly greeting. Much they hindered George Burns that morning. Several times he wondered if their business could be as important as his was, and if they were ever coming to the point.—Still they talked of the best method of horse-shoeing—of how superior every one knew Mr. Burns' work was in that line, as in all others connected with his business. 'Until after election,' said Mr. Burns to himself, grimly, and answered nothing.

Finally, in Esquire Peters' blandest tone, 'I suppose you are prepared to do your duty by your country in the coming struggle?'

'I mean to try to,' answered George, with a firm set of his lips. And Esquire Peters' tone grew smoother still.

'I've no doubt of it; you have always had that name in the past.'

Now, be it known that the sturdy blacksmith had had no such name in the days of his darkness, and he remembered it well; so he set his lips more firmly and made no answer, and Esquire Peters plunged into the main object of his heart.

'Of course you will remember an old friend in your vote. I believe you and I have always been good friends, George, I can count on your name; can I?'

'I don't know about that,' said George Burns, sturdily. 'There is such a thing as liking people well enough, and not liking their principles nor helping them along. Your principles and mine, on some things, would not be alike, Esquire Peters.'

'O, I don't know, I don't know!—We may agree better than you think.—Perhaps we don't fitly understand each other. The fact is, George, I have always thought a good deal of you. I'm glad you're doing so well in your business, and I'm anxious to help you along. We ought to help each other in this world as much as we can, you know Now, I have one or two friends, who have, in the course of a year, a great deal of business that they could throw into your hands. I've been writing to them about you, and I have their answer here. Just look at it, Mr. Burns; you see at once what they pledge themselves to do, and all we ask in return is your vote in the coming election.'

Whereupon Esquire Peters handed the blacksmith an open letter, and one of his companions dropped in a word of assistance.

'You haven't given Mr. Burns his invitation, Esquire!'

'O, surely, no; it almost slipped my mind. Mr. Burns, I expect to entertain a few of my friends at Riley's hotel this evening, and we count upon you as one of the number. We shall have plenty of good wine and brandy. I mean to have a good time generally. May we expect you?'

The red blood rose slowly in George Burns' face, mounted up to his very hair, and his eyes gathered tenfold their morning sternness. He slowly folded the letter and handed it back to Esquire Peters, speaking meantime with great deliberation.

'I am not for sale, sir. You've mistaken your man. I hold that I am a free citizen; that I have as much right to choose the men that I mean to vote for as you have, and that it is as much of a disgrace for you to try to buy my conscience as it would be for me to try to buy yours. I didn't mean to vote for you, Esquire Peters, because you uphold the thing that almost ruined me, body and soul. I won't vote for any man who don't go with all his might against rum. I can't as a Christian, as a man who has a boy at home to be saved; and if I had meant to vote for you, after this talk I'd take it back ten times over, because I hold that you have done two mean things since you stood here—you have tried to buy my vote with the promise of more work, and that's mean enough; but it's twenty-five times meaner to try to buy me with brandy—try to ruin me with brandy—try to ruin me, body and soul. You know what I've been; I'm a reformed drunkard, that's what I am. I sold myself for rum once, but I've been bought back, and I'm not for sale again. I mean to vote like a man, not like a piece of furniture, that can be bought at a bargain. No, sir; I couldn't vote for you if I knew you would ruin my trade and bring me to beggary if I didn't. I don't know but you will, but that has nothing to do with the question. I've been there once for the sake of rum, and I reckon it won't be any harder to bear for the sake of conscience. Them's my sentiments. No sir. *I'm not for sale!*'

And the sturdy blacksmsth turned again to his pounding. A dozen times during this address of his had the amazed Esquire Peters attempted to interrupt him; but his voice had grown firmer and stronger with every sentence, and the instant he ceased, the blows began to fall on the anvil thick and fast; and the louder Esquire Peters tried to talk, the more tremendously did that ponderous hammer come down, until words and courage were drowned in the noise, and honest George Burns was left alone in his manliness.—*Reform.*

The Forty Thieves.

The forty thieves lived a great many years ago, when thieves were scarce and hence they are embalmed in story. Had they lived in our day, when thieves are so numerous, they would have been totally disregarded on account of the insignificance of their number.

The story is simple. Cassim and Ali Baba are brothers. Cassim is rich, and Ali is poor. While the former leads a life of luxury and ease, the latter hauls wood for a living, and often bemoans his fate, forgetful of the fact that Grant once followed that honorable occupation. Woodhaulers should not despair, for they may become Presidents yet, for what they know, or for what they don't know; it is hard to tell which now-a-days.

One day, when Ali Baba went to the forest to get a jag of wood, he saw horsemen approaching. Fearing evil, he climbed into a tree and concealed himself. The troop halted under the same tree, dismounted and took from their horses several heavily loaded carpet-bags, which led him to infer that they were carpet-baggers returned from the South, gorged with the spoils of office.—He found, however, they were regular professional thieves, and then had more respect for them.

The captain of the band—there were just forty of them—approached a rock hard by and uttered the words, 'Open Sesame!' when, as Ali afterwards expressed it to his wife, you'd orter see Sammy open.'

Instantly on the word a door concealed in the rocks opened as if by magic, and the captain entered, followed by his band, who marched in open order by the left flank double rat-tail file, centering on the left wing, the extreme right resting on the door sill at a shoulder arms, with muskets reversed. (Military readers may understand this. I don't. F. C.)

When they were all in the captain shouted 'Shut Sesame!' when Sammy immediately shut, that being apparently what Sammy was for. Shortly after the robbers (having stored away their plunder) re-appeared; the door closed after them at the word of command, and mounting their horses they rode away. When they were gone, Ali Baba, getting down from the tree, tried the magic word himself and open flew the door, and after a little hesitation he entered the robber's cave.

Great was his astonishment at what he beheld. He found splendid apartments, suitable for married or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished, and lighted with gas, with or without board and within five minutes' walk of the post-office. On every hand were heaps of diamonds, bags of gold and dead loads of greenbacks. Here, then, was where the robbers lived when they were at home, and stored their plunder. He determined to have his whack at it. So loading his mule with all the gold he could carry, he started for home.

Imagine the delight of Mrs. Baba when her husband arrived, (She had been very much concerned over his prolonged absence, because he was the only Ali Baba she had.) She helped him unload the gold and store it in the cellar with an alacrity which she rarely displayed in doing her house-work.

She was anxious to know just how much there was of it, so as to make out a correct income return to the government. Accordingly while her husband was gone to put up the mule, she tried to count. Naturally wearying of this employment after getting up among the millions she concluded to measure it, and for that purpose ran across the street to her sister-in-law's, Mrs. Cassim's, and borrowed her half-bushel measure, pretending that she wanted to measure some potatoes.

It was so unusual a thing for Ali Baba's family to have half a bushel of potatoes, and at one time, Mrs. Cassim's curiosity was excited, so she put Spaulding's glue on the bottom of the measure to see what kind of potatoes they were, which was mighty small potatoes on the part of Mrs. Cassim.

When the measure was returned Mrs. Cassim found a five-cent nickel adhering to the bottom.

This was a very suspicious circumstance indeed.

'When,' she said to Cassim, in relating the circumstance, and showing the nickel, 'when did your brother ever have five cents in the house all at once? Of a sudden he seems to have bushels of money.' Cassim walked over to his brother's house and questioned him on the subject, when Ali being a generous-hearted fellow, told him all about the cavern. Next day Cassim went up there to get some of it himself, but after loading himself down with wealth he forgot the magic word which opened the door, and so couldn't get out. He tried various words; and cried 'Open See-Tommy!' 'Open See-Billy!' and 'Open See-Polly Ann!' but all to no purpose, because his memory couldn't come and see Sammy. The result was that the robbers came and killed him, and being always ready to make a quarter when they could they quartered him, he was the only gentleman who had ever been quartered there before except themselves—and hung him up inside the door as a warning to any other rash intruder who might seek to enter without a suitable recommendation from his last place.

The result was as might have been anticipated. Mrs. Cassim, alarmed at her husband's absence, sent Ali to look for him. He went to the cavern, and, on finding his murdered brother, felt almost as badly cut up as his brother was. He packed the last four sad remains of his brother in one of the sacks which were on the mule he brought along, and then, to balance it, make accounts square with his brother, as it were—thoughtfully stuffed the other sack with gold and things, so that, as he afterward reckoned it, his brother's 'four quarters on one side of the mule were equal to thirteen hundred thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents on the other.' It is rarely that a brother can be made so useful, dead or alive, especially with only four quarters.

The next business, after getting his quadrillated brother home, was to bury him without creating suspicion among the neighbors. To account reasonably for his death, a servant was sent for some drugstore whiskey, under a pretence that Cassim wanted it for medicinal purposes, so when it was given out next day that whiskey killed him, no one thought anything strange of the circumstance at all.

There was an old cobbler who lived on the corner hard by, who opened his stall very early in the morning to accommodate any who having been drinking hard the night before, wanted an early 'cobbler.' He consented to sew Cassim together for a consideration, and was accordingly blindfolded and led to the house. He asked if they wanted a 'yellow fair stich and divided,' or just a common 'black welt;' but Ali, who knew nothing of the shoemaker's lingo, said he thought his brother had been welted enough already; 'just go ahead and sew him up.' The cobbler performed a very neat job, though he left a stich in his side that Cassim probably never got over. He offered to half sole him, too, and set up his heels, but further services were declined.

Cassim was buried the next day with becoming honors, and the various societies to which he belonged attended the funeral; each of them holding meetings afterward and passing resolutions of respect, which were published next day in all the papers. Engrossed copies of these resolutions were presented to the afflicted widow, but after kicking around the house for a few days they were sold for old rags, the widow marrying again. It is impossible with the space I have, to minutely follow the various stratagems employed by the robbers to learn who it was that possessed the secret of the cave. Suffice it to say, they at length did, and plans were laid for his destruction.

One day the captain of the Forty Thieves came to Ali Baba's house (he had moved into Cassim's brown stone front) and he pretended he was a dealer in petroleum. He had a large quantity of non-explosive oil, in casks, which he desired to store with him for a few days. 'Certainly,' said Ali, who was the soul of hospitality; 'roll it right into my parlor,' which was done. Now, some of these casks contained non-explosive oil while the others were filled with something almost as deadly, though not quite—murderous robbers. It was shrewdly conjectured by the robber chief that if the oil did not blow up the whole family, which was probable, his men would dispatch them during the night.

The plot failed, however. The servant girl who had been sitting up in the kitchen pretty late with her young man, went to replenish her lamp, which was getting low, and discovered the robbers. She finished them all by boiling some oil and pouring it in upon them through the bung hole—not the only instance by any means where men have been ruined 'in oil.' This narrow escape of the Baba family from destruction should be a warning to people not to allow strangers to roll petroleum casks into their front parlors.

The robber chief, being thus left alone, advertised in the papers for forty more thieves, determined to begin business anew, and hoping by industry and close attention to business to merit a fair share of public patronage.

But he was so overrun with ex-Congressmen, absconding Bank Officers, dishonest Post-masters, Indian Commissioners, ex-Revenue officers, managers of defunct Gift Enterprises, City Councilmen and others that he was driven nearly distracted. Instead of forty, there were at least forty thousand of them, and being disgusted, he concluded to go out of the thieving business altogether, it was getting too low.

He perished in the house of Ali Baba, where he had penetrated in disguise for the purpose or settling the old account with Ali. The servant girl who performed so neat a job for his followers recognized him, and finished him with a carving knife. The story is supposed to be a lie, but it is no more Ali than Cassim.

The career of the Forty Thieves, instead of proving a salutary warning seems to have inspired emulation, for the number is certainly multiplying every day.—*The Fat Contributor.*

NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.—As I was passing along one of the west-side avenues the other afternoon, my way was obstructed by some workmen who were carrying boxes from an open lot and piling them in a cart which had been backed up against the curb. The boxes were of unpainted pine, oblong, and of various sizes—each with a number chalked upon it. I soon found out what was happening. The contents of an old city grave-yard were being removed to an out-of-town cemetery, to make room for a row of new brick stores. The graves belong to a congregation of early German settlers, whose great grandchildren perpetuated the ancient associations of church and country, and had found ample room, far from the impertinence of improvement, where they might be gathered to their fathers or, at least, where their fathers might be gathered to them.

The mourners did not go about the streets; there was not a wet eye anywhere; not so much as a handkerchief. No—not even the sable, squeak-soled undertaker, to give that air of solemn decency to the occasion—in its presence dreadful, but in its unused absence more awful still. And yet it was the saddest funeral that I ever saw.

Yes, leather-faced, jovial, cursing Irishmen hustling your pine boxes over the sidewalk; yes, red-cheeked girls and boys peering between the fence-palings with eyes of wonder; yes, twittering snow-birds; yes, great hurrying procession of people, with hearts full of Christmas or the devil; yes, dreamy loiterer—this is what it all comes to! You shall have your day to be wept over and honored, dead; your own, own, only funeral; the closed blinds; the decorous little bi-colored banner of woe at the door-knob; the rows of strange chairs in the parlor; the scent of flowers; the hushed crowd; the tremulous prayer; the low voice of the singers; the tears; the stifled sobs; the sudden, heart-broken cut-cry; the hearse; the dust-to-dust. But the big world will move on in its way; aye—the little world that was all the world to you, it also will move on. Not without a difference, surely; for to some others it will never again be the same world. Still, it will move on. The living will not forget you—O, no! Your image in some hearts may grow dim and dimmer, but in others it will be ever fresh and bright and beautiful. 'The living!'—but what about the dead! Is there remembrance in the tomb? Days and nights, and summers and winters, now moons and old moons, cloud and sunshine—the old unending round—and some idle dreamer may stop a moment to wonder what sort of a mortal it was that has come to be a ruckle of bones in box No. One hundred and eleven.

With these thoughts came another thought which is quite apt to follow such—a sort of self-consciousness, rather, that separates a man from his fellows, a saying to one's self—these people are all mistaken, insanely busy about matters of no earthly or heavenly consequence, scampering to and fro on fools' errands; excited about nothing; it is every bit vanity and vexation of spirit. I had the feeling of one who looks at a play from behind the scenes, and smiles to himself at his friends in the parquet who seems to have forgotton that they are only at a show.—Why! *he* knows that Ophelia's flowers are made of tissue paper; and that Hamlet's calves are stuffed with sawdust; *he* can lay his hand upon the absurd little spectacled prompter whose sharp whispers from the wings are translated on the stage into tender murmurings or passionate appeals.

He knows and sees this—but what does he know of the master-mind that informs all? what does he see of the mighty truth in untruth; the subtle, resulting beauty that thrills the souls of those who lend themselves freely to the magnificent illusion? He and he alone is the fool!

So with this last figure I put to flight that old haunting demon of mine—the demon of the doctrine of indifference—the philosophy that teaches the unreality of things temporal. O the falsehood of it! O the farce indeed it would make of life! *The old Cabinet; Scribner's for February.*

TOO MUCH CREDIT.—Mr. Keene, a shrewd and thrifty farmer of Allenborough, owned a large flock of sheep, and one autumn, when it came housing time, he was greatly annoyed upon missing a number of his finest muttons, among them three or four wethers which he had raised and fattened for his own table. He was sure it was not the work of dogs and the most he could do was to wait further developments.

On the following spring, when his sheep were turned out to pasture, he instituted a careful watch, and ere long, he detected Tom Stickney, a neighboring farmer, in the act of pilfering a sheep; but he made no noise about it at the time. Stickney was a man well to do, and Keene did not care to expose him.

Autumn came again, and upon counting up his flock Mr. Keene found eight sheep missing. He made out a bill in due form to Thomas Stickney for the eight sheep, and presented it. Stickney choked and stammered but did not back down. Like a prudent man he paid the bill and pocketed the receipt.

Another spring time came, and Mr. Keene's sheep were again turned out.—Another autumn came, and the farmer again took an account of his stock, and this time fifteen sheep were missing. As before, he made out the bill to Tom Stickney for the whole number missing; but this time Tom objected.

'It is too much of a good thing,' said he. Fifteen sheep! Why, bless your soul I haven't had a fifth part of 'em'

But Mr. Keene was inexorable. 'There is the bill, said he, and I have made it out in good faith. I have made no fuss when my sheep have been missing because I deemed your credit good and sufficient.'

'Well,' groaned Tom, with a big gulp, 'I suppose I must pay;' but said he emphatically 'we'll close that account from this time. You have given me too much credit altogether.—*Some other rascal has been stealing on the strength of it.*'

Women would do well to remember—nor can the truth be impressed upon them at too early an age—that all the brilliant accomplishments, all the solid information, all the learning in the world, are worth nothing, in comparison to a patient, cheerful temper, and an affection for, and perseverance in, the moral and domestic duties of life. Home ought to be the temple of a virtuous female; she may leave it occasionally, and be happy amid the beautiful fruits and flowers of the world; but let her, like the bee, gather honey from all, and let that honey be reserved for her own dwelling, let it be a palace or a cottage.

☞A Wyoming woman, being obliged to sit on a jury, took her baby along, and the baby set up such a racket, that the Judge was glad to excuse the shrewd juror.

☞A man in St. Louis has brought suit for $10,000 damages against the father of the lady he wanted to marry, for interfering and persuading his daughter not to have him.

☞'When I put my foot down, I'll have you to understand,' says Mrs. Nojoker, 'that there's something there.' On investigation, it was found to be a No. 11 shoe.

☞A lady informed her husband that she had not enough chairs for the company. 'We have plenty of chairs, my dear, but too much company.'

☞The following toast was received with great applause at a recent fireman's dinner in New York: 'The ladies—their eyes kindle the only flame against which there is no insurance.'

☞People who believe the current stories about intelligent dogs will read with pleasure that a lost dog in Norfolk, having seen his master's advertisement in a local print, promptly went home.

☞A celebrated Doctor, celebrated almost as much for his love of good living as for his professional skill, called upon a certain eccentric nobleman whom he found sitting alone at a very nice dinner. After some time, the doctor, receiving no invitation to partake of it, said 'My dear lord, if I were in your lordship's place, I should say, 'Pray doctor do as I am doing!' 'A thousand pardons for the omission,' replied his lordship. 'Pray, then my dear doctor, do as I am doing—go home and eat your own dinner.'

A more or less worthy Scotch wife was remonstrated with by her minister for her habit of beating her husband. She explained that her husband's conduct was not all that it ought to be. The minister, recommending kindness and forgiveness, enjoined her no more to use her fists and nails, but to 'heap coals of fire upon his head.' 'Weel, minister,' replied the now enlightened wife, 'since you say sae, I'll try the coals, but I may tell ye that twa or three kettles o'boiling water hae wrocht nae improvement.'

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

Institute Questions— 1. Diffusion of animals; Zoological Geography, animals limited in locality; some dispersed by winds and currents, some by agency of man.

2. Classification of animals; Cuvier's classification and characteristics of each division. Mammalia and its orders: 1. Four hundred animals, different species; 2. Flesh-eaters, four families; bots, cat and dog-tribe, wolves, foxes, bears, fur-bearing animals. 3. Pouched animals, kangaroo. 4. Gnawers, beaver. 3. Toothless animals, sloth, armadillo. 6. Thick skinned animals, elephant, Rhinocerous, horse, wild boar. 7. Animals chewing the cud, eight families, stomachs, camels, deer, antelope, ox, bison, yak. 8. Marine Mammalia, walrus, whales, dolphins.

Birds and their orders. 1. Birds of prey; condor, secretary bird. 2. Climbers; parrots, woodpeckers. 3. Songsters. 4. Hen-like birds, domestic fowls, turkey, peacock. 5. Waders and swimmers: ducks, penquins, swans; migration of birds.

Reptiles; crocodiles, serpents, frogs, Fishes; used for food; Migratory; common to old and new World.

Inferior orders; Molluscs, useful insects, microscopic animals. Sir James Ross, tenacity of life.

Promotions.—The following is a list of scholars who are to be promoted from the Secondary to the Grammar Schools, on the first Monday in February.

North Ward.—Lizzie Birtwell, 70; Harry Donaldson, 64; Abram Eves, 74; Hannah Fallows, 73.4; Edward Johnson, 86.2; Emma Schofield, 69.6; William Van Artsdalen, 72.4.

Middle Ward.—Anthony Betchel, 86; Ida Cox, 76; Mary Rosevelt, 76; Harry Taylor, 72.

South Ward.—Howard Slawter, 83.4; Harvey Speakman, 83.3; Rebecca Newsome, 82.7; Mary Dougherty, 80.6; Orietta Gray, 78.8; Debbie Ottey 78.6; Willie Dutton, 77.5; Charles Snyder, 77.3; John Thompson, 75.3; Clark Hanby, 73.3; Emma Keenen, 72.6; Sallie McLear, 71.3; Willie Paul, 71.2; Mattie Shanafelt, 71; Lizzie Muir, 65.3; Howard Barnes, 79.2.

The promotion classes were smaller than usual this half year. Of those who failed to reach the minimum standard of promotion, the blame, if there is any, may be divided between the parents and the children. Some parents from indifference or necessity, keep the children away from school so much that they lose their interest, and are always glad of an opportunity to be absent. These same parents complain of the childrens failures, and are too apt to say unkind things of the teachers, as if they were wholly responsible. Attendance at school would be much worse than it now is, were it not for the rigid enforcement of the *three half days'* rule.

The Study of English.—In a paper on "Methods of Teaching English in High Schools," recently read at Boston, Prof. March, of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, made the following important suggestions: 1. Since good habits of speech in conversation are caught rather than taught, there should be times set apart for free conversation in the school-room, in which both teacher and pupils should take part, the former in the attitude of a critic. 2. The declamation of choice passages of English literature is an important means to proper education. 3. There should be special exercises in regard to errors of speech,—not such errors as are comprehended by the word "slang," but errors in the construction of sentences. In regard to slang he remarked that too much study of it made students too much masters of it. 4. Translating from other languages is really studying and practicing the English language. 5. In all studies that admit of it, the practice of teaching by topics should be followed. The student should stand up and face his audience or class, and speak to them upon the subject on which he is to recite. This last is a most efficient means for acquiring the power of connected discourse. In the later courses of instruction the practice of analyzing choice passages from the writings of eminent English authors should be encouraged, passages easy to be understood and interesting in themselves to be preferred.

As examples, Franklin's Autobiography and Irving's Sketch-Book were mentioned. Passages should be analyzed both as respects syntax and etymology. Close and attentive reading in this way is far preferable to much reading from any authors, and this mode of instruction quickens the thoughts of students more than the practice of beating their brains for original brilliancies of composition. Original composition is, however, indispensable, and short compositions of one kind or another should be produced every day by pupils, so that they may become accustomed to writing off-hand, without special preparation. Such writing should, moreover, be subjected to criticism before the class.

Book Clubs.—People do not always know what to read, and feel that among the multitude of readable books which are published every year, some choice is to be made; nor do they always know how to make the choice themselves.

But notices are often indiscriminate and misleading. The best recommendations may prove altogether untrustworthy. Books, too, are expensive. So is beef. But beef must be had; no less, should we have wholesome and easily digestible food for the better part of life. The circulating library, if there be one, and one which wishes to be popular, does not always contain them. For it is the more thoughtful, scholarly, and veracious books which we now suppose are desired and sought for.

This want can be, in a measure, met by the formation of book clubs, and as winter approaches, when people are calculating their in-door resources for entertainment and interest, especially in quiet towns and remote neighborhoods, a book club can furnish both variety and excellence on cheaper terms than almost anything else.

A circle of friends, or a neighborhood, or a parish, can agree upon getting one up; each paying two, or three, or four, or more dollars a year, to furnish the fund, which, if wisely spent, will make good returns. Appoint a competent committee to select and purchase books, which may generally be had at a notable discount.

At the close of a year or two, an auction may be held to sell the books to members or to others, thus increasing the fund for future outlays; or they can be kept to lay the foundation of a library. It is a good and easy way to secure a parish library. I know a fine parish library of four hundred volumes, begun and growing so.

Every club must make some rules for the distribution of its books and stick to the rules, otherwise the circulation will get into disheartening confusion. Instead of one volume at a time, giving the reader a chance of healthy digestion, half a dozen enter the door to be skipped and skimmed hurriedly over, followed by blank spaces for weeks to come. This forfeits one of the chief merits of a club, which is to secure a constant supply of good reading, with abundant leisure to enjoy it.

Fines, not only agreed upon, but ruthlessly enforced, have a good regulating effect. Everybody, but the lazy and indifferent, hates them sufficiently to make some effort not to deserve them. There is nothing which keeps a club in good running order like precision; a rare quality, I am inclined to think, as one having had experience in clubs.—*Mrs. H. C. Knight.*

News of the Week.

In the United States Senate, on Monday, bills were reported making appropriation for public buildings in several cities, one of them being an item of $40,000 for a Government building at Dover, Del. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was also reported, with amendments. Several bills were introduced. Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Education, recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill to establish a Bureau of Sanitary Science. The bill to refund differential duties on articles on board of French vessels detained for the United States on the 5th of November last was passed. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution of inquiry into the condition of the accounts between the Pacific Railroads and the United States, and asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. Edmunds objected.—On motion of Mr. Conkling, the Public Buildings Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of providing another residence for the President of the United States. The bill requiring national banks to restore their impaired capital was passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, and the amendment of Mr. Edmunds looking to the settlement of the amounts due by the Pacific Railroads to the Government was adopted. Without disposing of the bill the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, a number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Willard offered a resolution asking the Senate to return the Goat Island bill. Mr. Sargent objected that the resolution was out of order in the morning hour, as it involved a suspension of the rules, and the point was sustained by the Speaker. On motion, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to report a bill for the proper graduation of the pay and emoluments of officers of the various departments of the Government. On motion of Mr. Platt, the rules were suspended and a bill was passed declaring the meaning of the amendatory Bankrupt act of June 8, 1872, to be to exempt from judgment against bankrupts the amount allowed by the laws of each State respectively and existing in 1871. Mr. McKee, of Ky., moved to suspend the rules and instruct the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill refunding the cotton tax. Lost—yeas 76, nays 105. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of thirteen on the completion of the Washington monument. Bills were passed granting the right of way over the public lands to railroads in territories, excepting military and Indian reservations, and establishing life-saving stations on the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and North Carolina. The Senate amendments to the bill abolishing the franking privilege were concurred in, by a vote of 143 to 48. Mr. Sargent moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing all laws providing for the printing and distribution of public documents. Lost—yeas 97, nays 93—the yeas being less than two-thirds. Mr. Hawley introduced a bill for the appointment by the President of three commissioners to inquire into the general management of railroads engaged in transportation between the several States. Pending action on this bill, the House adjourned.

The Senate on Monday confirmed a large number of nominations. Among them were Commodores A. M. Pennock, J. L. Worden, and G. F. Emmons to be Rear Admirals; and Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green to be continued in command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Also, the following Consuls: A. V. Dockery, of N. C., at Oporto; W. R. Peabody, of Mass., at Rio Grande, Brazil; and Franklin S. Ferguson, of Mass., at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands. The nomination of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., to be Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, was rejected.

The Ways and Means Committee on Monday rejected several bills for the refunding of the cotton tax, to the disappointment of a large "lobby" that has been trying to secure a report in favor of the refund. No action was taken on Mr. Beck's bill.

Among the bills introduced in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Monday evening, was one by Mr. Tittermary creating "a Board of Sanitary Officers, to be charged with the duties of a street-cleaning department."

In the Senate of New Jersey, on Monday, bills were passed incorporating the Delaware Shore Railroad, and "relative to" the Hackensack and New York Extension Railroad. In the House, bills were introduced supplementary to the New Jersey Midland Railroad; creating a new county out of Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth, to be called "Centre;" providing a new registry for cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, and providing for a bureau of election in every city.

The monitor Saugus left Fortress Monroe on Saturday, under convoy of the United States steamship Powhatan, for Key West. The Saugus will relieve the Terror, which has been doing duty in the West Indies for three years. The Powhatan will return to Norfolk or Philadelphia with the Terror about the 1st of March.

Robert B. Cranston, who was a representative in Congress from Rhode Island from 1837 to 1843, and again from 1847 to 1849, died on Monday at Newport, aged 82.

Benjamin W. Norris, who was a member of Congress from the Third District of Alabama from 1860 to 1870, died at Montgomery on Monday, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was a native of Maine.

David G. Skerrett, M. D., of this city, died in Washington on Sunday evening, aged 76. He was past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons, of Pennsylvania.

At Albany, on Sunday, W. J. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Co., grocers, committed suicide by hanging himself. He is said to have been insane.

The "deficiency" of Shute, cashier of the National Granite State Bank, of New Hampshire, is now stated at $190,000, and the investigation is still going on. The only property which could be found belonging to Shute, consisting of ten shares of Exeter Machine Shop stock, worth $1000, his house and furniture, and a "wood lot," have been attached.

A German family of five persons, at Nassua, N. Y., were poisoned a few days since by drinking cidar, which is supposed to have become accidentally impregnated with copperas. The mother and two children are dead, and the father and remaining child are reported to be in a dying condition.

James Dorset, a watchman at the Chesapeake and Ohio tunnel, at Richmond, Va., was killed on Monday by falling down a shaft of the tunnel.

The post-mortem examination of Margaret Scott, colored, who was found dead in Forty-second street, N. Y., shows that she died from natural causes.

At Piney Branch, Ky., last Friday, George W. Murray and Lee Arnold got into a fight, the result being that Murray shot Arnold in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound, and Arnold beat out Murray's brains, killing him on the spot.

In Exeter, N. H., on Monday, Evans was arraigned for the murder of his young niece, in Northwood, and pleaded not guilty. His trial was set for February 4th.

A stranger, who said he had a brother in Philadelphia, was beaten so badly while in an epileptic fit, near Ashland, Pa., that he died soon after. His name is supposed to be August Standle or Strandle.

At Port Jervis, N. Y., on Sunday, a private watchman, named Burton, arrested three of a gang of burglars, who had recently committed several robberies. A large amount of stolen property was found at the residence of M. W. Wood, one of the gang.

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NO. 231 EAST FIFTH STREET, CHESTER,
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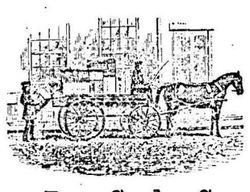

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Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Alpacas, all colors and all prices. Corded Railway Poplin, 50 cents; Corded Poplins, 24 cents, all colors. Striped Mohairs, Striped Poplin, Plaid Poplins, and Men's Woolen Jackets, cheap. All kinds of Calicoes, Blue, Red and Gray Flannel, all prices. Plaid and Striped Shirting Flannel, at 20 cents per yard. Ballardvale Flannel, one yard wide; Shaker Flannel White Flannel, of all kinds. White Domet Flannel, at 25 cents. Opera Flannels, plain and plaid, all colors. Bed Ticking, all prices and width. A good assortment of useful Trimming, Hamburgh Edging, Inserting, Ruffle and Cotton Edging, Velvet Ribbon, Black Velveteen, Silk and Dress Buttons, of all kinds; Children's Cotton Hose, striped; Children's Woolen Hose, striped and plain; Germantown Wool, all colors; Ladies' and Children's Berlin Gloves; Men and Boys' Buck Gloves and Mitts.
A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.
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Also, a good assortment of HARDWARE.
CHEAP LOT OF
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Such as fine Teas, Coffees and Pure Spices, pulverized, block and granulated Sugar. Molasses from 8 to 23 cents per quart. Canned Fruits of all kinds, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store. Also, large and small coal at market prices.
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CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Plums, Gages, Strawberries, Lima and String Beans and Asparagus, at the Central Grocery and House Furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PRUNELLES, Dutch Plums, Prunes, Raisins, Citron and Candied Lemon, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PARLOR Brackets, Boot Boxes, Commodes, Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, and Children's Bureaus, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

A LARGE lot of China and other Ware suitable for Christmas presents, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

FURS.—A splendid assortment of Furs, to which we invite special attention, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

E. C. SMITH would call the attention of the public to his fine grades of Syrup and New Orleans Molasses, Teas, Coffees and Spices. jan 13

CANDIED Citron, Lemon and Orange, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Enos. F. Cloud and George Weigand, trading as E. F. Cloud & Co., in the Hardware Paint and Glass business and also the Bricklaying and building business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them as early as possible to either of the undersigned.
ENOS. F. CLOUD.
GEORGE WEIGAND.
The Hardware Paint and Glass business will be continued by ENOS. F. CLOUD.
And the Bricklaying and Building business by GEORGE WEIGAND.
jan 18 6t

BILL POSTING.—The undersigned having given up night watching, is now prepared to do all Bill Posting and the distribution of Circulars and Handbills he may be favored with.
All orders left at his residence No. 424 West Third street, or at the office of the ADVOCATE, will be promptly attended to.
CHARLES WILLIAMS.
Chester, Dec. 7, 1872.

FOR RENT.—Several seven-roomed houses for sale or rent, situated in the North ward. Terms easy. Apply to DANIEL McCURDY, or Box 72, P. O., Chester.

NOTICE.—The School Tax for the city of Chester, for 1872, is now due and payable at the office of the Collector, No. 137 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
Office open on Saturday evening.
J. C. BERSTLER,
jy6 tf Collector.

Sales.

CHEAP LOTS in South ward, Chester, for sale.—I have a number of desirable lots for sale in South ward, ranging in price from six to ten dollars per foot. Apply at once to
S. LITZENBERG,
Cor. Fourth and Market Streets,
se 14 Chester.

FOR SALE. Five two-story Frame Houses on Edward street, South Chester. Terms easy. Apply to
W. GRAY,
ap 6 Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Ladomus Block.

FOR SALE.—A Brick House and Lot, on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, Chester, 105 feet on Madison street, and 138 feet on Eleventh street; suitable for a gardener or nurseryman. House and outbuildings in complete order. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to.
jan 18 4t WARD & BROOMALL.

FARM FOR SALE.
DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE—Near Ellendale Station, Junction and Breakwater, Railroad. Farm, 175 acres, high ground, 70 acres cleared, 60 acres pine and oak timber, remainder light timber. Two dwellings, stable, corn crib, carriage and other outhouses, and apple orchard. Price low—Terms easy. Will exchange for Chester property.
C. S. SMITH,
aug 24 Third and Penn streets.

PROPERTY FOR SALE!
The property known as the "Chester Fire Brick Works." The lot is 150 feet on Hayes street, and 140 feet on Front Street, South Chester. On which there are two Kilns for brick, etc., frame building 32x26 feet, with engine and machinery, suitable for grinding clay, brick, etc. Will be sold whole, or divided in lots to suit, or would be exchanged for a small Farm.
Two Lots on Sixth Street, corner of Butler Street, Chester. Each 20x140 feet deep, to a 15 feet alley.
Brick House and Lot on Penn Street, below Second, 20x142½, containing eight rooms, water, gas and heater, etc. Also, Stable. Comfortably situated.
Brick House, containing six rooms Lot 14½x80 feet, on Townsend Street, above Second, South Chester, Apply to
C. S. SMITH,
nov 4 Third and Penn Streets.

CHICKENS FOR SALE!
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
BLACK SPANISH,
BLACK HAMBURGS,
Brahmas, and Common Chickens, all Selling off cheap to close the business.
JAMES DRAPER, Upland,
no 23 Delaware county, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

NEW
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY
AT CHESTER DOCK,
By Morton, Black & Brother,
With new Machinery,
Experienced Workmen,
and Seasoned Lumber,
Are prepared to guarantee all work manufactured at their mill.
Window Frames,
Shutters,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets, &c.,
On hand and made to order.
SCROLL SAWING.
may 1

WINDSOR SCARFS, at
MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

SIX CENTS A-PIECE FOR ODD KNIVES AND FORKS, at the Cheap Hardware Store, 23 WEST THIRD STREET.
dec 30 THOS. MOORE.

S. B. LOGAN,
Paper Hanger,
No. 22 W. FOURTH STREET,
CHESTER, PA.
ap 24

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.



FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 3 NORTH WHARVES.
For Charleston, every Friday, from Pier 4, Market street.
For Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, every Wednesday and Saturday, from first wharf above Market street.
For Washington, D. C., Georgetown and Alexandria, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Pier 1, first wharf above Market street.
For New York daily, from first wharf below Market street. Steamers leave daily.
Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Towboat Company. Barges towed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
For Freight or Passage (first-class State-room accommodations), apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
de 7 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!
W. E. BARNARD,
Has removed from Edgmont avenue,
TO NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET,
Where he has for sale, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, cheaper than the cheapest.
BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted. Jewelry neatly repaired, at
NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET.
☞ Do not forget the place. my 24

"What I Know About Pumps."
CUCUMBER PUMPS!



The subscriber is now prepared to put in
Cucumber Pumps!
Of the best quality, at the shortest notice and most reasonable rates.
Repairing Pumps Promptly Attended to.
Shop, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market streets.
Residence, 512 Second Street,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER,
jan14 tf JAMES CHRISTIE.



BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.
Tasteless, Durable. Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues and price list.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r,
oc 19 506 Commerce st., Philada., Pa.
JAMES CHRISTIE,
Agent, Chester.

CHARLES H. DICKERSON,
Plain and Ornamental
PLASTERER,
Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.
Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!
MRS. HAMMOND,
No. 700 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER. ja 18

CASSIMERES.—A full line of Cassimeres for men and boy's wear, at
SMITH & KEEL'S,
je 1 S. E. Cor. 3d and Penn Sts.

Tobacco and Cigars.

FRANK LEWIS,
708 MORTON AVENUE,
CIGAR STORE,
AND
OYSTER HOUSE.
Families supplied daily. oc12 tf

HOME AGAIN
W. D. PULLEN
HAVING TAKEN THE OLD STAND,
NO. 321 MARKET STREET,
Will be glad to have his old friends call on him. His stock of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
Is large and well assorted, and will give satisfaction.
SEGARS OF THE BEST BRANDS, GIANT, ROUGH AND READY, PEYTON, PLAIN AND DARK CAVENDISH, ALSO SUNNYSIDE, SOLACE, CENTURY, STRAWBERRY AND MICHIGAN FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCOS,
Of superior qualities, and the various brands of SMOKING TOBACCOS,
Such as Lone Jack, Yacht Club, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Durham, Die Tater, Hard to Beat, Killikinick, How is that for High? Smoker's Delight, &c. Also Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Segar Cases, and various other articles. Call and examine. Custom respectfully solicited.
☞ BOSTON NAVY. ☜
Don't forget the Old Stand,
321 MARKET STREET, CHESTER, PA. mar 16

WANTED—100,000 MEN to Smoke our Superior Yara Cigars,
C. A. STORY & SON,
y 3 Market street, nearly op. City Hall.

Go to C. A. STORY & SON'S for your pipes and smoking tobacco, if you want a good article for little money, nearly opposite City Hall, Market street, Chester.

IF you want a good HAVANA CIGAR go to STORY & SON'S.

TO SMOKERS.— C. A. Story & Son have just received a splendid lot of BRIAR PIPES, with rubber Bits, that will never split, at 407 Market street. ap 29

IF you want a superior Sweet Cavendish, Plain Cavendish and Rough and Ready, go to C. A. STORY & SON'S,
Market street, Chester.

Boots and Shoes.

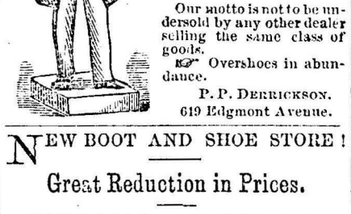
THOMAS LOVE,
Manufacturer of
FINE  BOOTS
AND
SHOES!
406 MARKET STREET,
CHESTER.
His stock is large, and comprises all kinds of
LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S
Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes Made to Order
AT SHORT NOTICE.
A portion of the patronage of Chester solicited. oc 5



Boot and Shoe Store,
619 EDGMONT AVENUE,
near the depot.
We have a larger stock of Boots and Shoes than ever before, which comprises a very great assortment of
Ladies,' Gents,'
MISSES,' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES.
(Fancy and Plain.)
Our motto is not to be undersold by any other dealer selling the same class of goods.
☞ Overshoes in abundance.
P. P. DERRICKSON.
619 Edgmont Avenue.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
Great Reduction in Prices.
THOMAS COLLINS
Has opened the above business at
No. 706 West Third Street,
Where all who favor him with their patronage may be assured of getting good material and good workmanship at the lowest prices. TRY HIM. ja25 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES!
WM. McCLELLAND,
Has returned to his old stand,
No. 20 West Third St., Chester,
Where he will keep on hand a full supply of
BOOTS, AND SHOES,
Which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
All kinds of customer work done in the very best manner.
Repairing promptly attended to.
Boot, Shoe and Gaiter fitting got up to order at Philadelphia prices.
Ja 11 3m WM. McCLELLAND.



Also dealer in all kinds of
COACH MATERIALS,
525 Market Street, Chester, Pa.,
NEAR THE DEPOT.
Ready-made Wheels a speciality. au 31

Fine German Spectacles



At very low prices, at the cheap Hardware store, No. 23 THIRD STREET, below the Bank.
nov 26 THOMAS MOORE.

PRIME New Mackarel, cheap, at
E. C. SMITH'S,
526 Market Street.

SEEDLESS, Valencia, Layer and Muscatel Raisins, at
SMITH & KEEL'S.

WANTED.—A girl or middle-aged woman to do housework for a small family. Liberal wages for a good hand.
T. B. JARMAN, Storekeeper,
ja25 4t Upland, Delaware county.

R. RAWNSLEY,
Marble Works,



EDGMONT AVENUE,
Near Broad Street,
CHESTER, PA.
Is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Sills, Lintels, Marble Mantles, Marble Tops for Washstands, Bureaus, &c. Cemetery lots inclosed with any desired pattern of plain or ornamental iron railing, all of which I will guarantee to furnish as cheap as any other establishment in the State. ap 22

Stationary.

E. A. COLLIER,
Bookseller, Stationer, News Dealer, &c.,
Bet. 60 and 61st and Lombard Street, West Philadelphia,
And CARDINGTON, DEL. CO. jy 8

WALL PAPER
at 5 cents,
6 cents,
Window Shades, 10 cents,
GOLD PENS. 12 cents,
BLANK BOOKS. 15 cents,
INK. 18 cents,
STATIONERY. 25 cents
PERIODICALS,
Daily and Weekly Papers,
AT THE
News Depot,
Cor. of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
m25 CHESTER, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOS. K. MIKEL,
Bookseller, Stationer & Blank Book Manufacturer,
MARKET STREET, ab. THIRD, CHESTER.
☞ ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS. ☜
BOOKS: Blank, School, Hymn; Law, Toy, Prayer; Writing, Drawing, Star; Bibles.
PAPER: Wall, Straw, Tissue French.
Blotting Board, Tracing Cloth, Paper Bags, Envelopes, Window Shades, Artists' Materials. Initial Stamping, Cards of all kinds, Frames, Chromos, Engraving, Binding, Pens, Ink, Printing, Photograph Albums. All the Magazines—month and weekly. nov -

Tailoring.

1854. ESTABLISHED 1854.
RICHARD MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
516
MARKET STREET,
Has always in store
The Latest and Most Fashionable Goods.
The Fall Styles
Just received, are
VERY BEAUTIFUL,
And will be made to order in the best manner at reasonable prices.
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS!
In this department will be found the largest and choicest stock in the city. oc 5

Flour and Feed.

JOHN ROBERTS,
Dealer in
Flour, Feed and Grain,
No. 305 EDGMONT Avenue
(Near Third,)
je 29 CHESTER, PA.

IMPERIAL Family Flour at the Store of JOHN ROBERTS',
je 22 305 Edgmont Avenue.

ALL the Fancy Brands of Flour, cheap, for cash, at
JOHN ROBERTS',
Je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.

WHITE and Yellow Meal, Oats and Corn, ground and unground, at
JOHN ROBERTS',
Je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.

FRANCIS LARKIN,
Dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED,
HAY and STRAW,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
High, Medium, and low grades of
White and Red Wheat Flour,
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Fine and Ground Salt,
By the Sack or Bushel.
ALSO,
A Superior lot of fine White Peach Blow Potatoes,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
feb19 1y

MIDDLINGS, Shipstuff, Wheat Bran, and all kinds of Grain constantly on hand cheap for cash, at
JOHN ROBERTS',
Je 29 305 Edgmont Avenue.



COAL!
The subscriber, having opened a
COAL YARD,
At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,
Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 421 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 121 W. Third st., or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.
KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.
Jy 29 WM. A. BRAMALL.

WM. A. MINSHALL,
GENERAL
Furnishing Undertaker,
Has removed to Fourth street, below Market street, near Bickley's drug store.
Residence, as heretofore, James street, opposite City Hotel.
Every requisite for funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms at the shortest notice.
se 21

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!
We will pay all agents $10 per week IN CASH, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
A. COULTER & CO.,
Ja 25 Charlotte, Mich.

$5 TO $25 PER DAY—AGENTS WANTED. To sell a beautiful Portrait, in oil colors, of the "Hero of Gettysburg," the late Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade. Send $1 for outfit, or 25 cents for sample. CROSSCUP & WEST, 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Ja 25

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa. Ja 25

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. ja 25

$1.000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00. Ja 25

ORGANIC LAW OF THE SEXES.
Conditions which impair verility—positive and negative electricity—proof that life is evolved without union—effect of tobacco—influence of fish and phosphoric diet—modern treatment of peivic diseases, stricture and varicocle, and arrest of development; ten lectures to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., 45 Fifth avenue, N. Y., 64 pages, 25 cents. "Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of great value to the whole human race."—Horace Greeley. ja 25

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE
ADVERTISERS'
GAZETTE,
A book of 128 pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers, with much other information of interest to advertisers. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York. ja 25

JAMES MASSEY,
ENGINEER
AND
MACHINIST,



Fifth Street, bet. Madison and Upland
CHESTER, PA.
Builder of
Marine and Stationary
ENGINES.
Gearing and all kinds of Machinery Repaired.
☞ Work on Corliss and other Engines promptly attended to. de 7

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*
PHILADELPHIA.
The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a
NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing
Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE,
1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.
☞ Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. ☜ oct 7

LAMB,
No. 15 WEST THIRD STREET,
SELLS
HATS & CAPS
CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT PHILADELPHIA.
NEW SILK HATS $4.50 and $5.00,
UNEQUALED.
☞ All Goods Exchanged or money returned, not satisfactory. mar 18

NEW MUSIC STORE.
Prof. Geo. H. Derbyshire,
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of
SHEET MUSIC,
At 307 Market St., Chester, Pa.
☞ Instructions given on the Piano and Organ. de 7

STEPHEN T. SMITH,
AUCTIONEER,
CHESTER, PA.
Having been in the business for several years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Orders left at the store of E. F. Cloud & Co., corner of Fourth and Concord avenue, and at 221 West Third street, South ward, will receive prompt attention. au 24

Chester Academy.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL.
S. W. cor. Broad and Potter Sts.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC.
A teacher to every fifteen or twenty pupils. It is useless for children to spend three or four years in learning what may just as well be acquired in one year under proper instruction. Our terms range from $24 to $75 per year. Please send for our new circular.
GEORGE GILBERT, Principal.

THE NEW
"*SANTLEY COLLAR,*"
At MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 5.33, 7 43, 8.33, 8.38, 9 1-5 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 1.38, 2.41, 4.44, 5 33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.56, 10.55 p. m.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12 3-4, 2.3-4, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 10.15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.

CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.
Leave Chester at 9.11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37 7.22, 11.07, 12.05.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADLPHIA FOR CHETSER.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR CHADD'S FORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. H. F. Morrow is our agent for Chester, Delaware county, Philadelphia and Wilmington, and any contract he may make for advertising, job work and subscriptions, will be promptly attended to.

First Presbyterian Sabbath Schools.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Sabbath Schools occurred last Sunday morning, at half-past ten in lieu of the regular morning services. The exercises opened with a chorus by the choir, in which Miss Mary Dyer sang the solo part in a very excellent manner. She has a voice of much sweetness and power, and will make her mark in our county musical circles, at no distant day. The singing of the customary hymns by the school was done with much enthusiasm. The catechetical exercises, by the infant class were very good. This class numbers about eighty pupils, of ages ranging from three to eight years, who are under the watchful care of Mrs. Dr. Graham, who has taught this school for a number of years. She is always found at her post every Sunday morning, except in case of sickness or absence from the city, and her teachings have been productive of much good. The object sermon of Rev. Mr. Sproull was well adapted to the minds of both old and young, and we never remember to have listened to a better one. Mrs. Geo. M. Pardoe, who presided at the organ, contributed her full share to the success of the occasion by her excellent music. Mr. John Cochrane, the superintendent of the Sunday school, read his annual report, from which we extract the following: "There are now on the roll, and in regular attendance upon the Sunday school, 200 scholars, with an average attendance of 152. There are 17 teachers and seven officers. The contributions of the school to the various boards of the church for the past year was $147.18, of which sum the Infant school contributed $34.79." A monthly offering of $67 was made last Sunday for the purchase of Woodstock, a school on the Himalaya mountains in India, for the purpose of educating the children of the missionaries in that country.

Chester Library Company.—We understand that it is in contemplation to consolidate the Chester Institute with the old Chester Library, provided a plan acceptable to both organizations can be agreed upon, and to have the new body take a fresh departure upon a broader and healthier basis, with the view of supplying a need at present greatly felt, and each year growing stronger. It is estimated that there is now a population of 16,000 in and near Chester, most of whom could derive more or less benefit from a well conducted public library and lyceum, such, for instance, as is accomplishing so much good in our sister city, Wilmington. The Chester Library, the existence of which is actually unknown to the majority of our citizens, was established in 1769, and its remains, about 1000 volumes, are now stored in a small room, over the Farmers' Market, where they are doing little if any good to anybody. The number of shareholders is about thirty, not more than a dozen of whom attend the meetings, which are held at rare intervals. The form of electing officers is regularly gone through with, and spasmodic attempts to collect dues are made. It is principally controlled by the older residents of the city, who, with commendable pride, have determined that if it will not flourish, it shall not go down while there is a dollar left to keep it up, and as there are a good many dollars left, it may be observed that its fall is not in the immediate future. Mr. Y. S. Walter succeeded the late Joshua P. Eyre as president, and Mr. Caleb Emlen is secretary.

Smedley's New Store.—The first story of the new building recently erected by H. B. Taylor has been fitted up in a very handsome manner by Ellis Smedley, who has been so long and favorably known in the dry-goods trade at the north-west corner of Market square. The new store is 68x18 feet in the clear, and is fitted up with over 850 feet of shelving, all of which is filled with choice selections of fancy and staple goods. The edges of the shelves, together with the crown, are finished on the front in imitation of walnut and oak. The counters, two in number, which extend along one entire side, are finished on the front in imitation of oak, with solid ash tops two inches thick. Along the front of the counter is a row of revolving stools, covered with velvet, for the accommodation of those who visit the place. The cornice is formed of a black walnut moulding, which greatly adds to the appearance of the room by relieving the blankness of the wall. Four two-light pendants of modern style hang from the ceiling, and the disagreeable glare is subdued with "milk" globes. The windows are on either side of the door, and are furnished with two lights, each of French plate glass, and are well lighted with gas at night. The basement is as large as the main store, is floored throughout, and furnishes ample room for the reception and opening of goods, as well as for storing those of a heavier kind. Mr. Smedley is now in possession of the store, and opens to-day with a stock of goods well worthy the attention of the public. Read his advertisement.

Chester Institute.—The meeting on Monday night last in the City Hall was exceedingly interesting. Our citizens are hardly aware of the great amount of instructive and interesting information that is weekly imparted, or they would attend in greater numbers, A great portion of the best talent in Chester, (and our city is not behind, in this particular, other places of similar size, no matter what croakers may say) meets there weekly, and there is much more that would go did they know how interesting the meetings are. The address of F. J. Hinkson, Esq., one of our representative men, was really eloquent, and if he did speak adversely to our own particular views on an important local matter, we were glad to hear that matter discussed, especially by so able an orator. Dr. Harvey, to use a homely phrase, is chockful of information, and is always willing to impart it in response to any question that may be propounded. Lieut. Cochrane is another bright light, who is always ready to take any side of an argument and handle it ably; and hosts of others, among whom may be named Drs. Graham and Ulrich, James V. Maginn, Orlando Harvey, Geo. M. Pardoe, Ed. McKeever, W. A. Todd, Colonel Hyatt, every one of whom desire the success of the Institute, and to see its meetings well attended.

"Twas ever Thus."—The valuable painting, statuary, and other objects forming the private collection of the late T. Buchanan Read, was sold at auction last Saturday night in Philadelphia. The labors and treasures of a lifetime are thus scattered in an hour to the ends of the earth.

Receiving Vault.—The trustees of the Trinity M. E. Church, South Ward, have under contract the construction of a receiving vault, for the purpose of depositing the bodies of deceased persons when the ground is unfit for their interment, or when otherwise inconvenient. The idea is an excellent one, as it will do away with much expense (ruinous to many poor families) which is generally entailed by large funerals, especially when the place of interment is some distance away. The funeral services can be held in the church when the day is inclement and the body deposited in the vault until some more auspicious occasion, when it can be followed by the immediate friends of the family to its final resting-place. The size of the vault will be nine by fourteen feet, perfectly dry, and well ventilated. It is to be situated under the chapel on Parker street, and will be finished some time in June.

Borough of North Chester.—Our representative, Mr. Bullard, carried with him to Harrisburg this week, a petition from a large and highly influential portion of the resident citizens, to have the Borough of North Chester incorporated. It is intended that this borough shall include that territory adjoining our city on the North extending to Waterville, and bounded East and West by Ridley creek and Upland. These petitioners argue, and we think very wisely, that this region is being rapidly occupied with houses located hap hazard according to the taste or convenience of their owners. That this will some day seriously interfere with a higher improvement; and that now streets should be defined, even if they are not opened, so that such confusion may be avoided as we have suffered from in Chester so seriously, and such as is sure to overtake every growing place where there is no fixed plan to which all are obliged to conform.

New Sabbath School Building.—The trustees of the First Presbyterian church have resolved to build a new Sabbath School room for the accommodation of this department of their flourishing church. The building is to be alongside of the present church building, and is to be of such size as will give ample accommodations in the way of school, library, and Bible-class rooms. This improvement has been needed a long time, and will doubtless prove most complete when finished. Hurry it up, Messrs Trustees, and be sure and build it large enough this time, so that your successors, a few years hence, will not have to pull down and enlarge again. A very material increase in the size of your house can be gained with comparatively very little augmented cost. Don't allow any sudden seizure of economy to cause you to forget this.

Fancy Birds.—The bird fever seems to be spreading again. Brahmas and cochins are getting to be quite in demand once more, whilst some of our friends find infinite pleasure in breeding the finer varieties of pigeons. Those who enjoy these things can see some most magnificent Brahmas at Mr. Parker's, near Upland. He has made his selections with great care, and by careful attention raised a flock of feathered beauties rarely excelled. In the pigeon line, we know of no one in this neighborhood, who equals Mr. Smith Harpur of Ridley. His tumblers, barbs, quakers, and we don't know how many other kinds besides, are bred to a feather. It is really curious and interesting to see the marked and beautiful varieties of this bird which he has.

Phrenological Entertainment.—Professor Graham, late of Edinburgh, Scotland, will lecture in the City Hall, on Saturday, February 1st. He is meeting with so much success that his stay among us will be protracted for some time yet, in order to give all a chance to hear him. His lectures are well attended, and his audiences always well pleased. The examinations are remarkably truthful, and cannot fail to be of much benefit to those persons who are in possession of his charts. Let all attend who can. He will give private examinations at the residences of our citizens to those who desire it, or at the City Hall, between the hours of eight a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

A Good House.—The wholesale and retail paper warehouse of M. H. Eaton, No. 8 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, is an excellent place at which to buy paper, envelopes, cards, etc. Not so large perhaps as some others we might mention, but we'll venture to say that there is not another house in Philadelphia where the wants of buyers are better or more promptly attended to than there. Mr. Eaton is an obliging and courteous gentleman, and always alive to the wants of his patrons, and is building up a large trade just because of his honesty and fair dealing.

Falling off.—One of our friends, who goes to Philadelphia every day, reports that there has been a wonderful falling off in the number of lady passengers patronizing the cars since Christmas. What is the matter? Shopping all done, or money all spent?

Question.—A man purchased chickens at 50 cents, ducks at $1.00, geese at $1.50, and turkeys at $2.00 each, in all 100, for which he paid $100. Assuming that he bought twice as many ducks as turkeys, how many did he buy of each?

Our New Commissioner.—Mr. James McDade, takes his seat next Monday. Chester has long needed a man to look after her interests in this connection, and we are happy to say that she has at last got one.

Prohibition.—The prohibition meeting, held at Media, on Thursday afternoon, was not so well attended as might have been desired, yet nearly every section was represented. At two o'clock, on motion of Jos. G. Cummins, Esq., James Lewis, Esq., of Marple, was called to the Chair. Mr. Lewis is one of the oldest advocates of prohibition in the county, and although infirm from disease, is ready and willing to push on the victorious car. The Chairman called the meeting to order, when Mr. W. H. Caley was chosen as secretary, after which Rev. J. Lindamuth offered prayer, asking Divine assistance and guidance. The first speaker called was Rev. B. B. Hotchkins, of Marple, followed by Rev. Geo. Wolfe, of Linwood, Rev. J. Lindamuth, of Media, Rev. J. W. Dale, of Radnor, and Professor Graham, of Chester. The speakers all took the high ground of entire prohibition. Dr. Dale and Professor Graham were more urgent in their demands for immediate and decided action, but all agreed that the matter must be fully presented to the people, and as a means, suggestions were made that the Gospel ministers bring the importance of this work before their respective charges, and that in addition, public meetings be held in every locality, and the subject most thoroughly canvassed. It was, on motion, agreed to appoint an Executive Committee, composed of three persons, who were empowered to appoint a Central Committee, composed of one member from each township, ward and borough in the county, each of these, in turn, to be chairman of a committee of five in their own locality. The committee appointed were Jos. G. Cummins and Joel Sharpless. The meeting adjourned, after prayer by Dr. Dale.

Good Templars.—Fountain Lodge, No. 150, I. O. G. T., at their meeting on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term: W. C. T., Henry F. Morrow; W. V. T., Sidney Ross; W. S., William K. Bell; W. T., Mary Dutton; W. F. S., J. Engle Hinkson; W. C., Rev. A. W. Sproull; W. M., Christopher Ross; W. D. M., Annie Coppock; W. I. G., Kate Coppock; W. O. G., William Fielding; W. R. H. S., Marion Dutton; W. L. H. S., May Marshall. On next Thursday evening, D. G. W. C. T., Henry L. Donaldson, will install the above officers, after which several speeches will be made upon the subject of prohibition. All are invited to attend. Commence at 7.30.

The Duty of City Council.—We do not know that we can add anything to our sentiments so often expressed, and endorsed by most of the citizens, and the entire press of Chester, that our Council should at once adopt some action, and, at least, make some inquiry, as to whether opportunities are not offering for the improvement of our railroad and ship-building interests.

We see Philadelphia at the present time adopting such a course respecting Delaware avenue, and Congress petitioned for large appropriations to improve the channel of the river above us, and find these efforts likely to succeed through the vigor manifested by the Board of Trade, and the Philadelphia council in representing and supporting them. And while Chester, with her far superior navigable and railroad advantages, is not put forward or even mentioned in the discussion, and nothing done to secure her any of these benefits, a grave responsibility rests somewhere for this indifference and apathy. We feel confident that our Council will, on next Monday evening, awaken from this apparent lethargy, and respond to the universal demand for seeking information.

New Building Association.—Persons living at Rockdale, Lenni and vicinity, wishing to take stock in the new Building Association soon to be started at the office of Pardoe & Donaldson, in Chester, can do so by calling on Charles W. Hart or Matthew Brierly. Payments can also be made to the some one at Rockdale, thus avoiding the trouble of coming to Chester.

Rockdale Items.—Our sporting men had a lively time last week. It has been reported that a wild animal infested our woods. Many people had seen it, but none could tell whether it was an elephant or a tiger, or merely a wild cat. Hen-roosts and barn-yards were unsafe, and it is said even human life was in peril, while this beast roamed at large. I don't know how many turned out to hunt the animal, but a goodly number it is said, started on the war path. Nothing was found, and the warriors at last came to the conclusion that somebody had been fooled. The tavern keeper at the Black Horse was benefitted perhaps more than anybody else. The day will long be remembered by all the participants.

Death has been busy among us this week, and has taken away three of our oldest inhabitants. Samuel Maitland, John Lord, and an old lady whose name I did not learn.

I had made up my mind not to report any more wife beating, but when men come home drunk, and break up furniture, and run their family out of doors, my pen refuses to keep still. Our law reads that the person who sells liquor to such characters is responsible for the damages, and I would like to see it carried out.

Our new sheriff and his deputy have been very busy around here this week. I hope no one has got into trouble.

Cardington Items.—We are again surrounded by snow banks, and the winter, which we hoped had nearly finished its reign, seems to have taken a new lease, and commenced its second term with renewed vigor. The walking has been for some time dangerous, and one woman at Angora whose name we did not learn, fell on Monday and broke one of the bones of her arm.

Like Mark Twain's "Good little boy," who believed in the Sunday school books, none of the accidents which we know of happened to the bad ones, who deserve to suffer by them. It is not long since the chicken coop of Mr. George Richards was broken open by some mean villian, and robbed of a part of its feathered inmates. Now that robber did not fall; no, he made his escape in safety, and has probably been living on chicken ever since. Such is life.

An old gentleman named Brierley met with quite a serious accident this week, thereby breaking two of his ribs. As he is quite an aged man, it will probably be some time before he regains his accustomed health, and strength.

The breaking of a shaft on Monday morning last, in Mr. Henry's mill, caused a stoppage of work for part of that day. But the damage was speedily repaired and work resumed the next morning, which does not look very much like bad times.

At Wolfenden, Shore & Co's, new machinery is still arriving, another load having come on Saturday last. We have often wondered where they put it all, notwithstanding their mill is quite a large one. There are no signs at this mill of anything but prosperity.

In West End we learn there is to be a large and commodious store to be erected, which will be the store of the place. As there are at present two grocery stores besides two or three variety stores it speaks well for the prosperity of the place.

We have in the past devoted very little of our time and attention to Angora, but as we passed through the place on Monday, we concluded we were not doing our neighbors justice. One of the prominent features of the place is the new, elegant building recently completed, and used as a Children's Home, under the auspices of the P. E. Church. The building is of green stone, pointed, and neatly finished in every respect. It is directly on the line of the West Chester R. R., and quite near the station. The residence of Geo. Callaghan Esq., is another fine building, and the grounds surrounding it are very beautiful and tastefully laid out. The mill owned by the same gentleman is a large and commodious one, and furnishes employment to a great number of persons. The houses occupied by the employees are built of brick, each with its flower garden in front, and present a very cheerful appearance. There is also a Baptist Chapel, at which most of the residents worship, and in a part of which a public school is held during the week.

They have also a store, coal yard and tailor shop. The proprietor of the latter, Mr. Anderson, is a genial, kind hearted man who understands his business, and makes his visitors desirous to repeat their visits. There are numerous other features which we have not at the present time to notice, but intend to do them justice in some future letter. ALDINE.

The following Upland correspondence should have appeared in last week's ADVOCATE, but was received too late for that issue:

Upland Items.—The damage done by the freshet a week ago was not so bad as was at first feared. The wetting of 60 or 80 wasps in bundles at No 3 mill, together with a lot of heddles and reeds that were lying on the floor in the new mill, and some waste in the waste house was about the extent there, except the loss of one day's work. At No. 2 mill wet waste and one day's work lost. No. 1 mill lost one day's work, three panels of fence and a break in the race bank, that may take four men a week to repair.

We saw a man from Mullen's quarry at Bridgewater, who said the water carried off a powder house 4 by 8 feet, in which were two or three kegs of powder,

On Tuesday of this week the new organ for the church at Upland arrived, and with it three workmen to pull down the old and put the new organ up. We expect in a couple of weeks the church will be opened again for divine worship.

Mr. George K. Crozer removed his family to the city of Philadelphia last week, and in their absence he has got workmen in his mansion to repair it. David T. Price, of Chester, is engaged to paint and grain it all through. This will be considerable work for him, and will take a while to complete, but Mr. Crozer knows how skilfully and economically Mr. Price can do his work, and therefore feels assured of satisfaction in the way it will be done.

The people of Upland listened to another entertainment given by the Good Templars, on Thursday evening. The recitations and dialogues were good, particularly those in which Misses Emily and Eva Knifton took part. The singing was pleasing, but two pieces were too old and familiar for the occasion. I refer to "Why do the holy angels sing" and "When faint and weary toiling." John Hepworth played the organ acceptably. We would advise the committee of arrangements next time they get programmes printed, and have to mention a duet to be sung, to give the names of *two* persons to sing it. Upland Cornet Band enlivened the occasion with their music. UPLAND.

JOTTINGS.

The ice has again closed the Schuylkill at Gray's Ferry.

A good sized fox has been seen in Ridleyr Park, an interesting fact to some of our sportsmen.

Victoria C. Woodhull is announced to lecture in Wilmington on Saturday evening.

We would sooner have a two line item than a two column one any day. State it briefly, friends.

If this cold weather continues, our milkmen can sell their milk in cakes, Canadian fashion. Could it then be called lacteal *fluid?*

Luke Hepworth, of Upland, has some very good melodeons and cabinet organs, of excellent manufacture.

Solomon W. May, of South Chester, wants the position of Bank Stock Appraiser for Chester and Delaware counties, and we hope he'll get it.

The large organ at the Upland Baptist Church will be dedicated next Sunday. It is a beautiful instrument, and throws in the shade, we understand, anything hereabouts.

The Home for Indigent Widows, or as a friend of ours puts it, the Home for Indignant Widows, near 58th street station, is being roofed in.

Look at the man with a boot on his head in another column. He represents a good house, and Mr. P. P. Derrickson will be found a very pleassnt man to deal with.

Representative Bullard has secured the position of page for his son, a bright little fellow, we understand. Mr. B. deserves credit for taking care of the emoluments.

On Thursday morning last, the thermometer was eighteen degrees below zero.—Some of our citizens, who have always a desire to see Chester ahead of any other place, say that it was lower than that. That is cold enough for us, however.

The Color Guard will be played in National Hall next week, commencing on Tuesday, and continue the balance of the week, for the benefit of Post Wilde. The piece has been newly revised, and the character of the Dutchman, Peter Higgley, is more before the audience than before. Nothing we can say will add or detract from the merits of the piece, which we know will be well patronized. Remember Tuesday evening, National Hall.

The Library of the Mechanics' Reading Room will be open for the use of the public on Saturday afternoon, February 1st, and on every Thursday and Saturday afternoon hereafter, from three to half-past eight o'clock p. m., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Thursday and Saturday afternoons are reserved exclusively for ladies.

Preparations are being made by the Cadets of the Pennsylvania Military Academy to celebrate Washington's birthday by a grand military and promenade concert in Tuscarora Hall on Saturday evening, February 22. We have seen the programme and can promise our citizens a rich musical treat. The Liberty Cornet Band of Philadelphia will be present.

Our advertisers and correspondents are terribly afflicted with procrastination. They generally bring in their favors just as we are going to press. If it was a fatal disease, what mortality there would be. We recommend them to Professor Graham. He tells what to cultivate, and what to suppress.

Attempt to Poison.—Annie is a colored woman, and a well-behaved, upright woman, too, so far as we know. Annie is, however, unfortunate in her husband. The course of true love does not always run smooth, even after the person has blessed it, and wedlock robbed it somewhat of chance and change. Thus it happened to the heroine of our little story. Her husband, ever and again, would come to his home drunk—and ill tempered and brutal as drink could make him. So Annie resolved to become a self-supporting institution again, and hired as cook with a friend of ours, reserving the right to spend her nights in her own house. This arrangement continued for a little while, until one morning she appeared at her place of service with her face sadly marred and bruised. Upon inquiry it was found that the tipsy husband had been amusing himself by giving her a beating the night before. Indignant Annie declared that she would never live with him again. But her woman's heart yielded finally to his persuasions, and she moved a reconsideration, returning to the leige lord whom she had forsworn. Differences appeared now to be reconciled, and all seemed peaceful as the honeymoon.

One night on getting home, Annie found that her spouse had kindly prepared the evening meal and in the excess of his affection, for her especial delight, graced the board with a dish of boiled cabbage. He knew and appreciated his dear wife's weakness for cabbage, particularly when a nice bit of fat pork had made it appetizing, and with true conjugal care had it smoking hot, all ready and waiting for his darling. Unfortunately Annie was not eating cabbage just then, and so declining the delicate temptation she soon retired. But husband was not to be disappointed after such a fashion. He had been unkind—brutally unkind to his first and only love, the woman whom he adored—and he wanted the eaten cabbage to be a pledge and proof of forgiveness. So after Annie was snug in bed, he carried a plate of it up stairs, insisting that for his sake she should take some. Annie refused; he insisted, and so to gratify him she consented. In the very first mouthful she noticed something that gritted in her teeth, and excusing herself from any more, waited for the morning. Then she found that the brute had filled the cabbage with pounded glass, evidently hoping to poison her. If she had eaten what was brought her on the plate, before this she probably would have been a dead woman. But a kind Providence spared the husband the crime of murder, and left herself to suffer other brutalities at his hand. The next day this tender spouse had his wife arrested and put into the lock-up on the charge of having purloined various articles from the house of her employer. A brief investigation was sufficient to prove her innocence, and she was released. The fiend, at whose representation she was imprisoned, is still at large, unwhipt of justice, and Annie we fear, will never send him, as he deserves, to the State prison.

Local Political Gossip.—We take the following from the Delaware County *American*, which will be read with interest by politicians. The *American* has the inside track in the Republican party, and if there is anything stirring in the political world our friends in Media are sure to have it, whether it is news or "patronage." We can add a little that the *American* does not state; probably through modesty, however, and that is that our friend Cooper is in the hands of his friends for the position of State Senator next fall:—The session for State appointment, is now at hand, and that for National in the near future. The changes likely to be made or attempted are of as much public interest in matters of appointment, as where the people have direct control, and current rumors or gossip may, if it fails to convey reliable information, at least impart that which is known or guessed at by those having fair facilities for getting news. The contest for Port Physician at Philadelphia will doubtless result in favor of one of the city applicants, probably Dr. Hoffman. It has been persistently claimed as a local appointment, on the ground that the officer is under the direct control of the city Board of Health. There were many applicants from other counties, Dr. C. C. V. Crawford being strongly backed from Delaware. The office is worth from $5000 to $10,000 a year. The contest for Quarantine Physician is in abeyance, for it is generally understood that Dr. Taylor will be continued until the expiration of his three years, this not occurring until September next. At that time the contest of the several applicants may be renewed, with what prospect they can best judge. The salary is $2100 for four months' duty, with free rent of house, gardens, etc., and plenty of opportunities for martyrdom, to some fell contagion. Philadelphia presents half a dozen persistent applicants for Quarantine Master, but it is hoped that Gov. Hartranft will recognize the just claims of Delaware county, deprived of the office for the first time in many years by the administration of Gov. Geary. This county presents Dr. A. W. Mathues of Media and Dr. Stoever of Chester. Dr. John H. Gibon, the present incumbent, did not apply for re-appointment, but it is likely that he will be continued for a month or two yet. The pay is $2200 per annum, with harder work and quite as favorable opportunities for martyrdom as the Physician. Governor Geary strongly recommended the passage of a law compelling both to be physicians, but this was left to the discretion of the appointing power so far as Master is concerned. Sol. W. May, clerk of the Council of South Chester at a salary of "less than nothing and find yourself," is an applicant for Bank Appraiser of the district comprising Chester and Delaware counties, with a fair prospect of success. His competitor is Jos. J. Hall of Media, Ex-Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. The office is but for a single year and pays about $400. Napoleon B. Cooper of Media, is an applicant for a clerkship in the Auditor General's department, (salary $1400) with about 1,444 competitors, and with the chances all before them. For Flour Inspector at Philadelphia, Emmor S. Leedom, at present Clerk to the Commissioners, has been strongly pressed, and from present appearances seems to be making a good fight against any number of applicants from Philadelphia and elsewhere, no one from this county, however, competing with him. It is one of the best paying offices in the State, with a salary of $3000 and many perquisites. Col. Hampton S. Thomas, of West Chester, is making a strong fight for Adjutant General, and is said to be more fully endorsed than any applicant in the State. The position was early tendered to Col. Bertolette of Mauch Chunk, but he declining, it is again open. If Chester county carries off this prize ($2000 a year and lots of rank) it will defeat Sheimire of Downingtown for Flour Inspector, and the many other applicants from that quarter for general positions. The contest for Notary Public in West Chester is a warm one, there being ten applicants for the two places to be filled. It is proposed to add two to the number by an act of the Legislature, and this may let in some of the otherwise hopeless. A Notary having the exclusive business of a well-established Bank, makes handsome fees. The two notaries in Chester get very good pay. John C. Price, of the old Bank, whose commission expires in April next, does not, we believe, make less than $1500 a year; while the fees of Orlando Harvey, Esq., successor to 'Squire Ulrich, dec'd., of the other Bank, approximates $1000. His commission runs nearly two years yet. In large business centres these offices are more profitable than elsewhere, because of the fees received in acknowledging official papers. In Media these places are held by Geo G. Fell, who gets the Bank business, and Albin P. Ottey, at an income respectively of about $500 and $1000.

Now for a little gossip as to National appointments, the time for changes or re-appointments being "on or after the 4th of March next." The change in the revenue law which is gradually relieving Assessors and Assistant Assessors from duty, discriminates in favor of the Revenue Collectors, whose time otherwise might have run out by the first of this year.—This law keeps in Col. Wm. C. Gray of Chester, as Collector of this 7th District, probably for an indefinite time, the question being in the hands of the Congressman under present custom. The position of Collector has during and since the war been regarded as the most lucrative of any in the District; but it does not now pay as well as formerly, the fees and salary running down by easy stages from $7000 per annum to $3000, or probably less. All of the Assistant Assessors are practically without official occupation. There is a warm contest for the Chester post office (pay about $2700 per annum and constantly increasing) between Wm. G. Price, present incumbent, his first assistant Mr. Flickwir, and Wm. H. Martin, an intelligent operative in Lewis & Parker's mill, who never held position. There is no contest over the Media post office, (pay $1200) nor is there likely to be, and Samuel Dutton will be conceded a second term. The other post offices in the county are scarcely worth a struggle save for the business which they are likely to bring to a store stand. At Linwood, Concordville, Darby and Clifton, only, salaries are paid sufficient to compensate the trouble. Delaware now holds three positions in the Navy Yard, two in the Philadelphia Custom House, with three Custom offices within its limits, the latter paying no more than $500 a year each. In the Navy Yard are Republican mechanics who do little (counting changes and loss of time) if any better than they could at daily work elsewhere. The several mail agencies, from present appearances, will remain undisturbed. The annual pay ranges from any sum up to $800, not, by the way, very desirable when the risk and absence from home is taken into calculation. *"Blessed is he that expects nothing, for he is sure not to be disappointed."*

The Aldine for February.—The *Aldine* for February is in every respect equal to the sanguine expectations excited by the January number of this remarkable periodical, of which each issue appears to be the climax until its successor appears. The opening illustration is a magnificent full page by J. D. Woodward, of Punchon Run Falls. Further on we have three smaller illustrations by the same artist, the whole being illustrative of an article on Virginia scenery, with especial reference to the beauties of the Blue Ridge. An attack in the Rear, by J. G. Brown, a snowballing sketch, is worthy of that eminent artist's reputation. Bust, by Wm. M. Cary, is a powerful delineation of a catastrope on the plains. The other cuts are all good and of interest scarcely inferior to those we have specially noticed. The literature of the present number leaves nothing to be desired in the way of excellence and variety. It opens with Ebenezer Elliott, a gossippy paper about that manly old poet, by January Searle; a second paper of the same sort is Deline Gay Girardin, a translation from the Spanish of Emil Castelar, by Helen S. Conant. The stories are Over a Cabin Table, by Hiram Rich, and the Garden of God, by Charlotte Peters. Besides, there are several miscellaneous papers, as The Old Dominion, *apropos* to Mr. Woodward's illustrations; Lingering Superstitions, by Charles Dawson Shanly; Mosses and Lichens, by W. W. Bailey; A Castle in the Rhine; Snow, and Poetic Children. Music, Art and Literature receive their due attention, this department of *The Aldine* being very ably filled. The Poems are Peradventure, by Julia C. R. Dorr; A Tartar Song, by Henry Richards; Up in the Trees, by John Sydney, and Bust, by the editor, who evidently believes that some things can be done as well as others. It is written in dialect, which he handles with great skill and power, and will cause a sensation. $5.00, per year with premium Oil Chromos, Village Belle, and Crossing the Moor, 14x20 inches. James Sutton & Co., Publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

List of unclaimed Letters remaining in Chester P. O. for week ending January 30, 1873.

Benje Mr	Marshall Miss Lydia
Broomhead Miss Alice	Mahoney Wm
Brasure Mrs Sarah	Martinett D W
Brown Miss Lizzie	Macklein Miss Mary E
Brown Mrs Mary	Morgan John
Crowther John	Morgan Lt
Crew John W	McAleer Miss Kate
Caldwell Mary Ellen	McConaghy Michael
Bowers Thos L	McFales John
Buckley Miss Emma	McCaully Myra
Cornish Mary E	Pearson John
Callahan James T	Pearson S F
Dickinson Mrs Kate	Printz Wm H
Deehain Mrs	Reid George W
Gallagher E P	Rumford Mrs Sarah
Gledhill Sarah W	Roney Patrick
Gross W H	Roberts Lewis
Haigh Abel	Robinson Marion
Hamelton Miss Fannie	Roberts Lewis 2
Hasard Mrs Mary Ann	Stewart Mrs Sallie
Hunt John	Simpson Charles
Hansell D M	Trippet John
Jackson John	Thompson John
Johnson Dance	Watters Patrick
Johnson Jas W	Veale Thos H
Jones Comby R	Wayne Mrs Margery
Johnson Mrs Sallie	Wright Moses
Kennedy Rachael E	Wellson Miss Sarah
Kelley Wm D	Dires John W
Lawrence Alfred	Wilson Lewis
Leeson Mrs Catherine	Willis Mrs Miriam
Lees John	Worrell Annie B

MARRIED.—At the parsonage, on the 26th inst., by Rev. Aug. T. Dobson, Mr. William H. Morton, to Miss Mary A. Reed, of Upland.

Jan. 25, by Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, Mr. John C. Domen, and Miss Margaret Russell, all of this city.

On the 21st instant, at Crisfield, Md., by the Rev. William Hutchings, John E. Dyer to Lavinia L. Ashmead.

At Chester, on the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Henry Brown, Caleb Churchman Eyre, to Constance Isemburg, daughter of the late Davis B. Stacey, Esq.

DIED.—In Chester, on the 13th ult., John A. Baker, in the 24th year of his age.

His gentle spirit pass'd away
'Mid pain the most severe,
So great, we could not wish his stay,
A moment longer here.

Beside him no wife to soothe his death bier,
Or wipe the cold dew from his brow;
No father was near, his last moments to cheer,
No brother or sister to comfort him now.

Friendship and love have done their last,
And now can do no more;
The bitterness of death is past,
And all his sufferings o'er.

We cannot tell who next may fall
Beneath thy chastening rod,
One must be first, oh, may we all,
Prepare to meet our God.

"He is gone but not forgotten."

In this city, on Providence avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on Sunday, January 12th, 1873, James Henry, son of Fernandes and Mary A. Ruby, aged 13 months.

When we asunder part,
It gives us inward pain;
But we shall still be joined in heart,
And hope to meet again.

From sorrow, toil and pain,
Our James he now is free;
And perfect love and freindship reign,
Through all eternity.

In Thurlow, on Tuesday last, January 28, Matilda Kane, aged 20 years and seven months.

All is lonely within our dwelling,
Sad are our hearts to-day,
For the one we loved so dearly
Has forever passed away.

Affliction sore long time she bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Until God at last did call her home
And eased her of her pain.

We saw her sufferings and heard her sighs,
With throbbing hearts and weeping eyes,
But now she calmly sleeps at last,
All pain, all grief, all suffering past.

No night of sorrow, none of pain,
But perfect peace and rest;
Redeemed and saved, she sweetly sleeps
Upon her Saviour's breast.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CHESTER, PA., Jan. 24th, 1873.

At a regular stated meeting of Chester Council, No. 36, J. O. U. A. M., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wise Providence, to remove from time to eternity our beloved friend and brother, P. C. John A. Baker, who was esteemed by all who knew him, and ever faithful to the duties that devolved upon him in our Council, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who rules over the destinies of all men, we cannot but express our heartfelt sorrow at the loss we have sustained, and that we accept the occurrence as the decree of Providence, warning us of the uncertainty of life. We yet feel consoled with the reflection that his life was one of practical virtue and usefulness to the community in which he lived; a kind father, a devoted husband, a true friend and worthy brother. His name and his noble traits of character will long be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in this sad affliction, and can only commend them to the love of our Heavenly Father, the great and only source of consolation.

Resolved, That we drape our Charter in mourning for thirty days, in memory of our departed brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes of our Council, and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published in the *Junior American Mechanic* and the CHESTER ADVOCATE.

JOHN H. LOWE,
JOHN KANE,
WM. E. BARNARD,
Committee.

Canaries! Canaries!

We have just received a fine lot of young and imported Canaries, and are now prepared for a trifling consideration to furnish our friends and customers with as good a singer as they can possibly get anywhere and a splendid cage to keep it in. Then we have in abundance

Caulking and Hausing Mallets and Irons,
Gilling Twine, &c.,
Building Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Carpenters' and Bricklayers' Tools,
AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,
Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Benzine, Varnishes, Painters' and Plasterers' Brushes, Glues, Double and Single Thick Window Glass, Stained and Enamelled Glass in quantities, Glazier Points, Putty Knives, Putty, &c.

Paints mixed to order all shades and quantities, all of which we sell very cheap for cash,

AT E. F. CLOUD'S,
FOURTH AND CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. 26aug

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, pastor, will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Penn streets, to-morrow morning and evening. The public is cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Services begin at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Luke's P. E. Church, corner of Third and Broomall streets. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

Divine service will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Ulrich strees, to-morrow morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7. Seats free to all and all are cordially welcome to occupy them.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL!

ELLIS SMEDLEY,
Having REMOVED to
NO. 13,
WEST THIRD STREET,
Has now open a full stock of
STAPLE
AND
FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Timmings,
Notions,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,
Which he will sell at the LOWEST PHILADELPHIA PRICES FOR CASH.

NOTICE.—The members of Larkin

SURE TEST OF DEATH.—Dr. Mary Safford writes, under the above head, a note to the Boston *Transcript*, in which it is asserted, on the authority of Dr. Magnus of Germany, that 'the surest test of death is to tie a string snugly around a finger or toe; if the subject be not dead, the member thus tied becomes red, and grows constantly deeper and darker colored, till it is tinged a blue red from the end to the point where it is ligated. Comparative experiments on the living body and on the cadaver have in every instance proved this satisfactorily.'

Looking into the cause of this phenomena, it is evident that the red color is produced by the mechanical obstruction to the return of the venous blood; this explanation is acknowledged in the correspondence I have referred to, but it ought therefore to be acknowleged that this is only a test for finding out if the circulation of the blood is still going on. It is true that, in every case where this circulation has not ceased, the red color described will be produced; but how about such cases of apparent death, in which the circulation has ceased, and the supposed corpse had grown cold? The red color would not be produced, and the poor victim would be pronounced dead and be buried.

The test in question is founded on the erroneous theory that in every case of apparent death the circulation of the blood has not ceased; therefore the comparative experiments on the living body and on the cadaver, which are undoubtedly correct, go for nothing. The cessation of respiration has, for an immediate consequence the cessation of the heart's action; and if this condition continues long enough, all circulation will finally cease, and may be afterward followed by real death, from which the patient might be saved by proper means (such as artificial respiration, electricity, etc). How long after the apparent death this real death, from which no return is possible, may take place is of course impossible to tell; it will vary according to circumstances; but I ardently wish that I had the means to inculcate into every person the principle of not having any one buried before the only sure sign of death has set in, namely, the commencement of putrefaction. This may be very soon observed in the region of the stomach, by a greenish discoloration; this is caused by the fact that putrefaction always commences in the abdomen, it may be seen at a comparitively early period, say 24 or 48 hours after the supposed death. I should be inclined to say then only that sure death has commenced; and when I think how many victims are hurried prematurely to their graves, without showing any such symptom and without any sufficient reason for the haste, I shudder.

It is more than 40 years ago that one of my nearest relations died unexpectedly; at that time I had not yet studied medicine; I believed implicitly in the declaration of the attending physicians, and had full confidence in the actual death. The burial of course took place as usual, but when afterward I recalled the symptoms of the disease and death, the appearance of the supposed corpse, etc., details which are still very vividly before my mind, and tested these with the medical knowledge later obtained by long study and practice, I have become more and more convinced that this was a decided case of apparent death, from which, with proper treatment, restoration would have been sure. I need not say that this thought has sometimes embittered moments of my life, and I write this with the sole purpose of saving others from similar experience.—*Scientific American.*

THORWALDSEN OF DENMARK.—The little kingdom of Denmark has during this century, produced two remarkable men—one Hans Christian Andersen, the children's friend, instructor, and entertainer throughout the civilized world—the other, Thorwaldsen, the world-celebrated sculptor, whose chief works adorn so many of Europe's capitals.

Bertel Thorwaldsen was born in Copenhagen, on the 19th day of November, 1770. His father was a carver, whose speciality seems to have been the production of figureheads, such as are so generally used to adorn the bows of sailing vessels.

Young Bertel commenced to assist him while quite young, and it was in his shop that he first developed the genius which has since made him famous. At the early age of eleven he was admitted as a scholar in the Academy of Arts in Copenhagen, where he made rapid strides and commanded the notice and admiration of all who saw his works. In 1796 he went to Rome, where he perfected himself under the renowned Canova & Carstens. In 1819 he returned to Copenhagen loaded with honors, and, like Andersen, was received with triumphal processions and illumination.

Although thirty-five years the senior of Andersen, they were, in latter life, firm friends, and in his company Andersen wrote many of those bewitching stories that have made his name so popular all over the world. 'Often,' says Andersen, in his 'Story of my Life,' in the twilight, when the family circle sat in the open garden parlor, Thorwaldsen would come softly behind me and clapping me on the shoulder, ask, 'Shall we little ones hear any tales to-night?'

DAT GRUBBING HOE.—Old Uncle Jake was a provoking old darkey, and yet a favorite withal. But Jake would lie, and force his old master to punish him. The tender-hearted Judge on such occasions would send old Jake to the constable. One day Jake committed a misdemeanor, and the Judge, indisposed to whip him, wrote this note to the constable:

'Mr. G.—Please give the bearer thirty-nine lashes and charge to me.

'JUDGE H———.'

Calling old Jake, the Judge ordered him to carry the note to G———, who would give him a grubbing hoe. Jake started off, but his suspicions were aroused. Meeting a school boy, he took out the note, and said:

'Massa Bob, what is dis note? Got so many dis morning I'se got 'em mixed.'

The boy read and explained. Jake whistled and laughed to himself as an idea struck him. Calling a negro boy, said Jake:

'Boy, does you want to make a quarter?'

'Of course I does.'

'Well, take dis note down dar to Massa G———and git a grubben hoe, and I wait here 'till you comes back, an' den I gives you a quarter.'

The boy hurried off to accomplish his errand, and in due course delivered the note to G———, who took him into the yard, locked the gate, and proceeded, despite the boy's protestations of innocence, to administer the desired flogging, while Jake hurried off home, chuckling over the happy result of what would have been a serious business for him.

That evening the Judge called him up and inquired:

'Jake, did you get that grubbing hoe?'

'No Massa; I give a boy a quarter to fotch dat note to Massa G———, an' I spec he got dat hoe.'

LET US HAVE LIGHT.—The *American Builder* says: Do not arrange your house so as to violate God's first commandment. Give it many windows, and then, O, housewife, keep your blinds open during the day, and your curtains drawn aside. If you let the sun in freely it may 'fade the carpets,' but if you do not it will be sure to cause ill health to the mother and children. The sun is a good physician. He has never had the due credit for his curative qualities; for the bright eyes and rosy cheeks that came from his healing bath. Do you know how punny is the growth of the potato vine along the darkened cellar walls? Such is the health of human beings living where the sun is intercepted by the window's drapery. So dark wall paper is physically unwholesome. Let in the sun, for with it comes forth cheerfulness and strength! A dark room is an enemy of good health, good temper and good morals.

THE BIRD'S NEST.—Some of the peculiarities of Mr. Bird's administration I have already endeavored to represent, and one of these I must recall at the risk of repetition and tediousness. In the five years which I spent under his roof and care, I do not think one lad left the school with the feeling that he had been unjustly treated in any instance. No bitter revenges were cherished in any heart. If, in his haste or perplexity, the master ever did a boy a wrong, he made instant and abundant reparation in an acknowledgement to the whole school. He was as tender of the humblest boy's reputation as he was of any man's, or even of his own. When I think of the brutal despotism that reigns in so many schools of this and other countries, and of the indecent way in which thousands of sensitive young natures are tortured by men who, in the sacred office of the teacher, display manners that have ceased to be respectable in a stable, I bless my kind stars,—nay, I thank God—for those five years, and the sweet influence that has poured from them in a steady stream through all my life.

The third summer of my school life was 'Reunion Summer,' and one week of vacation was devoted to the old boys. It was with inexpressible interest that I witnessed the interviews between them and their teacher. Young men from college with downy whiskers and fashionable clothes; young men in business, with the air of business in their manners; young clergymen, doctors, and lawyers came back by scores. They brought a great breeze from the world with them, but all became boys again when they entered the presence of their old master. They kissed him as they were wont to do in the times which had became old times to them They hung upon his neck; they walked up and down the parlors with their arms around him; they sat in his lap, and told him of their changes, troubles and successes, and all were happy to be at the old nest again.

Ah, what *fetes* were crowded into that happy week!—what games of ball, what receptions, what excursions, what meetings and speeches, what songs, what delightful interminglings of all the social elements of the village! What did it matter that we small boys felt very small by the side of those young men whose old rooms we were occupying? We enjoyed their presence, and found in it the promise that at some future time we should come back with whiskers upon our cheeks, and the last triumphs of the tailor in our coats!—*From Dr. Holland's "Arthur Bonnicastle;" Scribner's for February.*

WOMAN'S WORK.—The agent of a woolen mill at South Royalston, Mass., recently offered a prize of five dollars to the girl who should weave the most cloth within a period of three months. This premium excited so much enthusiasm among the operatives, that many of the female weavers began work at six o'clock in the morning, and continued until seven o'clock in the evening. At the end of three months the 'champion' had woven 2695 yards, the renumeration for which amounted to $1 3. The work was extensive and the prize was mean, but the man who offered it was meaner, for he refused to pay it.

A friend of ours, visiting in a minister's family, where the parents were very strict, in regard to the children's Sabbath deportment, was confidently informed by one of the little girls that 'she would like to be a minister.' 'Why?' inquired our friend, rather puzzled to understand what had given the child so sudden an admiration for that calling. She was enlightened by the prompt reply: 'So I could *holler on Sunday.*'

Hon Simon Cameron was formally declared elected United States Senator by the State Legislature in joint session on Wednesday.

The directors of the American Colonization Society, at a meeting in Washington, on Wednesday, a committee was appointed to urge on the Government the establishment of a line of steamships to Liberia. All the trade of Western Africa now goes to England by a line of weekly steamers to that country. Three thousand freedmen, mostly from Florida and Georgia, have applied for passage to Liberia. Three hundred are to leave on the 1st of May.

Representative Brooks, of New York, has not been in his seat either in the House or the Ways and Means Committee for over two weeks, and his physician has ordered him to abstain from all work of any kind.

A Baltimore despatch says that Archbishop Bayley has gone South, by the advice of his physician, for his health.

Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock, of the U. S. Navy, died at Charleston, Mass., on Tuesday.

The Susquehanna river, at Williamsport, has fallen to seven feet above low water mark, but the ice is still gorged between Williamsport and Lockhaven. No damage is apprehended, however, unless there should be a warm rain. At Port Deposit, Md., the river has fallen slowly, but the ice gorge opposite to the town is 30 feet high. A flood coming down on this gorge would sweep away half the town. At Columbia, Pa., the ice gorged above the dam on Tuesday night, causing the water to rise two feet.

A Boston despatch says the deaths from small pox thus far reported this week, number only 18, against 25 for the first three days of last week.

John Neumann died yesterday, at Ashland, Pa., from injuries received on Monday from an explosion in the slope of a colliery. After igniting the fuse, he ran up the slope, but slipped and fell back into the explosion.

Seven prisoners escaped from the jail at Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, through the collusion of a prisoner acting as doorkeeper.

At Pittsburg, on Tuesday evening, while some workmen in Batemen & Garrison's foundry were moving a ladle containing several tons of melted iron, the crane hooks broke, letting the metal fall into a hole containing two feet of water. A tremendous explosion following, tearing off the roof and cracking the walls of the building, and breaking the glass in adjacent houses. Several workmen were injured, but none seriously. The damage to foundry is about $10,000.

The New York Legislature, in joint convention on Wednesday, formally declared the re-election of Roscoe Conkling as United States Senator.

It is stated that Alexander H. Stephens will be nominated for Congress in the Eighth District of Georgia, to succeed General Wright, deceased. All other candidates will withdraw in his favor, so that he will be elected without opposition. Stephens' opposition to the Cincinnati movement is supposed to have been the cause of his defeat for U. S. Senator.

Panama papers of the 5th inst., have been received with later South America news. There was great excitement in Peru over the discovery of the plot to blow up a train of cars near Lima, with President Prado and several officers. Prado had been selected as arbitrator between Chili and Bolivia. Lafaye, who shot the President of Bolivia, had published a statement in justification of his act. The small pox was increasing in Chili, and the town of Lata, in Chili, was being abandoned by its inhabitants on account of the pest. An earthquake occurred at Arequipa on the 26 of December. The Grantzeador Bank at Santiago, Chili, had been burned, and the loss was $200,000. The United States gunboat Kansas arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st of January, to assist the Nicaragua Canal survey.

GROCERIES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
—o—
COCHRAN,
No. 423 MARKET Street, Chester,
Has the most extensive stock of
Fine Groceries & Provisions!
IN THE CITY,
Laid in especially for the Holidays, consisting of
CANNED FRUITS, PRESERVES & VEGETABLES,
Such as
Beefsteak, Quinton Tomatoes,
Peas, Corn, Peaches,
Green Gages, Pine Apples,
Egg Plums, Quinces,
Strawberries,
Cherries, Pears,
Assorted Jellies, Green Apples.
NUTS.
Shellbarks,
Paper-Shell Almonds,
English Walnuts, Pecans,
Filberts, Cream Nuts,
Chestnuts.
FRUITS.
Basket, Dehesa, Crown, Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins, by 1 lb. ½ or ¼ boxes,
Elmira Grapes, at reduced prices,
Florida and Havana Oranges,
Citron, Dates,
Currants and Cranberries.
SAUCES.
Catsup, Worcestershire,
Leicestershire, Lea & Perrins',
Assorted Pickles.
All the Choice Baking Powders.
FISH.
Sardines,
The best Mess Mackerel in the city,
Codfish,
Pickled Salmon.
TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS AND DRIED BEEF.
All the Grades of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.
Your Order for the Holidays Solicited.
Price and quality guaranteed,
☞AT COCHRAN'S,☜
423 Market Street, Chester.

CHANGE.
Having purchased the interest of L. W. Govett, in the
Flour and Feed Business,
I would announce to the citizens, that I will keep constantly on hand and for sale, choice brands of
FAMILY FLOUR,
GRAIN & MILL FEED,
OF ALL KINDS.
Feeling I can give entire satisfaction, I desire a share of the public patronage.
L. A. ZEBLEY,
167 WEST THIRD STREET,
ja25 1y Near the Bridge.

Carpet Weaving.
THOMAS OGDEN,
CARPET WEAVER,
At his father's old stand, basement of
NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET,
Near Market Square.
☞Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,
CARPET WEAVER,
Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts.,
CHESTER, PA.
All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,
CARPET WEAVER,
No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,
WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER.
Carefully solicited. nov

W. W. PIERCE,
CARPET WEAVER,
1017 THIRD STREET,
Near the Lamokin Depot.
Carpets of my own make for sale. se28 6m

Sewing Machines & Washers
THE WEED
"M. F."
Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."
This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.
With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powertul mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family Favorite" does for general uses.
The Company has received the most gratifying testimonials from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M, F.", and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!
JOB HOOPES & SON
Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of
The Surprise Washer,
Which is without doubt, the
Best and Cheapest Washer
In existence, price only
SIX DOLLARS.
Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. ap19

Mortimer H. Bickley,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
Paint Brushes,
Perfumery,
AND
PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.
Cor. Market and 4th Streets,
CHESTER,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,
Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at
VERY
LOW PRICES.

PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at HOWARTH & BROS., my7 508 and 510 Market street.

FOR PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,
Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
PATENT MEDICINES,
And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on
HOWARTH'S,
508 and 510 Market Street.
m 7

Carpentering & Sash Making.
W. C. BOATWRIGHT,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,
Chester, Pa.
Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.
SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,
mh 30 Opposite the Freight Depot.

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S
Union Sash Works
AND
PLANING MILL,
(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors,
BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, &c.
Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.
PACKING BOXES
Made to order.
FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!
McLEAN & MURRAY,
At their New Trimming and Notion Store, N. W. Cor. Third and Kerlin streets, South ward, are prepared to show their friends a carefully selected stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c. Clark's & Coates' cotton 7 cents per spool.
Thankful for past favors, they respectfully ask a continuance. ja25 1y

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—All persons wishing to join a new Building Association, soon to be started in Chester, are requested to call at the office of Pardee & Donaldson, corner of Fourth and Market streets, and put down their names. The first payment will be made as soon as a sufficient number of shares are taken when the plan of the Association will be decided by a vote of the stockholders. de26 tf

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.
JAMES BRACKENRIDGE, JR.,
No. 803 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER,
TIN ROOFER
And manufacturer of
TINWARE.
All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a speciality.
Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cop Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.
A good assortment of
Cooking and Parlor Stoves,
ALWAYS ON HAND. oc12 tf

1848. ESTABLISHED. 1848.
Delaware County Furniture
AND
STOVE WAREROOMS,
JAMES HAMPSON,
No. 420 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c.
CARPETS, &c.
Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.
STOVES,
Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and scuttles.
QUEENSWARE.
Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.
☞P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c.
April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

833. H. Kampe & Co., 833.
Having enlarged and improved their
FURNITURE STORE,
823 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furniture and Bedding at the lowest prices. my11 1y

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S
Union Furniture, Bedding,
AND
STOVE STORE,
Corner Third and Parker streets,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.
FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.
BEDDING—Mattrasses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds, Bolsters, Pillows. Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short notice. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.
STOVES—Cook and Parlor. Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.
UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered. Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recained, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.
J. F. DANNAKER,
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.
GLAZING MADE A SPECIALITY.
620 LARKIN STREET,
CHESTER, PA. mh 11

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
House and Sign Painter.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester. je22 3m

ALEXANDER KING,
SIGN PAINTER,
And Imitator of Wood and Marble,
EDGMONT AVENUE, BELOW THE RAILROAD.
☞All orders from the country addressed to Box 552, Chester P. O., will be attended to. d17

JOHN L. ENTWISLE,
SIGN PAINTER,
And
Store Window Shade Manufacturer,
229 PENN STREET,
au31 tf South Ward.

FIELDING & BURKE,
The House Painters,
WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING
AND CALCIMINING.
☞Particular attention paid to jobbing.
Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.
sept 2

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
LEGAL RATE.
8 Per Cent. Per Annum, Clear of Taxes.
The CHESTER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will receive for a short time at PAR and ACCRUED INTERES T, from January 1st, 1873, subscriptions to the new Eight Per Cent.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Secured on the
TRAINER MILL, HOUSES & LANDS,
Situate in Lower Chichester, Delaware county. These bonds are the debt of the Company, which has a
Cash Capital of $50,000,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF WHICH HAS BEEN PAID IN,
And have the specific security by
FIRST LIEN
On Land, Mill, Houses and Machinery, worth
OVER $50,000,
Which have an accrued revenue, sufficient to pay all interest, by
LEASE of D. TRAINER & SONS,
Duly recorded. The Mortgage is executed to JAMES IRVING and GEORGE BROOMALL, as trustees for the bondholders; and the bonds are in denominations of
$100, $500, AND $1000,
and will be made either REGISTERED or COUPON to suit subscribers.
The following named gentlemen are stockholders in the Company, from whom any information may be obtained, viz:
JOSEPH WILLCOX, President.
Samuel A. Crozer, James Irving,
David Trainer, Samuel M. Felton,
Robert H Crozer, Edward A. Price,
J. M. Broomall, George Broomall,
WM. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.
For further particulars and information, apply to WM. WARD, Treasurer,
ja 25 Market Square, Chester.

NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER,
No. 411 Concord Avenue,
no 9 South ward, Chester.

Lumber and Coal.
COAL LIME
LUMBER!!!
The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old
Yard on Edgmont street,
(Near R. R. Depot,)
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH
COAL!
☞These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.
BUILDING LIME,
fresh from the kiln every day.
jy1 8-1y. DAVID E. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,
Dealer in Coal,
LIME FRESH EVERY DAY
Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. apl 20

RAVEN RUN
Stove and TRY IT. Nut Coal
At MORTON, BLACK & BROS.,
CHESTER DOCK. sep 24

COAL! COAL
THE CELEBRATED
RICHARDSON COAL,
For sale by
J. D. OLIVER & CO.
Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.
J. D. OLIVER & CO.,
jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,
SOUTH CHESTER
COAL YARD.
Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14
☞KINDLING WOOD.☜

COAL AND WOOD
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FRANCIS LARKIN,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
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BAKER & HINKSON,
EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,
Keep always on hand a general assortment of
LUMBER.
WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,
Spruce Joist, Plank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles.
LIME AND SAND.
FERTILIZERS.
Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuine,
Ground Bone,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,
HAIR, CEMENT.
TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.
Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.
THE BEST COAL,
IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.
Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at
MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S
Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock. may 22

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, December 1st, 1872.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

Trains leave Depot, Thirty-second and Market streets.

Trains arrive at Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Paoli Accommodation daily, except Sunday, 6.20, 8.30 and 11.10 a. m., 1.10, 6.40 and 11.00 p. m.
Niagara Express, daily, except Sunday, 7.30 a. m.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express daily, except Sunday, 8.00 a. m.
Mail daily, except Sunday, - - - 8.00 a. m.
Fast Line and Erie Exp. daily, except Sunday, - - - - - 12.40 p. m.
Harrisburg Acc. daily, except Sunday, 2.30 p. m.
Lancaster and York Acc. daily, except Sunday, - - - - - 4.05 p. m.
Parkesburg Train daily, ex. Sunday, 5.30 p. m.
Pittsburg Express daily, ex. Sunday, 7.30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express daily, - - - 8.10 p. m.
Southern Express daily, - - - 10.10 p. m.
Pacific Express daily, - - - 11.40 p. m.
Erie Mail daily, - - - - 11.00 p. m.
Paoli Sunday Trains, - 8.40 a. m. and 6.3 p. m.
Erie Mail, Saturday night, runs only to Williamsport.
For Emigrant Express Train, leaving 10.30 p. m., daily, except Sunday, tickets must be procured and baggage delivered at 116 Market street by 5.00 p. m.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

Express for New York, 7.15 8.30 and 11.00 a. m., and 12.30, 3.00, 5.30 and 6.55 p. m., and 12.20 night.
Accommodation for New York, 7.20 a. m.
Emigrant Train for New York, 11.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton, 6.45 a. m., 4.30 and 11.30 p. m.
New York Sunday Trains, 7.20 a. m., 6.55 p. m., and 12.20 night.

KENSINGTON DEPOT.

Holmesb'g and Bustleton, 6.45 a. m., 12.00 noon, 5.15 and 7.25 p. m.
Way Train for New Brunswick, 2.15 p. m.
Express Train for Trenton, 7.30 a. m., and 4.00 and 5.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton, 10.00 a. m., 3.15, 5.00 and 6.30 p. m.

FOR BELVIDERE DIVISION.

Express for Trenton, Lamb'ville, Easton, Scranton, &c., 7.30 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Way Trains to Lambertville and Flemington, 10.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Pennington, 10.00 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.
Accommodation for Belvidere, 5.00 p. m.

MARKET STREET FERRY.

AMBOY DIVISION.

Accommodation for New York, via Perth Amboy, and via Monmouth Junction, 6.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton and New York, 8.00 and 10.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 p. m.
Way Train for Burlington, - - 6.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Bordentown, 8.00 and 11.30 p. m.
Express Trains for Hightstown, 6.00 a. m. and 1.30 and 3.30 p. m.
Express Trains for Long Branch, 7.30 a. m. and N. J. Southern and Tuckerton Railroads, 7.30 a. m. and 3 30 p. m.
Way Train for Mt. Holly, - - - 11.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Pemberton, 6.00, 7.30 and 10.00 a. m., 1.30 3.30, 5.00 and 6.30 p. m.
Sleeping-car Tickets for the West can be had on application at the Ticket Office, 901 Chestnut street, and at the Depot, Thirty-second and Market streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depots. Orders will receive prompt attention and Railroad Time Cards can be obtained at the following

TICKET OFFICES: { No. 901 Chestnut Street, No. 838 Chestnut Street, No. 116 Market Street.

And at the Depots and Ferry named above.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

Lines of Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:

Way-Mail Train at 8.30, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R.R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12.15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5, and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2, 4, 5.50, 7.15 and 10.26 p. m. The 4 p. m. train stops at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.26 p. m.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Chester for Philadelphia—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.42, 8.33, 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 2.41, 4.41, 5.31, 6.19, 7.56, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 a. m., Way Mail, 8.50 a. m., Express, 2.45 p. m., Express, 7.25 p. m., Express, 11.00 p. m., Express.

From Baltimore to Port Deposit and Intermediate Stations at 5.00 p. m.

Accommodation Train from Port Deposit will leave Perryville at 6.47 a. m., for Baltimore and intermediate Stations.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 12.06 and 9.11 a. m., and 4.35 p. m.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 12.52, 2.13 and 10.02 a. m., 1.08 and 5.17 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.

DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.

Commencing December 19th, 1872.

MOVING SOUTH.

Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Moriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.09 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.32, 10.15, 11.45 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.

58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.43, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.

Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, 12.51, a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.

Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.

Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.

Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.58, 12.28 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.

Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.22, 11.07, 12.37 p. m.

Lamokin, 8.25, 10 55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.10, 12.40.

MOVING NORTH.

Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.30, 7.40, 9.10 a. m., 1.45, 2.38, 5.30, 6.30, 7.08 p. m.

Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.13 a. m., 1.48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33 7.11 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.19 a. m., 1.54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39, 7.17 p. m.

Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.

Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9,33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.

Darby, 5.57, 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 2.12, 3.05, 5.57, 6.57, 7.35 p. m.

Paschall, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40, a. m., 2.15, 3.08, 6.00, 7.00, 7.38 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 6.02, 8.12, 9.42 a. m., 2.17, 3.10, 6.02, 7.02, 7.40 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 6.04, 8.14, 9.44 a. m., 2.19, 3.12, 6.04 7.04, 7.42 p. m.

58th street, 6.06, 8.16, 9.46, a. m., 2.21, 3.14, 6.06, 7.06, 7.44 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 6.10, 8.20, 9.50 a. m., 2.25, 3.18, 6.10, 7.10, 7.48 p. m.

Philadelphia, 6.20, 8.30, 10 a. m., 2.35, 3.28, 6.20, 7.20, 7.58 p. m.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after Sunday, June 2, 1872, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of Broad st. and Washington Av., For Port Deposit, at 7.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

" Oxford, at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

" Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

At 2.30 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only, for Chadd's Ford and Oxford

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 a. m., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m., Oxford 6.10

The Chester Advocate

AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

VOL. 5—NO. 37. CHESTER, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1873. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The CHESTER ADVOCATE is published every Saturday morning,

One Dollar per annum. Single Copies, Two Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—70 cents per square for one insertion; 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

TEN LINES FORM A SQUARE.

A liberal discount on permanent or extra large advertisements.

Special Notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞Having extraordinary facilities, we will execute Job Printing of every kind with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Notices, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of all kinds and in various colors, printed on short notice.

OFFICE
EDGMONT STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD,
CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

JOHN SPENCER Proprietor

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP JOHN IN TOWN!

At the cheap store of

MILES & SON,

Where will be constantly found DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, and everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

MINCE MEAT,

Of our own manufacture, only 15 cts. per pound.

Pure country Lard, 13c.; Soaps, from 4½c. to 15c. Flour by the barrel. Buckwheat from Luzerne county; Canned Fruits; French Prunes; Seedless Cherries and Prunellas.

☞Goods delivered free of charge.

COME AND SEE US!

At No. 228 East FIFTH Street,
CHESTER. de 21



REPAIRED,

AT W. WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn, Chester. j6

WE have constantly on hand a good assortment of gentlemen's underclothes, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn. au 17

GOOD and cheap hosiery of all kinds at WRIGLEY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! Do you want a good shirt? If you do, go to WRIGLEY'S, 203 Third street. au 17

CALICOES and Muslins as cheap as anywhere else in the city, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street. au 17

WE have Clark's and Coates' Cotton always on hand, at WRIGLEY'S. au 17

KNIT Jackets, Shawls and Comforters, very cheap, at WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn.
se 28

IF you want a good umbrella, go to WRIGLEY'S, and he will either sell you a new one or repair an old one. au 7

EDMUND JONES,

Real Estate Agent,

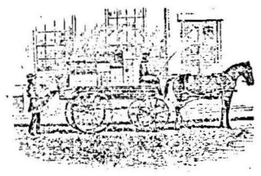
WARD & BROOMALL'S OFFICE,

CHESTER, PA.

Property in South Chester a specialty. my 25 6m

HEADLEY & MAHON'S

CITY EXPRESS,



BAGGAGE, FURNITURE AND EXPRESS WAGONS,

To Hire at all times.

Orders received at Baker & Hinkson's office, Edgmont Avenue below Third street, 718 Mellvaine street, and at Stables 2nd below Fulton.

J. M. HEADLEY. [ja 9] GEO. MAHON.

C. W. JONES,

West End Farmers' Market.

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER.

Apples by the barrel,
Butter by the ¼ bbl., tub or firkin,
Canned Fruits and Pickles,
Hood's Figs, very low.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stand, West End Farmers' Market.
de 21 C. W. JONES.

G. W. CATTELL'S

131 West Third Street,

Is the ONLY place in Chester city or Delaware county, to buy

FULLER'S

COMBINATION FLUID,

The best Fluid in the world!

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.

Go to Cattell's Stove Store and get the PURE ARTICLE. Ja 11

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas of the best brands, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

J. A. BATES,

Third Street and Concord Avenue,

Groceries, Provisions,

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

And every variety of Goods belonging to a first-class

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

AT CITY PRICES.

Goods delivered free. Jan 25-1yr

FINE SHIRTS, at MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

Abiding with God.

BY ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

Let every one, whate'er his calling be,
Therein abide with God: so wrote of old
Saint Paul to them at Corinth, and to me,
With loving lips, to-night, that truth was told.
I had grown weary with my strifes and cares,
And murmured o'er the service of the day,
Wherein I had forgotten, unawares,
That thus I still might honor and obey.

Therein abide with God: would I might ne'er forget,
That evermore I might with him abide:
What matters how or where the stamp is set,
Or what the furnace where the gold is tried,
So that the metal has the sterling ring,
So that the likeness of the King is shown;
God's coinage still, that to the soul may bring
Such wealth as merchant princes have not known.

In market places where the race is swift,
And competition on temptation waits;
In quiet homes where unseen currents drift
A thousand petty cares through open gates;
Let each and all, whate'er the calling be,
Therein abide with God: from break of day
Till set of sun they shall his purpose see,
And serve him in his own appointed way.

So let me see and serve, and thus abide:
Not simply patient, or at best content;
Not with eye-service wherein, love denied,
In rounds of duty solemn days are spent:
Give me, oh Lord, a joy that is divine;
Touch thou my lips with constant themes of praise;
Since having thee, all things are mine,
Whate'er my lot, whate'er my length of days.

—*From the New York Observer.*

Over a Cabin Table.

In the summer of 185—, Frank Manly and I were homeward-bound, from China to Boston, in the splendid clipper ship Sunset.

We were children together, and had followed many a butterfly in company. In later years, we had often run after those marvelous butterflies in pink sunbonnets—those Will-o'-the-wisps, in dimity—in other fields; rather as rivals; though, than side by side companions, to confess it.

This was Frank's first voyage as master. He was now, at two-and twenty, every inch a sailor and a man. I was his only passenger, running home after some years' truancy, in a period between a closing clerkship and an opening partnership at Canton. These were to me delicious days—care-free, and every hour with my old playfellow was communion of a rare order.

We were chatting one evening openly—for there was now nothing between us but the cabin table. The light burned just low enough for the quiet dreamy hour that Frank reeled off to me the small-talk of the dear old town, of which his memory held an unreckonable cargo.

There was May who had married January, and the squire who had drank himself from affluence to the poor-house. He told of young Skinnem, who in boyhood won marbles, and sold them again to the losers at a hundred per cent. advance upon regular rates—who never played on the 'Fourth,' but opened a curb-stone bazar of pop-beer—of his own brewing—fire-crackers, pea-nuts, and a full line of dried apple tarts—of a low grade. Now he was piously loaning money Saturday afternoons to gain Sunday, at two per cent. a month, and wondering what this world would be without interest. He had bought a book, 'Business in Heaven,' which proved to him that the occupations of earth are continued above. He dwelt with miserly unction upon the life to come.

The steward now appeared with our evening coffee. Then came the usual cigar, and we swung apart in meditation as lightly as two vessels parting company after exchanging sea-courtesies.

'Captain,' said I, suddenly, as if something had just come to mind, though the question had been balancing on my tongue for an hour—

'Hal,' interrupted my companion, 'don't *Captain* me off-deck, here under the cabin-light, if you love me.'

'Well, then, my modest old desk-mate, how is that little Amy Woodson whom you used to endow so bountifully in school-days with pickled limes and chewing-gum?'

My captain—the splendid fellow—to show his unconcern; breathed a couple of smoke-wreaths out of his mouth, and replied with counterfeited sadness: 'Hal, I shall never have faith again in the power of pickles with school-girls, and I am a doubter forever of the virtue of spruce gum. So, so, my sly boy, you were on that tack, too, were you? But you may as well emulate the example of your forefathers and throw that chest of breakfast-tea overboard, for father Woodson has gone where tea-drinking is neither a blessing nor a sin. No, no, Hal, Roy Elwell weathered us all. By Jove, to think of it! The little toad that I nursed through vulgar fractions and the rule of three—who never had spunk enough to kiss a girl under four eyes—to marry Amy! But the ways of women are wondrous, Hal. The Sunset is my choice. Isn't she a beauty? I am wedded to her.'

Then he laughed, drew himself up, and I thought, How could a woman resist you, my handsome captain?

'Poor puss, she had a confounded rough way of it,' he continued.

'What do you mean?'

'Why, haven't you heard of it?'

'Vague rumors only. Her father, cashier of the bank. Wasn't there trouble? Was it all true? Proud old man.. His heart broke, I fancy. For Heaven's sake, Frank, tell me what you know,' I demanded.

'Well, well, old quill-driver, don't rough up so. I do know about it more than any but a very few in the old town. I never was any hand at a yarn, but if you will have it, maybe 'twill harrow you some, seeing you were a little sweet on Amy.'

'Come, come, captain—there, chummy, then—begin. But, by George, if you exaggerate one iota, I'll call the Sunset—a clumsy old nooker.'

'Well, I needn't ask if you remember Amy,' began my *vis-a-vis*, tormentingly,' nor tell you of her step in the dance, of the color of her hair and eyes, nor what her laugh was like, nor what a woman she has grown. Let me see, you left home in forty—"

'Eight.'

'And you remember General Woodson, then, as a cheerful, elastic old gentleman, who, at the bank-counter, told off the notes with a celerity little less than magic, to our unaccustomed eyes. He was a favorite everywhere, you know. With a lad's help he performed all the labor in the bank, except when Amy would come down once in a while to give him a lift on the books. Amy was her father's housekeeper, too; her mother died, just after you left home, I guess. You see the young girl had fish enough to fry. For all, she always had a spare hour and some nicknack of her needlework for us sailor-boys when about leaving home. And the old general would say, 'Luck to you, my lad,' in a mighty good manner than won us.

'But I never could see that she favored one much above another. Once I had bidden her good-by, I remember, and afterward seeing Ben Boltrope call at her house, I stood out of sight and timed him—you laugh—watch in hand, and I had the better of him some odd minutes, or it may have been seconds. I always think of it when I meet Ben's widow in the street. Ben married the milliner's daughter, Melissa Bliss, whose name we young sea-dogs changed to M'lissy Blissy. He went off to Singapore a month after, second mate of the bark *Reindeer*, and was never heard from. Her widowhood began, you see, as soon as her honeymoon ended. Melissa wears mourning for him now and always will. And Ben was worthy of all her tears—as good a fellow as ever learned a rope. Go and see her, Hal. But where am I running? Let's tack ship.

'You know the Woodson homestead on the corner of India street. Yes, but you don't know—as we young fellows never think of such things—that the grand-looking place had been in the Woodson family for some generations, and that the general's father left it to him encumbered. The mortgage was never lifted by the latter. The general lived pretty well, thinking his position required it.

'Then in an evil time all Bramblehead ran wild with a land fever—a speculation that promised to make the poor rich, and the rich happy. All the old stockings in all the dark corners in town were emptied of their shillings to buy land in Roostock. Why, people, old people, took money out of their bibles that they had laid away to bury them, to invest, expecting it to return them a hundred-fold before it would be needed. Burial day always seems so distant to us, especially if there is a chance to make any money to-morrow.

'Amy's father was bitten by the going madness. He gathered the little he could together. He drew his salary regularly, and let his household bills run. He sold wrongfully a few bank shares that he held in trust for Amy, which an uncle had willed to her, and invested the money in the golden land, secretly, in the name of a brother in Ohio.

'The voyage turned out mighty poor. The land was well timbered, but a hundred miles away from river or tide-water. The bubble burst. So the rich became poor, and the poor became happy, thinking how their betters had come down. They were sure of a burial, for nobody was ever too poor for that.

'The old gentleman aged. He grew fretful and absent-minded. The grocer and the butcher called again and again for their dues—at the front door, too. The milk-boy was even more malicious. He chalked on the garden-gate, 'Warnin' pay up, ol' hoss, and chuckled to himself around the corner, as he peeped and saw Betty Floyd, the old domestic, spend many minutes spelling out, and many more in scouring off the words, and shaking her cloth at the empty street. Thrift had abandoned the household.

'Amy knew but little of the truth. He said he had only the amount of two or three quarters' salary in the lamented land slide. She saw the failing step and that he did not like to have her note it. He was glad, though, of her help at the bank, which was needed now oftener than ever. The toil began to tell on little Amy. She didn't lose her beauty, though. I don't believe she will ever lose that. My boy, am I tedious?'

'Very. Go on.'

'Don't blow your smoke in my eyes, then, or you'll swear I'm crying.'

'Well, well; forward!'

'Where was I? This went on awhile, the old man keeping the ship on the old tack, close-hauled, flag at the peak, and pumps a-going. But there came a day when the world could do little for Abram Woodson, and he could do less for the world. One morning, when Amy was helping him on with his coat to go to the bank, he staggered and fell upon the sofa. The doctor came and said 'Paralysis.' He revived somewhat, but the old general was a wreck of the saddest kind. He couldn't speak an intelligible word. Amy became his hands, eyes and mind. Roy Elwell was appointed acting cashier, for the directors would not supersede him at once. He lingered for months with his faculties at sixes and sevens. One day he said something that sounded like 'May tenth,' and soon after he dropped anchor for the last time.

'The bank officers, when examining his cash and accounts, discovered a deficiency of between one and two thousand dollars. And they who had held the old gentleman as incorruptible said, 'There is none true under the sun. His bondsmen were called upon, and the few, which finally means the many, thought they knew the cashier had used the funds in his keeping.

'Amy, living secluded with her old domestic, Betty Floyd, was ignorant of the affair at the bank. She knitted worsted work, and fitted ball-dresses for her schoolmates of old days. Young Skinnem offered her what he called his heart. By Jove, twenty young fellows would have come forward for her hand, but there was something in her way that wouldn't let a man with a decent heart offer it. Skinnem thought his magnanimity twenty per cent. above par. He had inherited from his father the mortgage on the Woodson homestead, which he threatened to foreclose. Trouble came in troops.

'Looking over her fathers's papers one day, Amy discovered a note addressed to her. It was in the neat hand of the general. It told her that he wrote this for her in case anything should happen to him—that the world, after he was gone, might judge him amiss. That he had, it is true, wronged his sweet, beloved daughter; that he had been false to his trusteeship; that their means were all gone with the broken land bubble—that his heart and thought were long sick with the secret of it; that May the 10th of such a year, he had found his cash unaccountably short, and no man yet knew it. If he lived long enough he would make it up; yes, make it up, every cent; but Amy must wait for hers; perhaps he could never make that up, and if he did not, would his darling daughter forgive him?

'Amy bowed beneath this blow Now appeared the reason of the unpaid bills and the ill suppled household. And the thought came to the stricken girl, how once she had proposed to sell a share of her bank stock and buy a gold watch and chain, and on New Year's morning she found them under her breaksast cup, a present from her father. I get all this from sister Nell, of whom she made a confidant. Yes, Hal, Amy bowed as the lily bows when blown upon. She was lily without and rock within. She sent for Roy Elwell. She pressed Roy until she drew from the reluctant fellow the affair as viewed by the directors. It was a plain case to them. A land enterprise—an opportunity for making money—and the cashier yielding to temptation, borrowed the funds of the bank, thinking to enrich himself, and return the money. They were all the more ready to look on the dark side for him, as many of their dollars had gone the way of his. The fever had been among them too.

'This point of view was not plain to Amy. Through Elwell, who had been made cashier after the death of the general, she obtained permission from the officers to make a personal examination of the books, to be aided by Roy. Her knowledge of bank routine was now serviceable.

'About this time I returned from an India voyage. I served as boy in the bank awhile, you remember, and Roy, with her consent, invited me to lend them a hand. I was glad for her sake, not to say my own.

'Hal, are you yawning?'

'Spin away, spin away, my old boy.'

'Well, we met and made our plans, agreeing to make researches after Elwell had finished his day's work. By George, Hal, you ought to have seen the girl. Her perceptions were all quickened by pride and love for the honor of the old man. The theory of the directors was not the theory of the daughter. She admitted nothing but the existence of an error that might yet be revealed. Roy and I followed her with a low assent. We began. We turned to that May the 10th, which was mentioned in the note and named in the night of his speechlessness. We took the first entry of the deposits; we analyzed it. If bills, it was not so noted; if checks, we followed them to their final entry. And so through each and all. Amy surprised us by her thoroughness. Items that Roy and I were willing to check, as being correct beyond question, she looked to again and again before dismissing. The general had been too much harrowed by the trouble to make any systematic analysis of that day's transactions at the time. Who knows but the error, if one, would have been detected had he called his quicker-eyed daughter into his confidence?

'We finally arrived at the end of that day's labor, and summing up the figures, we found the balance on hand was two thousand dollars less than the amount required. Here now was a chance for speculation. What became of the sum? Amy was not long in deciding that its equivalent had been mislaid—some checks misplaced; but this was merely guess-work.

'Her proposition, at the next meeting, was to search thoroughly the papers in the safe. Not succeeding there, books and papers in the vault were taken, one by one, and turned, leaf by leaf. Thorough? I think so. It was a slow, laborious process. Her patience was astonishing. Her glance seemed as though 'twould burn the papers it fell on. But they could not reveal a secret not in their keeping.

'Where was the waste paper put? In a basket. And emptied where? Roy couldn't say. The old woman who swept the rooms was called. She emptied it, when full, in the dark closet. Sometimes when out of shavings she used a little of it to start the fire. Amy turned pale. The search among the contents of the closet was assigned for the next day. Was it narrowed to this, the chance of finding a valuable paper in the rubbish? She would have had more heart, but for the knowledge of those occasional handfuls taken for kindling. Piece by piece we went through this heap of dusty, gone-by papers, and without success.

'Roy and I had not forseen the end—failure. We didn't anticipate having to see that noble girl sit down disconsolate, with the tears falling upon her fallen hands. By Jove, I wouldn't have begun the work. It was joy for me to labor with her all the way, but when that labor was brought to the bitter end—to see hope go out of her heart by her blessed blue eyes! Roy attended her home.

'The next day he and I were seated in the bank talking over the affair. 'Roy,' said I, 'the Borneo, Charlie Lane, is due; can't we see, from the skylight in the garret, if she is in the bay!'

'He proposed going up to see. Roy went ahead and opened the skylight. The place was dusty as a grave, and just as jolly. There was no Borneo in sight. Account books and bundles of papers lay here and there, with dust upon them nearly inch deep. And over these things, that had one day a meaning and a value, and neither now, the spiders had woven their homes, and were having in turn their little cares. We looked about us curiously. Roy remarking a book on top of a pile, less dusty than the others, proposed to me to take it down stairs as a curiosity I did. The skylight was lowered, and two sunbeams, that had vanished as we opened the light, came back again, and lay athwart one another like bars of dusty gold. Downstairs we sat and examined our prize. It was not a bank book, but a ledger, evidently belonging to the general, and filled with records of dealings long years before, when in the wood and coal business. The writing was neatness itself. Rarely a blot or an erasure did we see, as Roy sat rather indifferently turning the leaves. Occasionally there remained an unbalanced account. The fuel had become smoke and ashes long ago, and the debter dust, may be. Here was one Job Jones, charged with a cord of wood a generation ago. Out of this scanty material we imagined a history for this later Job. We invented for him little pleas for his delinquency; that he had married a wife; that he had left the town; that he never had it; that it was only half a cord; that he paid for it at the time, etc. Nevertheless, it is a shame, Job Jones, for you to owe for ever for the fuel that boiled your kettle, and blessed your hearthstone, and, perchance, warmed to life one of the innumerable little Joneses, we concluded. Didn't his ears burn?

'While we were laughing over this, the door softly opened, and Amy Woodson appeared. I had almost expected 'twas the ghost of the said Jones.

'She wished again to see the book containing those entries of the 10th of May. Roy bought it. Amy sat at one side of the table; Elwell and I at the other. She pored over the page, as her father had, doubtless, done before her, with dreamy, misty eyes. We mentioned the reason of our mirth. I took the book, carelessly, and opened it, Roy and Amy looking on as I turned now one leaf, then three or four together; when 'My heavens! I exclaimed. They started. Amy leaned over the table. Her breath went and came quickly. By Jove, I can feel it now, on my cheek. Never a wind can blow that away. There, staring us all in the face were two one thousand dollar bank bills. I swear I saw joy go into her eyes.

'It was pretty clear to her. There was fresh writing on the credit side of an account. The old gentleman had had the book from the garret and upon his table that 10th of May. Exchanging the bills for some customer, he had laid them on the open book and absently closed it. It was then returned to its old place in the garret. His mind being distracted by his pecuniary troubles, the transaction of the bills had made no mark upon his memory. This was our theory.

'Amy had dreamed, singularly, that she was greatly comforted by a book, and this was the reason of her coming and calling for the one we had first examined.'

'And you say Amy married Roy?'

'Ay, ay, and their boy they've named Frank Manly Elwell. Turn in, Hal, I must look after my girl, the Sunset.'

I obeyed; and in a moment more I thought I landed on a wharf in Bramblehead, and the first sign that met my eye was 'Job Jones, Dealer in Coal, Wood, and Bark, For Cash Only,' A beak-nosed, fiery-eyed little old man leaned over an old-fashioned door that was divided in the middle, half shut and half open.

'Job Jones,' said I 'Frank Manly and Roy Elwell have judged you unjustly. That cord of wood they thought you owed for,' I continued, as his glassy eyes seemed to demand an explanation. The little man was silent, but he gave me a look which said plainly enough, 'What is human justice to me, or injustice?'

And Job Jones, for I could not think of him as any other being, became insiantly a statue of ice: a tear trickled from each eye, and another trembled splendidly, from its nose, and in the sunshine they became—

I awoke, and instead of Job Jones, my eyes fell upon Jim the steward, who was setting the breakfast in the cabin of the Sunset, on the table over which this tale was told to me, as I tell it to you—only that drowsy gleam of the cabin-light falls not upon the paper, and never will.—*From the February Aldine.*

WONDERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who accompanies the Hayden Exploring Expedition, writes from Madison river, Montana:

On reaching the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone, we spent several days in examining it more in detail than we did last year. I described the canon last year, and will only refer to it now. Many readers of the *Press* no doubt have seen Thomas Moran's great painting of it, and many, perhaps, have exclaimed: 'Impossible; it is exaggerated, the colors are too bright.' Not so. In fact, no artist can hope to depict exactly the colors of nature as seen here. Moran has approached as nearly as possible for anything human to do. He has heightened nothing. Those of the expedition who saw the canon for the time agreed that the reality far exceeded their anticipation, while those who saw it for the second time, found new points of beauty and grandeur. The width of the canon, as determined by triangulation, is 1,4000 feet, while the depth of the lower fall, (the head of the canon), is 800 feet. This increases to over 1,000 feet a short distance below.

Our next stopping place was at Mud Volcanoes, on the Yellowstone River. At this place, which is one of the most interesting in the National Park, there are three springs of peculiar interest, the 'Mud Geyser,' the 'Grotto,' and the Devil's Caldron.' The spring of the Mud Geyser is about sixty feet in diameter, situated in a basin, the diameter of which is about 200 feet. The eruptions take place with great regularity every four hours and eighteen minutes. After the eruption the water falls rapidly for an hour, then rises very slowly. As the time of action approaches, there is a bubbling in the centre of the spring, until suddenly the water is thrown into the air with great violence. The water fills the whole of the outside basin, and is broken into waves, which reach the extreme limits of the basin. The maximum height, which is about forty feet, is reached near the end of the action, which then becomes more and more violent until it suddenly ends. The contrast between the action and this is very striking. It is like the calm after a storm.

The Grotto is a cave three feet high and eight feet wide, cut by the water in sandstone. Above the opening the rocks have the shape of a gothic gothic arch, whose sides are covered with bright green vegetation, nourished by the steam. The spring itself is about twenty feet back from the mouth of the cave, and from it the steam escapes in puffs with a throbbing noise like that of an engine. The temperature of the water is 182 Fahrenheit. The Devil's Caldron is the most horrible looking spring in the group. It is a mud crater, 40 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep. It is funnel-shaped, sloping in to a diameter of 15 feet at the bottom. The steam escapes from it in an immense column that can be seen for miles, while the thick, black mud at the bottom is constantly boiling. The trees about the Caldron are coated with mud to their topmost branches. One of the party, a young Englishman, on seeing the Caldron for the first time, exclaimed, 'If this is not hell, surely it is the back-door to it.'

☞And here is a 'sabre cut' at boarding houses: 'A Danbury lady who has been a boarder for several years, has a set of hair jewelry as a result of careful research into the pie and soup dealt out to her.'

☞A revivalist in Athol is reported to have told this story, two Sundays ago, to illustrate coming straight to the point. When a boy, he was summoned to testify in a case of assault, in which one man had hit another with a hoe. A host of witnesses had been called, who 'beat about the bush' in a most tedious and provoking manner, without giving one iota of inculpating proof. This exasperated the lawyer for the prosecution, who spoke out as follows: 'Here, boy, we've been going around and around this case all day, and yet have no evidence to convict the prisoner. No sir,' he savagely continued, 'do you hear me? I want you to come to the direct point. Did you see the blow struck?' 'Yes sir!' 'Ah, ah,' chuckled the lawyer, rubbing his palms together, and grinning immoderately; 'Now we shall have something to work upon. Here, my good lad, take this cane (handing him his walking stick). If you saw the blow struck, you must know just how it was given.' 'Yes sir, I——' 'Now then, no words about it, I tell you!' thundered his interrogator. 'I am the defendant and you are the prisoner. Now just raise the stick, and show the court.' The bewildered lad did raise the stick, and the next minute it came crashing down upon the head of the astonished lawyer, echoing from his bald pate to the end of the room, and sent him staggering to his seat. 'That's the way it was done, sir,' said the boy, amid the shrieks of laughter of the whole court room. The discomfited counsel, with a ghastly attempt at a smile, said that he had done with the witness—the evidence was direct.

☞Awkward.—The newly elected captain of a military company, not long ago, received the following invitation:

'Mrs.——requests the pleasure of Captain——'s company to a small party on Friday evening' To which the gallant son of Mars thus replied: 'Captain——presents his compliments to Mrs. ——, and regrets that seventeen privates will be detained by habeas corpus writs, and two sergeants are on the sick list; the rest of Captain ——'s company will have much pleasure in waiting on Mrs.——.

☞The drawing room car porter on an afternoon train from New York got off his car at Barrytown to interview a goat which was standing near the station. He went up to his goat-ship and, giving him a playful kick, started to walk back toward his car, the train having started again. Mr. Goat, unbeknown to the porter, followed up closely, and, at an opportune moment, "bucked" him in the basement of the pantaloons, giving, at the same time, a cheerful "Ba-a-a!" The porter was knocked head over heels, and before he could get up he got another buck in the same place, followed by another "B-a-a! By this time the train had moved off. He reached Troy that night at twelve o'clock. He thinks Barrytown is a nice place if a man stays in his car when a train stops there.

☞Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, is said to be the original teller of the following tale about a less ready-witted clergyman:

Job Hooper was a schoolmate of mine; my vis-a-vis at table; my chum is Divinity College. He was born a blunderer. He never opened his capacious mouth without landing therein his sizable foot. Job was pious—overwhelmingly pious. His piety sometimes seemed to devour his syntax. He was more reverential than grammatical. He was a methodist, Job was; and he was always getting into verbal scrapes. One day he went out into the country to preach, and I went with him. He stood up and faced the audience for the first time, relying on impromptu inspiration. He took his text, 'from the twenty-fifth chapter of Genesis, which relates how Esau sold his birthright for a pot of message." At this announcement a smile rippled around the congregation, and I in the pulpit behind, warned him with a loud h—m! 'I observe,' he slowly continued 'from the manner in which the text is received, that I must have made a mistake in quoting the holy record, but I will repeat it; in order' here he spoke it very deliberately and thoughtfully—'in order that if there be any heedless and profigate young man in the congregation, he may not do as did the unworthy son spoken of in the sacred book and go and sell his—birthright—for—a—pot—of— message!' At this point a blunt old deacon jumped up, and waving his hand deprecatingly, said! 'There! there! young man; that'll do! that's enough message!' There was a broad and general laugh and little more preaching, and the dull Job didn't discover his blunder until it was explained to him in the sleigh.

☞A Canadian editor announced that he had a keen rapier to prick all fools and knaves.' His cotemporary over the way said he hoped his friends would take it from him, for he might commit suicide.

☞A little girl was sent to the pasture to drive home the cow. While thus engaged she treated herself to climbing an unnecessary fence, from which she fell, and was severely scratched and bruised. On returning home she was asked if she cried when she fell. 'Why no,' she replied; 'what would have been the use? There was nobody to hear me!'.

☞A Williamsport man lost his dog the other day, and he felt so bad about it, that his appetite vanished, just as if his mother-in-law had come to live with him, and he didn't eat a hearty meal for several days. We must be built entirely different from this Williamsport man. If we were to lose all the dogs there are in Norristown, we don't suppose our appetite would budge an inch—unless some of the said dogs were placed before us at the breakfast-table, in the shape of sausage, with a collar inadvertently left on.—*Norristown Herald.*

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

Chester High School.—The averages of those who distinguished themselves during the month of January stands as follows:

First Division.—Annie Collins, 98; Lynie Johnson, 97.8; Flora Christie, 97.6; Laura Smith, 96.8; Jennie Esrey, 95.8; Emily Bowker, 95.1; Emma Cotton, 95.1; Sallie Donaldson, 94.8; Mary Finegan, 94.7; Engle Hinkson, 94.4.

Second Division.—Belle Metcalf, 94.7; Annie Brogan, 93; Ida Howard, 92.7; Ella Donaldson, 92; Mary McAnall, 91.4; Lizzie Broughton, 90.6; Sallie Blakeley, 90.2.

Third Division.—Esther Howard, 99.1; Mary McCartney, 98.7; Dollie Dyer, 98.1; Annie Sager, 98; Mary Marshall, 97.6; Ella McLearn, 96.1; James Campbell, 96.1; Annie Hinkson, 95.1; Levi Bowker, 94.3; John McCartney, 93.6; Emma Rhodes, 90.6.

Fourth Division.—Ernestine Williams, 98.6; Tillie Simpson, 95.2; Joseph Kenworthy, 93.9; John Hinkson, 93.8; David Lewis, 93.2; Alexander Cochran, 93; Sadie Allen, 92.9; Willie Booth, 92.6; Thomas Whittam, 92.5; Nellie Meader, 91.9; Alfred Blakeley, 91.6; Ida Rodgers, 90.

Recitations.—"Is it possible for a pupil to know his lessons and yet not be able to recite it? A teacher, in sending us this inquiry, says, "My pupils often claim that they know things that they cannot recite, and I am at a loss whether to believe them or not."

Of course, in estimating the correctness of a recitation, a teacher can make no allowance for what a pupil claims to know, but cannot tell; but we are of the opinion that such claims are frequently founded on fact. *A pupil may know a lesson and yet not be able to recite it.* This is but the common experience that we can recall things vividly at one time that at another seem wholly gone from us; that we possess an intellectual strength and activity to-day that renders all our knowledge available, and even evolves new knowledge from the old with a rapidity that astonishes ourselves, while to-morrow we experience so much mental weakness that we instinctively shrink from any exertion of our powers. Now, in the first condition of mind, a pupil may feel that he has completely mastered the subject, when, if he pass into the second before he has had opportunity to recite it, he may entirely fail to recite what in reality he thoroughly understands. A reason may be found here why teachers are so often disappointed in the examination of their pupils. If they have exhausted their mental energy before the time of the examination, as they are apt to do, they will naturally be unable to do themselves justice. Teachers often find that at such times their best pupils do the worst; but knowing the cause, they should utter no reproaches, for there can scarcely be a position more mortifying to a sensitive mind than to be conscious of knowledge without the power to use it, especially when the failure must disappoint those who are loved.—*Pennsylvania School Journal.*

Corporal Punishment.—It is well known that corporal punishment in the public schools was some time since abolished in the city of New York, and also in the State of New Jersey. From all we can learn respecting the matter the law does not seem to be carefully observed in either place.

A correspondent of the New York *School Journal* speaks as follows of the result in New York:

Let honest representatives of all grades of teachers be examined, and we are confident that the fact will be overwhelmingly demonstrated that corporal punishment has never been abolished at all in the schools of this city. Its pretended abolition has always been a fraud upon the community. We hazard nothing in asserting that in many departments there has been ten times as much of it, in its worst form, "cuffing," as ever before. "Cuffing" is a convenient and effective mode of punishment, but it is most objectionable. A thorough investigation would develop the fact that certain principals who were among the earliest and most blatant advocates of the "sugar-plum system," have not violated the law themselves, but have long winked at the wholesale and brutal violation of it on the part of their subordinates.

The pretended abolition of corporal punishment in the night school has always been a farce. Many of these institutions have been exceedingly disorderly, notwithstanding the "knock-down and drag out argument" has prevailed very extensively in the most of them. The truth is, it would be morally impossible for teachers to stay in these nocturnal classes without an occasional resort to the pugilistic. The scholars themselves seldom respect a teacher who is too timid or too honest to break the law. Such teachers usually have a short and unhappy term of service.

Politeness.—This subject, which our fathers seem to have regarded of great importance, has been fearfully neglected in these latter days. As a consequence, our children in the family and school practice only rudeness and insubordination. To such an intent has this department of education been neglected of late in our country, that we have received and merited reproach from other nations. We may here draw the contrast between the old and new civilization. The old was distinguished by a proper regard for all the courtesies of refined life; the new can boast of nothing but incivility. The rapid decline of good manners in our times appears most evident when we compare the practice of our fathers with their degenarate grandchildren. The old civilization recognized the "bow" and "courtesy" as tokens of respect. They have ever been so regarded, though sometimes used as mere signs of recognition. In the rural districts, the bow and courtesy have been regarded as evidence of good breeding, and as the expression of proper reverence cherished by the young for their superiors. Alas! that the sign and the thing signified have nearly passed away! The expressions of genuine politeness and deference, which were met in every cultivated family and good school in the days of the distinguished Dr. Edwards, have given place to habits of coarseness and incivility. And the sir and madam, which were always used by the children in the genteel family as a title of respect for parents, have, with the bow and courtesy, passed away. And where now do we find that gentleness, politeness, and ready obedience which characterized the children in their relations to those whom God had placed over them in their own homes? In those days, under the direction of parental authority, children kept their places, regarded their instructors, and observed all the little acts of civilty which throw a charm around the family circle. Not so, now. Rudeness characterizes all their movements at home and in school. With their heads covered, they lounge about the house, intrude themselves into company, interrupt conversation, dispute with superiors, and make themselves disagreeable every way. At school the bound and scream that follow the word of dismissal, remind one of incipient savages; and in the streets the teacher may not exchange school-boys, as a rule, respectful ... and courteous behavior, but rather ... and even snow-balls or ... ace to come in their way.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Managers submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1872, together with the Treasurer's general balance sheet, exhibiting the financial condition of the Company at that date:

The following tabular statement in detail, for each branch of traffic, shows the comparative result of the year's business:

1871.			
Travel.....719,815	Through Pass..		$1,641,395
Merchandise..2,305,234	6-20	Tons,	2,305,643
Coal.....4,584 450	4-20	Tons,	8,287,293
Mail.....			36,678
Miscellaneous			290,843
Gross receipts..			$12,562,843
Gross expenses			7,555,903
Net profits.....			$5,006,940
1872.			
Travel.....791,478	Through Pass..		$1,785,962
Merchandise..2,891,399	11-20	Tons,	2,688,930
Coal.....4,866,520	19-20	Tons,	7,513,115
Mail.....			39,913
Miscellaneous			97,018
Gross receipts.			$12,125,033
Gross expenses			8,063,542
Net profits....			$4,061,496
			Per Ct.
Travel, increase			$145,567....8 9-10
Merchandise, increase			381,387....16 5-10
Coal, decrease			774,173....9 3-10
Mail, increase			3,235....8 8-10
Miscellaneous, decrease			193,816....66 6-10
Gross receipts, decrease			$437,805....3 5-10
Gross expenses, increase			507,639....6 7-10
Net profits, decrease			$945,444....18 9-10

Gross expenses, including renewal fund, rents, of lateral roads, taxes, &c., in the year 1871, were 60 1-10 per cent. of gross receipts. For the year 1872, they were 66 5-10 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The receipts and expenses, per passenger and per ton, including renewal fund, rents of laterals, taxes, interest, &c., and based upon coal tonnage of main line only, have been as follows:

1871.			
Per passenger....Cost,	$1 68 5-10	Rec'd	$2 28
Mdse., per ton....Cost,	68 9-10	Rec'd	1 00
Coal,.....Cost,	82 7-10	Rec'd	1 33 1-10
1872.			
Per passenger....Cost,	$1 78 2-10	Rec'd	$2 25 8-10
Mdse., per ton....Cost,	65 9-10	Rec'd	93
Coal,.....Cost,	1 07 3-10	Rec'd	1 21 5-10

The result of the year's business, as condensed from transportation and income account, may be stated thus:

Rec's over cost of working the road		$4,061,496 43
Add balance of interest account, including interest and dividends on stocks and bonds held by the company, receipts from the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, profit on steam colliers &c., first deducting drawbacks on traffic of 1871, and loss upon the business of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canals for 1872.....		846,478 47
		$4,907,974.90
Amount to credit reserved fund, 1871.....	$789,555.90	
Amount of United States tax on dividend, Jan, 1871 deducted from income in last report, but not paid.....	57,592.73	
		847,148.63
		5,735,123.55
From which deduct interest on bonded debt.....	$1,694,488.00	
Taxes on interest on bonded debt.	82,858 44	
	$1,777,346.44	
Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	103,613.44	
Debit balance of renewal fund	90,167.79	
Sinking fund, loans 1874-77....	25,000 00	
	2,001,127 67	
	$3,753,995 86	
Out which has been paid, in July, 1872, five per ct. dividend on $24,209,375 28	$1,710,468 76	
State tax on do.....	85,523 44	
	$1,795,992 20	
	$1,958,003 66	
There has been declared a dividend payable in cash on the 24th of Jan. 1873, of five per cent. on the preferred and common stock, $34,236,175.28	$1,711,808 76	
State tax on do.....	85,590 21	
	1,797,399 17	
Balance of reserved fund.....		$160,604 49

Although the amount of traffic in tons and number of passengers carried during the past year is greater than that of any previous year, yet the gross receipts derived therefrom are less than those realized from the smaller business of the preceding year, and the receipts per ton for coal transported in 1872 are less than those of any year since 1862. Had the Company been able to maintain the same rates for tolls and transportation of coal as were either in force during 1871, or realized as the average charges of the past ten years, the profits for the year just closed would have been far in excess of those of any previous year. The receipts from transportation of coal, based upon the tonnage of the main line in 1872, were $1.54 4-10 cents per ton, against $1.80 8-10 cents per ton for 1871, and $1.94 cents per ton for the average of the previous ten years. The cause of these exceptionally low rates will be understood and appreciated by a reference to the very peculiar features of the coal trade during the past season. For the first time for several years the business of mining coal in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania has been prosecuted continuously throughout the year without the interruption of strikes. As the coal markets of the country had been fully supplied for several preceding years, by the production of about seven months' work per annum, the result of twelve months' steady work during 1872 was to produce a quantity so largely in excess of that of the previous year that it was with great difficulty a market could be obtained for it; and notwithstanding the very prosperous condition of the iron and other manufacturing industries that are large consumers of coal, and the very high prices of fuel in all foreign markets, the price of anthracite coal in New York during the last year fell to a lower point than it had reached for many years. In consequenee of these low rates and the great competition in the Eastern markets, the Managers were obliged to reduce the rates of freight and transportation upon coal to a sum low enough to enable the coal operators of the Schuylkill and Mahony regions to enter the Eastern markets in competition with the large mining and transporting companies of New York.

The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania in 1872, was about 18,400,000 tons, being an increase of about 3,300,000 tons, over that of the preceding year. The following table will show the annual aggregate production of Pennsylvania since the beginning of the trade, and the yearly increase or decrease, and will be valuable for future references:

Year.	Total tonnage for the year.	Increase or decrease over the previous year, in tons.		Percentage of increase or decrease over previous year.	
1820....	365				
1821....	1,073	Inc	708	Inc	193 97-100
1822....	3,720	Inc	2,647	Inc	246 69-100
1823....	6,951	Inc	3,231	Inc	86 85-100
1824....	11,108	Inc	4,157	Inc	59 80-100
1825....	34,893	Inc	23,785	Inc	214 12-100
1826....	48,047	Inc	13,154	Inc	37 70-100
1827....	63,131	Inc	15,387	Inc	32 02-100
1828....	77,516	Inc	14,032	Inc	22 20-.00
1829....	112,093	Inc	34,567	Inc	44 58-100
1830....	174,734	Inc	62 651	Inc	55 89-100
1831	176,820	Inc	2,086	Inc	1 19-100
1832	363,271	Inc	186,451	Inc	105 45-100
1833	487,749	Inc	124,478	Inc	31 20-100
1834	376,636	Dec	111,113	Dec	22 78-100
1835	560.758	Inc	184,112	Inc	48 88-.00
1836	684,117	Inc	123 359	Inc	21 99-100
1837	869,441	Inc	185 324	Inc	27 09-.0
1838	738,697	Dec	130,744	Dec	15 01-100
1839	818,402	Inc	70,705	Inc	10 79-100
1840	864,379	Inc	45,977	Inc	5 62-100
1841	959,773	Inc	95,394	Inc	11 27-100
1842	1,108,412	Inc	148,639	Inc	15 48-100
1843	1,263,598	Inc	155,186	Inc	14
1844	1,630,830	Inc	367,252	Inc	29 06-100
1845	2,013,013	Inc	382,183	Inc	23 44-100
1846	2,344,946	Inc	330,972	Inc	16 44-100
1847	2,882,349	Inc	538,304	Inc	22 97-100
1848	3,089,238	Inc	206,929	Inc	7 18-100
1849	3, 42 966	Inc	153,728	Inc	4 98-100
1850	3,358,899	Inc	115,923	Inc	3 58 100
1851	4,448,916	Inc	1,000,017	Inc	32 45-100
1852	4,993,471	Inc	544,555	Inc	12 24-100
1853	5,195,151	Inc	201,680	Inc	4 04-100
1854	6,002,335	Inc	807,183	Inc	15 53-100
1855	6,608,567	Inc	606,223	Inc	10 09-100
1856	6,927,580	Inc	319,013	Inc	4 83-100
1857	6,644,941	Dec	282,639	Dec	4 07-100
1858	6,839,369	Inc	194,428	Inc	2 93-100
1859	7,808,255	Inc	968,886	Inc	14 17-.0
1860	8,513,123	Inc	704,868	Inc	9 03-100
1861	7,954,264	Dec	558,859	Dec	6 56-100
1862	7,869,407	Dec	84,857	Dec	1 07-100
1863	9,566,006	Inc	1,696,599	Inc	21 56-100
1864	10,177,475	Inc	611,469	Inc	6 39-100
1865	9,652,391	Dec	525,084	Dec	5 16-100
1866	12,702,882	Inc	3,051,491	Inc	31 61-100
1867	12,988,725	Inc	284,843	Inc	2 24-100
1868	13,834,132	Inc	845,407	Inc	6 51-100
1869	13,723,030	Dec	111,102	Dec	80-100
1870	15,849,899	Inc	2,125,869	Inc	15 49-100
1871	15,113,407	Dec	736,492	Dec	4 64-100
1872	18,400,000	Inc	3,286,593	Inc	21 75-100

The largely increased production of last season was all disposed of however; the market was better during the last two months than at any other period of the year, and it is believed that the stock of coal on hand at the close of the shipping season of 1872 was no larger than that held at the close of the previous year. The consumption of 1872 may, therefore, be safely set down at more than 3,000,000 tons over that of 1871. In making an estimate of the consumption of the season of 1873, the following facts are relied upon to warrant the belief that the increase of demand above that of 1872 will be very nearly as great as was that of last season over the previous year:

First. The average annual increase during the past ten years has been about nine and a half per cent. of the consumption of the previous year.

Second. The great activity of the iron trade during the last twelve months has induced the erection of a larger number of new blast furnaces than were ever before put up in a single year. Nearly all of these new furnaces, which were in process of erection during the past year, will go into blast early in the coming season. In the regions dependent upon the roads and canals of the company for a supply of fuel there were, during the last season, sixteen new stacks being built, but five of which are yet in blast. Throughout all the iron districts of the country new furnaces are being erected, and it is believed that at least three quarters of a million of tons of coal will be required during the present year to supply the demand of new iron manufacturing establishments alone.

Third. The extension of new railroads into the interior of the country, especially to the lake parts, which has been prosecuted with great activity during the last two or three years, has opened new markets for anthracite coal by introducing it into regions of country hitherto inaccessible, and where wood had been chiefly relied upon for fuel. The statistics of the trade show that for the ordinary purposes of domestic life it requires one ton of coal per annum for each member of the community using it as a fuel, but where the centres of manufacturing industry, or lake shipping ports are opened by new lines of railway, the consumption per inhabitant generally exceeds that quantity.

Fourth. The very high price of coal in England will, it is believed, induce the owners of steamships plying between Europe and the United States to draw a larger proportion of the supply of coal for their vessels from America than they have heretofore obtained,

Fifth. The exceptionally low price in America during the past year has introduced coal in competition with wood into districts where it never had been sent before, and it is well known that when the appliances for burning anthracite coal are once introduced, and the advantages of that fuel once understood, it is never displaced by any other.

If the above facts justify the belief that nearly 3,000,000 of tons more coal will be required in 1873 than were sent to market in 1872 and if by twelve months of steady work during 1872 the increased production of coal over that of seven months' work during the previous year was only about 4,300,000 tons, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it will be difficult to produce this year any quantity so greatly in excess of the demand as to depress the market to any considerable degree. Anticipating, therefore, a very large increase of trade, the Managers have thought it wise to provide in time for its transportation, and it will be seen by reference to the statement of items added to capital account that 1,000 eight-wheeled coal cars and 472 eight wheeled freight and passenger cars have been built at the car shops of the Company and added to its rolling stock during the year; and should the demand require it, the Company will be in a position to transport from 180,000 to 200,000 tons of coal per week during the coming season.

The aggregate amount of traffic transported over the railroads of the Company during the year is as follows:

No. of passengers carried	6,383,991
No. of tons of coal 2,220 lbs carried	6,185,434
No. of tons of merchandise of 2,000 pounds carried	2,892,400
No. of tons of Company's materials..	497,571
Total tonnage of the Company (2,000 pounds), including weight of passengers and Company's material	10,981,657

From the above it may be seen that the tonnage of the Company has now reached so large an amount that an additional charge of but one-twentieth part of a cent per ton per mile on the tonnage transported, would produce a sum exceeding two per cent. upon the entire capital stock of the Company.

It is a very gratifying fact that the result of the efforts of the Company to protect and encourage its only local trade has become so great that all the manufacturing industries along the line of its road are in a prosperous condition, a very large proportion of all its increased business has been derived from its local traffic. The increase in the coal trade along the line of its road between Pottsville and Philadelphia, excluding both of the places named, is exhibited in the following table: Shipments by Railroad distributed between Pottsville and Philadelphia, excluding each of the places named:

Year.	Tons.
1868	643,183
1869	838,178
1870	851,315
1871	1,079,463
1872	1,503,732

During the same period the shipments by railroad to the city of Philadelphia, excluding the deliveries to Port Richmond for shipment, have been as follows:

1868	763,113 tons.
1869	816,168 tons.
1870	793,033 tons.
1871	922,748 tons.
1872	1,067,215 tons.

The immediate result of the protection and development of local manufacturing industries has been to increase very largely the revenues of the Company from the passenger and merchandise traffic, from which sources alone the receipts of the Company during the last year amounted to $4,474,992. The following table shows the growth of the merchandise and passenger business of the Company for the last twenty years—the extraordinary increase in the passengers receipts in 1871 being due, to a very large extent, to the business of the Germantown and Norristown branch, which was not held by the Company previous to that year:

Year.	Receipts from Travel.	Receipts from Mdse.
1852.....	$168,430	$138,961
1853.....	225,763	180,612
1854.....	272,368	231,026
1855.....	301,952	325,851
1856.....	288,427	348,699
1857.....	287,534	329,986
1858.....	272,679	385,916
1859.....	318,846	474,888
1860.....	333,359	509,620
1861.....	338,905	406,321
1862.....	403,564	523,416
1863.....	566,520	673,143
1864.....	909,882	953,776
1865.....	1,065,847	1,165,277
1866.....	1,026,217	1,421,539
1867.....	1,005,647	1,525,551
1868.....	987,606	1,415,723
1869.....	1,184,006	1,579,623
1870.....	1,205,539	1,600,444
1871.....	1,641,395	2,306,643
1872.....	1,786,962	2,688,030

The Managers have cause to congratulate the stockholders that the very large number of passengers transported in 1872, viz: 5,383,991, were carried without any serious accident, that was due directly or indirectly to the negligence of the Company, or the carelessness of its employees. This gratifying fact was due to the carefulness and skill of the Company's employees, to the admirable signal and police system enforced for prevention of accidents, and to the fact that the Company, in the manufacture of its own railroad iron, and the erection of its own locomotives and cars of all descriptions, secures the best workmanship, and uses the best material that can be obtained for the purpose, having in all cases more regard to the quality than to the cost of the manufactured article.

The Perkiomen Railroad has been opened for business to Green Lane. An additional section of seven miles is now under contract, and it is the design of the Company to extend the road rapidly during the coming season, so as to make the connection with the east Pennsylvania Railroad at Emaus as soon as possible.

The number of miles of single track railroad now owned, leased or controlled by the Company is 1,385 3. An analysis of this mileage, and a full statement of all the permanent improvements made by the Company will be found in the accompanying report of the Chief Engineer, and the report of the General Superintendent, hereto annexed, will exhibit in more detail than can here be conveniently given, the working of the several lines of railway now under control of the Company.

The production of rails at the Company's rolling mill for the year reached 20,043 tons, being the largest quantity ever made by the Company in a single year. The excellent character of these rails is attested by the following table, which shows the product of each year, and the quantity of every year's production, removed from the track:

	YEARS.					
Prod.	1868. Tons.	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	Total. Tons.
	8,971	17,037	17,557	19,113	20,043	82,871
Worn out.						
1868.....	5	.....	.....	.....	...	5
1869.....	175	2¼	.....	.....	...	177¼
1870.....	904	164½	1½	...	...	1,070
1871.....	1,418	614	240	3½	...	2,275½
1872.....	1,067	897¼	494	97½	31½	2,589¼
Total.						
Worn out.	3,569	1,678	735½	121	31½	6,087
Per cent.	.368	.098	.012	.0052	.00017	.073

From the above it will be seen that over 60 per cent. of the iron laid on the road in 1868 is still in use, and that out of 82,871 tons of rails made since the mill commenced operations but 6,078 tons, or 7 3-10 per cent. have been removed from the track. Estimating the value of the old rails sent to the mill during the past year at an average price of $50.33 per ton, or $29.70 per ton for the cost of re-rolling, including the new iron puddled and used in the process. Taking into consideration the cost per ton of these rails and their great durability, notwithstanding the large tonnage, amounting in four years to over 32,000,000 which has been carried over some of them, the result is very satisfactory.

A liberal quantity of steel rails has been laid at points where heavy grades, sharp curves, or constant switching of trains, subjects the roadway to very great wear.

The gross receipts of the six steam colliers owned by the Company for the year were	$355,460 03
And the total expense, including $24,500 carried to the credit of the Insurance Fund, were	237,818 26
Leaving a net profit of	117,641 77

The entire fleet was thoroughly overhauled during the year, and each vessel placed in perfect order at an average cost of $36,605 59, which is included in the amount of expenses shown above.

The aggregate amount of losses sustained during the year, which were payable out of the Insurance fund, was $10,544 38, and after covering that amount and all previous losses, the insurance fund of the steam colliers is now in credit $11.701,93,

As will be seen by reference to the transportation and income accounts, the losses of working the Canals of the Company, after taking off all expenses, interest and sinking funds were not large. The loss upon the Schuylkill Canal was $351,265 52, and upon the Susquehanna Canal $116,490 08, all of which has been charged to expenses and deducted from the net earnings of the Company. —The depressed condition of the coal trade not only reduced the tonnage of the Canals, but necessitated a very low rate of tolls, indeed, had the Schuylkill Canal been closed for the year, its entire rent account, $642,336 13, charged to profit and loss, and its tonnage of 838,190 10-20 tons transferred to and carried by the railroad, it is believed that the profit of carrying its tonnage by rail would have exceeded the rent account of the Canal, so that the net result of the year's business would have been at least $350,000 better than it now is. It was not thought wise, however, to sacrifice the future for the present gain. The Canal has a capacity of from 1,500,000 tons per annum, and it cannot be long before the railroad will be so crowded with business that the value of such an outlet will be apparent. Accordingly, no expenses have been curtailed that were necessary to keep up the Canal to a proper state of efficiency, and not only the permanent improvements, but the boat stock has been much improved and enlarged.

Annexed to this report will be found a copy of the lease of the Susquehanna Canal, to which reference was made in the last report. The loss upon this Canal has not been much greater than was expected, and the expenses charged against it include the cost of all renewals and improvements. The coal trade of the Reading and Columbia Railroad has very much increased during the last year, and a much greater increase is expected for the coming year. The Pennsylvania Canal, it is expected, will be in condition next year to pass boats drawing five feet of water, and in addition to the coal traffic from the Reading and Columbia Railroad, a largely increased business is expected from the connecting canal. Should this expectation be realized at a rate of tolls obtained equal to the average of the last ten years, a much better result will be obtained from next year's business upon this Canal. The accompying report of the Chief Engineer of Canal shows the condition of these improvements and exhibits in details the amount of work done upon each during the year.

The business of the Germantown and Norristown Branch for the year has been very satisfactory, the receipts being much larger than those of the year before—the number of passengers transported for the season being 3,712,316 against 3,210,680 for the previous year, an increase of 471,630, or 14 6.10 per cent.

Upon the 10th of October last a contract was entered into by which the Company became the lessees for a term of 999 years, of the Catawissa Railroad, extending from its junction with the Little Schuylkill Railroad, at Tamaenta to Williamsport, a distance of 92 6-10 miles. A copy of the lease and contract is annexed to this report for the information of the stockholders. The Catawissa Railroad connects the extensive lumber-producing district of Williamsport with the roads of this Company, and has been for many years a feeder of the Company's main line. It runs through the towns of Catawssa, Danville and Milton, and its local traffic, in addition to its through lumber trade, can be very much increased. It is not expected that any profit will be derived from working the line under the lease for some years, but it is believed that the increased profit upon the main line of the Company, resulting from the acquisition of all the trade of the Catawissa Railroad, some of which was at any time liable to be deflected to other lines, will, from the start, more than over-balance any deficiency resulting from the working of the leased line itself.

The policy of merging the various connecting lines of railway controlled by the Company, into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and thus becoming relieved of the cost of maintaining separate organizations, has been pursued during the year.

On the 13th of May the Mount Carbon Railroad Company was merged into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company by exchanging one share of the stock of the latter for one of that of the former. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company owned 3,202 shares, which were cancelled, and for which no new stock was issued, and the investment in this road, amounting to $178,229.25, now appear in the balance sheet, under the head of Railroad. 1,430 shares of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company stock were created and issued to the holders of that number of shares in the merged Company.

Upon the 19th day of June the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company was merged into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company by the issue of one share of the stock of the latter for three shares of the stock of the former company. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company owned 21,702 shares of the stock of this company, representing a cost of $404,388.44, for which no new stock was issued, and this investment now appears in the balance sheet under the following heads, viz:

Railroad	$264,770 74
Depots	21,000 00
Real Estate	118,617 60
	$404,388 34

1,227 shares of stock were created and issued in exchange for 3,681 shares of the merged company held by individual stockholders.

Upon the same day the Port Kennedy Railroad Company, all the stock of which was owned by this Company, was also merged. In this case, as there were no individual stockholders, no new stock was created, and the Company's investment in this road, amounting to $26,893.98, has been transferred to the item Railroad, in the balance sheet.

On the 17th of August last 536 shares of the stock of the Company were created and issued in exchange for stock in other leased companies, as follows:

195 shares Philadelphia and Reading stock for 163 shares Mount Carbon and Port Carbon Railroad stock, leased at a rate paying 12 per cent. dividend.

177 shares Philadelphia and Reading stock for 354 shares Schuylkill Valley Navigation Railroad Company stock, leased at a rate paying 5 per cent. dividend.

64 shares Philadelphia and Reading stock for 328 shares Mill Creek and M. H. N. and R. R. Co. stock, leased at a rate paying 10 per cent. dividend, on a par value of $25 per share.

The basis of these exchanges, as will be perceived, if a calculation is made, was, that assuming the stock of the Company to be a 10 per cent. investment, such an amount was given for the stock of the leased company as would secure to the owner of the latter the same income as he had been deriving under the lease.

During the year 55,000 shares of stock, representing a par value of $2,509,500, were created and issued in exchange for a similar amount of convertible bonds of the Company, as per the following statement:

Bonds Converted.	*Am't Converted.*	*Total Am't.*
Loan 1857-86.		
December 30, 1871	$ 500 00	
January 31, 1872	2,000 00	
February 29, 1872	1,000 00	
April, 30, 1872	2,000 00	
May 31, 1872	7,000 00	
June 29, 1872	5,000 00	
		$17,500 00
Loan 1870-90.		
January 31, 1872	82,000 00	
February 29, 1872	592,000 00	
March 30, 1872	454,000 00	
April 30, 1872	50,000 00	
May 31, 1872	31,000 00	
June 29, 1872	1,153,000 00	
		2,492,000 00
		$2,509,500 00

Of all former issues of convertible bonds there are yet outstanding only the following:

6 per cent. mortgage loan of 1886	$96,000
7 per cent. debenture loan of 1890	28,000
Total	$124,0000

The 7 per cent. sterling loan of 1872, amounting as per last report to $110,400, was retired during the year, and in place $1 0,000 of the consolidated mortgage bonds of 1911 issued as provided for by the mortgage securing the latter loan. Of the new bonds thus issued $102,000 were 7 per cent. coupon bonds, and $8,000 7 per cent. registered bonds.

Upon the first of September the Company became the express carriers upon all its own lines. Heretofore the business of carrying express matter and parcels at high speed upon the passenger trains was transacted by the Adams Express Company, in the name of the Central Express, under a contract by which a monthly sum was paid to this Company, depending upon the amount of the traffic. In the transaction of this business, the Railroad Company furnished the roadway, cars and motive power, and in many instances not only this office room, but the clerks and agents themselves. The freight agents of this Company, at its different stations, thus became the servants of the Adams Express Company; and in most cases received from the latter Company, as compensation, percentage upon the amount of express business done at their several stations. The result of this was not only to demoralize the force in consequence of the divided allegiance its members owed to two masters—but, as the freight agents received a stated salary from the Railroad Company and a percentage of the amount of business from the Express Company, it became to their pecuniary advantage to send as much of the traffic of their stations as possible by Express from which the Railroad Company derived but a small proportion of the receipts—instead of by the Railroad Company's own freight lines, in which case the entire charges would have gone into the treasury of the Company.

The contract between the Railroad Company and the Express Company was therefore terminated, and on the first of September, having previously completed its organization and secured proper officers in the cities and large towns, the Company became its own Express carriers. This action was at once presented by the Adams Express Company, who, during the controversy that has since resulted, have not only assumed that they are entitled by prescription to the monopoly of the express business of the country, and that no Railroad Company has the right to become express carriers, but have applied to the courts to sustain them, in this assumption. They still continue in business in our region, and wherever they reach the same point by competing lines they have reduced the charges for express carriage to very low rates, in some cases at least fifty per cent. less than previously charged.

They have also restored to the expedient of carrying large amounts of money, which is the most profitable freight, over our lines without payment, in carpet-bags and valises, as the personal effects of their agents, whose fare they pay as passengers, and in many cases they have been detected in shipping express freight packed into trunks, as if it was the wearing apparel of the passenger who presented it, for free transportation as his baggage.

They have also absolutey refused to receive any packages from our lines at their several termini for transportation beyond, unless the freight was full paid through to destination, and as they control the express business of nearly all the connecting lines, this unreasonable discrimination against us has been a source of some annoyance. Their evident intention seems to be to make it impossible for the Company to transact an express business with any profit, in the hope that it will be induced to restore the monopoly of the trade to them, after an unsuccessful effort to transact it itself. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, however, and notwithstanding the fact that in the organization of a new business, the expenses, include a number of charges incurred in launching the enterprise, before any receipts are derived from it the net profits of the Company from the express business during the first three months, after deducting all expenses, including those of maintaining officers, organization, and horses, before the business was commenced were greater than the amount received from the Adams Express Company during the corresponding three months of the previous year. The net profits of the first month, after taking off all previous expenses incurred in starting the business, and which really represent but about three weeks receipts for six weeks' expenditures, were 36 5-10 per cent. less than the amount received by the Company from the Adams Express Company during the corresponding month of the year before. The net profits for October were one-half per cent. less than the amount received from the Express Company in the month of October, 1871, while the net profits of the last month of the fiscal year were 58 87-100 per cent. higher than the amount paid by the Adams Express Company in the month of November, 1871.

This result fully justifies the action taken by the Company in a pecuniary point of view, which is really of trifling import once when compared with the benefits resulting from that perfect discipline among all of its employes, which is secured by removing any intermediate organization from the management of the legitimate business of the Company and the control of its officials.

It is difficult to understand why a Railroad Company should not transport valuable goods and small parcels over its line simply because the traffic is more profitable than any other, and it is very certain that the policy of permitting the agents of a Railroad Company to be paid by strangers for diverting trade from their employer, must in the end result in lasting injury to the Company and the establishment of a system as corrupt and dishonest as that which has so frequently disgraced the management of some of the municipal corporations of the country.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has continued to increase its ownership of lands, and now controls over 80,000 acres of anthracite coal coal lands, upon which there are 98 collieries. Most of these collieries are worked by lessees, but 27 of the largest of them are now owned and worked by the Company.

The tonnage of these lands last year was 3,030,880 8-20 tons, and the rents derived from this tonnage amount to $946,774.69.

Almost the entire issue of $10,000,000 of the consolidated mortgage loan was applied to the purchase and development of the lands, in addition to which the bonds of the Coal and Iron Company, guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to the extent of $11,131,000 have been issued for the same purpose.

The Coal and Iron Company will mine next year between two millions and two and a half millions of tons from its own lands, and including this product it is believed that the entire production of coal upon its estates will amount to at least four millions one hundred thousand tons during the year 1873. Should the anticipations formed of the coal trade for the coming season prove correct, the managers believe that the Coal and Iron Company will during this year, which is but the second of its existence, be in the receipt of an income sufficient to pay the interest upon the entire cost of its property.

For the purpose of aiding in the development of these lands, building additional steam collieries, extending some of the branch railroads, constructing additional rolling stock, etc., etc., the managers have issued a prospectus for a new debenture loan of $10

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 5 33, 7 45, 8.33, 8.48, 9.15, 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 1.48, 2.41, 4.44, 5.33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.56, 10.56 p. m.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.39, 8.30, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 10.15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.

CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.
Leave Chester at 9.11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37 7.22, 11.07, 12.06.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADLPHIA FOR CHETSER.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR CHADD'S FORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Steel Works—So called possibly because they are not, and never have been in this business, are, as our readers probably know, now owned by gentlemen largely engaged in the iron trade. These parties have already commenced reconstructing their purchase, and adapting it to their uses. They purpose having, as we are told, a furnace, rolling mill and foundery there, for the manufacture of ornamental iron building fronts. When in full going, hundreds of men will be employed there. South Ward and South Chester are destined to find the coming year one of unparalleled prosperity, or we mistake. We have heard that our well-known townsman, John W. Barnes, Esq., has received an appointment from the Steel Works owners, to prospect the mineral deposits of Delaware County, with the hope of finding iron ore among them of good quality, and abundant. Mr. Barnes intends to commence this search as soon as wind and weather permit. He is quite sanguine that something new under the sun will result, and we sincerely hope that he may have *a big find*. He has full permission to discover gold and silver deposits also, and anything else of value buried in the bowels of our famous little county.

Keep Your Money at Home.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, after naming several States and corporations that have failed to pay their January interests, adds: We make note of these facts for the benefit of those who will persist in making their investments far from home for the sake of the larger interests promised. Our own notion has always been that stock investments at home, where some opportunity is afforded of looking a little into affairs, are always sufficiently risky, but when put into the loans of States or in the shares and loans of companies thousands of miles away, we consider the danger of loss of both principal and interest greatly increased. Home investments properly made, by loan or otherwise, rarely fail to return from six to eight per cent, and then they indirectly increase valuations all around, so that at the lowest possible rate, they must in the end be the most profitable. Persons having money to invest should carefully consider these facts before they try fancy, far off securities.

Front Street Bridge.—The contract for this bridge has been given to an Ohio company, somewhat celebrated for its success in this especial department of construction. It is to be an iron wing pivot bridge, with such perfect adjustments as to admit of opening and closing the draw with the utmost facility. The old-fashioned drawbridge is almost sufficient, by its mere mention, to give a night-mare to any who have ever been afflicted by its ponderous and provokingly halting motion. But things aint as they used to be about drawbridges, and the iron swing-pivots sweep round after a surprising style. The Front street bridge is contracted for at $33,000, and will doubtless prove a great advantage to our city.

New Store.—Samuel Montgomery has commenced the erection of a handsome three-story store and dwelling at the northwest corner of Third and Fulton street, for a gentleman now living in Chester county. The building is expected to be finished in May. Mr. Montgomery sold the lot to the party making the improvement at one hundred dollars per foot. Thus it goes along Third street. House after house, and store after store introduced all along this avenue. It cannot be long before a large proportion of the mercantile business of the southern part of the town has fixed itself on this street. If ground at Fulton and Third is worth and sells for one hundred dollars a foot, what must it be worth on Third street as we come eastward? We leave this problem for solution to those of our readers who have lots in the locality indicated. Doubtless they will dissolve into smiles at its mere mention.

Singers from the South.—We copy the following from the *Presbyterian*, of South Carolina in reference to the colored singers who are to appear at Tuscarora Hall next Wednesday evening. They have met with unbounded success wherever they have appeared: "The Presbytery of Fairfield in South Carolina, commend to Presbyterians in all parts of the land a band of singers, of the colored race, who propose to give concerts in the North to help forward the work among the freedmen. We have heard these singers, and find that they sing the religious songs of the colored people of the South—camp-meeting songs, and others well-known to dwellers in the South. We commend them to the public for their own sake, and for the sake of the good errand on which they have come."

School Board.—This valuable organization met at Pardoe & Donaldson's office on Wednesday evening; all the members were present. Various matters connected with the welfare of the public schools were attended to. One among the most important of these was the election of Miss Kenworthy as second assistant at the Middle ward Grammar school, with a salary of fifty dollars per month.

Miss Kenworthy has been teaching a secondary school in North ward at forty-five dollars per month. We congratulate her upon the promotion. This appointment establishes a new rank in our corps of teachers, and was compelled by the crowded condition of the Grammar school.

Miss Sallie Weaver is appointed to the place made vacant by the first appointment. Miss Urian and Miss Howard are each appointed to the next higher grade, leaving a vacancy in the primary without an appointment. This will be filled by Miss Emily Bowker, a member of the Senior class in the High school.

Chester Institute.—The Institute met on last Monday evening as usual. There were some admirable readings, some capital answers to referred questions, and a most interesting lecture on whales from Lieut. Cochrane. It was a big subject, but he handled it with the utmost ease. Those who were present enjoyed, and those who were absent lost in all the exercises, a treat. Be sure and attend the Institute next Monday evening. Admission is free, and the public are always welcome.

Union Benevolent Society.—The Union Benevolent Society will hold its regular monthly meeting on next Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church.

All persons having bills against the society will please present them at that time.

The *American* says that Mr. Maginnis has deeded a sixty feet lot (worth $30,000) to the Trinity M. E. Church. Our friends at Media are generally correct in their assertions, but they are a little out this time. Real estate is rather high here, but we haven't much that will bring five hundred dollars a foot. Didn't they mean $3,000?

Sweet Cider.—Last Sabbath evening quite a riot disturbed the peace of our pleasant suberb, Leiperville, One of the worthy citizens of that villiage has a pleasant display of candies in his front window, and hangs out conspicuously a rough board which, with straggling letters, makes the agreeable promise of *Sweet Cider* within. On this particular Sabbath, some rowdies, doubtless enamored of sweet cider, asked to be admitted at such an unreasonable hour, and in such an unreasonable way, that the proprietor positively refused their request. They had probably had some of this cider previous to being barred out, and everybody knows how sweet cider will stir the blood, and so, these sweet cider, blood-stirred individuals vowed that they would come in, and would have some more of their beverage. They supplied themselves with some heavy billets of wood, and commenced an assault in sober earnest, or drunken. It was not long before the door was shivered, and the besieged were willing to surrender at discretion. Of course the discretion involved plenty more of the sweet cider, after getting which the proprietor was allowed to retire with the added privilege of sending next day to Chester for a carpenter to put in a new door, and otherwise repair damages. We are glad to be able to announce that all is quiet now along the Leiperville race, and that this sweet cider has intoxicated nobody since the time we write of.

List of Officers.—The following officers of Riverview Lodge, No. 452, Linwood, Del. county, Pa., were duly installed on Tuesday, Feb. 4, by D. D. G. W. C. T., D. T. Newlin, to serve the present quarter: W. C. T., Henry Heacock; W. V. T., Fannie Rowand; W. Rec. Sec., Sadie Benson; W. Treas., G. A. Benson; W. Chap., John Heacock; W. F. Sec., Louis W. Anderson; W. M., Jas. R. Downes; W. I. G., Emma Talley; W. S., Isaac Biddle; P. W. C. T., Jas. Y. Martin; W. R. H. S., Belle Downes; W. L. H. S., Amy Heacock; W. A. S., Chas. Slaughter; W. D. M., Mary Hargraves. The interest of the Temperance cause is on the increase in this village, there being quite a number initiated at our last meeting, and several others will be in Tuesday evening next. We held a concert on Jan. 17th, in St. George's M. E. Church, assisted by members from Tabor Lodge, Phila., which was quite a success. We meet on Tuesday evening in I. O. of O. F. Hall, Linwood, and would be glad at any meeting to meet any Good Templars from other Lodges.

Council Proceedings.—A stated meeting of the Council of the city of Chester, was held on Monday evening, President Stephens in the chair—Members present: Messrs. Robinson, Appleby, Broomall, Leiper, Black, Ledward, Gartside, Roberts, Deshong and Geoltz.

Minutes of January 16, were read and adopted.

Mr. Robinson presented the petition of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building Company, asking permission to occupy a portion of Kerlin street, below Front street, contiguous to their works, for the purpose of erecting a temporary building thereon to be used as a smith shop. The petition was received and filed.

A communication was received from Mr. W. C. Price, tendering his resignation as a member of Council from the South Ward. The same having been read, was, on motion of Mr. Robinson, accepted.

A petition signed by sundry citizens and business firms on Front street, South Ward, was received, asking Council to pass on ordinance permitting the use of a small locomotive on the Chester and Delaware River Railroad, located on said street, owing to the rapid increase of business on said road. On motion of Mr. Leiper, the petition was referred to the Ordinance Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

A petition was received from sundry owners of property on North street, asking for a change of grades on said street. The same was referred to the Street Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting of Council, and on motion of Mr. Gartside, the committee was also instructed to report on the expediency of a change of grades on Pine street.

A petition was received, signed by 300 citizens of the South Ward, male and female, asking a repeal of the ordinance relating to markets and the peddling of market produce, as far as it relates to said Ward. The petition was read and placed on file.

A communication was received from the City Solicitor in relation to the suit in the Supreme Court, in the case of the award of the jury for damages in the opening of Seventh, Mechanic and Madison streets. The same was read and placed on file.

The Committee on Ordinances reported an ordinance relating to the Front street railroad, which was read a third time and passed.

The Committee on Health reported that they had appointed Dr. Harvey Vaccine Physician for the South Ward, Dr. Allen for the Middle Ward.

The Ordinance Committe reported a resolution authorizing the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding Company to occupy a portion of Kerlin street below Front in South Ward, city of Chester. The resolution was read a third time and passed.

The City Solicitor read a statement of all the municipal liens due the city to this date.

Mr. Broomall offered the following resolution, which was adopted;

Resolved. That the City Solicitor be directed to obtain judgment on all liens filed; and that immediately after the first day of June next, all liens filed prior to January 1, 1873, be collected, and that this resolution be published in the newspapers of the city for four weeks,

On motion of Mr. Leiper, Council went into an election for a member of Council for South Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Price.

Mr. Gideon Speakman was nominated by Mr. Leiper, and was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Gartside it was *Resolved*, That when Council adjourns it adjourns to meet on Monday evening, February 10, for the purpose of considering places for a new lock-up, as well as the propriety of a change of location. Council adjourned.

Cardington Items.—On Monday morning about three o'clock, a fire was discovered in the dry house of Geo. Gallaghan's mill at Angora. The mill is well provided with conveniences for extinguishing fires, but on account of the excessive coldness of the weather of the past week, many of them were frozen and unavailable. The Telegraph at the station house was however put in requisition, and the firemen arrived in time to prevent the fire from spreading to other parts of the mill. The loss was we believe about four thousand dollars. The fire has however caused no stoppage of work, as by an arrangement with other mills in the vicinity by which the necessary amount of cotton is dried, they are enabled to continue running their mill to the great satisfaction of the employees.

As Valentine day is fast approaching, there will probably be the usual amount of so-called comic valentines circulated through the country. We would advise those who send those things, to refrain from gratifying any past feeling of resentment, by sending a valentine which is sure to hurt the feelings of the receiver by an allusion to some personal peculiarity or infirmity. If you wish for a little fun, send a funny valentine, not a mean one.

As we see by your last issue, that the "Indignant widows" are roofed in, would it not be as well to turn an eye to the "indignant widowers" and provide them with a haven? There is certainly as much need that they should be taken care of, as our friends of the opposite sex We know one or two who are very anxious to change their lonely condition, and we make these suggestions in order to benefit them if possible.

The different physicians in our neighborhood are kept quite busy, by the effects of the changeable weather we are having. There are quite a number sick although there have been very few deaths among us lately. We are happy to hear that Dr. Bartleson is fast establishing a reputation, as a skillful physician, and surgeon. In our opinion he is a rising young man, and when a few more years are added to his days on earth, will doubtless find plenty of patients and a full purse. ALDINE.

Upland Items.—Last Saturday, we witnessed the delivery of another cottage organ at the door of another working man's cottage in Upland, and was pleased to see that he had concluded to invest his savings in such a delightful home attraction. We can now count eighteen families in our borough who have organs or melodeons in their homes. We call this good for Upland.

Next Sunday morning, at half-past ten, the Baptist Church here will be re-opened for divine worship. This church has been vacated for a period of ten months or more, for the purpose of enlarging it. It is now one-third larger than before. A new organ has been bought and put up at great cost, which is to be used for the first time on Sunday. In the evening, some special singing is to be produced by the members of the Sunday School. The following Sunday, six persons are to be baptized—four from South Chester, and two from Village Green.

The Upland Cornet Band are going to have an entertainment in B. F. Pretty's Hall, on the evening of the 15th of February. If some of the members of the Band would inform me who their officers are, I would in return inform the readers of the ADVOCATE, and then the excursions and pic-nic parties, who may need the services of a Band the coming summer, may know who to apply to.

John Roberts got married on Tuesday morning, and, in view of the fact that the boys serenaded him for doing that thing six months or more ago, we suppose they will let him have peace and happiness now without a single rub-a-dub or rat-a-tan from any of their tin cans.

A fur cape has been lost in Upland, for which a reward is offered. See advertisement. UPLAND.

JOTTINGS.

We received on Tuesday last, twenty new subscribers from Marcus Hook. About five-sixths of the population of that village take the ADVOCATE.

The Students' Union intend giving an entertainment in Tuscarora Hall, on Feby. 27th.

The annual supper of Chester Lodge Knights of Pythias, will take place in Lincoln Hall, on Saturday evening, February 22d.

The Franklin Fire Company will have their annual excursion to Long Branch, July 17th. We wouldn't advise our readers to purchase their tickets for a day or two, however.

The second annual ball of Mocaponica Tribe, occurs on Easter Monday night, in National Hall.

The Color Guard was played to a full house on Thursday, and everybody was pleased.

The new building association recently started at the office of Pardoe & Donaldson has now 1097 shares, and still they come.

Rev. Dr. Miles of Philadelphia, will preach in the Larkintown Sunday school, morning and evening, on Sunday next.

A new secret society has been started in this city, and is very prettily styled the Home Communion.

It takes just about one hour and a quarter for the transmission of a telegraph message between Chester and Philadelphia.

There are eight secret beneficial organizations in Rockdale, and they flourish like a green bay tree.

Ex-Commissioner Russell is an applicant for the position of Keeper of County Prison, now held by Mr. Hall, who intends shortly to resign.

Why do not builders put up small houses? They could rent or sell them at once. Five hundred mechanics' houses could be rented at once in Chester.

These are days when the street crossings should be kept clean. Early and often should be the rule, as it is with good patriots on election day.

Rev. A. W. Sproull will preach a temperance sermon before the members of Star of Chester Lodge in the First Presbyterian Church next Sunday (tomorrow evening.

There is a kind of Voudoo worship practised among some of the colored people of South Chester, and many families have horseshoes nailed over their doors to keep the evil one away.

A singing class has been formed in connection with the Mechanics' Reading room, and Thursday evening has been set apart for practice. Mr. Benjamin Crowther, of Upland, is the leader. A small fee has been charged to those who are not stockholders.

The ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal Church intend having a sale of all kinds of fancy articles on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22d inst. Doors open at two o'clock on Friday. A good supper both evenings.

We are glad to learn that our young friend, W. Vance Harpur, Esq., has been admitted to the bar in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Harpur has been a hard student, and is a young man of fine talent and much promise. He will no doubt carry with him into his professional labors that same patient determination that has so characterized him in his studies. We wish him success.

Mr. Edwards' greenhouses at Broad and Madison streets are an established institution of our city, and are well worth a visit. They contain many reminders of the coming spring and summer. He readily sells all his choice flowers, which are made into bouquets, wreaths, etc., and it is truly surprising to see with what excellent taste they are arranged.

At Roach's ship-yard, a thousand men are employed, and there is work for five hundred more, if houses for them to live in could be found. The want of houses adapted to the needs of mechanics is sadly felt in Chester, and prevents many of our industrial establishments from enlarging as they wish. Roach's yard suffers with the rest on this account.

During the late sleighing time we noticed quite a number of dog and goat teams in our streets, and they seemed to afford quite as much pleasure to their owners as more stylish turnouts did to their owners. Of the two we would a deal rather have had, both for quantity and quality, the fun of the boys with their goats and dogs, than that of the bigger folks, with their Portlands and ponies.

The improvement in the ADVOCATE lamp, mentioned some weeks ago, wasn't spasmodic after all. It commenced the new year well, and shows a determination to continue in well-doing. It has been painted, newly-glazed, had a bran new chimney, (it's an oil lamp, remember,) and is waiting for the only extinguishment of the lunar light to put all its brother lamps to the blush by its brilliancy.

Why did Council allow such a prodigious remuneration to the newly-appointed vaccine physicians? They should be impeached for depleting the city treasury in that way. Twenty-five cents, and only two or three doctor's visits to offset this munificent sum. Certainly our Fathers must have had a champagne supper that night, and felt utterly regardless. They never, never ought to have allowed more than five cents for a successful vaccination, and should have required a certificate endorsing the success from a notary public! We predict a bankrupt treasury, rust eating up our railroads, moss hanging long as mermaid's hair upon our rotting wharves, grass growing rank and green in the very central marts of trade, our houses all empty and tumble down, with no one to even nail a sign "For Rent" upon them, and drear, scathing, awful ruin, worse ten-fold than small pox, visible everywhere, if such prodigality continues.

Professor P. Graham, late of Edinburgh, now residing in Bergen City, N. J., has been lecturing every night since the first of January, in this city. He draws large and delighted audiences every night. He will lecture in the City Hall up to the 22d of February, when he will bring to a close a course of 36 lectures, which are of a most important character for the social, mental, moral and spiritual elevation of the human mind. His lectures on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of February, will be $1 for the course; lady and gentleman $1.50, single admission 50 cents. Private examinations of characters at the City Hall daily, up to Feb. 22d. The Professor lectures on temperance in Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday; returns to Chester Tuesday next.

[For the ADVOCATE.]

"Remember the Poor."

Truly, Mr. Editor, this is a season to remember the poor. The long continued, extreme cold weather, cutting off all out door employment, thus rendering it entirely impossible for a common laborer to obtain work of any kind, *ought* to remind all those that are blessed with a full supply of this world's goods, that now is the time to remember the poor.

What a good work the Ladies' Union Benevolent Society is doing. I happen to know some of the ladies connected with the several committees, and have seen them turning out in the biting cold to seek those they feared were in distress, because, Mr. Editor, the most deserving don't come out to ask assistance, and many who thought they had a sufficient supply laid up for the winter, would now be in a suffering condition, were it not for those charitable ladies.

May God bless those earnest workers, and grant them ample means to carry on their humane work, is the earnest prayer of an interested observer.

OUR CHOIR.

MR. EDITOR:—Why is it that our choir behaves so? They sing very sweetly, and we, the pews, are ever so much obliged to them, but why do they so far forget their own dignity, the ordinary proprieties of life, and the reverence proper during worship? Why do they giggle, and whisper, and exchange notes, and act generally more like silly little children, than like those who are supposed to have reached years of average discretion?

I do not wish in this first notice, Mr. Editor, to be too explicit, but I would like *our choir* to take notice that unless they behave more decorously, I shall deem it proper hereafter either in your paper, or some other, to call attention *very pointedly* to their follies. A FRIEND.

List of unclaimed Letters remaining in Chester P. O. for week ending February 6, 1873.

Allison Leander	Mulloy Mrs Esther
Arnold Samuel	Munyan Joseph (2)
Barben Lizzie M	Mahan Patrick (2)
Biddle Miss Sarah	Mechirga Miss Mary
Beaumont James	Mcgarger Mary Ales
Barnes Miss	Maguire James
Bennington Samuel	Morgan John
Brosnahan John	Mooney Edward
Bolden Wm P. A.	Mills Miss Mary Ann H
Curber Wm	McBride Wm T
Callaman Mrs Mary	McCabe Maggie E
Duffy James M	Pearson S F
Dooley Thomas	Peurell D P
Evans W C Jr	Pearce Sarah
Farra Geo W	Quimby Joseph J
Fryer John P	Rigby John
Fremon Henrietta	Wray James H
Gormon John	Robinson Sue Jane
Higgins Patrick	Ross Samuel P
Hayman John	Robson Miss E
Hern Miss Elizabeth	Stewart John
Hardy Edward	Slawter Mrs Amy
Harmon Wm	Snyder Jos B
Hall Esther	Simmons Geo E
Jones Mrs C R	Taylor Charles
Jones John E	Taylor Mrs Louisa (2)
Jones Mrs Sarah	Valentine Maggie
Jeffries Capt J	Weriger Mark G
Keyton Jennie P	White William
Keigher Michael	Wares William
Lawrence Miss Sallie	Wood Dick
Likens Daniel W	Walters William
Lewis Miss Mamie	226 Market street
Lany Mary L	

MARRIED.—At Upland, December, 1872, by Rev. J. M. Pendleton, D. D., John Rothwell and Catherine Jones, both of Upland.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Friend's ceremony, in the presence of Mayor Forwood, Henry Mercer, of London Britton, Chester county, and Emma S. Palmer, of Chester township, Delaware county.

At the M. E. parsonage, in Chester, by Rev. J. B. Maddux, John Roberts and Annie Foster, both of Upland, Del. Co., Pa.

DIED.—In this city, on the 2d inst., Anna Robison, in the 78th year of her age.

In this city, on the 1st inst., Mary S., daughter of Thomas and Mary Feeley, in the 22d year of her age.

At Upland, on the 1st inst., George Howarth, aged 27 years.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, near West Grove, Chester county, Nicholas Newlin, in the 94th year of his age.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, pastor, will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Penn streets, to-morrow morning and evening. The public is cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Services begin at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Luke's P. E. Church, corner of Third and Broomall streets. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

Divine service will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Ulrich streets, to-morrow morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7. Seats free to all and all are cordially welcome to occupy them.

New Advertisements.

Canaries! Canaries!

We have just received a fine lot of young and imported Canaries, and are now prepared for a trifling consideration to furnish our friends and customers with as good a singer as they can possibly get anywhere and a splendid cage to keep it in. Then we have in abundance

Caulking and Hausing Mallets and Irons,
Gilling Twine, &c.,
Building Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Carpenters' and Bricklayers' Tools,
AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,
Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Benzine, Varnishes, Painters' and Plasterers' Brushes, Glues, Double and Single Thick Window Glass, Stained and Enamelled Glass in quantities, Glazier Points, Putty Knives, Putty, &c.

Paints mixed to order all shades and quantities, all of which we sell very cheap for cash,

AT E. F. CLOUD'S,
FOURTH AND CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. 26 aug

AN ORDINANCE relating to the railroad on Front street, in Chester.

SECTION 1. The Council of the city of Chester does ordain, That the second proviso to the first section of an ordinance of the Mayor and Council of the said city, approved October 21st, 1870, entitled "An ordinance providing for the laying of a railroad on Front street, in said city," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance the third day of February, A. D., 1873.

JAMES STEPHENS,
President of Council.

Attest: J. M. ALLEN, Clerk.
Approved February 4, 1873.
J. L. FORWOOD,
fe 8 Mayor.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Delaware River Iron Ship Building Company to occupy a portion of Kerlin street, below Front street, South Ward, city of Chester.

Resolved by the Council of the city of Chester, That the Delaware River Iron Ship Building Company be allowed the privilege of occupying temporarily that portion of Kerlin street, in South Ward, in said city, lying south of Front street, beginning about three hundred (300) feet from the corner of said Front street, extending to the middle of said Kerlin street, and sixty (60) feet towards the Delaware River, for the purpose of erecting a frame shed for ship building work; said Company to vacate said Kerlin street, and remove all buildings, at any time after five (5) day's notice to do so, from said Council. JAMES STEPHENS,
President of Council.

Attest:
J. M. ALLEN, Clerk.
Approved February 6, 1873.
J. L. FORWOOD,
Mayor.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY
SUPPER,
OF
Larkin Circle, No. 66, B. U. (H. F.)
OF PENNA.,
Will be given at National Hall,
ON MARCH 5th, 1873.

D. K. CASSEL, Pres't. J. B. REANEY, Sect.
N. W. PENNELL, Treas.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—D. K. Cassel, J. B. Reaney, N. W. Pennell, Wm. D. Smith, G. Loyd, Wm. Gibbs, G. Grawal, A. K. Cassel, R. Kimball, D. Davis, John Lister.

Tickets, 50 Cents, to be Prepaid.

There are to be prominent speakers from Philadelphia and Wilmington, and other places present, and excellent music to enliven the occasion. Supper to be served at 7 o'clock, sharp.

CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY OF CHESTER,
February 5, 1873.

AT a meeting of the Council of the City of Chester, held February 3, 1873, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be directed to obtain judgment on all liens filed; and that immediately after the first day of June next all liens filed prior to January 1, 1873, be collected, and that this resolution be published in the newspapers of the city for four weeks.

From the minutes.
Attest: J. M. ALLEN,
Clerk of Council.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an Alias Order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be again exposed at Public sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, February 20th, 1873,

At Ten o'clock a. m., all those

4 CONTIGUOUS BRICK DWELLINGS AND STORES!

Situate on the Northward side of Third street, South of Market street, in the Middle ward of the city of Chester, late the estate of SAMUEL A. PRICE, deceased, and known as the

"UPLAND BUILDINGS."

The main building of each property is 18 by 24 feet, 2 stories high, with brick back building 14 1-2 feet by 21 feet., 2 stories high, located on a lot 20 feet front on Third street, by 120 feet in depth. 2 rooms, entry and commodious store room on first floor, 3 rooms on second floor, and 3 rooms on third floor. Access to each property from Third street, by an alley three feet wide. Water and gas have been introduced.

☞These properties are in the centre of the city, and are adapted to any kind of business. They will be sold separately, and on the following conditions: $500 down, the balance of one-third on April 1st, 1873, and the remaining two-thirds in one and two years from that date. Further particulars at sale.

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Trustee to make sale.

NOTE.—As it is the desire of those interested to close the Estate, the above properties will be permitted to be sold at a low figure.

THE CAROLINA SINGERS.

Two males and five females, all formerly slaves in South Carolina, will give a

CONCERT
AT TUSCARORA HALL,
On Wednesday Evening, Feb. 12,
Beginning at 8 o'clock.

They sing the spirituelles, the religious songs of the camp meetings and cabins of the South. Proceeds for the benefit of the Freedmen's Schools in South Carolina.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Todd's Bookstore, Stover's Drug Store, and at the Hall on the evening of the concert.

LOST—In Upland, on Thursday morning, February 6th, 1873, a large sized Fur Cape. Any person finding the same, will be suitably rewarded if they will leave it at Mrs. Lees', next door to John Rea's store, Upland.

WANTED.—A first-class box-loom Boss, also a few families of check weavers. Apply immediately.
J. P. CROZER'S SONS,
t Upland, Penna.

SUPPER!
FIFTH
Anniversary Supper
OF
Chester Lodge, No. 76, K of P.,
AT LINCOLN HALL,
On Saturday Evening, Feb. 22, '73.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—P. C. Joshua Long, P. C. Mark W. Allen, Abram Mattis, Geo. S. Buck, Mordecai Lewis, Jeff. W. Chalfant, P. C. Anderson Fielding.

TICKETS, - - 50 CENTS.

President, P. C. Joshua Long; Secretary, P. C. Mark W. Allen; Treas., Mordecai Lewis.
Supper at half-past Six o'clock. ja25 4t

NOTICE.—WILLIAM WARD having disposed of his interest in the firm of WARD & BAKER, Bankers and Brokers, Chester, to George Baker, the business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, George Baker.

W. Ward, in connection with the firm of WARD & BROOMALL, will also continue the practice of law and conveyancing, and give particular attention to the settlement of decedent and trust estates, and investment of moneys in real estate securities.

The office of both parties will continue as formerly in the bank building, Market Square, Chester. WILLIAM WARD,
ja25 3t GEORGE BAKER.

GEO. BAKER,
Banker, Broker,
AND DEALER IN
Government Bonds, Gold,
STATE, COUNTY.
AND THE
Municipal Stocks,
LOANS, &c.,
OF CHESTER.
Deposits Received,
And 6 Per Cent. Interest Allowed
When Remaining Six Months and Upwards.
☞Special Arrangements made for Interest on money left on deposit for a shorter time.
Business Paper Discounted.
☞DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
Orders for Stocks, &c., executed at the Board of Brokers, Philadelphia or New York,
FOR THE USUAL COMMISSIONS.
Collections of Drafts, Notes, Checks, &c., made on all accessible points.
☞Business men opening accounts will be accommodated on as liberal terms as at the National Banks, and no efforts will be spared to render to those dealing at this Bank every advantage appertaining to their interests.
Our policy will be prudent and conservative, always having regard to the interests of our customers. (Jan25-3t) GEO. BAKER.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
LEGAL RATE.
8 Per Cent. Per Annum, Clear of Taxes.

The CHESTER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will receive for a short time at PAR and ACCRUED INTERES T, from January 1st, 1873, subscriptions to the new Eight Per Cent.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Secured on the
TRAINER MILL, HOUSES & LANDS,
Situate in Lower Chichester, Delaware county. These bonds are the debt of the Company, which has a
Cash Capital of $50,000,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF WHICH HAS BEEN PAID IN,
And have the specific security by
FIRST LIEN
On Land, Mill, Houses and Machinery, worth
OVER $50,000,
Which have an accrued revenue, sufficient to pay all interest, by
LEASE of D. TRAINER & SONS,
Duly recorded. The Mortgage is executed to JAMES IRVING and GEORGE BROOMALL, as trustees for the bondholders; and the bonds are in denominations of
$100, $500, AND $1000,
and will be made either REGISTERED or COUPON to suit subscribers.
The following named gentlemen are stockholders in the Company, from whom any information may be obtained, vix:
JOSEPH WILLCOX, President.

Samuel A. Crozer,	James Irving,
David Trainer,	Samuel M. Felton,
Robert H Crozer,	Edward A. Price,
J. M. Broomall,	George Broomall,

WM. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.
For further particulars and information, apply to WM. WARD, Treasurer,
ja 25 Market Square, Chester.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of certain writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Media, on SATURDAY, February 22d, 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in the township of Bethel, bounded by lands of Daniel Pyle and John R. Bringhurst, and the Naaman's creek road, containing 8 Acres, be the same more or less.

Also, all that certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in said township, bounded by lands of Jos. Guest, Elias Pearce and J. Williams, and by the Bethel road, containing fifteen acres and a half, more or less.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Melinda Clayton, William T. Clayton and Sarah Jane Clayton.

JOSEPH WEBSTER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Media, January 30th, 1873.

N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above property. $100 of the price or sum at which the premises may be struck off, must be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise it will be immediately put up and sold. fe1 4t

DELAWARE COUNTY ss.—Notice is hereby given that the following Assignee accounts for the benefit of Creditors, have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and will be presented to said Court for confirmation, on MONDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1873.

The second and final account of Augustus Boyd, Assignee of the Reaney Engineers and Ship Building Works of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

The account of Augustus Boyd, Trustee under the Deed of Trust executed by Thomas Reaney, Wm. B. Reaney, and Samuel Archbold, dated July 18th, 1871.

The first and final account of William D. H. Serrill, committee of Daniel Heacock, a Lunatic.

The account of William J. Harvey, Assignee of Peter Munday.

ISAAC JOHNSON,
fe 14w Prothonotary.

Professional.

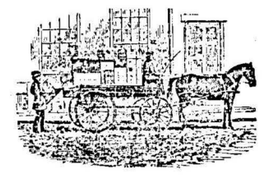
W. H. DICKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND CONVEYANCER,
Office: 504 Market Street, Chester. jy 13

JAMES VINCENT MAGINN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
609 EDGMONT AVENUE,
Chester.
Legal business promptly attended to. oc 5

SIMON LITZENBURG,
Architect & Draughtsman,
Plans of Dwellings, Churches, &c., neatly drawn, and specifications written out.
Charges moderate. Office over Zook's Book Store, South-west corner of Fourth and Market Street, Chester. ap 27

Groceries and Provisions.

J. E. GREEN,
MARCUS HOOK



Cheap Dry Goods, Groceries
AND
VARIETY STORE,
Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Alpacas, all colors and all prices. Corded Railway Poplin, 50 cents; Corded Poplins, 28 cents, all colors. Striped Mohairs, Striped Poplin, Plaid Poplins, and Men's Woolen Jackets, cheap. All kinds of Calicoes, Blue, Red and Gray Flannel, all prices. Plaid and Striped Shirting Flannel, at 20 cents per yard. Ballardvale Flannel, one yard wide; Shaker Flannel White Fannel, of all kinds. White Domet Flannel, at 25 cents. Opera Flannels, plain and plaid, all colors. Bed Ticking, all prices and width. A good assortment of useful Trimming, Hamburgh Edging, Inserting, Ruffle and Cotton Edging, Velvet Ribbon, Black Velveteen, Silk and Dress Buttons, of all kinds; Children's Cotton Hose, striped; Children's Woolen Hose, striped and plain; Germantown Wool, all colors; Ladies' and Children's Berlin Gloves; Men and Boys' Buck Gloves and Mitts.

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Medicines on Hand.

Also, a good assortment of HARDWARE.

CHEAP LOT OF
FINE GROCERIES!
Such as fine Teas, Coffees and Pure Spices, pulverized, block and granulated Sugar. Molasses from 8 to 23 cents per quart. Canned Fruits of all kinds, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store. Also, large and small coal at market prices.
☞GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.☜
Coal Oil 8 cents per quart. ja 11

THOMSON & CUTLER,
DEALERS IN
Groceries & Provisions,
Cor. THIRD and KERLIN STS.,
South Ward, Chester
Constantly on hand, a large and well-selected stock of every thing that is kept in a first class store, and at prices that will satisfy purchasers.
All kinds of Fruit in Season.
Fresh Country Produce always on hand.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c. je10

FRESH Butter, Potatoes, Hams, Shoulders, Pork, Corn Beef, Eggs, Lard and Cheese, Fish by the pound or kit, at E. C. SMITH'S,
526 Market Street.

DON'T forget to stop at the Central Grocery and House-furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall, and examine the stock of Table Knives Forks, Pocket Knives and Scissors. jan 6

CROSBY M. COX,
Dealer in
*GRO

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—An admirably written volume was published not long since by Longmans & Co., London, on that destructive malady which almost defies medical treatment in its amelioration. Dr. Henry MacCormac, of Belfast, Ireland, is the author. Were it republished here, it would lead to reforms in regard to preventing a disease which is often actually induced by violations of the laws of health. Consumption is mowing down the young and the promising before they are prepared for the responsibilities of life. There are two forms of consumption, namely: that which is hereditary, being transmitted from parents to their children, and that which is induced. The latter is the main topic discussed by Dr. MacCormac, which, he is persuaded, has its orgin in re-breathing expired air. Those of a delicate organization should sleep alone, and if possible in spacious rooms. That would insure a larger supply of pure, uncontaminated air. On retiring, never omit raising the window sash slightly. When the dormitory is small, if not carefully ventilated, oxygen, the essential element that supports life, is quickly exhausted, and the individual takes back into the lungs carbonic acid gas, which destroys life. Thus the whole system becomes deranged, the air cells ulcerate, and, with the destruction of those, the whole bronchial region falls into disease.

Fresh atmospheric air was intended to be inhaled. It is the source of vitality; therefore, be in no apprehension from exposure to its influences. When the air is charged with excessive humidity, avoid unnecessary exposure; but clear weather, a bright sun and airy sleeping rooms promote health and longevity.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—As soon as they emerge from the hydraulic press, postage stamps are gummed. The paste is made of clear starch, or rather its dextrine, which is acted upon chemically and then boiled, forming a clear, smooth, slightly sweet mixture. Each sheet of stamps is taken separately, placed upon a flat board, and its edges covered with a light metal frame. Then the paste is smeared on with a whitewash brush, and the sheet is laid between two wire racks and placed on a pile with others to dry. Great care is taken in the manufacture of this paste, which is perfectly harmless. After gumming another pressing in the hydraulic press follows. Then more counting—in fact stamps are counted no less than thirteen times during their process of manufacture. The sheets are then cut in half, each portion containing one hundred stamps, this being done by girls with ordinary hand shears. Next follows the perforation, which is performed by machinery. The perforations are first made in a perpendicular line, and afterwards in a horizontal line. Another pressing follows—this time to get rid of the raised edges on the back of the stamps made by the dies, and this ends the manufacture.

A LESSON FOR WOULD-BE CRITICS.—A Professor's wife, who occupied herself sometimes with assisting her husband in making casts of geology and natural history, also for her own pleasure made sometimes flowers and fruits of wax and other materials, and notwithstanding she had become quite a successful expert in this line, she found that most always her efforts were criticised by her friends. Once at a tea-party she passed a large apple around, and stated her confidence that this time she had been quite successful in her imitation of nature's product; but her friends were as usual not of her opinion: one criticised the shape, saying that it would be more natural if it was not so globular; another criticised the colors, and said it was better than other imitations, but she had not quite hit that indescribable peculiarity which distinguished the natural apple from mere imitations; almost every one had some fault to find. After the apple passed around and came in her hands again, she ate it, without saying anything. Her friends had been criticising a real apple, but never afterwards criticised her imitations of fruits again.

A COMPOSITE COUNTERFEIT $500 NOTE.—The ingenuity of counterfeiters is well illustrated by the following recent development at Washington:

There was received, a few days ago, at the Treasury of the United States, a note purporting to be a United States legal tender note of the denomination of $500. It is composed of parts of different genuine notes of various denominations. The center is a part of a one hundred, with the 'one' taken out in the center and upper border, and a 'five' neatly inserted. The left hand lower end contains a portrait of Andrew Jackson taken from a five dollar note, and the right hand lower end, a vignette from a ten. The scroll work, containing the figures 500, has been taken from a national bank note. The back of the note is from a ten dollar United States note, the 'ten' having been cut out and replaced by the 'ovals' from the back of a five. Although this note is not calculated to deceive bankers and brokers, it would be readily taken by those who are not accustomed to handling much money, as the engraving is all genuine. Fortunately its general appearance has no resemblance to the note of the denomination of which it purports to be a genuine issue.

The Secretary of the Navy is noted for the very good and appropaiate things he can say on the spur of the moment. The reputation is just, as this 'mot' will prove: At the President's levee on Wednesday evening Secretary Robeson, while talking with one lady, accidently stepped on the train of another behind him. The wearer of the latter, feeling herself to be fixed to the spot, turned to the Secretary, and finding him immovable, as have the relations and friends of the 'middies' who are entreating for the Academy the privilege of assisting at the inauguration ceremonies—said, 'I beg pardon, Mr. Secretary, you are standing on my train.' Secretary Robeson turned instantly and replied, 'Though I may not have the power to draw a mortal from the skies, I have pinned an angel to the earth.' 'Oh, Mr. Secretary,' exclaimed the lady, 'please step on my train again; I want to be an angel, and I'd rather not move.'—*N. Y. World.*

The popular *Science Monthly* says in regard to the violent tremors caused by tobacco; 'The trembling, which is one of the usual symptoms of acute, is also a common result of chronic, nicotism. A very distinguished Parisian physician had hands which shook so much that he could not write. Whenever he remained without any tobacco for any length of time, these tremblings disappeared. Another case mentioned by Blatin is noteworthy. A man of forty-five years, consulted him respecting violent and numerous attacks of vertigo. Cessation from tobacco and a tonic regimen quickly restored him. A physician of fifty-two was afflicted with similar disagreeable symptoms, and was also cured by abstinence. Habit had become so strong that he could not resist at times the temptations to slight indulgence. Finding that these returns to tobacco were immediately followed by his painful attacks, he renounced it forever.

☞A good story is told of Judge Rice. About the commencement of the war he made a speech in North Alabama in which he said that the Southern soldiers could whip the yankees with pop guns. Since the war, he chanced to make another speech at the same place. A big double-jointed fellow was present who heard and remembered the former speech, and being in no admirable frame of mind, concluded to go for Sam. Rolling up his sleeves and putting his fist in the palm of his hand, he propounded the fearful question:

'Sam Rice didn't you make a speech here in 1861?'

'I did,' said Sam.

'And didn't you say that we could whip the yankees with pop guns?'

'Certainly I did, but the rascals wouldn't fight that way!'

☞A bachelor editor in Manayunk was presented with a handsome cup on New Years's Day, on which was painted 'To Our Father.' He has searched the 'Family Record' from one end to the other, to learn if he was born a father, and has looked all through the City Directory—but no where can he find that he is a father. He thinks some one has blundered—that either he has got the wrong cup, or the cup has got the wrong man.

☞A western publisher lately gave notice that he intended to spend $50 for a 'new head' for his paper. The next day one of his subscribers dropped him the following note: Don't do it—better keep the money and buy a new head for the editor.

A person weighing himself just before going to bed, and again in the morning, will find that he has lost a pound or more during the night. For the most part this refuse of the system has passed off in the room in the form of exhalations from the lungs and skin. This is an appetizing thought for the people who sleep with closed windows.

GROCERIES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
—o—
COCHRAN,
No. 423 MARKET Street, Chester,
Has the most extensive stock of
Fine Groceries & Provisions!
IN THE CITY,
Laid in especially for the Holidays, consisting of
CANNED FRUITS, PRESERVES & VEGETABLES,
Such as
Beefsteak, Quinton Tomatoes,
Peas, Corn, Peaches,
Green Gages, Pine Apples,
Egg Plums, Quinces,
Strawberries,
Cherries, Pears,
Assorted Jellies, Green Apples.
NUTS.
Shellbarks,
Paper-Shell Almonds,
English Walnuts, Pecans,
Filberts, Cream Nuts,
Chestnuts.
FRUITS.
Basket, Dehesa, Crown, Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins, by 1 lb. ½ or ¼ boxes,
Elmira Grapes, at reduced prices,
Florida and Havana Oranges,
Citron, Dates,
Currants and Cranberries.
SAUCES.
Catsup, Worcestershire,
Leicestershire, Lea & Perrins',
Assorted Pickles.
All the Choice Baking Powders.
FISH.
Sardines,
The best Mess Mackerel in the city,
Codfish,
Pickled Salmon.
TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS AND DRIED BEEF.
All the Grades of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.
Your Order for the Holidays Solicited.
Price and quality guaranteed,
☞AT COCHRAN'S,
423 Market Street, Chester.

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!
McLEAN & MURRAY,
At their New Trimming and Notion Store, N. W. Cor. Third and Kerlin streets, South ward, are prepared to show their friends a carefully selected stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c. Clark's & Coates' cotton 7 cents per spool.
Thankful for past favors, they respectfully ask a continuance. ja25 1y

Carpet Weaving.
THOMAS O'DEN,
CARPET WEAVER,
At his father's old stand, basement of
NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET,
Near Market Square.
☞Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,
CARPET WEAVER,
Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts.,
CHESTER, PA.
All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,
CARPET WEAVER,
No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,
WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER.
Orders promptly attended. nov

W. W. PIERCE,
CARPET WEAVER,
1077 THIRD STREET,
Near the Lamokin Depot.
Carpets of my own make for sale. se28 6m

Sewing Machines & Washers
THE WEED
"M. F."
Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."
This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.
With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powerful mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family Favorite" does for general uses.
The Company has received the most gratifying testimonials from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M. F.", and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!
JOB HOOPES & SON
Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of
The Surprise Washer,
Which is without doubt, the
Best and Cheapest Washer
In existence, price only
SIX DOLLARS.
Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. aug19

Mortimer H. Bickley,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
Paint Brushes,
Perfumery,
AND
PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.
Cor. Market and 4th Streets,
CHESTER,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,
Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at
VERY
LOW PRICES.
PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at HOWARTH & BROS., my7 508 and 510 Market street.
FOR PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,
Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
PATENT MEDICINES,
And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on
HOWARTH'S,
508 and 510 Market Street.
m 7

Carpentering & Sash Making.
W. C. BOATWRIGHT,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,
Chester, Pa.
Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.
SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,
mh 20 Opposite the Freight Depot.

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S
Union Sash Works
AND
PLANING MILL,
(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors,
BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, &c.
Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.
PACKING BOXES
Made to order.
FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m


COAL!
The subscriber, having opened a
COAL YARD,
At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,
Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 121 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 124 W. Third st., or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.
KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.
jy 29 WM. A. BRAMALL.

NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER, No. 411 Concord Avenue, no 9 South ward, Chester.

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.
JAMES BRACKENRIDGE, JR.,
No. 803 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER,
TIN ROOFER
And manufacturer of
TINWARE.
All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a specialty.
Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cop Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.
A good assortment of
Cooking and Parlor Stoves,
ALWAYS ON HAND. oc12 tf

1848. ESTABLISHED 1848.
Delaware County Furniture
AND
STOVE WAREROOMS,
JAMES HAMPSON,
No. 429 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and Windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c.
CARPETS, &c.
Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.
STOVES.
Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and seattles.
QUEENSWARE.
Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.
☞P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c.
April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

833. H. Kampe & Co., 833.
Having enlarged and improved their
FURNITURE STORE,
833 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furniture and Bedding at the lowest prices. my11 1y

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S
Union Furniture, Bedding,
AND
STOVE STORE,
Corner Third and Parker streets,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.
FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.
BEDDING—Mattrasses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds, Bolsters, Pillows. Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short notice. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.
STOVES.—Cook and Parlor, Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.
UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered. Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recaned, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.
J. F. DANNAKER,
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.
GLAZING MADE A SPECIALITY.
620 *LARKIN STREET,*
CHESTER, PA. mh 11

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
House and Sign Painter.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester.
je29 3m

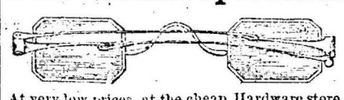
ALEXANDER KING,
SIGN PAINTER,
And Imitator of Wood and Marble,
EDGMONT AVENUE, BELOW THE RAILROAD.
☞All orders from the country addressed to Box 552, Chester P. O., will be attended to. d17

JOHN L. ENTWISLE,
SIGN PAINTER,
And
Store Window Shade Manufacturer,
229 PENN STREET,
au31 tf South Ward.

FIELDING & BURKE,
The House Painters,
WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING AND CALCIMINING.
☞Particular attention paid to jobbing.
Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.
tept 2

CHANGE.
Having purchased the interest of L. W. Govett, in the
Flour and Feed Business,
I would announce to the citizens, that I will keep constantly on hand and for sale, choice brands of
FAMILY FLOUR,
GRAIN & MILL FEED,
OF ALL KINDS.
Feeling I can give entire satisfaction, I desire a share of the public patronage.
L. A. ZEBLEY,
167 WEST THIRD STREET,
ja25 1y Near the Bridge.

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*
PHILADELPHIA.
The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a
NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing
Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE,
1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.
☞Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. ☜ o t 7

Fine German Spectacles

At very low prices, at the cheap Hardware store, No. 23 THIRD STREET, below the Bank.
nov 26 THOMAS MOORE.

WANTED.—A girl or middle-aged woman to do housework for a small family. Liberal wages for a good hand.
T. B. JARMAN, Storekeeper,
ja25 4t Upland, Delaware county.

Sales.
CHEAP LOTS in South ward, Chester, for sale.—I have a number of desirable lots for sale in South ward, ranging in price from six to ten dollars per foot. Apply at once to S. LATZENBERG,
Cor. Fourth and Market Streets,
se 14 Chester.

FOR SALE. Five two-story Frame Houses on Edward street, South Chester. Terms easy. Apply to
W. GRAY,
ap 6 Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Ladomus Block.

FOR SALE.—A Brick House and Lot, on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, Chester, 105 feet on Madison street, and 133 feet on Eleventh street; suitable for a gardener or nurseryman. House and outbuildings in complete order. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to.
jan 16 4t WARD & BROOMALL.

FARM FOR SALE.
DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE—Near Elkdale Station, Junction and Breakwater, Railroad. Farm, 175 acres, high ground, 70 acres cleared, 60 acres pine and oak timber, remainder light timber. Two dwellings, stable, corn crib, carriage and other outhouses, and apple orchard. Price low—Terms easy. Will exchange for Chester property.
C. S. SMITH,
aug 24 Third and Penn streets.

PROPERTY FOR SALE!
The property known as the "Chester Fire Brick Works." The lot is 150 feet on Hayes street, and 140 feet on Front Street, South Chester. On which there are two Kilns for brick, etc., frame building 52x26 feet, with engine and machinery, suitable for grinding clay, brick, etc. Will be sold whole, or divided in lots to suit, or would be exchanged for a small Farm.
Two Lots on Sixth Street, corner of Butler Street, Chester. Each 20x140 feet deep, to a 15 feet alley.
Brick House and Lot on Penn Street, below Second, 20x142½, containing eight rooms, water, gas and heater, etc. Also, Stable. Comfortably finished.
Brick House, containing six rooms Lot 14½x80 feet, on Townsend Street, above Second, South Chester, Apply to
C. S. SMITH,
nov 4 Third and Penn Streets.

CHICKENS FOR SALE!
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
BLACK SPANISH,
BLACK HAMBURGS,
Brahmas, and Common Chickens, all
Selling off cheap to close the business.
no 23 JAMES DRAPER, Upland, Delaware county, Pa.

Miscellaneous.
NEW
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY
AT CHESTER DOCK,
By Morton, Black & Brother,
With new Machinery, Experienced Workmen, and Seasoned Lumber,
Are prepared to guarantee all work manufactured at their mill.
Window Frames,
Shutters,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets, &c.,
On hand and made to order.
SCROLL SAWING.
may 1

WINDSOR SCARFS, at
MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

SIX CENTS A-PIECE FOR ODD KNIVES AND FORKS, at the Cheap Hardware Store, 23 WEST THIRD STREET.
dec 30 THOS. MOORE.

S. B. LOGAN,
Paper Hanger,
No. 22 W. FOURTH STREET,
CHESTER, PA.
ap 21

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 3 NORTH WHARVES.
For Charleston, every Friday, from Pier 4, Market street.
For Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, every Wednesday and Saturday, from first wharf above Market street.
For Washington, D. C., Georgetown and Alexandria, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Pier 1, first wharf above Market street.
For New York daily, from first wharf below Market street. Steamers leave daily.
Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Towboat Company. Barges towed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
For Freight or Passage (first-class State-room accommodations), apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
de 7 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!
W. E. BARNARD,
Has removed from Edgmont avenue,
TO NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET,
Where he has for sale, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, cheaper than the cheapest.
BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted. Jewelry neatly repaired, at
NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET.
☞Do not forget the place. my 24

"What I Know About Pumps."
CUCUMBER PUMPS!

The subscriber is now prepared to put in
Cucumber Pumps!
Of the best quality, at the shortest notice and most reasonable rates.
Repairing Pumps Promptly Attended to.
Shop, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market streets.
Residence, 512 Second Street,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER,
jan14 tf JAMES CHRISTIE.

MARK Patented TRADE
BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales and will outlast any other. For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues and price list.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r,
oc 19 503 Commerce st., Philada., Pa.
JAMES CHRISTIE,
Agent, Chester.

CHARLES H. DICKERSON,
Plain and Ornamental
PLASTERER,
Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.
Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!
MRS. HAMMOND,
No. 700 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER. ja 18

CASSIMERES.—A full line of Cassimeres for men and boy's wear, at
SMITH & KEEL'S,
je 1 S. E. Cor. 3d and Penn Sts.

Lumber and Coal.
COAL LIME
LUMBER!!!
The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old
Yard on Edgmont street,
(Near R. R. Depot,)
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH
COAL!
☞These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.
BUILDING LIME,
fresh from the kiln every day.
y1 8-1y. DAVID S. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,
Dealer in Coal,
LIME FRESH EVERY DAY
Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. apl 20

RAVEN RUN
Stove and Nut Coal
TRY IT.
At MORTON, BLACK & BROS.,
CHESTER DOCK. sep 24

COAL! COAL
THE CELEBRATED
RICHARDSON COAL,
For sale by
J. D. OLIVER & CO.
Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.
J. D. OLIVER & CO.,
jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,
SOUTH CHESTER
COAL YARD.
Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14
☞KINDLING WOOD.

COAL AND WOOD
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FRANCIS LARKIN,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
eb19 1y

BAKER & HINKSON,
EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,
Keep always on hand a general assortment of
LUMBER.
WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,
Spruce Joist, Plank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles,
LIME AND SAND.
FERTILIZERS.
Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuine,
Ground Bone,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,
HAIR, CEMENT.
TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.
Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.
THE BEST COAL,
IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.
Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at
MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S
Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock.
may 22

Lines of Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:
Way-Mail Train at 8.30, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R.R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 12.15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia,
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5, and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2, 4, 5.50, 7.15 and 10.26 p. m. The 4 p. m. train stops at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.26 p. m.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Chester for Philadelphia—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.42, 8.23, 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.05, 2.41, 4.41, 5.31, 6.49, 7.56, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7.25 a. m., Way Mail, 9.50 a. m., Express, 2.45 p. m., Express, 7.25 p. m., Express, 11.00 p. m., Express.
From Baltimore to Port Deposit and intermediate Stations at 5.00 p. m.
Accommodation Train from Port Deposit will leave Perryville at 6.47 a. m., for Baltimore and intermediate Stations.
Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 12.06 and 9.11 a. m., and 4.35 p. m.
Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 12.52, 2.13 and 10.02 a. m., 1.08 and 5.17 p. m.
SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.

DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.
Commencing December 19th, 1872.
MOVING SOUTH.
Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Moriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.30, 10.15, 11.45 p. m.
Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.
58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.
Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.
Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.
Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, 12.51, a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.
Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.
Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.
Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.
Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.58, 12.28 p. m.
Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.
Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.22, 11.07, 12.37 p. m.
Lamokin, 8.25, 10.55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.10, 12.40.
MOVING NORTH.
Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.39, 7.49, 9.10 a. m., 1.45, 2.38, 5.39, 6.39, 7.08 p. m.
Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.13 a. m., 1.48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33 7.11 p. m.
Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.19 a. m., 1.54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39, 7.17 p. m.
Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.
Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.
Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9.33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.
Darby, 5.57, 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 2.12, 3.05, 5.57, 6.57, 7.35 p. m.
Paschall, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40, a. m., 2.15, 3.08, 6.00, 7.00, 7.38 p. m.
Bonnaffon, 6.02, 8.12, 9.42 a. m., 2.17, 3.10, 6.02, 7.02, 7.40 p. m.
Mt. Moriah, 6.04, 8.14, 9.44 a. m., 2.19, 3.12, 6.04 7.04, 7.42 p. m.
58th street, 6.06, 8.16, 9.46, a. m., 2.21, 3.14, 6.06, 7.06, 7.44 p. m.
Gray's Ferry, 6.10, 8.20, 9.50 a. m., 2.25, 3.18, 6.10, 7.10, 7.48 p. m.
Philadelphia, 6.20, 8.30, 10 a. m., 2.35, 3.28, 6.20, 7.20, 7.58 p. m.
H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after Sunday, June, 2, 1872, Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R., corner of Broad st. and Washington Av., For Port Deposit, at 7.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
" Oxford, at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.
" Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R, at 7.00 a. m, 10.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.
At 2.30 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only, for Chadd's Ford and Oxford
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 a. m., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m., Oxford 6.10 a. m., Port Deposit 9.25 a. m., and 4.25 p. m., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9.35 a. m., 4.25 p. m., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6.10 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.
Chadd's Ford, at 7.19 a. m., 11.55 a. m., 4.29 p. m. and 6.48 p. m.
On Sundays train leaves Oxford 4.45 P. M., Chadd-ford 6.04 P. M., for Philadelphia and all intermediate stations.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
PASSENGER DEPOT CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS.
At 7.45 and 11 a. m., 2 and 12.00 p. m., accommodation for Fort Washington.
At 8.30 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Elmira, Danville and Williamsport.
At 7 a. m., 1.30, 5.30 and 10.30 p. m., accommodation for Abington.
At 2.10 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.
At 3.30 p. m., through accommodation for Bethlehem, Easton and Allentown.
At 4 p. m., accommodation for Bethlehem.
At 5.15 p. m., accommodation for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
At 6.30 p. m., accommodation for Lansdale.
ON SUNDAYS.
At 9.30 a. m., accommodation for Bethlehem.
At 2 p. m., accommodation for Doylestown.
At 9 a. m. and 6.00 p. m., accommodation for Fort Washington.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Dec. 2, 1872. aug 31

CHESTER AND PHILA., STEAM FREIGHT LINE.

On and after MONDAY, October 28th, the Boats of this Line, under the direction of Capt. JOHN PHILLIPS, will leave Chester, daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Philadelphia, from Baker's wharf, at 7 a. m., and from Sharpless' wharf, at 8.30 a. m. Philadelphia for Chester, from Arch street, wharf at 2 p. m.
Orders for goods delivered as heretofore, without charge, by William Phillips.
☞All Store Goods and transient freights by the Freight Boat, will be landed at Baker's storehouse, on Chester Creek, that by the Steamer Jersey Blue, at Sharpless' wharf, foot of Market Street.
☞Freight for Philadelphia can be left at Pennell's storehouse the day before sailing, but that received on the morning of sailing, must invariably be sent to Sharpless' wharf.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
As two

The Chester Advocate

AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

VOL. 5—NO. 38. CHESTER, PA., FEBRUARY 15, 1873 PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The CHESTER ADVOCATE is published every Saturday morning,

One Dollar per annum. Single Copies, Two Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—70 cents per square for one insertion; 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

TEN LINES FORM A SQUARE.

A liberal discount on permanent or extra large advertisements.

Special Notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞Having extraordinary facilities, we will execute Job Printing of every kind with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Notices, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of all kinds and in various colors, printed on short notice.

OFFICE
EDGMONT STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD.
CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

JOHN SPENCER Proprietor

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP JOHN IN TOWN!

At the cheap store of

MILES & SON,

Where will be constantly found DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, and everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

MINCE MEAT,

Of our own manufacture, only 15 cts. per pound.

Pure country Lard, 13c.; Soaps, from 4½c. to 15c. Flour by the barrel. Buckwheat from Luzerne county; Canned Fruits; French Prunes; Seedless Oherries and Prunellas.

☞Goods delivered free of charge.

COME AND SEE US!

At No. 228 East FIFTH Street,
CHESTER. de 21



REPAIRED,

AT W. WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn, Chester. j6

WE have constantly on hand a good assortment of gentlemen's underclothes, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn. au 17

GOOD and cheap hosiery of all kinds at WRIGLEY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! Do you want a good shirt? If you do, go to WRIGLEY'S, 203 Third street. au 17

CALICOES and Muslins as cheap as anywhere else in the city, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street. au 17

WE have Clark's and Coates' Cotton always on hand, at WRIGLEY'S. au 17

KNIT Jackets, Shawls and Comforters, very cheap, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn. se 28

IF you want a good umbrella, go to WRIGLEY'S, and he will either sell you a new one or repair an old one. au 7

EDMUND JONES,

Real Estate Agent,

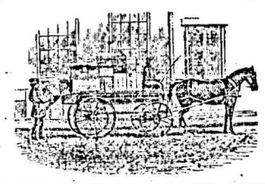
WARD & BROOMALL'S OFFICE,

CHESTER, PA.

Property in South Chester a specialty. my 25 6m

HEADLEY & MAHON'S

CITY EXPRESS,



BAGGAGE, FURNITURE AND EXPRESS WAGONS,

To Hire at all times.

Orders received at Baker & Hinkson's office, Edgmont Avenue below Third street, 718 Mcllvaine street, and at Stables 2nd below Fulton.

J. M. HEADLEY. [mh 9] GEO. MAHON.

C. W. JONES,

West End Farmers' Market.

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER.

Apples by the barrel,
Butter by the ½ bbl., tub or firkin,
Canned Fruits and Pickles,
Hood's Figs, very low.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stand, West End Farmers' Market.
de 21 C. W. JONES.

G. W. CATTELL'S

131 West Third Street,

Is the ONLY place in Chester city or Delaware county, to buy

FULLER'S

COMBINATION FLUID,

The best Fluid in the world!

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.

Go to Cattell's Stove Store and get the PURE ARTICLE. ja 11

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas of the best brands, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

J. A. BATES,

Third Street and Concord Avenue,

Groceries, Provisions,

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

And every variety of Goods belonging to a first-class

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

AT CITY PRICES.

Goods delivered free. Jan 25-1yr

FINE SHIRTS, at MILLER'S,
od 5 510 Market street.

How Happy I'll Be.

A little one played among the flowers,
In the blush and bloom of summer hours;
She twined the buds in a garland fair,
And bound them up in her shining hair.
"Ah me!" said she, "how happy I'll be,
When ten years more have gone over me,
And I am a maiden, with youth's bright glow
Flushing my cheek and lighting my brow!"

A maiden mused in a pleasant room,
Where the air was filled with soft perfume!
Vases were near of antique mold,
Beautiful pictures, rare and old,
And she, of all the loveliness there,
Was by far the loveliest and most fair.
"Ah me!" sighed she, "how happy I'll be
When my heart's true love comes home to me;
Light of my life, my spirit's pride,
I count the days till thou reach my side."

A mother bent over a cradle nest,
Where she soothed her babe to his smiling rest,
"Sleep well," she murmured, soft and low,
And she pressed her kisses on his brow;
"O child, sweet child! how happy I'll be,
If the good God let thee stay with me,
Till later on, in life's evening hour,
Thy strength shall be my strength and tower!"

An aged one sat by the glowing hearth,
Almost ready to leave the earth;
Feeble and frail, the race she had run
Had borne her along to the setting sun.
"Ah me!" she sighed in an undertone,
"How happy I'll be when life is done!
When the world fades out with its weary strife
And I soar away to a better life!"

'Tis thus we journey, from youth to age,
Longing to turn another page,
Striving to hasten the years away,
Lighting our hearts with the future's ray;
Hoping on earth till its visions fade,
Wishing and waiting through sun and shade;
Turning when earth's last tie is riven,
To the beautiful rest that remains in heaven.

—*Lutheran.*

Jack Glenn, or who was Responsible?

It was a beautiful summer morning on which Mr. Coleman stood in front of his store looking the very personification of comfort and ease. He was a well to-do merchant in one of the many thriving towns of a Western State. He was a prominent man in the church, and was expected to counsel on all questions pertaining to the advancement of the cause of christianity. This he did, and all matters received either his hearty approval or stern opposition. Of course, many would be led to follow his example and feel that they were right; for he was accepted as one of their best men.

As he stood looking thus he espied two persons coming down the street, yet they were on opposite sides. To introduce these parties we must use two opposites—one was a minister the other a drunkard. The Rev. Mr. Wilton had but lately assumed the pastoral charge of the church at which Mr. Coleman worshipped; he was a deeply earnest man, and brought with him a reputation as a hard worker in every department of the Master's vineyard.

John Glenn, or Jack Glenn as he was called, was a poor inebriate, one who had become so degraded by the rum-curse, that the very mention of 'drunken Jack Glenn,' called forth heartfelt pity from some or scornful epithets from others; not only this, but his course had been the bane of a widowed mother's life—how deeply felt was her pain and sorrow none but the Father knew.

These were two personages, reader; the life of one was upward, still upward, the other downward, still down. The upward life, no one could check; the downward, no one seemed to care enough to stop.

As Mr. Wilton approached Mr. Coleman that gentleman stepped forward a few paces and greeted him with:

'Good morning sir; hope you're well? delightful morning.'

'Very well, and thankful, too, Mr. Coleman. You are looking well this morning.'

'Never felt better in my life, sir,' was that gentleman's return.

Here the salutations ended and their attention was attracted to the other side of the street by the rattling sound of broken glass and an exclamation—

'I'll break your neck, you young dog!'

'Ha! ha! ha! drunken Jack, he broke his back!' came ringing from round the corner. It seems that some school boys had pushed up against poor Jack and jammed him through the window, and cut and run. It was so quickly done that but few had noticed which of the boys did it. One of the clerks ran out and caught poor Jack by the collar and started for the magistrate's office, but not without considerable of a struggle and a great deal of noise and laughter, for a crowd had gathered from the passers-by and parties in the stores.

Our friend stood watching the scene, and a look of pity overspread the minister's face.

'I think six months in jail would do that fellow good; a man's life or property isn't safe when such characters are allowed to run at large,' said Mr. Coleman.

'The poor fellow,' said Mr. Wilton, 'did he stagger through?'

'No, sir,' answered a lad who had just crossed over from the place of accident. 'It was a boy pushed him through and then ran.'

'That's a poor excuse—he had no business to be in liquor,' replied the merchant.

'Ah! there are more than that poor fellow to blame for the accident—the man that sold the drink; the men that signed his petition for a license to sell, and the law-makers that passed and made the law, Mr. Coleman, they too are equally responsible,' said Mr. Wilton.

'I cannot agree with you there, Mr. Wilton; such men are not invited to drink, it is optional with the drinker, therefore he is responsible for what he does when under the influence of drink, and another thing, he ought not to drink to excess.' Mr. Coleman uttered this last word with a peculiar emphasis.

'Mr. Coleman,' said the minister, "Is not 'Eldorado,' across the way there, a drink house?'

'Yes sir, it is; and said to be a first-class house,' answered the merchant.

'Well sir, I read on the windows, '*The best of liquors sold within*,' and just below it, 'Free Lunch from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M., can you tell me whether that is put there as an invitation for men to test the quality of the wares or merely as an ornament?

'It is the custom of all business men to display their wares to suit their tastes and attract the public eye; you notice, Mr. Wilton, I haven't a sign on my whole place; I have been here a number of years and my reputation is established?'

'Did you, Mr. Coleman, ever offer free lunch to induce the patronage of the public?' asked Mr. Wilton.

'No sir,' was the answer.

'Of course not: your business is a great public necessity, and convenience, while, on the other hand, the sale of liquor demoralizes a community and degrades the people—the one is a benefit the other a disgrace. But I must bid you good morning, I desire to see the disposition of this man—

He was here interrupted by the appearance of a lady who stopped near by them and who seemed much agitated and anxious to speak. She looked first at Mr. Coleman and then at the minister, made an attempt to utter a sentence but broke down. Mr. Coleman recognized her and speaking introduced her to the minister as a member of his church, and as Mrs. Glenn. Turning to the lady he said:

'I see Mrs. Glenn, that you are very anxious, and look worried, I suppose it is on account of Jack; now if I were you I'd let him suffer a while, it will do him good and may be the cause of his reformation; he will only turn around and get into more trouble if you defend him, and always keep you worrying; take my advice and let him suffer a little while.'

'Oh I cannot;' she sobbed, 'he is my only boy: 'twould break my heart. *I have asked them all not to sell him drink;* won't you, Mr. Coleman, speak to the Justice for me; you have influence; I will give all I have, and work for more, but he must not be sent to prison.' And her look of appeal to the two gentlemen was soul searching, and spoke louder than words. Mr. Coleman was the first to speak:

'But my dear good woman, the ends of justice must be met; the law must be vindicated. I must tell you emphatically that I cannot stake my reputation on such a trivial matter.'

There were sundry reasons why Mr. Coleman could not interpose in poor Jack Glenn's behalf. First he was signer to 'The Eldorado' man's petition and the remark of the minister about the responsibility of license signers had cut deep and created a stubborness not easily subdued; and, in the second place, in the cellar of Mr. Coleman's residence up-town there was a wine cask, the contents of which graced that gentleman's dinner table every day at the hour of two in the afternoon.

How was it with Mr. Wilton? would he help her—she dare not ask—he was a stranger to her and almost all others in the town. She dared not do it, and hastened on her way to the magistrate's office.

Reader, did you ever drop into a magistrate's office during the pending of a cause of the nature of the one we are about to describe, and note the different stamps of humanity? We have—there was that august personage the magistrate, spectacles on the top of his head, and pen behind his ears, legs crossed, and a look which, in trying to imitate dignity, assumed the ludicrous, then there are the two or three lawyers—second rate—always; the town loafers, those who never do anything but sit around, and turn up on all occasions of public excitement, and invariably have their say, together with the constable, the parties in action, and the always conspicious crowd of urchins bobbing in and out and hanging round the door. This was the picture that met the gaze of Mrs. Glenn as she entered the place of justice.

The store clerk had just taken the witness stand as there was an accession to the group in the person of Rev. Mr. Wilton.

The clerk in response to the judge's question, 'Please state what you know about this case?' replied—

'I was sitting in the store reading the paper when I was surprised by the smashing in of one of the store windows, and on rushing out I collared drunken Jack, who had staggered and fell through—'

'That's-fa false! young Fred Coleman, the, the scape-goat, jammed me agin it, I guess I ain's so drunk, but I I know what's what,' muttered poor Jack.

'Silence, sir!' exclaimed the judge

'And I have brought him here to have him properly dealt with; that's all I know,' concluded the clerk, and took his seat.

'Are there any other witnesses to testify?' inquired the judge.

'I I—'

'Sit down, sir! or it will go harder with you. Let me see, young man, I will fine you five dollars and costs, or thirty days in the county jail—*justice* demands it!'

The minister took hold of Mrs. Glenn as she was about to step to the magistrate's side, 'Let me take charge of this affair, my good woman,' and he pressed forward and took Jack's hand in his—

'Mr. Glenn, I am your mother's friend and yours,' and turning to the magistrate, 'Your Honor, I will pay the damage, how much is it?'

The fine and cost were paid and the trial ended, the minister spoke in undertones to the justice and receiving an assenting nod of the head he turned to those around him and announced—

'My friends, there will be a public temperance meeting on the coming Friday evening in the church on B——street, at which the pledge will be circulated for signatures. You are all cordially invited to be present.'

The town loafer winked, nudged a companion and slurred out, 'a rantin' temperance fanatic,' not loud enough to be heard though, he was too cowardly.

Let us now turn our attention to Mr. Coleman. He was not so contented as he had been a few hours previous, something was wearing upon his mind. The fact was this—he had seen who it was that pushed Jack Glenn through the window on the opposite side of the street—he could have arrested the minister's question as to how the accident happened, but that would have thrown a little responsibility on other shoulders. He was convinced of two things. His son must be corrected, and the damaged window repaired. He sat down and wrote the following short note:

'Mr. Gilmore, Sir,—Have the damaged window repaired, I will bear the expense. I feel that I should so do.

Respectfully, FRED'K COLEMAN.

This was dispatched across the way and he started for his house. The dinner hour having arrived the little family gathered around the well spread table, the father at the head, and close at hand, on one side, the wine bottle and glasses, placed on a small serving-stand. On the other side sat his son, Fred. Dinnir having ended he passed a glass of wine to Mrs. Coleman and filled another for himself and proceeded to sip it, leaving one glass unfilled in its place.

'My dear,' spoke his wife, 'you have forgotten Frederick, he hasn't been served?

'He cannot have wine to-day; I intend to punish him for an unruly act which he performed on the street this morning. Frederick, you go to the library, I wish to talk with you when I have finished dining.'

It was not Mrs. Coleman's way to question why or wherefore; nor was it the son's to disobey. Mr. Coleman soon followed his son and in a calm deliberate manner presented to him the scene witnessed that morning, and gave him to understand a repetition would ensure severe chastisement.

This was sufficient, the father's command was law and the son knew it.

There was altogether a different scene at the home of widow Glenn, whither the minister had repaired immediately after the trial. The blood had been washed from the hands and head of Jack who was somewhat bruised and cut by the glass, and who was so far recovered from his drunkenness as to comprehend what he said and did; after resting awhile the minister commenced to converse with Jack, and went at his work with very little prefacing.

'Mr. Glenn, I am sorry to have met you under the circumstances which I did. I will not upbraid you, for I more than pity you. I have watched the face of your dear mother and it depicts naught but sorrow, and I fear it will soon cause her to droop and die, and if you had heard her plead for you as I did this morning, I think you would set yourself about and mend your ways; you are a man and now is your time to overcome your appetite before it is too late; a happy and useful life will be yours; the declining years of that sainted mother will be joyous and peaceful, and when she is called to cross that deep, dark valley it will be her greatest comfort to know that all is well.'

The minister stopped speaking, the the tears fast chased each other down the face of all in the widow's home. Mrs. Glenn dropped on her knees, next the minister followed, and with his face covered and bowed upon his hand John Glenn heard his mother pray as only a mother can pray for a boy that is almost lost. The prayers were ended, and as Mr. Wilton rose from his knees he passed a pledge-book to John and asked him to sign for mother's sake—for his own sake—and for the sake of Him who died that none might perish.

A few moments and two names underlined each other: 'JOHN GLENN,' 'CHARLES WILTON.'

Friday night came, and with it there came to the church a crowd. The minister ascended the platform, and as he looked down over the audience his eye met the Glenns and the Colemans, even young Fred was there.

He opened the Bible and turning from leaf to leaf, chapter to chapter, read these passages: 'I give waters and rivers to give drink to my people.' 'Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes?' 'They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.' 'Be not among wine bibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh.' 'For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty: and drowsiness shall clothe a man in rags.'

'My friends, you well know from whence these utterances are taken—God's Holy Word—see it,' and he held up the open book. His words for a sober Christian life went ringing through the house. The attention of every auditor was riveted upon him, as he closed. 'The words I have read to you were given by the Father as channel lights to guide you across the troubled sea of life. I want you all to feel they they are yours, and you that have wine at your homes, and have precious children growing up around you, O beware of the example you set before the little ones. I pray that you may never feel as I have the fangs of the rum fiend sunk deep into your soul and fight to conquer as I have fought.—Amen.'

He held in his hand the pledge book, and invited all to come and sign.

Among the first to come was Mr. Coleman and his family. And when he read the name of 'John Glenn' he too said Amen. And ever after no wine was found upon the table of Mr. Colemans'.—*The Watchword.*

The Trial.

FROM "ARTHUR BONNICASTLE."

It must have been three weeks or a month after I entered the school that, on a rainy holiday, as I was walking through one of the halls alone, I was met by two boys who ordered me peremptorily to "halt." Both had staves in their hands taller than themselves, and one of them addressed me with the words: 'Arthur Bonnicastle, you are arrested in the name of The High Society of Inquiry, and ordered to appear before that august tribunal, to answer for your sins and misdemeanors. Right about face!'

The movement had so much the air of mystery and romance that I was about equally pleased and scared. Marching between the two officials, I was led directly to my own room, which I was surprised to find quite full of boys, all of whom were grave and silent. I looked from one to another, puzzled beyond expression, though I am sure I preserved an unruffled manner, and a confident and even smiling face. Indeed, I supposed it to be sort of a lark, entered upon for passing away the time while confined to the house.

'We have secured the offender,' said one of my captors, 'and now have the satisfaction of presenting him before this honorable Society.'

'The prisoner will stand in the middle of the room, and look at me,' said the presiding officer, in a tone of dignified severity.

I was accordingly marched to the middle of the room and left alone, where I stood with folded arms, as became the grand occasion.

'Arthur Bonnicastle,' said the officer before mentioned, 'you are brought before The High Society of Inquiry on a charge of telling so many lies that no dependence whatever can be placed upon your words. What have you to reply to this charge? Are you guilty or not guilty?'

'I am not guilty. Who says I am?' I exclaimed indignantly.

'Henry Hulm, advance!' said the officer.

Henry rose, and walking by me, took a position near the officer, at the head of the room.

'Henry Hulm, you will look upon the prisoner and tell the Society whether you know him.'

'I know him well. He is my chum,' replied Henry.

'What is his general character?'

'He is bright and very amiable.'

'Do you not consider him a boy of truth and veracity?'

'I do not.'

'Has he deceived you?' inquired the officer. 'If he has, please to state the occasion and circumstances.'

'No, your honor. He has never deceived me. I always know when he lies and when he speaks the truth.'

'Have you ever told him of his crimes, and warned him to desist from them?'

'I have,' replied Henry, 'many times.'

'Has he shown any disposition to mend?'

'None at all, your honor.'

'What is the character of his falsehood?'

'He tells,' replied Henry, 'stunning stories about himself. Great things are always happening to him, and he is always performing the most wonderful deeds.'

I now began with great shame and confusion to realize that I was to be exposed to ridicule. The tears came into my eyes and dropped from my cheeks, but I would not yield to the impulse either to cry or to attempt to fly.

'Will you give us some specimens of his stories?' said the officer.

'I will,' responded Henry, 'but can do best by asking him questions.'

'Very well,' said the officer, with a polite bow. 'Pursue the course you think best.'

'Arthur,' said Henry, addressing me directly, 'did you ever tell me that, when you and your father were on the way to this school, your horse went so fast that he ran down a black fox in the middle of the road, and cut off his tail with the wheel of the chaise, and that you sent that tail home to one of your sisters to wear in her winter hat?'

'Yes, I did,' I responded, with my face flaming and painful with shame.

'And did your said horse really run down said fox in the middle of said road, and cut off said tail; and did you send home said tail to said sister to be worn in said hat?' inquired the judge, with a low, grum voice. 'The prisoner will answer so that all can hear.'

'No,' I replied, and, looking for some justification of my story, I added, 'but I did see a black fox—a real black fox, as plain as day.'

'Oh! Oh! Oh!' ran around the room in a chorus. 'He did see a black fox, a real black fox, as plain as day!'

'The witness will pursue his inquiries,' said the officer.

'Arthur,' Henry continued, 'did you or did you not tell me that when on the way to this school you overtook Mr. and Mrs. Bird in their wagon, that you were invited into the wagon by Mrs. Bird, and that one of Mr. Bird's horses chased a calf on the road, caught it by the ear and tossed it over the fence and broke its leg?'

'I s'pose I did,' I said, growing desperate.

'And did said horse really chase said calf, and catch him by said ear, and toss him over said fence, and break said leg?' inquired the officer.

'He didn't catch him by the ear,' I replied doggedly, 'but he really did chase a calf.'

'Oh! Oh! Oh!' chimed in the chorus again. 'He didn't catch him by the ear, but he really did chase a calf.'

'Witness,' said the officer, 'you will pursue your inquiries.'

'Arthur, did you or did you not tell me,' Henry went on, 'that you have an old friend who is soon to go to sea and that he has promised to bring you a male and female monkey, a male and female bird of paradise, a barrel of pine-apples, and a Shetland pony?'

'It doesn't seem as if I told you exactly that,' I replied.

'Did you or did you not tell him so?' said the officer severely.

'Perhaps I did,' I responded.

'And did said friend, who is soon to go to said sea, really promise to bring you said monkeys, said birds of paradise, said pineapples, and said pony!'

'No,' I replied, 'but I really have an old friend who is going to sea, and he'll bring me anything I ask him to.'

'Oh! Oh! Oh!' swept round the room again. 'He really has an old friend who is going to sea, and he'll bring him anything he asks him to.'

'Hulm, proceed with your inquiries,' said the officer.

'Did you or did you not,' said Henry, turning to me again, 'tell me that one day, when dining at your Aunt's, you saw a magic portrait of a boy upon the wall, that came and went, and came and went, like a shadow or a ghost?'

As Henry asked this question he stood between two windows, while the lower portion of his person was hidden by a table behind which he had retired. His face was lighted by a half-smile, and I saw him literally in a frame, as I had first seen the picture to which he alluded. In a moment I became oblivious to everything around me except Henry's face. The portrait was there again before my eyes. Every lineament and even the peculiar pose of the head were recalled to me. It was so much excited that it really seemed as if I were looking again upon the picture I had seen in Mrs. Sanderson's dining-room. Henry was disconcerted, and even distressed by my intent look. He was evidently afraid that the matter had been carried too far, and that I was growing wild with the strange excitement. Endeavoring to recall me to myself, he said with a tone of friendliness:

'Did you or did you not tell me the story about the portrait, Arthur?'

'Yes,' I responded, 'and it looked just like you. Oh! it did, it did! There—turn your head a little more that way—so! It was a perfect picture of you, Henry. You never could imagine such a likeness.'

'You are a little blower, you are,' volunteered Jack Linton, from a corner.

'Order! Order! Order!' swept around the room.

'Did said portrait,' broke in the voice of the officer, 'come and go on said wall, like said shadow or said ghost?'

'It went but it didn't come,' I replied, with my eyes still fixed on Henry.

'Oh! Oh! Oh!' resumed the chorus. 'It went but it didn't come!'

'Please stand still, Henry! don't stir!' I said, 'I want to go nearer to it. She wouldn't let me.'

I crept slowly toward him, my arms still folded. He grew pale, and all the room became still. The presiding officer and the members of The High Society of Inquiry were getting scared. 'It went but it didn't come,' I said. 'This one comes but it doesn't go. I should like to kiss it.'

I put out my hands toward Henry, and he sank down behind the table as if a ghost were about to touch him. The illusion was broken, and I started as if awakened suddenly from a dream. Looking around upon the boys, and realizing what had been done and what was in progress, I went into a fit of hearty crying, that distressed them quite as much as my previous mood had done. Nods and winks passed from one to another, and Hulm was told that no further testimony was needed. They were evidently in a hurry to conclude the case, and felt themselves cut short in their forms of proceeding. At this moment a strange silence seized the assembly. All eyes were directed toward the door, upon which my back was turned. I wheeled around to find the cause of the interruption. There, in the doorway, towering above us all, and looking questioningly down upon the little assembly, stood Mr. Bird.—*From the January Number of Scribner's Monthly.*

A WONDER.—Dio Lewis, the editor of *To-Day*, wields a trenchant pen. Read what he writes of a new discovery: "We have met a wonder. It is a dressmaker who won't blab. Dressmakers go into families in such a way that they are sure to hear a great many things which ought not to be repeated, but many of them are most industrious pickers up of information, which they circulate as extensively as a newspaper. We have met one who won't do it. She either says pleasant things or keeps her lips sealed. What a comfort it would be to all who employ dressmakers in their houses if these very useful people would only give notice, so that we could select judiciously! This plan has occurred to us as simple and convenient. Let the gossipers wear hung about their necks a placard, bearing the words, "I blab," and the quiet, honorable soul wear one with the words "I don't blab."

☞While there's a bite in the air no one ought to starve.

☞An editor answered a challenge—'When I want to die I can shoot myself.'

☞'Is this seat occupied?' asked an exquisite of an old lady. 'I don't know,' said she, running her hands over the surface, 'it feels mostly like plush, but you can't always tell.'

☞Here is a saucy 'grace,' said to have been given at a deaf and stingy duke's table:

Of mutton hot, of, mutton cold,
Of mutton young of mutton old,
Of mutton roasted, mutton boiled,
Of mutton hashed, of mutton broiled,
Of mutton tender, mutton tough,
We thank thee, duke, we've had enough!

Tobacco has spoiled thousands of boys,—inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening the bones, and injuring the spinal marrow, and whole nervous system. A boy who early and freely uses tobacco is seldom known to make a man in the true sense; he generally lacks energy of body and mind. Boys, if you wish to be anybody, *despise tobacco. Fight it.*

☞A pleasant looking gentleman of foreign appearance and accent, entered a tobacconist-shop in one of the market towns of England, and asked for a good cigar. The article having been furnished him, he proceeded to apply it to his nose with the air of a connoisseur, and then to protest that its flavor was most peculiar, not to say offensive. The worthy tradesman declared that the cigar was an excellent one; his visitor as stoutly maintained that it was not, and at once determined to try what the cigar was really made of. Taking a penknife from his pocket, he began to cut the 'weed' in two, and he had no sooner commenced to do so than a quantity of feathers dropped from the cigar. The more he cut the faster the feathers flew, until the whole cigar had been whittled away, and the shop looked more like an upholsterer's than a tobacconist's. Having given this occular and practical proof that he had not remarked the peculiar flavor of the cigar without reason, the foreign gentleman took his departure, leaving the shop-keeper utterly bewildered and the possessor of a quantity of feathers enough to stuff an ordinary cushion. The customer was Signor Bosco, the conjuror.

☞How to get the men to Church. 'My dear parson, I am delighted with your sentiments,' said the professor, confidentially as they walked together into the smoking room. 'They have given me so much pleasure that, in return, I must communicate to you an important secret. It's a scheme I have long entertained for setting your church on its legs again.'

'Sir,' ejaculated the divine, indignantly. 'It can stand perfectly well without your help, I do assure you. The religions census returns—'

'My good sir,' interrupted the professor, 'that counts the ladies. There is no doubt whatever, that a great number of females do attend the services of the church; but unhappily, if you glance around you, even from your own pulpit, you see many more bonnets than bare heads. Come, confess it. The men don't come as they should do.'

'Well then—for argument's sake—they don't.

'Just so. Now, I've a plan to make them.'

'Some new-fangled absurdity of yours, professor, I'm afraid!'

'Not at all, my dear sir. I propose to revive an old and revered custom, which is spoken of Sir by Walter Scott as being in use in some of the out of the way kirks in Scotland—those I suppose, 'above the pass.' If you will only adopt it, I promise you will get nine male hearers where you now get one. It's nothing wrong as you think; it's something we are just about to do ourselves.' Here the professor dropped his voice to a stage whisper—'*Let 'em smoke.*'

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

Self Importance.—There is no surer way to make ourselves miserable than to think of ourselves more highly than we ought to think. The man who has a wound about him, no matter where it may be, feels it to be always in his way. Let him do what he will, or go where he may, he cannot move himself but he is conscious of its pain. In like manner he who has this feeling of self importance is continually smarting. Somebody has always been slighting him. He is constantly complaining of having been insulted, and when honor is given to another he feels nothing but that he has been overlooked. Thus he shuts himself out of every festival, and mopes most of all when others are merry. May we be delivered from this idolatry of self, on whose altar true nobleness and real happiness are completely immolated.

Tardiness.—On the Chinese rivers the fishermen live in boats. They keep large flocks of geese, which forage abroad during the day, but lodge on the boat with the family. At night the fisherman takes his station at the gangway and counts his flock as they file aboard. Woe be to the last goose, for on its luckless back the whip descends with merciless severity. The crowding among the tardy ones is an amusing sight.

I have a friend who stands at the schoolroom door and watches his flock in, and *flogs all the tardy ones.* It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to say that in his school tardiness is not considered a virtue, but rather a misfortune, and rapidly diminishes. I would not commend this plan to all teachers, since it requires a peculiar fitness.

I told the Chinese story to my pupils once, and, to my amusement, found that for a long time the last one in chapel each day was the "goose" of that session. The influence was refreshing.

For some years past I have given a half-holiday as a prize for every class which was perfect for four weeks. This makes the pupils themselves look after the delinquents. I have, consequently, often had whole weeks pass without a case of tardiness, or absence even, except through sickness. I have not tried this particular mode in any except graded schools. The general idea I have seen to work admirably in all departments of instruction.—*Magister.*

Battle of Saratoga.—Disappointed of the supplies and reinforcements he had expected, Burgoyne now moved southward and attacked Gates' army at Bemis's Heights near Saratoga. The armies surged to and fro through the day, like the ebbing and flowing of the tide. The strife did not cease until darkness closed over the battlefield. For two weeks afterwards the armies lay in their camps fortifying themselves, and each watching for an opportunity to take the other at a disadvantage.

The British camp was kept in constant alarm. Officers and soldiers were constantly dressed and ready for action. One night twenty young farmers residing near the camp, resolved to capture the enemy's advanced picket-guard. Armed with fowling-pieces, they marched silently through the woods until they were within a few yards of the picket. They then rushed out from the bushes, the captain blowing an old horse-trumpet and the men yelling. There was no time for the sentinel's hail. "Ground your arms, or you are all dead men!" cried the patriot captain. Thinking that a large force had fallen upon them, the picket obeyed. The young farmers led to the American camp, with all the parade of regulars, over thirty British soldiers.

Burgoyne, finding that his provisions were low and that he must either fight or fly, again moved out to attack the Americans. Arnold, who had been unjustly deprived of his command since the last battle, maddened by the sight of the conflict, rushed into the thickest of the fight.

So fierce was the battle, that a single cannon was taken and retaken five times. Finally, Colonel Cilly leaped upon it, waved his sword, and "dedicating the gun to the American cause," opened it upon the enemy with their own ammunition.

Gates, fearing that he might win fresh laurels, ordered Major Armstrong to recall him, but he was already out of reach. He had no authority to fight, much less to direct; but, dashing to the head of his old command, where he was received with cheers, he ordered a charge on the British line. Urging on the fight, leading every onset, delivering his orders in person, where the bullets flew thickest, he forced the British to their camp.

General Fraser was the mind and soul of the British army. Morgan soon saw that this brave man alone stood between the Americans and victory. Calling to him some of his best men, he said, "That gallant officer is General Fraser. I admire and honor him; but he must die. Stand among those bushes and do your duty." In five minutes Fraser fell, mortally wounded. He was buried on a hill he had pointed out, amid a shower of balls from the American lines.

Here the Hessians, dismayed by these terrific attacks, fired one volley and fled. Arnold forced an entrance, but, wounded in the same leg as at Quebec, was borne from the field, but not until he had won a victory while Gates stayed in his tent.

The Principals of the primary schools in the city of New York, about one hundred in number, have been accustomed to hold monthly meetings for the purpose of considering questions appertaining to the management of the schools under their control and the interests of their profession. They conducted their proceedings after the usual manner of teachers' institutes; but the results did not satisfy some of the principals and with the co-operation of several of the city superintendents, they have commenced work in a more systematic way. They have now resolved to select a special subject for investigation and confine themselves to that in true scientific spirit until they have reached some definite results in regard to the method of teaching it. They take, say reading, and each principal during a month observes closely the methods practiced by his assistants in that branch, tries such experiments of his own as occur to him, reads and thinks about the matter; and, then, at the end of the month when the meeting of principals takes place, contributes the results of his investigation. In the discussion which follows, certain principles and methods appear prominently, and these being formulated are taken up to be further tested by the principals in their several school-rooms and reported upon. In this way it is hoped that eventually such general principles and safe methods may be arrived at as will be worthy of universal acceptance.

We do not believe that the universal principles which underlie all teaching and constitute it a science can be derived by any process of experimentation or induction; but we nevertheless commend this effort of the New York teachers to find the solid ground of their profession as a most laudable one and worthy of imitation everywhere. It is high time that the superficial, fragmentary knowledge too often imparted at teachers' institutes, and imparted so often that it has come to fall on dull ears, should be superseded by something more vigorous and more scientific.

News of the Week.

Ex-Governor John W. Geary died very suddenly at his residence in Harrisburg on Saturday morning, in the 54th year of his age. His funeral took place in Harrisburg on Thursday, and was attended by the State authorities and a number of civic and military associations, State and National.

Senator Sumner has so far recovered as to be able to ride out. Senator Cameron is also much better.

The rate on messages by the Atlantic cable will be reduced from $1 to 75 cents per word after the first of May.

The latest from the scene of the Modoc troubles is that Gen. Gillem has assumed command of the troops, and will establish a line of couriers between his headquarters and Yreka. The troops will remain on the defensive until the result of the peace commissioners' negotations shall be known, by which time, it is said, "they will have consumed all the surplus provisions in that section of the country."

Salt Lake City has been greatly excited by the report of the President's so-called "aggressive policy" towards Utah, and by the report that troops are to be transferred to that Territory. The Salt Lake News, Mormon organ, says that if the news prove true, the faint-hearted would do well to get out of the way, but those who are determined to endure to the end will welcome the occasion to prove faithful, though even unto death. The evening Journal, Gentile, says loyal people were never more encouraged and hopeful than now in view of the stern determination of the President to enforce the laws.

The Steamer Chicamauga is being fitted out as a Spanish war vessel at New York. It is thought the Peruvian Minister will protest against her leaving the port. The English "steel steamer" Northern and Southern, lying in the Erie basin, have been surveyed by a Spanish naval officer.

Peter Fox, a resident of Brooklyn, was arrested on Saturday for kicking to death his son, thirteen years of age, because the boy would not go for a quart of beer without getting the money to pay for it.

James Graham, shoe dealer, residing at Little Nack, L. I., was murdered on Friday night, it is supposed for the purpose of robbery.

Mrs. William T. Shepherdson, of Lennox, Mass., was accidentally shot dead by her son, aged five years, on Saturday, The child was "practicing with a revolver."

A New York despatch says that Mrs. Clarke, a passenger in the steamship Cuba, sold her son, aged five years, to Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, for eight bottles of porter! The little fellow left for Ohio with his purchasers on Saturday.

There were 157 deaths in Boston last week, including 24 from small pox.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week numbered 324, an increase of three on the previous week's mortality. Sixty-deaths from consumption and thirty-eight from inflamation of the lungs were reported.

The President has signed the bill for the construction of eight new vessels of war.

A post-mortem examination of the body of ex-Governor Geary was made on Monday. No evidences of organic disease were discovered, and it is supposed that death resulted from nervous prostration. His brain was very large, weighing 56½ ounces.

Mrs. Crittenden, widow of Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, died at St. Louis, on Sunday.

The charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been signed by all the parties interested.

A vigilance committee at Dodge City, Kansas, raided on a dance house last Saturday, and killed two desparadoes named Hill and Williams.

In New York, early on Monday morning, Dr. Hugh Williamson was shot and seriously wounded by a man named Quest, whose wife he had escorted home from a party. It appears that Quest did not know his wife was at the party, and when they reached her home she was afraid to go up stairs. Dr. Williamson went up to "mollify" the husband, but a quarrel took place, and the doctor was shot in the groin and Quest in the hand.

On Monday afternoon an accommodation train on the Alleghany Valley Railroad was thrown from the track by the breaking of a rail. Five oil cars and a passenger coach were thrown down an embankment, the coach tumbling into the river. Ten persons were injured. How many were killed is not known. Two bodies were floating in the water inside the car, which had not been raised at last accounts. The conductor could not tell the number of the passengers in the coach.

The Susquehanna river at Port Deposit continued to fall on Monday, after the rise of Sunday. The total fall since Sunday evening, however, was only 15 inches. The weather grew milder towards evening. No movement took place in the ice gorge, but the people were very anxious, not knowing when they would have to take refuge on the hill. At Chickies the rise was eight feet, but the water had been falling slowly since Sunday night. At Williamsport there is no change in the river.

Governor Hartranft has appointed A. P. Colesberry Harbor Master, and N. F. English Flour Inspector for Philadelphia; also Wm. Calhoun, John Cloud and Horatio Stokeley as Sealers of Weights and Measures.

A committee of Councilmen and merchants has arrived in Harrisburg to protest against the monopoly of insuring steam boilers enjoyed by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Governor Dix, of New York, says he never had any stock or interest in the Credit Mobilier. He received some Union Pacific stock in payment of his salary, but never received pay for negotating any bonds for the Union Pacific Company, and never wrote threatening letters to its officers.

The naval cadets from Annapolis will take part in the Inauguration parade at Washington as a light howitzer command, and will have with them twelve howitzers drawn by hand.

The town of San Vincent, in San Salvador, has been destroyed by an earthquake. No lives were lost.

The Soldiers' Colony.

No popular demonstration in many years has awakened such general and genuine interest as the mass meeting at Concert Hall in this city, on Saturday evening, January 18, to devise ways and means to enable the soldiers who fought against the rebellion to secure the benefits of the homestead acts by colonizing the alternate sections of the public lands within railway limits. A chord was struck that seems to have reached millions of hearts, judging by articles in the newspapers, and by the numerous letters addressed to the officers of the Philadelphia Soldiers' Colony, under whose auspices the meeting was held, and by the editor of this paper. The veterans of other States and the widows of fallen heroes are constantly asking how to proceed to give efficiency to the organization and to secure their rights under the laws. In order that the specific object of the movement may be understood, it is necessary to state that two modifications of the homestead law have been enacted by Congress—one on the 15th of July, 1870, and the other on the 8th of June, 1872, which provide as follows:

First. Any honorably-discharged soldier or sailor who served ninety days during the rebellion may enter a homestead of 160 acres within railroad limits.

Second. The homestead may be located by an attorney or agent, and such entry shall hold good if settled upon within six months. But no claimant can make more than one entry; and the appointment of an attorney transfers all rights under the law.

Third. The entire term of the veteran's service shall be deducted from the five years' residence required under the old law; provided, nevertheless, that he shall reside upon and improve his homestead at least one year.

Fourth. The widow of a veteran is entitled to a homestead unless she has married again; and in case she has married or died, then the veteran's orphans are entitled to a homestead, subject to the required residence and improvement.

These provisions may be regarded as the *foundation* of the organization of the Soldiers' Colony, the officers of which are as follows:

President—John Spink, Rose Hill street, above Somerset.

Vice President—J. G. Snow, 530 Powell street.

Secretary—W. H. H. Bradbury, 2961 Fairhill street.

Executive Committee—J. G. Snow, 530 Powell street, chairman; J. H. R. Storey, Twenty-ninth and Fletcher streets; Henry Langham, 724 Morris street; Alfred B. Engleman, 807 Judson street; Daniel Rogers, 723 June street; Bodine C. Peterson, 1041 Mount Vernon street; W. H. H. Bradbury, 2961 Fairhill street. The above-named members also constitute the Collecting Committee.

Collecting Agent, Soliciting Church Aid—G. B. Krusen, 680 North Twelfth street.

All communications should be addressed to the Soldiers' Colony, 717 Samson street, Philadelphia.

When it is estimated that at least fifteen hundred thousand citizens, including the living heroes and the survivors of their dead comrades, are entitled to the benefits of the laws, the grave importance of the work in hand may be appreciated. Quite three hundred thousand Pennsylvanians, and some forty thousand of them Philadelphians, are among the number. The immediate object is to raise money to send forward the hundreds of families ready to occupy the public lands. The men who have charge of the business are among the best of their class—sober, healthy, and resolute, and all in the prime of life.

They have secured the earnest co-operation of General George Cadwalader, who has accepted the trusteeship, and will be energetically aided by Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and Jay Cooke and his associates of the Northern Pacific, and many of our prominent citizens. The soldiers of New England are moving in response to the initial example of their Philadelphia comrades. As will be seen by the provisions we have quoted from the laws of Congress, the lands set apart for the soldiers cannot be transferred or sold, but must actually be settled by the soldiers or their widows and children. If a soldier has served ninety days he is entitled to his one hundred and sixty acres. And the time he has served, whether three months or three years, or four years, will be deducted from the term of occupancy required by law.

The government, the great railroad lines, and outlying States like Texas and California, together with remoter Territories, are deeply interested in the good work. When this vast population moves forward it will be followed by other colonies, attracted by the vigorous and inspiring example. To what better purpose could our liberal citizens devote a portion of their means? There need be no apprehension that the money contributed will be wasted or misapplied. The by-laws of the Philadelphia colony have been carefully drawn; the officers themselves are the picked men of their class, who, in order to insure perfect responsibility, have obtained the counsel of careful and practical men of business.

We have only to estimate how many millions of dollars have been made by the speculators who purchased the land scrip awarded to the soldiers who served their country in the Mexican war, twenty-five years ago, and who sold this scrip to these speculators at a mere nominal sum, to understand what vast results must flow to the veterans of the war against the rebellion if they vigorously press their grand scheme of colonization. The whole public domain is open from which to choose. Every incentive, pride of country, personal ambition, and personal interest—invokes them to concerted and careful action; as the Philadelphia colony means work, we cannot doubt that they will be largely and liberally sustained by the community, and that they will soon become the centre from which still other combinations will go forth, until there will not be a man who fought for the old flag that cannot avail himself practically and substantially of the generous proffers of a grateful people.—*Press.*

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The President of the Statistical Board of Berlin, Dr. Schwabe, according to the London *Echo* correspondent, lately made a speech at a public meeting in order to prove the deficiency of juvenile education in the centre of Germany. Children are much improved by public instruction, but they are strangely deficient in the knowledge of nature and natural phenomena. It was stated that from about one thousand children examined before being admitted into school, 777 never saw any rainbow, 633 a field of potatoes, 602 a butterfly, 583 the sunset, 162 the rising of the sun, 130 a meadow, 406 a cornfield, 387 a flock of sheep, 364 a forest, 264 an oak tree, and lastly, 167 had never heard the song of the lark. This statement created great sensation, and everybody is convinced that notwithstanding the generally good education of youth in Germany, something is still to be done to fill up those voids in the primary education of children.

STEPHEN T. SMITH,

AUCTIONEER,

CHESTER, PA.

Having been in the business for several years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Orders left at the store of E. F. Cloud & Co., corner of Fourth and Concord avenue, and at 221 West Third street, South ward, will receive prompt attention. au 24

NOTICE.—WILLIAM WARD having disposed of his interest in the firm of WARD & BAKER, Bankers and Brokers, Chester, to George Baker, the business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, George Baker.

W. Ward, in connection with the firm of WARD & BROOMALL, will also continue the practice of law and conveyancing, and give particular attention to the settlement of decedent and trust estates, and investment of moneys in real estate securities.

The office of both parties will continue as formerly in the bank building, Market Square, Chester. WILLIAM WARD,
ja25 3t GEORGE BAKER.

GEO. BAKER,

Banker, Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Government Bonds, Gold,

STATE, COUNTY.

AND THE

Municipal Stocks,

LOANS, &c.,

OF CHESTER.

Deposits Received,

And 6 Per Cent. Interest Allowed

When Remaining Six Months and Upwards.

☞Special Arrangements made for Interest on money left on deposit for a shorter time.

Business Paper Discounted.

☞DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Orders for Stocks, &c., executed at the Board of Brokers, Philadelphia or New York,

FOR THE USUAL COMMISSIONS.

Collections of Drafts, Notes, Checks, &c., made on all accessible points.

☞Business men opening accounts will be accommodated on as liberal terms as at the National Banks, and no efforts will be spared to render to those dealing at this Bank every advantage appertaining to their interests.

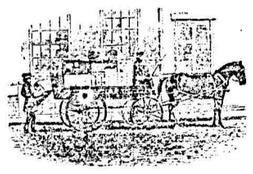
Our policy will be prudent and conservative, always having regard to the interests of our customers. (Jan25-3t) GEO. BAKER.

CASSIMERES.—A full line of Cassimeres for men and boy's wear, at SMITH & KEEL'S,
je 1 S. E. Cor. 3d and Penn Sts.

Groceries and Provisions.

J. E. GREEN,

MARCUS HOOK



Cheap Dry Goods, Groceries

AND

VARIETY STORE,

Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Alpacas, all colors and all prices. Corded Railway Poplin, 50 cents; Corded Poplins, 28 cents, all colors. Striped Mohairs, Striped Poplin, Plaid Poplins, and Men's Woolen Jackets, cheap. All kinds of Calicoes, Blue, Red and Gray Flannel, all prices. Plaid and Striped Shirting Flannel, at 20 cents per yard. Ballardvale Flannel, one yard wide; Shaker Flannel White Flannel, of all kinds. White Domet Flannel, at 25 cents. Opera Flannels, plain and plaid, all colors. Bed Ticking, all prices and width. A good assortment of useful Trimming, Hamburgh Edging, Inserting, Ruffle and Cotton Edging, Velvet Ribbon. Black Velveteen, Silk and Dress Buttons, of all kinds; Children's Cotton Hose, striped; Children's Woolen Hose, striped and plain; Germantown Wool, all colors; Ladies' and Children's Berlin Gloves; Men and Boys' Buck Gloves and Mitts.

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Medicines on Hand.

Also, a good assortment of HARDWARE.

CHEAP LOT OF

FINE GROCERIES!

Such as fine Teas, Coffees and Pure Spices, pulverized, block and granulated Sugar. Molasses from 8 to 23 cents per quart. Canned Fruits of all kinds, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store. Also, large and small coal at market prices.

☞GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.☜
Coal Oil 8 cents per quart. Ja 11

GROCERIES

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

—o—

COCHRAN,

No. 423 MARKET Street, Chester,

Has the most extensive stock of

Fine Groceries & Provisions!

IN THE CITY,

Laid in especially for the Holidays, consisting of

CANNED FRUITS, PRESERVES & VEGETABLES,

Such as

Beefsteak, Quinton Tomatoes,
Peas, Corn, Peaches,
Green Gages, Pine Apples,
Egg Plums, Quinces,
Strawberries,
Cherries, Pears,
Assorted Jellies, Green Apples.

NUTS,

Shellbarks,
Paper-Shell Almonds,
English Walnuts, Pecans,
Filberts, Cream Nuts,
Chestnuts.

FRUITS.

Basket, Dehesa, Crown, Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins, by 1 lb. ½ or ¼ boxes,
Elmira Grapes, at reduced prices,
Florida and Havana Oranges,
Citron, Dates,
Currants and Cranberries.

SAUCES,

Catsup, Worcestershire,
Leicestershire, Lea & Perrins',
Assorted Pickles.

All the Choice Baking Powders.

FISH.

Sardines,
The best Mess Mackerel in the city,
Codfish,
Pickled Salmon.

TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS,

HAMS, SHOULDERS AND DRIED BEEF.

All the Grades of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.

Your Order for the Holidays Solicited.

Price and quality guaranteed,

☞AT COCHRAN'S,☜

423 Market Street, Chester.

THOMSON & CUTLER,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Cor. THIRD and KERLIN STS.,

South Ward, Chester

Constantly on hand, a large and well-selected stock of every thing that is kept in a first class store, and at prices that will satisfy purchasers.

All kinds of Fruit in Season.

Fresh Country Produce always on hand.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c. je10

DON'T forget to stop at the Central Grocery and House-furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall, and examine the stock of Table Knives Forks, Pocket Knives and Scissors. jan 6

CROSBY M. COX,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND

FLOUR,

Has constantly on hand the best brands of red and white wheat flour, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Also a lot of fine

Early Rose Potatoes.

Cor. Fourth and Morton Avenue,
CHESTER, PA.
oc12 tf Near Chester Dock Mills.

GENTS' Underwear at nearly all prices, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Plums, Gages, Strawberries, Lima and String Beans and Asparagus, at the Central Grocery and House Furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PRUNELLES, Dutch Plums, Prunes, Raisins, Citron and Candied Lemon, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PARLOR Brackets, Boot Boxes, Commodes, Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, and Children's Bureaus, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

A LARGE lot of China and other Ware suitable for Christmas presents, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

FURS.—A splendid assortment of Furs, to which we invite special attention, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANDIED Citron, Lemon and Orange, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

SEEDLESS, Valencia, Layer and Muscatel Raisins, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

DRIED Blackberries, very fine, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

REMOVAL!

ELLIS SMEDLEY,

Having REMOVED to

NO. 13,

WEST THIRD STREET,

Has now open a full stock of

STAPLE

AND

FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Trimmings,
Notions,
Hosiery,
Gloves,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PHILADELPHIA PRICES FOR CASH.

JAMES MASSEY,

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Fifth Street, bet. Madison and Upland

CHESTER, PA.

Builder of

Marine and Stationary

ENGINES.

Gearing and all kinds of Machinery Repaired.

☞Work on Corliss and other Engines promptly attended to. de 7

WM. A. MINSHALL,

GENERAL

Furnishing Undertaker,

Has removed to Fourth street, below Market street, near Bickley's drug store.

Residence, as heretofore, James street, opposite City Hotel.

Every requisite for funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms at the shortest notice. se 21

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!

We will pay all agents $40 per week IN CASH, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
A. COULTER & CO.,
ja 25 Charlotte, Mich.

$5 TO $25 PER DAY—AGENTS WANTED. To sell a beautiful Portrait, in oil colors, of the "Hero of Gettysburg," the late Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade. Send $1 for outfit, or 25 cents for sample. CROSSCUP & WEST, 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ja 25

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HEBMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa. ja 25

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. ja 25

$1.000 REWARD. For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00. ja 25

ORGANIC LAW OF THE SEXES. Conditions which impair verility—positive and negative electricity—proof that life is evolved without union—effect of tobacco—influence of fish and phosphoric diet—modern treatment of pelvic diseases, stricture and varicocle, and arrest of development; ten lectures to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D, 45 Fifth avenue, N. Y.; 64 pages, 25 cents. "Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of great value to the whole human race."—Horace Greeley. ja 25

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE

ADVERTISERS'

GAZETTE,

A book of 128 pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers, with much other information of interest to advertisers. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York. ja 25

THE NEW

SEWING MACHINE

"VICTOR!"

IS THE ONLY

Lock Stitch Machine

That has its needle SELF-SETTING.

The needle being self-setting and straight, much of the perplexity and trouble usual to beginners or inexperienced operators is avoided, as the needle cannot be set wrong.

It has a positive thread controller and tension, enabling it to sew from the most delicate texture to the heaviest material, and use with equal facility silk, linen, or cotton thread.

The Machine is made of the finest material and of most perfect finish, and no pains or expense is spared to make the Machine in all its points, fitted to meet the wants of every family.

The Machine is highly recommended wherever used in Chester. Also, New York State Fair, New Jersey State Fair, American Institute, New York, Minnesota State Fair, the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, of Lowell, awarded silver medal. Also, Orange Judd, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, says: "We know it to be a good machine from the experience of a sister and several neighbors, and we have recently been trying it in our own family with great satisfaction."

DANIEL K. CASSELL,

Agent for Delaware County, Penna.

OFFICE,

151 West Third Street,

CHESTER. fe1 3m

Chester Academy.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

S. W. cor. Broad and Potter Sts.

PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC.

A teacher to every fifteen or twenty pupils. It is useless for children to spend three or four years in learning what may just as well be acquired in one year under proper instruction. Our terms range from $24 to $75 per year. Please send for our new circular.

GEORGE GILBERT, Principal.

R. RAWNSLEY,

Marble Works,



EDGMONT AVENUE,

Near Broad Street,

CHESTER, PA.

Is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c. Also, all kinds of house work such as Sills, Lintels, Marble Mantles, Marble Tops for Washstands, Bureaus, &c. Cemetery lots inclosed with any desired pattern of plain or ornamental iron railing, all of which I will guarantee to furnish as cheap as any other establishment in the State. ap 22

Stationary.

E. A. COLLIER,

Bookseller, Stationer, News Dealer, &c.,

Bet. 60 and 61st and Lombard Street, West Philadelphia,

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WALL PAPER

at 5 cents,
6 cents,
Window Shades. 10 cents,
GOLD PENS. 12 cents,
BLANK BOOKS. 15 cents,
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PERIODICALS,

Daily and Weekly Papers,

AT THE

News Depot,

Cor. of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOS. H. MIRKIL,

Bookseller, Stationer & Blank Book Manufacturer,

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☞*ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.*☜

BOOKS: Blank, School, Hymn, Bibles. Law, Toy, Prayer, Writing, Drawing, Star, PAPER: Wall, Straw, Tissue French.

Blotting Board, Tracing Cloth, Paper Bags, Envelopes, Window Shades, Artists' Materials, Initial Stamping, Cards of all kinds, Frames, Chromos, Engraving, Binding, Pens, Ink, Printing, Photograph Albums. All the Magazines—month and weekly. nov -

Flour and Feed.

FRANCIS LARKIN,
Dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED,

HAY and STRAW,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

High, Medium, and low grades of

White and Red Wheat Flour.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Fine and Ground Salt,

By the Sack or Bushel.

ALSO,

A Superior lot of fine White Peach Blow Potatoes,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Madison and Upland Streets.

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MIDDLINGS, Shipstuff, Wheat Bran, and all kinds of Grain constantly on hand cheap for cash, at
je 29 JOHN ROBERT'S,
365 Edgmont Avenue.

Tailoring.

1854. ESTABLISHED 1854.

RICHARD MILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

516

MARKET STREET,

Has always in store

The Latest and Most Fashionable Goods.

The Fall Styles

Just received, are

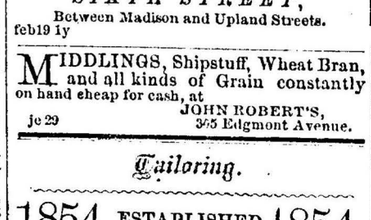
VERY BEAUTIFUL,

And will be made to order in the best manner at reasonable prices.

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS!

In this department will be found the largest and choicest stock in the city. oc 5



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COACH MATERIALS,

525 Market Street, Chester, Pa.,

NEAR THE DEPOT.

Ready-made Wheels a speciality. au 31

MUSIC.

LUKE HEPWORTH,

OF UPLAND,

Has on hand ORGANS and MELODEONS of first-class makers, at extremely low prices. Warranted Organs from $90 to $200. Five new Organs and two Melodeons will be sold very cheap, if called for soon.

LUKE HEPWORTH,
fe1 3m Upland,
Del. County.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT MARCUS HOOK.—A new Brick Building, 33 by 55 feet, 2 stories high, intended for a wheelright and smith shop. Might be used for many kinds of mechanical purposes.

Also, for sale six cottages and a variety of desirable building lots at low prices, and easy terms of payment. Apply to HENRY LARKIN, at Marcus Hook, who will show the properties, or to
Ja 25 JOHN LARKIN, JR.,
At Chester.

Professional.

W. H. DICKINSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND CONVEYANCER,

Office: 504 Market Street, Chester. jy 13

JAMES VINCENT MAGINN,

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609 EDGMONT AVENUE,

Chester.

Legal business promptly attended to. oc 5

SIMON LITZENBURG,

Architect & Draughtsman,

Plans of Dwellings, Churches, &c., neatly drawn, and specifications written out.

Charges moderate. Office over Zook's Book Store, South-west corner of Fourth and Market Street, Chester. ap 27

Boots and Shoes.

THOMAS LOVE,

Manufacturer of

FINE  BOOTS

AND

SHOES!

406 MARKET STREET,

CHESTER.

His stock is large, and comprises all kinds of

LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S

Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order

AT SHORT NOTICE.

A portion of the patronage of Chester solicited. oc 5



Boot and Shoe Store,

619 EDGMONT AVENUE,

near the depot.

We have a larger stock of Boots and Shoes than ever before, which comprises a very great assortment of

Ladies,' Gents,'

MISSES,' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

(Fancy and Plain.)

Our motto is not to be undersold by any other dealer selling the same class of goods.

☞Overshoes in abundance.

P. P. DERRICKSON,
619 Edgmont Avenue.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Great Reduction in Prices.

THOMAS COLLINS

Has opened the above business at

No. 706 West Third Street,

Where all who favor him with their patronage may be assured of getting good material and good workmanship at the lowest prices. TRY HIM. ja25 3m

Tobacco and Cigars.

FRANK LEWIS,

708 MORTON AVENUE,

CIGAR STORE,

AND

OYSTER HOUSE.

Families supplied daily. oc12tf

HOME AGAIN

W. D. PULLEN

HAVING TAKEN THE OLD STAND,

NO. 321 MARKET STREET,

Will be glad to have his old friends call on him. His stock of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Is large and well assorted, and will give satisfaction.

SEGARS OF THE BEST BRANDS, GIANT, ROUGH AND READY, PEYTON, PLAIN AND DARK CAVENDISH, ALSO SUNNYSIDE, SOLACE, CENTURY, STRAWBERRY AND MICHIGAN FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCOS,

Of superior qualities, and the various brands of SMOKING TOBACCOS,

Such as Lone Jack, Yacht Club, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Durham, Dic Tater, Hard to Beat, Killikinick, How is that for High? Smoker's Delight, &c. Also Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Segar Cases, and various other articles. Call and examine. Custom respectfully solicited.

☞BOSTON NAVY.☜
Don't forget the Old Stand,
321 MARKET STREET, CHESTER, PA. mar 16

WANTED—100,000 MEN to Smoke our Superior Yara Cigars,
C. A. STORY & SON,
y 3 Market street, nearly op. City Hall.

Go to C. A. STORY & SON'S for your pipes and smoking tobacco, if you want a good article for little money, nearly opposite City Hall, Market street, Chester.

IF you want a good HAVANA CIGAR go to STORY & SON'S.

TO SMOKERS.—C. A. Story & Son have just received a splendid lot of BRIAR PIPES, with rubber Bits, that will never split, at 407 Market street. ap 29

IF you want a superior Sweet Cavendish, Plain Cavendish and Rough and Ready, go to C. A. STORY & SON'S,
Market street, Chester.

LAMB,

No. 13 WEST THIRD STREET,

SELLS

HATS & CAPS

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SILK HATS $4.50 and $5.00, UNEQUALED.

☞All Goods Exchanged or money returned, not satisfactory. mar 13

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 5.33, 7 43, 8.33, 8.48, 9 15, 11 08 a. m., 1.03, 1.48, 2.41, 4.44, 5.33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.56, 10.56 p. m.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.

Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 10.15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.

CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.

Leave Chester at 9.11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37 7.22, 11.07, 12.06.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADLPHIA FOR CHETSER.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR CHADD'S FORD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. H. F. Morrow is our agent for Chester, Delaware county, Philadelphia and Wilmington, and any contract made with him for job work and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

Upland Baptist Church.—The above church, which has been closed for nearly twelve months, in consequence of extensive changes being made, was opened to public worship on Sunday morning last. Rev. Dr. Weston, of Crozer Seminary, preached an excellent and appropriate sermon. In the evening the exercises were especially interesting. The regular monthly Sunday school concert was held, and good singing and addresses were marked features. The evening was extremely cold, but the new church was well filled notwithstanding. The services opened with the hymn "Jesus, lover of my soul," the first four lines of which were sung as a duet, by Mr. Luke Hepworth and his daughter, the children of the Sabbath school joining in on the last four lines. It was very well rendered, and the singers did themselves credit. Miss Hepworth has a remarkably sweet voice, which showed to advantage in the above piece. Then followed addresses by Drs. Griffith, Pepper, Moss and Pendleton, alternated with beautiful hymns, which were all well sung. Mrs. S. A. Crozer presided at the new organ, which has a sweet and powerful tone, and gave the audience some excellent music. The musical training of the Sunday school children is the constant care of this lady, and it cannot fail to be a source of great gratification to her to hear them acquit themselves so creditably. Mr. M. E. Parker is always an able and ready assistant in these music festivals, and contributes materially to their success by his good vocal abilities. Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, the superintendent of the Sunday school, conducted the exercises. The church is neatly and tastefully ornamented, and larger, we think, than any church in Chester. Beautiful flowers decorated the platform, which had a very pleasing effect.

Before the Mayor.—It is not often that we notice cases that are brought before his honor the Mayor. We feel justified, however, in turning aside from our usual course to commend the promptness with which a man was arrested, and last Tuesday morning fined $5 and costs for careless driving. The circumstances of the case justified fully all that the law would permit. The driver is in the employ of a gentleman residing near Chester, and on Monday was driving his employer's team along Edgmont avenue when he met and drove against a horse ridden by a small boy. The horse was thrown down and the boy seriously injured. Without stopping to see what harm had been done, he drove on, waiting, it appears from his experience before the Mayor, to receive his first lesson in the rights of the road, and in the ordinary duties which one man owes to another, even if that other man is a boy. Thomas has now, we hope, a tolerably clear appreciation of such matters, and will probably go and sin no more. We should not have given such prominence to his offence, if we had not noticed frequent instances of careless driving on our streets, and often been surprised that accidents of a serious nature did not occur. Our chief thoroughfares are becoming so thronged that such accidents must happen, unless are Jehus are taught discretion. Many of our citizens, were they so disposed, could a tale unfold of dangers scarcely escaped such as that of the hapless boy mentioned above. Because one team happens to be a *big team*, and the other a small one, or one driver is in a vehicle and the other in the saddle, does not either in law or equity, justify the absorption of all the privileges of the highway by the one party.

Leiperville.—William Worrall, of Ridley has purchased from James McElwee, eleven acres of land on the north-west side of Leiperville, and immediately adjoining the village. Mr. Worrall purposes, we understand, to divide this purchase by streets, and sell it out in building lots. We wish him all success in his enterprise. Leiperville is old enough now to grow some, and we have little fear but that under Mr. W's management she will. Rumor has it, and doubtless correctly, that this gentleman has been exceedingly fortunate in some railroad contracts in the south, and it is certainly an honor to him that he has returned to Delaware County to make his investments, thus contributing to the development of that neighborhood in which his family have been so long and so favorably known. Besi'e the improvement contemplated in this addition to Leiperville, Mr. Worrall has very tastefully remodeled his father's former residence on the Westdale road, and made it his own home.

The School Directors of Lower Ridley seem impressed also with the fact that Leiperville has or is about to grow. For although it has been but recently that they built a school house, and one which many thought was unduly large, now they are talking of an addition to the new school house, so as to have ample room for a properly graded school. This is as it should be. Good schools are among the best possible investments a community can make, and we congratulate our readers in Ridley both upon what they have, and upon what they have the prospect of having in the way of schools.

Runaway.—On Tuesday evening last a horse belonging to Mr. Mooney, of Roach's shipyard, got frightened at something or other in the South Ward, and ran over the Third street bridge, and up Market to Edgmont, and up Edgmont avenue through Shoemakerville, when the animal was stopped about a mile or so beyond that place. When near Oak Grove Baptist Chapel, the runaway team came in contact with Mr. James Irving's carriage, breaking the vehicle, and narrowly escaped taking the life of Mr. Irving. This gentleman was singularly unfortunate that day. Early in the morning, while Mr. J. was transacting his customary business in the First National Bank, his carriage was run into and broken by a runaway team from Ridley park. Two broken carriages in one day are more than most tempers can look on benignly.

Railroad Accident.—The train leaving Chester at 8.33 on Thursday morning last ran into a couple of coal oil cars, punching a hole in one of them, allowing the oil to escape, which was immediately set on fire, destroying both the locomotive and the cars. The accident occurred near Gray's Ferry, and was occasioned by a misplaced switch.

The new building association at the office of Pardoe & Donaldson, now numbers 1400 shares.

The Carolina Singers.—This band of singers gave their concert, as announced, at Tuscarora Hall on Wednesday evening. The evening was unusually inclement, and the audience although good, not large. If the evening had been pleasant, doubtless the house would have been crowded. This troupe of vocalists consists of two colored men and five colored girls, formerly slaves in Carolina. Their ages range from 18 to 25. As we heard a gentleman say who had lived many years in the South they are undoubtedly the genuine article. To those who have ever heard the plantation boys of the olden time, no other endorsement than their own singing would be needed to guarantee these freed people as being what they claim. Those who have never listened to a plantation darkey's song ought by all means to hear this company.

Such songs are of their own kind, unlike anything else on earth—with a wild plaintiveness and weird melody about them curiously suggestive of the days of bondage. It would be doing a kindness to multitudes in Chester, who were prevented by the storm from hearing the Carolinians, and who longed to listen to them, if they were brought back. Given a pleasant evening, and we believe that they would crowd the largest hall in the city with an audience.

Since writing the above, we are informed that these singers have engagements for every evening until the fourth of March but that about that time they propose returning to Chester. We would advise every reader to hear them if possible.

Prohibition.—A regularly organized canvass is to be made by the temperance people between now and election day. Committees have been formed in every township, ward and borough in the county, and they are confident of success. The only doubtful place they think is this city. But are determined that nothing shall be left undone that will contribute to the triumph of their principles. The local option party is gaining strength daily, and a great deal of support is expected from the total abstinence society of St. Michael's Church, which was organized some months, ago, and which is, numerically, the strongest temperance organization in Chester. The liquor dealers have, as yet, made no open movement, and appear to be waiting for further developments before entering into an earnest canvass. An idea is afloat that the law will be repealed by the Legislature, and that it was passed at the last session of that body for the express purpose of bleeding the whisky ring this session. We believe nothing of the kind was intended. The local option party is not solely composed of temperance men, but numbers many moderate and some intemperate drinkers, who think their reformation rests in the total expulsion of the liquor from the county.

Sales of Real Estate.—John Cochran, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, sold at auction sale at the City Hall, on the 4th inst., Frame house and lot on Wilson street, South Chester, $689. Frame house and lot 28 by 100 feet at Marcus Hook, cash $1000. Brick dwelling No. 319 West 3d street, $1560. Brick store and dwelling, corner of Fourth and Concord Avenue, $5750. Lot corner of Eighth and Kerlin streets, 26 by 120 feet, $625. His next sale will be held at the City Hall, March 4th. If you want to sell, enter your property at once.

Real Estate Sales.—Edmund Jones, Real Estate Agent of this city, reports the sales of real estate in South Chester and this city made by him, 161½ feet on Third street, near Wilson, to S. Montgomery at $10 per foot; 100 feet on Third street, near Ward, to Thomas Scott, at $8 per foot; 40 feet on Third street, near Morton, to F. V. May, at $10 per foot; 40 feet on Third street, near Highland, to M. E. Robinson, at $10 per foot; 10 feet on Third street, near Highland, to H. Richmond, at $10 per foot; 40 feet on the south-west corner of Third and Ward, to P. Connarty, at $9 per foot; 12 feet on Third street, adjoining Baptist Church property, to the Delaware County Baptist Mission, at $14 per foot.

Also lot of 40 feet at the north-east corner of Front and Kerlin street, Chester, to C. Browman, for $1600. Lot on Norris street, near Second, to J. H. Owen, at $15 per foot; and a house and 45 feet of ground at Eleventh and Madison streets, to James Cheetham, for $1900.

Ridley Park.—We noticed in riding through Ridley Park the other day, abundant evidence that things are not frozen up there, even if the thermometer has registered twenty degrees below zero. The avenues were worn by the constantly passing teams, and new cottages were getting up out of the snow and ice after a fashion quite surprising to those who don't know what pluck means. Everything indicates that as soon as weather favorable for out-of-door work comes, Ridley Park will, with renewed vigor, continue that progress which carried her along so rapidly last year. We are sanguine that two or three years more of development will crown those Ridley hillsides with one of the most beautiful of suburban towns.

Crozer Seminary.—We have lying before us the fifth annual catalogue of Crozer Theological Seminary. From this pamphlet we infer that the institution is in a highly prosperous condition. With splendid buildings and all the material accessories requisite to success; with a faculty each member of which is known and honored in this community, and doubtless throughout the denomination to which they belong; and with 47 students already in attendance, we know of few more favored seminaries than Crozer's. The students are classed as follows: Resident Graduate, 1; Seniors, 11; Middle class, 12; Juniors, 23; making a total of 47. All prosperity to Crozer and to the noble Christian gentlemen who constitute her faculty.

Donation.—Mrs. Dr. Gray, through Thomas I. Leiper, Esq., has presented the Mechanics' Reading room with a set of elegantly bound copies of the works of Sir Walter Scott, numbering twenty-seven volumes. Accompanying the above valuable gift was a chess table and men. Mrs. Gray's example might be followed with profit by many others of our opulent citizens. This new reading room needs the fostering care of the public, and we hope that material aid will not be withheld. Let it be put on a firm basis, and we do believe ere long it will prove self-sustaining.

About Starting.—We hear a well-founded rumor that the sugar mill is about to commence operations at an early day, under the proprietorship of Messrs. John H. Barton and Caleb Churchman.

Donation Party.—The members and friends of the Chester M. E. Church visited their pastor, Rev. Mr. Maddux, on Thursday evening, carrying with them substantial evidences of their regard, in the way of money, groceries, and other useful asticles. Although the evening was extremely inclement, the house was full. All our ministers, we believe, have been similarly visited, and Mr. Maddux closes the list for another year.

Council Proceedings.—A special meeting of Council was held on Monday evening last.—President Stephens in the chair. Present: Broomall, J. Hinkson, Gartside, Robinson, Gœltz, Appleby, Black, Ledward, H. Hinkson, Roberts, and Fairlamb.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be the reception of the report of the Committee on Public Property, on the subject of plans and estimates for a new lock-up.

Gideon Speakman, member elect from South Ward, in place of William G. Price, resigned, presented his certificate of qualification, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Gartside the rules were suspended, and an order drawn upon the Treasurer in favor of Thomas Clough, for $227 50 damages awarded him for opening Sixth street through his property, between Morton avenue and McIlvaine street.

The regular order of business was proceeded with, and the Committee on Public Property presented plans for a new lock-up and station house, which were explained to Council by Mr. Litzenburg, Architect, who prepared them at the request of the Committee.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Ledward suggested that Council should first determine whether or not a new lock-up should be erected, and called for the yeas and nays on a motion for its erection, which resulted in a unanimous vote in favor of the proposition.

On motion of Mr. Gartside, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to include in the amount to be borrowed by Act of Assembly, $15,000 in addition to any other sum that may be asked for, to build a new lock-up.

South Chester Council Proceedings.—A regular meeting of Council was held on Monday evening,

Thomas J. Clayton, Burgess in the chair. Members present, Messrs. Gartside, Martin, Holt and Yarnall.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Committee on Finance reported progress.

Committee on Streets reported the streets in good condition.

Committee on Health reported the Borough free from all sickness and disease.

Committee on Accounts reported sundry bills which were ordered paid.

Auditing Committee reported having made an amicable settlement with the Collector of taxes for 1871.

A communication was received and read relating to running streets through certain property; referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Gartside and Yarnall.

A communication was received from Wm. Ward, Esq., stating the terms of a settlement with the Township vs. Borough, and on motion the Council expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which it was consummated.

Cardington Items.—The preparations for erecting a new church on Powelton avenue, are rapidly being completed. The lumber is already on the ground and we are informed that the doors, window-frames, sashes, and all other parts of the building which could be finished at the manufactories, are in readiness, and the work of building will be hurried on as much as possiple.

On Sunday last, the funeral of Alexander Davis was largely attended at St. George's Church. The death of Mr. Davis was a very sad one. He had been for a long time teamster for H. S. Henry, Esq., and was very much respected by all who knew him. On Monday of the week during which he died, he fell in some way from his wagon, thereby breaking one of his ribs, which pressed upon his lungs, causing inflammation, which ended in mortification and death on Thursday. He was a young man in the prime of life, and had always been the picture of vigorous health. He leaves a wife and three children, the youngest an infant, to struggle with the cold charities of the world.

The many storms of the present winter have made sad havoc with the roofs in our vicinity, and the roofers are now reaping the benefit. The storm which is raging while we write will probably cause a suspension of out-door work for the present, but never mind friends, be patient a little longer, the snow cannot last forever, the end must come some day, and all our leaky roofs will be repaired.

The appropriate remarks of "a friend" to "our choir," in last week's ADVOCATE, will, in our opinion, apply elsewhere as well as in Chester. Choirs are proverbially inattentive to the sermons, and seem to think so long as they keep the music going in its season, they have accomplished their part of the services. We never knew but one member of a church choir who could tell whether a good sermon or an indifferent one had been preached, and would recommend a reform in that particular branch of the church services.

The valentine season is being duly observed amongst us, and horrid carricatures are flying around by the score. We have been the recipient of one of the wretched things, and do not feel at all complimented. Never mind, send on another, if is any relief to an empty head.

We ought to have remembered what the elder Mr. Weller said of widows, before we even ventured to mention their name last week. Although we referred distinctly to the male sex, we have already been accused of alluding to a party of whom we certainly never for a moment thought. We would apologize if we thought such an act necessary, but at present do not feel the need, and shall therefore postpone it for the present.

ALDINE.

Marcus Hook Items.—The old sugar mill of Baker & Barton is to be utilized as a factory. This is the first of the ten factories that are sometime to be built at Hook, and is only one as yet positively determined on.

Knight, at Walters' drug store, is a very competent druggist, a most obliging man, and those that purchase from him once are sure to try him again.

Howard, of the Eagle Hotel, goes to Wilmington.

Our fishermen have their nets all ready. Come along, shad.

About ten men from Hook work in Chester, and walk there and back night and morning. We won't have it so always.

In the Baptist and Methodist churches a very successful series of meetings are in progress.

The St. George's M. E. Sunday School is to have its anniversary on Wednesday evening next. This is a flourishing school, and it will doubtless do itself credit on this occasion.

It takes a letter just four days to come from Upland to Linwood, four miles. This is at the rate of a mile a day. Who runs, walks, creeps (now we have the right word) that mail?

No loafers under 15 years old is the rule in some of our stores. That is right. Boys ought to do their running about daytime and stay at home evenings.

Ten sloops and schooners, and three tugs were in our harbor on Wednesday night last.

The mail at the sub post-office at Marcus Hook leaves daily at 9 A. M., for main post-office and returns at 9.50 a. m. There is another mail at 6.15 p. m.

A day or two ago some one lost a keg of Massey Collins & Co's XX as he was driving through Hook. It was not long before this lion was beer-ded in his den.

Mr. Harwood at the depotis remodelling his store building. The man that wants to make a fortune had better prospect this claim.

Roll of Honor.—The following pupils were present every session at the Grammar School, Marcus Hook, during the month ending Feb. 4, '73: Eliphaz Bartow, John A. Downes, Newlin Everson, Benj. Johnson, Samuel J. Tompkins, Alice S. Allcutt, Laura C. Everson, Jane M. Horton, Annie E. Wolcott. Per cent. of attendance during month, 77. Present every session during term, Alice L. Allcutt, Jane M. Horton. The following were present every session in the Primary School: Ida Horton, Minnie Miller, Jennie Majurk, David Allcutt, George Downes, Albert Everson. Per cent. of attendance: boys, 75; girls, 70; total, 73. Present every session during the term: Ida Horton, Minnie Miller.

Rockdale Items.—A few days ago Cheyney Jones shot a calf belonging to James Gordon. Gordon didn't like it, and sued Jones, and Jones had to pay $14. This is dear shooting, and more expensive than shooting deer.

The difficulty between the weavers and the employers at Lenni Mills is amicably adjusted, and things are working satisfactorily.

The mill belonging to Richardson & Co., has been stopped for repairs.

The new woolen cards which were put in Larnemore by Alex. Balfour have been taken out again by Messrs. Riddle and Co., and have been placed in their new mill, and it is expected that this mill will be ready to start about July or August.

The new mill built by Rhodes & Brother is having the machinery started in it, and will doubtless be at work in the course of five or six weeks.

One of your Chester aldermen married two of our people some days ago. John Gore and Mary Slaughter, alias Oaks, and they celebrated the wedding in a manner not strictly in accordance with temperance principles.

The Glen Riddle Sabbath school will have a fair in their hall at Glen Riddle on the evenings of February 19, 20 and 21, for the benefit of the Sabbath school. A musical horn is to be voted for and presented to the leader of either the Rockdale or Llewellyn whoever gets the greatest number of votes. Both bands will be in attendance on the 19th and 20th.

Energy Lodge, No 9, Junior American Protestant Association will hold its fourth anniversary on next Tuesday evening, February 18th, in Rockdale Hall. Great preparations have been made by the Juniors, and a right good time may be expected.

The eighteenth anniversary and supper of Rockdale Lodge, No. 50, will be celebrated in Rockdale Hall on Saturday evening, February 22. This is Washington's birthday, and as nearly everybody is fond of good eating, I expect a very full attendance to celebrate the natal day of the "Father of his country." All good patriots should go.

Spring Hill Division of the Sons of Temperance, or Sonnies as they are familiarly termed here, will hold their anniversary the week following. I may have something to say next week about them. We don't lack amusements, you see.

Report of Crozerville school No. 3, for the month ending February 7th, 1873.

Elmor Neal, 100; Sallie Pyle, 100; Mattie Laird, 100; Ellie Crumlish, 100; Maggie Carson, 100; Julia McEwin, 100; Jennie Crozier, 100; Emma Andrews, 100; Anna Pyle, 100; Bessie Lewis, 100; Jonas Farrel, 100; John Green, 100, Frank Hoskins, 100; Mary Thornton, 99.2; Horace Hoskins, 99.5; George Long, 99.2; John Bailey, 99.2; Elmer Pierce, 99.2; Willie Carson, 99; Michael Sweeney, 99; Andrew Crozier, 99; Willie Lewis, 98.3; Harry Scott, 98.7; Worrall Pyle, 98.3; Willie Bridge, 97; Mary E. Houpt, 98.6; Louie Gore, 98.6; Anna Brobson, 98.5; Richard Griffith, 97; George Richardson, 97.5; Nathan Green, 96.4; John Lahey, 96. 4; James Pierce, 96. 1; Willie Griffith, 94.5; Joseph Green, 94.2; Christopher Redfern, 94.6; James Mahoney, 95.8.

Professor Lubin will repeat his excellent performance in Rockdale Hall, on the evenings of the 17th and 18th inst. Let all go and see him.

List of Officers.—The following officers of Energy Lodge, No. 9, J. A. P. A., were elected to serve the ensuing term: W. M., Charles G. Neal; W. D. M., John Greenlee; R. S. Lewis Scott; A. R. S., William Senior; W. T., Chas. F. Worilow; F. S., William Andrews; Con., George W. Long; A. C., Leander Lattimore; Chap., Franklin Griffith; J. T., Henry Houpt; O. T., James Farels; Past Master, Franklin Griffith.

Upland Items.—The entertainment of the Upland Cornet Band, in B. F. Pretty's Hall, this Saturday evening, February 15th, is to consist of instrumental and vocal music, recitations and dialogues. A great variety of matter has been prepared, and a rich treat is expected. Tickets 25 cents. The names of the officers of the band are as follows: President, Matthias Cooper; Recording Secretary, Christopher Dransfield; Corresponding Secretary, John Nichols; Financial Secretary, James Gilston; Treasurer, George W. Smith.

Last Sunday morning the Upland Baptist Church was again re-opened for divine worship. A very large congregation was present, and many expressed their great delight at the beautiful interior appearance of the church. The comfortably-cushioned pews, the convenient baptistry, the beautiful recess around the pastor's desk. The frescoing on the walls is of a lighter color than before, and to us much more cheerful. Then in the gallery the large new organ appears, with its many rows of glittering pipes, a perfect gem in the temple of the Lord. In the evening a monthly concert of the Sunday School was gone through with. The rich, mellow tones of the organ, blending sweetly with the cheerful voices of the children, made a combination of sounds very pleasing to the ear. Dr. Griffith told us that it would be twenty years in March since the church was first built, and that during that period three hundred and twenty persons had been converted and made members of it.

Formerly it has been a custom among some of our citizens to spend a portion of their earnings for alcoholic drinks, who become disorderly and disagreeable on all such occasions, but who behaved soberly and orderly last week after receiving their wages, losing no time from work on account of drink, behaving like men in Chester last Saturday night, buying useful articles and groceries for their families instead of grog for themselves. This, we are told, is the good result of taking the total abstinence pledge of the St. Michael's Temperance and Benevolent Society. May God give them grace to continue faithful to that pledge, is the prayer of one who delights to see and live with sober, sensible neighbors.

On Tuesday evening a great many members of Dr. J. M. Pendleton's church took him completely by surprise while he was engaged writing some thoughts for a sermon at his home, by knocking at his door and entering his house loaded with good gifts for himself and family, just the very things he was thinking he should soon have to provide, and although the articles were both various and numerous, not a thing but will be useful. The members of the church, himself and family spent the evening very genially in conversation, and with praise and prayer they thanked the Giver of all good gifts to men. The Doctor wishes to say to his friends, through this medium, that he appreciates very highly the substantial offerings they made him the recipient of, and for the spirit of sympathy and love manifested by them to him, he prizes it more dearly than written language can express.

Last Friday evening the members of the Mutual Improvement Society appropriated fifty dollars for the purchase of library books.

UPLAND.

JOTTINGS.

The ADVOCATE has a larger circulation than any other paper in Chester.

The Good Templars' quarterly convention meets at Media next Thursday.

Shellbarks and walnuts are in season now about nine o'clock on any or every evening.

Our Rockdale letter last week came five days later than usual, and hence was too late for publication.

The ice piled up by the freshet some weeks since, still remains along the banks of our creeks and by the road sides.

On Saturday night last a temperance meeting was held in the hall at Oakdale, which was addressed by Samuel Long Jr., of Chester.

Professor Graham will give a temperance lecture in Tuscarora Hall, next Monday evening, under the auspices of Fountain Lodge.

The Shakespeare Dramatic Association will give a "complimentary benefit" to the Gartside Rifles on Thursday and Friday evenings, February 20th and 21st.

There are nearly one hundred letters advertised by the post office this week, whether it is on account of St Valentine's day, or an increase of business, we know not.

The temperance lecture of St. Michael's Total Abstinence Society in National Hall, on Monday evening last, was very well attended. This society is doing an excellent work, and exerting a beneficial influence in Chester and the surrounding country among our Catholic young men. We hope the society will continue to grow, until it embraces every one within the limits of that church.

Our Delaware County people don't know near as much about matters of local interest transpiring at Harrisburg as they did last year, when T. V. Cooper was our legislator.

The Chester Improvement Company's bonds, amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars, secured on the Trainor Mill and houses, have all been taken at par, which speaks well for the credit of the company.

The new mill which is soon to be erected by Mr. J. L. Crozer, of Upland, on Middletown road, near Fourteenth street, is to be 100 feet long by 54 feet wide. We have room in our city for a good many more mills, and we need them all.

At no time since the establishment of the ADVOCATE has the increase of circulation been so rapid as within the past three weeks. Last week alone we received orders for nearly one hundred extra papers, and we expect to have a *bona fide* circulation of *three thousand* copies by May.

Abner Coppock has purchased an interest in the flour and feed store of John Roberts, at the corner of Third street and Concord avenue. They have established a firm under the style of Roberts & Coppock, with the intention of largely increasing their facilities for trade. We congratulate Mr. Roberts upon the acquisition of so able a partner as Mr. Coppock. Success attend them.

The communication headed "Our Choir," in last week's ADVOCATE, has been applied to many of our city choirs by the members themselves. We are sorry to find the application so general, but if it has the effect of correcting any abuses that may exist, the words, if they were a little harsh, will have been fitly spoken. We have tried to find out what particular choir was meant, but the author declines to divulge, and of course we have to leave it with our readers to draw their own inferences.

Prof. P. Graham and the members of his Phrenological Class will give a grand Entertainment at the City Hall, on Saturday, Feb. 15, a number of ladies' and gentlemen's heads will be examined by them. The admission will only be fifteen cents; to commence at 8 p. m. The Professor will lecture on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and end his course of 36 lectures on Saturday, February 22d, with a grand farewell entertainment. Ladies or gentlemen wishing to have a chart of character with advice on health, talents, &c., will do well to give the Professor a call, before he leaves Chester. He is at the City Hall, daily, from eight a. m., to ten p. m. On Monday, Feb. 24, he commences a course of lectures at Bullard's Hall, Media.

To the Citizens of Delaware County, Friendly to the cause of Temperance.—At a County meeting of citizens friendly to the cause of Temperance, held at the Court House in Media, on Thursday, the 30th ult., the undersigned were appointed an Executive Committee to take charge of the Campaign now about to be inaugurated, and looking to the abolition of the present License System in Delaware County. In addition a General Campaign Committee has been appointed, with representatives from each Election District, these to have both general and local jurisdiction.

The object is to take full and fair advantage of the opportunities presented by the Local Option act passed last Winter, and to secure a full vote *against* License, both in Chester City and the County at large, on the Third Friday of March next, the 21st prox. It is generally believed that a majority sentiment of the people of both the County and City is *against* the prevailing License System, and that only active, efficient and organized effort is needed to show a majority vote which will at least suspend licenses for three years to come. A better opportunity has never been presented to the friends of temperance throughout the State, and especially throughout Delaware County, for here in the event of defeating license we will be guarded *against any violation of the law*, by the severe penalties of the *special law for the County passed last Winter*. That law, save as it applies to granting license, will still be in force if licenses are voted down, and it will prove an additional safeguard against violations, just as it serves as an additional and practical argument in favor of the abolition of the present liquor traffic.

We therefore call upon all friends of the temperance cause, whether in or out of organizations, to faithfully work from now until the day of Election. The result will reward our efforts, in increased sobriety, reduction of taxes, general peace and good order, and fuller protection to the rights of all classes of our citizens. It is intended to thoroughly canvass the entire County, to procure good speakers, to circulate tickets, and to employ all fair means likely to contribute to our success.

JOSEPH G. CUMMINS,
JOEL SHARPLESS,
CHARLES G. OGDEN,
Executive Committee.

[For the ADVOCATE]

MR. EDITOR: In my remarks at the Prohibitory county meeting, held at the Court House, Media, on Thursday, Jan. 30th, I made use of a number of figures bearing on the drinking customs and habits of the people. Many gentlemen requested me to publish them. Considering that your paper has a very extensive circulation in the county, I forward them to you for publication in your valuable paper.

In the first place, there are one hundred and thirty thousand licensed dram-shops, in which the people spend every year on drinks, $1,573,491,856. The people have to pay $40,000,000 every year to prevent crime through drink. There are 2,000,000 women and children involved in misery. We have 600,000 common drunkards, 100,000 of which die every year. There are 200,000 paupers, 200,000 orphans, 400 suicides and 300 murders. This is the doings of strong drink every year in this great Republic. Drink is the cause of 60,000 persons being insane and 40,000 idiots, and there are 600 deaths every year by delirium tremens. At Binghampton, there is a Drunkards' Asylum; a short time ago, there were 7,242 applicants, among them were 1,800 ladies of wealthy parents, 680 mechanics, 466 farmers, 340 merchants, 240 gentlemen, 226 physicians, 59 clergymen and 8 judges. This great drink curse ought to be stamped out. The people of Delaware county will shortly be able to do their share towards this great reform, in voting no license.

We are informed by Dr. Harris, who visited 56 prisons that 75 of them out of every 100 were there through strong drink. And Dr Willard Partler informs us that in New York 33 to 34 per cent. of all the deaths is caused by drink. In that city, during the last 38 years, drink has killed 120,000 men and women.

The people of Delaware county I hope will not close their eyes to this drink curse. Well might Sir Walter Scott say that of all vices, drinking is the most incompatible with greatness; not only so, but it is incompatible with economy, decency, health and honest living. Its crime, pauperism, lunacy and death, must be put a stop to. Every right minded American citizen ought to put his hand to and help to crush this crime-producing monster, that shows no mercy to man, woman or child. God grant that the people of this county will vote right at the forthcoming election. I am yours truly, for God and humanity,

PROF. P. GRAHAM,
Bergen City, N. J.

List of unclaimed Letters remaining in Chester P. O for week ending February 13, 1873.

Aiken Mrs Jos T	Johnson Geo
Byard Jerry	Jenkins Miss A M
Burch Chas J	Kerr Wm J
Bradley Miss Annie	Lamb Mrs S A
Bradley Miss Mary	Lewis Mrs Sarah
Booker Mrs S M	Longbotham Chas
Bond Miss Hannah	Lusby Miss R
Burney Samuel	Marris Richard
Canon James	Miclin Miss Annie
Campbell M	Miller Samuel A
Cart Emma	Miller James
Crooks Wm	Miller Mr
Collins Mrs Mary	Moore Miss Mary
Collins Emma	Mould Mrs J A
Dawson George	Munyan Jos
Devers Mrs Rebecca	Mollheany Miss Annie
Dougherty Miss Ellen	McAlevey John
Duffy John	Palmer Wm
Dougherty Mrs Dudley	Purnell John H
Dougless Mrs Geo	Randels James
Dowling John	Robb John
Fields John	Right Geo
Fonscrout Mrs M E	Richardson W H
Ford Miss Gustine	Rodniss John A
Gones Mrs Sarah	Ruth Wm H
Griffith John R	Roy Is Miss Lizzie A
Gray Mrs Jane (col)	Steward Miss Mary
Greenwood Wm	Sameeson Mrs Geo
Greenley Maggie	Sennox M
Gibson Miss Martha	Soarts Mrs Samuel
Gibbs Wm	Slawter Miss Hannah
Hearts Miss Sarah	Sharpe Miss Lizzie
Hill Mrs Thos	Thompson T D
Hamilton Miss Hattie	Taylor Miss Lizzie
Hazelton Mrs Maria	Thomas Miss R S
Harris Kirby	Vincent Man an
Harris Thos B	Watson Rev C
Hearney Mrs M	Workwelle Ida
Hughes E	Wooddell Mrs Sallie
Hunsicker Miss L	Wilson Miss Annie
Howarth Mrs H	Wilson Sommers

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, pastor, will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Penn streets, to-morrow morning and evening. The public is cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Services begin at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Luke's P. E. Church, corner of Third and Broomall streets. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

Divine service will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Ulrich strees, to-morrow morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7. Seats free to all and all are cordially welcome to occupy them.

MARRIED.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. N. Grier, Mr. Joseph F. Edwards, of Chester, to Miss Fannie Moffite, of West Brandywine, Chester county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Charles A. Maison, Rector of St. James' Church Kingsessing, Homer E. Hoopes, of Media, Delaware county, and Ida, daughter of Abel Lodge.

At the M. E. Parsonage, in Chester, on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. B. Maddux, George C. Morton and Mary J. Highfield, both of Newcastle county, Delaware.

On the 11th inst., at the same place, by the same, George Fancher and Rebecca Holmes, both of Wilmington, Delaware. [Wilmington papers please copy]

DIED.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Mary Astley, aged 67 years and eight months.

On Tuesday last, at the residence of Isaac Henvis, in Chester township, Joseph A. Kite, aged about 50 years.

In this city, on Thursday, the 13th inst., Debbie A., daughter of the late John Black. Funeral services at the house of her brother-in-law, William Hinkson, No. 232 East Fourth street, on Monday next, at 2.30 o'clock p. m. Interment at Chester Rural Cemetery.

New Advertisements.

Canaries! Canaries!

We have just received a fine lot of young and imported Canaries, and are now prepared for a trifling consideration to furnish our friends and customers with as good a singer as they can possibly get anywhere and a splendid cage to keep it in. Then we have in abundance

Caulking and Hausing Mallets and Irons,
Gilling Twine, &c.,
Building Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Carpenters' and Bricklayers' Tools,

AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,

Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Benzine, Varnishes, Painters' and Plasterers' Brushes, Glues, Double and Single Thick Window Glass, Stained and Enamelled Glass in quantities, Glazier Points, Putty Knives, Putty, &c.

Paints mixed to order all shades and quantities, all of which we sell very cheap for cash,

AT E. F. CLOUD'S,
FOURTH AND CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. 26aug

HAVING this day disposed of an interest in the

FLOUR AND FEED STORE,

AT THE

Cor. of Third St., and Concord Avenue,

To Abner Coppock.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name and title of

Roberts & Coppock.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, a continuance is respectfully solicited for the new firm.

JOHN ROBERTS.

CHESTER, Feb. 10, 1873. fe15 3t

THE subscribers in the New Building Association, now forming at the office of PARDOE & BONALDSON, are requested to meet at said office on Tuesday evening, February 18th, at 7 o'clock, to take action on the Constitution and By-Laws for said Association. 1t

STUDENT'S UNION.

Sixth Anniversary

AT TUSCARORA HALL,

CHESTER,

FEBRUARY 27, 1873.

EXERCISES COMMENCE AT 7.45 P. M.

Tickets, - - 25 Cents.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY!

Grand Musical Soiree

AND MILITARY PROMENADE

CONCERT,

Under the auspices of the

Euterpe Glee Club, of the P. M. A.,

Assisted by several eminent Soloists and the

Liberty Cornet Band, of Phila.,

AT TUSCARORA HALL,

On Saturday Evening, Feb. 22, 1873.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, - J. R. SWENEY, M. B.

RESERVED SEATS, - - - - 75 CENTS.
ADMISSION, - - - - - - 50 CENTS.

Tickets can be obtained at the Bookstores.

Proceeds to be devoted to the Academy Organ Fund, instituted by John B. Gough.

FOR RENT.

Applications to rent the several properties belonging to the

Phila. and Reading R. R. Company,

Situate in Chester Township, and Lower Chichester, will be received by the undersigned at

MARKET SQUARE, CHESTER,

For one week from this date.

The time will be for one year, and the tenants will be required to keep up fences, ditches and banks.

Applicants will state the rent per acre they will give. For further information, apply to

E. JONES,

At the office of Ward & Broomall, Market Square, Chester. 1 t

E. C. SMITH,

No. 526 Market Street,

CHESTER,

Would call the attention of the public to a large large lot of very fine

HINMAN POTATOES,

Which he sells cheap.

Also, many other articles in the Produce line, such as Fish, dry and salt, in packages and loose; Hams, Shoulders, and Beef, of the very best brands. Also,

GROCERIES,

Of the very best quality.

SOUTH WARD

Wholesale and Retail

OYSTER HOUSE,

No. 125 W. Third

YOUR BOY'S GUESTS.—We find a few words on the subject of a boy's friends in the *Lutheran Observor*, so pertinent that we copy them, with this suggestion: that what is said here about the *boy's* guests, can also be extended, and made to apply to your *girl's* friends as well:

Every right-minded home mother regards it as a matter of importance to make her home agreeable to her husband's guests. If a gentleman is expected for dinner, there is sure to be something more than the ordinary meal prepared. She takes pride and pleasure in making her parlor bright, and her guest's room as comfortable as is in her power.

But how many mothers take pains to make it pleasant for their boy's guests. It is an excellent thing for a boy to have his boy friends, when they are children of good principles and behavior; and it is a lasting blessing to a boy when he has a mother who encourages such intimacies. It is a very easy thing to do. A kind, pleasant word of welcome when a boy visitor comes, will make him at once feel at home. A little pains taken to bring out the stereoscope or book of engravings for his amusement, permission to your boy to bring his toys into the parlor for the time, if he likes, a little addition to the table fare—all these trifles make your boy's heart glad, and endear you to the heart of the stranger. Oh, how it chills and sours a child's heart to have mother frown on his friends! How it angers him to be scolded in their presence! Such a course is like sowing the wind, and you will surely reap the whirlwind.

The course of a boy thus treated will be down, down. Far better have him choose his friendships under your eye, and enjoy the companionship of his associates in your parlor, where you may join in the conversation, and cheer and instruct by your pleasant lessons. There is nothing a boy loves so well as an intelligent, talking mother. She may regard it as a great compliment when he coaxes for another half hour at evening, with 'Let's talk a little longer, mother.'

Your boy will have associates; if not by your permission, he will by stealth; and companions thus chosen will hardly fail to lead him to destruction. Is it not better to take the trouble to make home pleasant for him and his friends, rather than to run such fearful risks?

THE LIPS REVEAL MUCH.—Boys and girls, remember that the lips, when silent, speak. Leigh Hunt says: 'I have observed that lips become more or less contracted in the course of years, in proportion as they are accustomed to express good humor and generosity, or peevishness and a contracted mind. Remark the effect which a moment of ill-temper or grudgingness has upon the lips, and judge what may be expected from an habitual series of such moments. Remark the reverse, and make a similar judgment. The mouth, is the frankest part of the face; it can't in the least conceal its sensations. We can neither hide illtemper with it, nor good; we may affect what we please, but affectation will not help us. In a wrong cause it will only make our observers resent the endeavor to impose upon them. The mouth is the seat of one class of emotions, as the eyes are of another; or rather it expresses the same emotions, but in greater detail, and with a more irrepressible tendency to be in motion. It is the region of smiles and dimples, and of a trembling tenderness; of a sharp sorrow, or a full-breathing joy; of candor, of reserve, of anxious care, of liberal sympathy. The mouth, out of its many sensibilities, may be fancied as throwing up one great expression in the eye—as many lights in a city reflect a broad luster into the heavens.'

INFLUENCE OF MUSIC ON ANIMALS.—We have just been reading a very interesting essay regarding the influence of music on animals. The writer shows how various animals, and even insects, are influenced by a concord of sweet sounds. We have noticed the same thing, but thought nothing particular about it until we stumbled on this article.

We remember how we have seen horses influenced by music. One of the most enjoyable runaways we ever experienced can be directly traced to the influence of music on a horse.

We were driving past where a band was playing, and the music had more influence on the horse than we had.—He didn't keep time, though. In fact, he didn't keep anything, harness, buggy, or anything else. He only kept running. I never thought music could have such influence on a horse.

He beat time, too. That is to say, he beat any time we ever saw him make before, even before a sulky. We would have kept that horse to run against time if he hadn't run against a lamp-post and ruined himself. Music influence a horse? Guess not!

Horses are excellent musical performers themselves, sometimes. We have known a hungry horse to go through all the bars of an oat-field correctly and never miss an oat, although the owner of the oats missed all of his.

Dogs are singularly affected by music. We whistled after a strange dog once, we remember. The dog stopped, listened attentively, looked a moment sad, as though the notes awoke some tender memories within him, and then came bounding towards us and embraced the calf of our leg in the most effectionate manner. He could hardly tear himself away, and wouldn't if his owner hadn't come and choked him off.

There is a power of music in a tin kettle, when properly brought out. We saw one brought out the other day by some boys who attached it to a dog's tail. Talk about influence of music on animals. We never saw a dog so moved in all our life.

Cats are strangely influenced by the music of a violin. It seems to affect their entire system. In fact there could be no violins without doing violins to the cats. Even a very young kitten, who don't realize what he has got to come to, mews plaintively when a fiddle-bow is drawn across the strings. It seems to vibrate a sympathetic chord within its own abdominal inclosure. It is affecting, the mews of a young kitten, or to see a young kitten muse.—*Musical World.*

A REMARKABLE FLOWER.—There is a flower in the city of Constantinople belonging to the narcissus family—a bulbous-rooted plant—that has a marvelous flower. It is exactly in the form and color of a humming bird, so plainly marked that a person at first sight is disposed to believe it to be a veritable bird at rest upon the plant. This wonderful flower is in the possession of but half a dozen persons, and they utterly refuse to part with bulbs or seed. Its bloom remains for two or three days, and is always replaced by another before the first begins to fade. It does not continue in bloom more than three weeks, when the leaves fall and the stem dies away, to again throw up its stem with the bird flowers the following year. This most wonderful curiosity is represented to have been found growing near the city named, in an old lot in an out of the way place. The statements of responsible persons, who have seen this wonder, verify all we have said of it, and from a gentleman who has seen it our statements are taken.—*Kansas Tribune.*

"DO YOUR BEST."—'When I was a little boy,' said a gentleman, 'I paid a visit one evening, to my grandfather, a venerable old man, whose black velvet cap and tassel, blue breeches, and huge silver knee buckles filled me with awe. When I went to bid him good bye, he drew me between his knees, and, placing his hand upon my head, said, 'Grandchild, I have one thing to say, will you remember it?' I looked into his face and nodded, for I was afraid to promise aloud. 'Well,' he continued, 'whatever you do, *do the best you can.*'

'This, in fact, was my grandfather's legacy to me; and it has proved better than gold. I never forgot his words; and I believe I have tried to act upon them. After reaching home, my uncle gave me and Robert some weeding to do in the garden. It was Wednesday afternoon, and we had laid our plans for something else. Robert, vexed and ill-humored at his disappointment, did not more than half do his work; and I began pretty much like him, until grandfather's advice came to my mind, and I determined to follow it. In a word *I did my best.* And when my uncle came out, I shall never forget his look of approbation as his eyes glanced over my beds, or the fourpence he slipped into my hands afterward, as he said my work was well done. Ah! I was a glad and thankful boy; while poor Robert was left to drudge over his weeds all the afternoon.

'At fifteen I was sent to an academy, where I had partly to earn the money to pay for being taught. The lessons seemed hard at first, for I was not fond of study; but grandfather's advice was my motto, and I tried to do my best. As a consequence of this, though I was small of my age, and not very strong, my mother had three offers of a situation for me before the year was out. When I joined the Church I tried to do the Lord's work as well as I could; and often when I have been tempted to leave the Sabbath School, or let a hinderance keep me from a prayer-meeting, or get discouraged in any good thing, my grandfather's last words, '*Do the best you can,*' have given me fresh courage, and I would again try.'

Let every boy and girl take this for their motto. Acted upon, it will do wonders. It will bring out powers which will delight yourselves and friends. 'Do your best;' or, as the Bible says, 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'—*Early Days.*

A NEW TRIBE.—A California paper describes the discovery of three villages of Zuni Indians, supposed to be the survivors of the ancient Aztecs. They dwell on the great trail from Fort Mohave, on the Colorado, to Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, and are about a day's journey from the diamond field. They are about 6,000 in number, and are very different from other tribes, being in looks, bearing, and pride of dress a manifestly superior race. The women are comely and modest in dress, their houses are clean and their cooking good. Certain kinds of cloth are made by them. These people have fields of corn, wheat and vegetables, flocks of sheep and goats, and they keep all the domestic animals. They are friendly to the whites; never fight aggressively, but are stubborn in defense. Their houses are of stone, three stories high, and built in terrace form. They worship the Great Spirit, and believe He dwells in the sun.

COVER YOUR HORSE'S BREAST.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Star* makes the following sensible remarks, which we copy as being particulary pertinent at this juncture:

I am surprised that no one has called attention to the want of protection to the most important part of the horse—the breast. You will see horses on the street with covering on the back, and breast exposed. Every one who owns a horse should be aware that the lungs and throat of his animal require as much protection in this climate as the breast of a man.

When we breast the cutting easterly winds, or the cold clear wind of the west, we, as rational beings, cover well the breast, protecting the most important organ of the body, the lungs.

Let every one who owns a horse have an apron made to come from the collar to near the knees, and not sweat one part of the body that can nearly protect itself, to the expense of the all-important part—the breast of the animal.

Carpet Weaving.

THOMAS OGDEN,
CARPET WEAVER,
At his father's old stand, basement of
NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET,
Near Market Square.
☞Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,
CARPET WEAVER,
Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts.,
CHESTER, PA.
All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,
CARPET WEAVER,
No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,
WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER.
Carpets of my own make for sale. nov

W. W. PIERCE,
CARPET WEAVER,
1017 THIRD STREET,
Near the Lamokin Depot.
Carpets of my own make for sale. se28 6m

Sewing Machines & Washers

THE WEED
"M. F."
Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."

This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.
With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powerful mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family Favorite" does for general uses.
The Company has received the most gratifying testimonials from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M. F.", and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!
JOB HOOPES & SON
Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of
The Surprise Washer,
Which is without doubt, the
Best and Cheapest Washer
In existence, price only
SIX DOLLARS.
Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. aug19

Mortimer H. Bickley,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
Paint Brushes,
Perfumery,
AND
PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.
Cor. Market and 4th Streets,
CHESTER,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,
Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at
VERY
LOW PRICES.

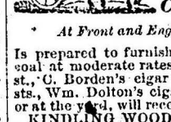
PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at HOWARTH & BROS.,
my7 508 and 510 Market street.

FOR PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,
Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
PATENT MEDICINES,
And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on
HOWARTH'S,
508 and 510 Market Street.
m 7

Carpentering & Sash Making.

W. C. BOATWRIGHT,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,
Chester, Pa.
Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.
SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,
mh 30 Opposite the Freight Depot.

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S
Union Sash Works
AND
PLANING MILL,
(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors,
BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, &c.
Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.
PACKING BOXES
Made to order.
FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m



COAL!
The subscriber, having opened a
COAL YARD,
At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,
Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 421 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 121 W. Third st., or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.
KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.
jy 29 WM. A. BRAMALL.

NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER,
No. 411 Concord Avenue,
no 9 South ward, Chester.

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.

JAMES BRACKENRIDGE, JR.,
No. 803 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER,
TIN ROOFER
And manufacturer of
TINWARE.
All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a speciality.
Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cop Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.
A good assortment of
Cooking and Parlor Stoves,
ALWAYS ON HAND. oc12 tf

1848. ESTABLISHED 1848.
Delaware County Furniture
AND
STOVE WAREROOMS,
JAMES HAMPSON,
No. 420 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c.
CARPETS, &c.
Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.
STOVES,
Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and scuttles.
QUEENSWARE.
Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.
☞P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c.
April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

833. H. Kampe & Co., 833.
Having enlarged and improved their
FURNITURE STORE,
823 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furniture and Bedding at the lowest prices. myll 1y

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S
Union Furniture, Bedding,
AND
STOVE STORE,
Corner Third and Parker streets,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.
FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.
BEDDING—Mattrasses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds; Bolsters, Pillows. Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short notice. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.
STOVES—Cook and Parlor. Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.
UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered. Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recained, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.

J. F. DANNAKER,
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.
GLAZING MADE A SPECIALITY.
620 *LARKIN STREET,*
CHESTER, PA. mh 11

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
House and Sign Painter.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester.
je22 3m.

ALEXANDER KING,
SIGN PAINTER,
And Imitator of Wood and Marble,
EDGMONT AVENUE, BELOW THE RAILROAD.
☞All orders from the country addressed to Box 552, Chester P. O., will be attended to. d17

JOHN L. ENTWISLE,
SIGN PAINTER,
And
Store Window Shade Manufacturer,
229 PENN STREET,
au31 tf South Ward.

FIELDING & BURKE,
The House Painters,
WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING
AND CALCIMINING.
☞Particular attention paid to jobbing.
Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.
sept 2

CHANGE.
Having purchased the interest of L. W. Govett, in the
Flour and Feed Business,
I would announce to the citizens, that I will keep constantly on hand and for sale, choice brands of
FAMILY FLOUR,
GRAIN & MILL FEED,
OF ALL KINDS.
Feeling I can give entire satisfaction, I desire a share of the public patronage.
L. A. ZEBLEY,
107 WEST THIRD STREET,
ja25 1y Near the Bridge.

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*
PHILADELPHIA.
The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a
NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing
Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE,
1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.
☞Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. oct 7

Fine German Spectacles



At very low prices, at the cheap Hardware store, No. 23 THIRD STREET, below the Bank.
nov 26 THOMAS MOORE.

WANTED.—A girl or middle-aged woman to do housework for a small family. Liberal wages for a good hand.
T. B. JARMAN, Storekeeper,
ja25 4t Upland, Delaware county.

Sales.

FOR SALE. Five two-story Frame Houses on Edward street, South Chester. Terms easy. Apply to
ap 6. W. GRAY,
Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Ladomus Block.

FOR SALE.—A Brick House and Lot, on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, Chester, 105 feet on Madison street, and 138 feet on Eleventh street; suitable for a gardener or nurseryman. House and outbuildings in complete order. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to.
jan 18 4t WARD & BROOMALL.

FARM FOR SALE.
DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE—Near Ellendale Station, Junction and Breakwater, Railroad. Farm, 175 acres, high ground, 70 acres cleared, 60 acres pine and oak timber, remainder light timber. Two dwellings, stable, corn crib, carriage and other outhouses, and apple orchard. Price low—Terms easy. Will exchange for Chester property. C. S. SMITH,
aug 24 Third and Penn streets.

PROPERTY FOR SALE!
The property known as the "Chester Fire Brick Works." The lot is 150 feet on Hayes street, and 140 feet on Front Street, South Chester. On which there are two Kilns for brick, etc., frame building 32x26 feet, with engine and machinery, suitable for grinding clay, brick, etc. Will be sold whole, or divided in lots to suit, or would be exchanged for a small Farm.
Two Lots on Sixth Street, corner of Butler Street, Chester. Each 20x140 feet deep, to a 15 ectalley.
Brick House and Lot on Penn Street, below second, 20x142½, containing eight rooms, water, gas and heater, etc. Also, Stable. Comfortably situated.
Brick House, containing six rooms Lot 14½x80 feet, on Townsend Street, above Second, South Chester, Apply to
C. S. SMITH,
nov 4 Third and Penn Streets.

CHICKENS FOR SALE!
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
BLACK SPANISH,
BLACK HAMBURGS,
Brahmas, and Common Chickens, all
Selling off cheap to close the business.
no 23 JAMES DRAPER, Upland, Delaware county, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

NEW
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY
AT CHESTER DOCK,
By Morton, Black & Brother,
With new Machinery,
Experienced Workmen,
and Seasoned Lumber,
Are prepared to guarantee all work manufactured at their mill.
Window Frames,
Shutters,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets, &c.,
On hand and made to order,
SCROLL SAWING.
may 1

WINDSOR SCARFS, at
MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

SIX CENTS A-PIECE FOR ODD KNIVES AND FORKS, at the Cheap Hardware Store, 23 WEST THIRD STREET.
dec 30 THOS. MOORE.

S. B. LOGAN,
Paper Hanger,
No. 22 W. FOURTH STREET,
CHESTER, PA.
ap1 24

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.



FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 3 NORTH WHARVES.
For Charleston, every Friday, from Pier 4, Market street.
For Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, every Wednesday and Saturday, from first wharf above Market street.
For Washington, D. C., Georgetown and Alexandria, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Pier 1, first wharf above Market street.
For New York daily, from first wharf below Market street. Steamers leave daily.
Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Towboat Company. Barges towed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
For Freight or Passage (first-class State-room accommodations), apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
de 7 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!
W. E. BARNARD,
Has removed from Edgmont avenue,
TO NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET,
Where he has for sale, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, cheaper than the cheapest.
BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted. Jewelry neatly repaired, at
NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET.
☞Do not forget the place. my 24

"What I Know About Pumps."



CUCUMBER PUMPS!
The subscriber is now prepared to put in
Cucumber Pumps!
Of the best quality, at the shortest notice and most reasonable rates.
Repairing Pumps Promptly Attended to.
Shop, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market streets.
Residence, 512 Second Street,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.
jan14 tf JAMES CHRISTIE.



MARK Patented TRADE
BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues and price list.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r,
oc 19 508 Commerce st., Philada., Pa.
JAMES CHRISTIE,
Agent, Chester.

CHARLES H. DICKERSON,
Plain and Ornamental
PLASTERER,
Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.
Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!
MRS. HAMMOND,
No. 700 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER. ja 18

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!
McLEAN & MURRAY,
At their New Trimming and Notion Store, N. W. Cor. Third and Kerlin streets, South ward, are prepared to show their friends a carefully selected stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c. Clark's & Coates' cotton 7 cents per spool.
Thankful for past favors, they respectfully ask a continuance. ja25 1y

Lumber and Coal.

COAL LIME
LUMBER!!!
The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old
Yard on Edgmont street,
(Near R. R. Depot,)
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH
COAL!
☞These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.
BUILDING LIME,
fresh from the kiln every day.
y1 8-1y. DAVID S. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,
Dealer in Coal,
LIME FRESH EVERY DAY
Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. apl 20

RAVEN RUN
Stove and Nut Coal
TRY IT.
At MORTON, BLACK & BROS.,
CHESTER DOCK. sep 24

COAL! COAL
THE CELEBRATED
RICHARDSON COAL,
For sale by
J. D. OLIVER & CO.
Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.
J. D. OLIVER & CO.,
jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,
SOUTH CHESTER
COAL YARD.
Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14
☞KINDLING WOOD.

COAL AND WOOD
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FRANCIS LARKIN,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
eb19 1y

BAKER & HINKSON,
EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,
Keep always on hand a general assortment of
LUMBER.
WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,
Spruce Joist, Plank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles.
LIME AND SAND.
FERTILIZERS.
Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuine,
Ground Bone,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,
HAIR, CEMENT.
TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.
Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.
THE BEST COAL,
IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.
Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at
MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S
Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock.
may 22

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, December 1st, 1872.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
Trains leave Depot, Thirty-second and Market streets.
Trains arrive at Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Paoli Accommodation daily, except Sunday, 6.20, 8.30 and 11.10 a. m., 1.10, 6.40 and 11.00 p. m.
Niagara Express, daily, except Sunday, 7.30 a. m.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express daily, except Sunday, 8.00 a. m.
Mail daily, except Sunday, - - - 8.00 a. m.
Fast Line and Erie Exp. daily, except Sunday, - - - - - 12.40 p. m.
Harrisburg Acc. daily, except Sunday, 2.30 p. m.
Lancaster and York Acc. daily, except Sunday, - - - - 4.00 p. m.
Parkesburg Train daily, ex. Sunday, 5.30 p. m.
Pittsburg Express daily, ex. Sunday, 7.30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express daily, - - - 8.10 p. m.
Southern Express daily, - - - 10.10 p. m.
Pacific Express daily, - - - - 11.40 p. m.
Erie Mail daily, - - - - - 11.40 p. m.
Paoli Sunday Trains, - 8.40 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.
Erie Mail, Saturday night, runs only to Williamsport.
For Emigrant Express Train, leaving 10.30 p. m., daily, except Sunday, tickets must be procured and baggage delivered at 116 Market street by 5.00 p. m.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

Express for New York, 7.15 8.30 and 11.00 a. m., and 12.30, 3.00, 5.30 and 6.55 p. m., and 12.20 night.
Accommodation for New York, 7.20 a. m.
Emigrant Train for New York, 11.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton, 6.45 a. m., 4.30 and 11.30 p. m.
New York Sunday Trains, 7.20 a. m., 6.55 p. m., and 12.20 night.

KENSINGTON DEPOT.

Holmesb'g and Bustleton, 6.45 a. m., 12.00 noon 5.15 and 7.25 p. m.
Way Train for New Brunswick, 2.15 p. m.
Express Train for Trenton, 7.30 a. m., and 4.00 and 5.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton, 10.00 a. m., 3.15, 5.00 and 6.30 p. m.

FOR BELVIDERE DIVISION.

Express for Trenton, Lamb'ville, Easton, Scranton, &c., 7.30 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Way Trains to Lambertville and Flemington, 10.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Pennington, 10.00 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.
Accommodation for Belvidere, 5.00 p. m.

MARKET STREET FERRY.

ARIBOY DIVISION.

Accommodation for New York, via Perth Amboy, and via Monmouth Junction, 6.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
Way Trains for Trenton and New York, 8.00 and 10.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 p. m.
Way Train for Burlington, - - - 6.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Bordentown, 8.00 and 11.30 p. m.
Express Trains for Hightstown, 6.00 a. m. and 1.30 and 3.30 p. m.
Express Trains for Long Branch, 7.30 a. m. and N. J. Southern and Tuckerton Railroads, 7.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.
Way Train for Mt. Holly, - - - 11.30 p. m.
Way Trains for Pemberton, 6.00, 7.30 and 10.00 a. m., 1.30 3.30, 6.00 and 6.30 p. m.
Sleeping-car Tickets for the West can be had on application at the Ticket Office, 901 Chestnut street, and at the Depot, Thirty-second and Market streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depots. Orders will receive prompt attention and Railroad Time Cards can be obtained at the following

TICKET OFFICES: No. 901 Chestnut Street, No. 838 Chestnut Street, No. 116 Market Street.

And at the Depots and Ferry named above.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

Lines of Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:

Way-Mail Train at 8.30, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R.R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12.15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia,

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5, and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2, 4, 5.50, 7.15 and 10.26 p. m. The 4 p. m. train stops at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.26 p. m.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Chester for Philadelphia—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.32, 8.33, 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 2.41, 4.41, 5.31, 6.19, 7.56, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberden, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.

DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.
Commencing December 19th, 1872.

MOVING SOUTH.

Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Moriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.30, 10.15, 11.45 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.

58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.

Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, [illegible], a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.

Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.

Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.

Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.58, 12.28 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.

Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.22, 11.07, 12.37 p. m.

Lamokin, 8.25, 10 55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.10, 12.40.

MOVING NORTH.

Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.30, 7.40, 9.10 a. m., [illegible]45, 2.33, 5.30, 6.30, 7.48 p. m.

Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.[illegible]3 a. m., [illegible]48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33 7.11 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.[illegible]9 a. m., [illegible]54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39 7.[illegible]7 p. m.

Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.

Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9.33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.

Darby, 5.57, 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 2.12, 3.05, 5.57, 6.57, 7.35 p. m.

Paschall, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40, a. m., 2.15, 3.08, 6.00, 7.00, 7.38 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 6.02, 8.12, 9.42 a. m., 2.17, 3.10, 6.02, 7.02, 7.40 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 6.04, 8.14, 9.44 a. m., 2.19, 3.12, 6.04 7.04, 7.42 p. m.

58th street, 6.06, 8.16, 9.46, a. m., 2.21, 3.14, 6.06, 7.06, 7.44 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 6.10, 8.20, 9.50 a. m., 2.25, 3.18, 6.10, 7.10, 7.48 p. m.

Philadelphia, 6.20, 8.30, 10 a. m., 2.35, 3.28, 6.20, 7.20, 7.58 p. m.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PHILADELPHI

The Chester Advocate

AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

VOL. 5—NO. 39. CHESTER, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1873 PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The CHESTER ADVOCATE is published every Saturday morning,

One Dollar per annum. Single Copies, Two Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—70 cents per square for one insertion; 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

TEN LINES FORM A SQUARE.

A liberal discount on permanent or extra large advertisements.

Special Notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞Having extraordinary facilities, we will execute Job Printing of every kind with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Notices, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of all kinds and in various colors, printed on short notice.

OFFICE
EDGMONT STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD.
CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

JOHN SPENCER Proprietor

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP JOHN IN TOWN!

At the cheap store of

MILES & SON,

Where will be constantly found DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, and everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

MINCE MEAT,

Of our own manufacture, only 15 cts. per pound.

Pure country Lard, 13c.; Soaps, from 4½c. to 15c. Flour by the barrel. Buckwheat from Luzerne county; Canned Fruits; French Prunes; Seedless Cherries and Prunellas.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge.

COME AND SEE US!

At No. 228 East FIFTH Street,
CHESTER. de 21



REPAIRED,

AT W. WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn, Chester. j6

GOOD and cheap hosiery of all kinds at WRIGLEY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! Do you want a good shirt? If you do, go to WRIGLEY'S, 203 Third street. au 17

CALICOES and Muslins as cheap as anywhere else in the city, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street. au 17

KNIT Jackets, Shawls and Comforters, very cheap, at
WRIGLEY'S,
se 28 Third street, near Penn.

IF you want a good umbrella, go to WRIGLEY'S, and he will either sell you a new one or repair an old one. au 7

EDMUND JONES,

Real Estate Agent,

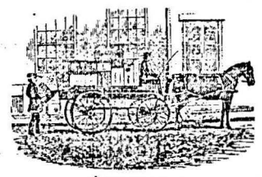
WARD & BROOMALL'S OFFICE,

CHESTER, PA.

Property in South Chester a specialty. my 25 6m

HEADLEY & MAHON'S

CITY EXPRESS,



BAGGAGE, FURNITURE AND EXPRESS WAGONS,

To Hire at all times.

Orders received at Baker & Hinkson's office, Edgmont Avenue below Third street, 718 Mellvaine street, and at Stables 2nd below Fulton.

J. M. HEADLEY. [mh 9] GEO. MAHON.

C. W. JONES,

West End Farmers' Market.

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER.

Apples by the barrel,
Butter by the ½ bbl., tub or firkin,
Canned Fruits and Pickles,
Hood's Figs, very low.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stand, West End Farmers' Market.
de 21 C. W. JONES.

G. W. CATTELL'S

131 West Third Street,

Is the ONLY place in Chester city or Delaware county, to buy

FULLER'S

COMBINATION FLUID,

The best Fluid in the world!

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.

Go to Cattell's Stove Store and get the PURE ARTICLE. ja 11

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas of the best brands, at
SMITH & KEEL'S.

J. A. BATES,

Third Street and Concord Avenue,

Groceries, Provisions,

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

And every variety of Goods belonging to a first-class

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

AT CITY PRICES.

Goods delivered free. Jan 25-1yr

FINE SHIRTS, at
MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

NOTICE.—The School Tax for the city of Chester, for 1872, is now due and payable at the office of the Collector, No. 137 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
Office open on Saturday evening.
J. C. BERSTLER,
jy6 tf Collector.

"For Thoughts."

A pansy on his breast she laid,
Splendid, and dark with Tyrian dyes;
"Take it; 'tis like your tender eyes,
Deep as the midnight heaven," she said.

The rich rose mantling in her cheek,
Before him like the dawn she stood,
Pausing upon life's height, subdued,
Yet triumphing, both proud and meek.

And white as winter stars, intense
With steadfast fire, his brilliant face
Bent toward her with an eager grace,
Pale with a rapture half suspense.

"You give me then a thought, O sweet!"
He cried, and kissed the purple flower,
And bowed by love's resistless power,
Trembling he sank before her feet.

She crowned his beautiful bowed head
With one caress of her white hand;
"Rise up, my flower of all the land,
For all my thoughts are yours," she said.

—*Scribner's for February.*

The Hunters Hunted.

In the year 1859, the English regiment to which I belonged was stationed at a small village a few degrees north of the city of Rampoor, the capital of an extensive district of the same name in Hindoostan. We had been sent to this place partly for the purpose of keeping before the native inhabitants some evidence of the fact that an English army was still in existence, and partly because the village was near the Rampoor hills, and more healthy during the greater part of the year than the lower country.

Owing to the distance from the chief centres of population, we had few amusements, and time hung heavily on our hands.

'Gentlemen,' said Capt. D. one day at the mess table, 'I have some news for you. To-morrow we are to follow the hounds.'

'Hounds! What hounds?' asked one.

'Have we marching orders?' asked another.

'Do not be alarmed, gentlemen,' said Capt. D., 'I merely said we were to follow the hounds, but of course any of you who do not like the sport need not join in it. We are to have an English stag hunt.'

'With English hounds?' asked Marley, the surgeon, who was a great lover of exciting sport.

'No, with Rampoor hounds.'

Nearly all our company had seen one or more of the hill dogs of Rampoor. They were large, powerful looking brutes, having something the appearance of Spanish blood hounds, but were rather darker in color and with larger frames. They were dull, sleepy, lazy looking animals, that seemed only willing to move when hungry.

'I have found a native in the village,' continued Capt. D., 'who has a pack of five hounds that he is now training. He has had them out in the hills, once, when they ran a stag down in fine style; and it is my opinion that they only need to be followed by men well mounted, to make them capable of affording good sport.'

'I have heard a good deal about these dogs,' said our colonel, 'and I don't think much of them for the chase. I believe they are never fully tamed; but I shall be with you, just for the sake of seeing whether the hounds will hunt the game, or whether we shall have to hunt the hounds. They are only the wild dogs of the hills, and they are as likely to chase us as the deer.'

'I have heard,' said Marley, 'that, if a Rampoor hound is defeated in the chase, he will turn upon the hunter.'

'Whether the dogs do their duty or not,' said the captain, 'we have the prospect of some exciting amusement.'

'Too exciting, if the dogs should hunt us,' said one. Nevertheless I am well pleased with the captain's proposal.'

About two o'clock the next day, Manil, the native owner of the dogs, arrived at the camp, accompanied by two of his townsmen—the three leading the hounds, which were muzzled. They were large, hungry looking animals, and notwithstanding a dull, stupid appearance, they did not seem wanting in ferocity, which indeed was scarcely to be wondered at, inasmuch as we were told that they had not been fed since the morning of the day before.

We had about four miles to go before reaching the hills, where we were most likely to find game, and in traversing this distance, the three natives preceded us, leading the dogs and moving at a pace that kept our horses at a gentle trot. After riding around a jungle, in less than an hour we reached an open country with an uneven surface, but thinly clothed with trees.

It was a fine place for a chase, the inequalities of the ground and other obstructions to a rapid pace being just sufficient to give an interesting run, providing that the game and dogs did their duty.

Just as we began to ascend the side of a little hill, the natives signed to keep us back, so we pulled up our horses and allowed them to proceed. They crept on in a very stealthy manner until they had nearly reached the summit of the hill, when one of them advanced alone, leaving his dogs with the others.

He was but a few moments absent, when he returned to his companions. Manil, the owner of the dogs, then came to us. He reported that four or five deer were in the shade of a clump of trees on the other side of the hill, and advised us to make as little noise as possible in riding up. The dogs were then unmuzzled and led to the top of the hill.

Before we reached the hounds, a deep-toned sound—something between a roar and a bark—issued from their throats, and they sprang forward at the game, which they had detected in the act of breaking cover.

Striking our spurs into the horses, we galloped to the top of the hill, where we saw the deer mounting a slight elevation at some little distance, and followed in fine style by the hounds. Seized with a natural enthusiasm, several of my companions shouted with delight as they urged their horses in pursuit of the deep-baying dogs.

Our company consisted of nine men, well mounted, and for some time we kept together. When, however, the chase had continued for about a mile, the hounds had gained nearly two hundred yards upon us, and were mounting a hill that seemed rather too steep to surmount, although it could easily be skirted.

We reached the base of the hill near its centre, and seeing two of my companions pulling their horses to the right to pass around it, I followed their example. The hill was soon passed, and in company with the colonel and another officer, I found myself on a level plain, following two of the hounds that were close in pursuit of a large stag.

In descending the hill, the deer, being closely pressed, had separated from each other, so that the hounds had parted company, and the huntsmen in the excitement of the chase had not kept together.

Our old colonel was not the man to turn and ride back, so he urged his horse after the two hounds. We were content to follow the colonel.

The stag which we were following was leaving the hills, and taking to the plains, running towards the river that passed by the town, near which we were camped. The hounds were now fast coming up with it, and I saw that the chase must be over before we had run a mile or two farther.

Over the level country, unobstructed by timber or any thing else, we had a splendid run, each moment bringing us, and the two hounds, and the stag closer together. Presently, we saw that the chase must end immediately, for not only did the stag seem to be nearly exhausted by the long run, but the river was seen in advance of it, turning to the right or left, it would be seized immediataly.

The colonel was now a little in advance of me, when to my surprise, I saw him pull over his head the straps by which a short rifle was slung at his back, knowing that he always had good reasons for his actions, I followed his example, although understanding nothing of the purpose for which the rifle was unslung. I was not long in solving the mystery.

As the stag reached the bank of the river, the hounds were close upon him, but instead of turning to the right or left, as we expected, the animal sprung over the bank and disappeared. We galloped up, and pulled up the horses, and then we saw that the bank of the river was thirty or forty feet high, and that the deer, after taking this leap, was wholly lost to our view.

Never have I witnessed such a change as came over the appearance of the hounds.

By the time we had checked our horses, they fully realized that their prey had escaped them. Their tongues were hanging far out of their mouths, and their eyes had turned red, and seemed threatening to roll out of their heads. They had had a long run, and were thirsting—thirsting for blood. The game of which they had been in hot pursuit had escaped, and every strong passion of their fierce, bloodthirsty natures were fully aroused. They must have blood.

'Look out!' shouted the colonel, as he raised his rifle to his shoulder, and, at the same instant, one of the hounds seized his horse by the throat. Astonished at this sight, my eyes were too much engaged on it to take proper care of myself.

I heard the report of the colonel's rifle, and at the same instant I was knocked off my horse by the other hound springing upon me. I fell heavily upon head and shoulders, and the next instant my throat was seized by the strong jaws of the furious beast. For a time, I partly lost my senses. I fancied I was dying, and that my throat had been mangled and torn by some wild animal.

Gradually my mind grew clearer. Slowly opening my eyes, I saw lying before me, and not two feet from my side, the body of a hound, and over me were bending the colonel and my other companion.

'Come, my friend,' said the former, 'rouse up. There's nothing wrong with you.'

I put my hand to my throat. It was bleeding, but not lacerated in the manner I had imagined.

'I tell you it is not serious,' said the colonel; 'get up.'

'Perhaps the fall from the horse hurt him,' said the lieutenant.

'Very true,' replied the colonel, speaking in a milder tone; 'I did not think of that.'

In a few moments I was able to rise and understand all that had happened.

The windpipe of the colonel's horse had been bitten through by the long, pointed teeth of the hound; and before we left the spot, the horse, which was a valuable one, was shot to put it out of its misery.

After I was thrown from my horse, and seized by the hound, the lieutenant reached me just in time to save my life, by dealing the dog a blow with his sword that nearly severed its head from its body.

One second more, and I should have been killed, for the impression of the teeth were marked in red and white streaks on my neck.—*Youth's Companion.*

WAR INCIDENTS.—When a country is invaded by a hostile army, ordinary laws that govern property are set aside, and might is very likely to impose upon right, if the right happens to be defenceless. Some of the incidents connected with the presence of the Prussians in Paris, are told by one of the privates in the German army, and show something of the spirit and demeanor of soldiers who are living upon a conquered people. We copy one or two of them. Many a blacker outrage than these occurred, and always will occur, under similar circumstances.

Plunder is not allowed in well disciplined armies. Requisition—or in other words the demand for such supplies of food as may be necessary for the support of the army—is made. But soldiers have not very clear ideas where nice moral distinctions are required, that conflict with their preferences. The difference between plunder and requisition is not always apparent.

'Children,' the Prussian officers would say to their soldiers, on entering a deserted house, 'there must be no plunder. We are not barbarians. Let us show those swinehounds an example. What we find, and really do want, of course we must have; but be very particular in taking nothing that you do not want.'

Well, of course, every German soldier wanted wine, no doubt about that, said one of the soldiers; but as to other things, we poor, weak individuals were left each to the monitions of his own erring conscience. I make a slight mistake—every body wants money, too, but our chief inculcated that money, if found, must on no pretence be taken. This maxim, I have reason to believe, was generally followed in the Prussian army. At any rate, the abstraction of money would have been deemed unhandsome, and were the appropriation discovered, would have brought restitution and punishment.

A lieutenant of ours was very fond of butter, and butter with us was scarce. So, one day, the report having reached him that a certain widow lady had butter and cheese in some store hidden, my friend made a small patrol. Coming to the house.—

'Madame,' said he, 'you have butter, and I require it.'

'Butter have I none,' quoth madame.

'Madame may err,' replied my friend; 'humanity is fallible. I will see and judge for myself.'

So alighting, he entered, and very soon came upon an enormous chest.

'The keys, madame,' said he.

The lady demurred, but under threat that the ark would be violated in case of need, the key was brought, and the chest opened.

No sooner did my friend begin to explore the contents, than madame became violently pertruded, and when he came to a heavy money-bag, she screamed outright. He poised it in his hand for an instant, then returned it to the lady.

'Money I do not take,' said he; 'butter is what I seek—*butter, butter!*'

Still turning out the contents, he presently came to a network purse full of gold coin.; "Neither do I want this.'

Restraint so great, so unexpected, fairly conquered madame. She gave him butter and cheese, too, glad to be rid of him.

But there were many nice points of war ethics, that we poor soldiers had to decide upon. For instance, the most indignant of beaten enemies could hardly find fault with one's using such things as frying-pans and cooking-pots. Billiard-tables, pianos, and harmoniums, too, might be used each in its proper fashion.

But circumstances alter cases, especially in war. If one is cold, and wood is not handy, then is it proper or improper to burn musical instruments? That is the question. We solved it; we burned the instruments. Excellent fuel they were, so dry and well seasoned. Furniture we burned too. Excellent for that purpose it was, especially billiard-tables. As to my own taste, I prefer coal-fuel; but if timber must be used, then give me, if not a grand piano, a good massive billiard-table.

Perhaps the use to which we applied carpets, as winter drew on, may elicit some expressions of disent from people who are quietly seated in their parlors reading this statement. Our fellows made over-alls and leggings of them, for warmth and solace, if not for ornament. This you see is what war license tolerates, especially as to the nether limbs. What with requisitioned carpeting and gaudy horse-cloths turned into leggings, our fellows' walking extremities gleamed with all the colors of the rainbow.

So you see if people will go to war, they should make up their minds to contribute to its support, and if the experience is unpalatable, they should remember that the highest wisdom is taught by experience. It is a pity, however, that men do not always profit by such teaching.

THE FAST HORSE MANIA.—There are not many horses able to trot a mile in less than three minutes, and if there were none, how would it affect the mass of mankind? The most inveterate jockey is hardly ready to answer the question on the instant, for any man of sense knows that no great harm would result. All honest horse work would be performed just as well; the mass of respectable people able to enjoy fine turn-outs would travel just as fast as now; and, in a word, they and others, —all but the jockey fraternity,—would not know of any calamity unless told of it. Why, then, talk of 'improving the breed of horses,' by breeding to speed alone?

The fast horse serves two prominent purposes—one, that of gambling, which nobody has the hardihood to defend; the other, that of a plaything for certain gentlemen of elegant leisure, but with more money than real plain 'horse sense.' The possession of a superior animal of this sort gives them a certain kind of distinction, besides furnishing amusement, and in addition may be used as an advertising adjunct. Dodge, the Boston bard, paid $625 for the first Jenny Lind ticket sold in Boston—as an advertisement; and a sharp business man, with an eye to the main chance, may not find advertising through a stud of fast horses, or an elephant, to be more expensive than other modes. But when these purposes are accomplished, the uses of the fast horse are ended, except for breeding more of his kind. It may be, and probably is the case, that in the attempt to breed first-class trotters a stock of first-rate roadsters or work horses may be produced considerably superior to the general average, and if so, this is well; but we hear very little said on that point, and the service of great trotters is held at such enormous figures that unless a really superior trotter, or racer is bred, there is 'no money in it.'' Fine action, fine figure, fast walking, strength and endurance for necessary and laborious work, are all good points to breed to, but are little thought of by the class most noisy for pretended 'improvement.'

But the infamous character of the race course and its associations, together with the practical inutility of fast horses themselves, after improving them up to the 2.20 point, ought to be a sufficient inducement to respectable people to discourage this fast-horse mania in all suitable ways. High breeding need not be discouraged, but the gain of a few seconds of speed is among the least important of all the 'points' to be considered. Steam and the telegraph have dispensed with horse expresses, and high speed on the farm or the common road, except as fast walkers is of little account. Fast walking *is* important, but a point so entirely utilitarian as that is beneath the high breeder's consideration! Fine figure and action are also of great value for roadsters, but even these qualities receive little attention in the insane anxiety to produce great trotters. And the great trotter, when duly trained for the race,—gaunt, bony and muscular—is not particularly ornamental in appearance, except to those whose eyes are educated to appreciate his gambling hideousness. And the race itself decides nothing as to comparative speed. Supposing the horses to be equal in speed, one *must* travel the farthest on a circular course, and be inevitably beaten. Besides, to secure the bets, owners and jockeys can produce any result they choose. Longfellow lost his last race by a neck or a length, but a measurement of his foot-prints afterwards showed—so say good horse authorities—that, lame as he was, he travelled forty-seven feet more than Bassett. The whole performance reeks with the foulest corruption and temptation, and deserves to rank as an amusement with bull fights and gladiatorial shows, and as we progress in morals and enlightenment, can hardly fail, like them, to pass away and be looked back upon in the future, as part of our record of shame.—*N. Y. Observer.*

PRESENCE OF MIND.—A short time ago a school-house in Jersey City took fire while one hundred and twenty children were in session in it. Undoubtedly there would have been serious accident and loss of life had not the lady principal with great presence of mind, prevented a rush down the stairs by peremptorily ordering the scholars to sit still, placing herself in the doorway and compelling them to file out singly and in regular order. To think what one would do first in case of a sudden alarm of fire, whether in a private house, in a church, in a theatre, or in a hotel, would tend to prevent those panics which are always so fatal, as well as those rash and foolish acts which show an utter lack of forethought and presence of mind.

DON'T FRET.—What good does it do? Certainly you are not the happier—nor your friends—because you constantly air your troubles. Fretting is useless and unnecessary.—To be sure I don't believe in the cant that a woman must always, under all and any circumstances, wear a smiling face when her husband comes home, or that she need take her hands out of the dough, or drop the baby on the floor, to run and meet him at the door.—But I do believe—nay, I know, for I have seen it with my own eyes among my friends,—that many a woman has driven a kind husband away from her, away from his home and its sacred influences, and caused him to spend his time at a billiard table or in a drinking saloon, amid their profane influences, simply by her ceaseless fretting over trifles which were not worth a word, much less the peace and happiness of a home. I know that many a mother has turned her son against her own sex, and made him dread and dislike the society of women, by her example, constantly set before him. I know that many a mother has brought up and developed a daughter just like herself, who, in her turn, would wreck and ruin the comfort of another family circle. And knowing all this, my sisters—and brothers too, if they need it,—I know that we ought to set our faces like a flint against this useless, peace-destroying and house-disturbing habit.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco belongs to the class of narcotic and exciting substances and has no food value. Stimulation means abstracted, not added force. It involves the narcotic paralysis of a portion of the functions, the activity of which is essential to healthy life. It will be said that tobacco soothes and cheers the weary toiler, and solaces the overworked brain. Such may be its momentary effects, but the *sequelæ* cannot be ignored. All such expedients are fallacious. When a certain amount of brainwork or handwork has been performed, nature must have space in which to recuperate, and all devices for escaping from this necessity will fail. It is a bad policy to set the house on fire to warm our hands by the blaze. Let it, then, be clearly understood that the temporary excitement produced by tobacco is gained by the destruction of vital force, and that it contains absolutely nothing which can be of use to the tissues of the body. Tobacco adds no potential strength to the human frame. It may spur a weary brain or feeble arm to undue exertion for a short time, but its work is destructive, not constructive. It cannot add one molecule to the plasm out of which our bodies are daily built up. On the contrary, it exerts upon it a most deleterious influence. It does not supply, but diminishes, vital force. It has been denied that tobacco leads to organic disease, but the evidence is very strong the other way, and it would be very remarkable if continued functional derangement did not ultimately lead to chronic derangement of the organs; that it causes functional disturbance no one dreams of denying; indeed, it has been remarked that no habitual smoker can be said to have a day's perfect health.

SCARING A YANKEE.—The following story is told by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*:

'Say! You! Mister! Look here!' said a specimen of the genus American Yankee, the other day, to a slightly-built citizen, who was hurrying past him at the southern part of the city.

'Well, what is it? be quick—I'm in a hurry,' replied the citizen.

'Wall, I spose you kin stop'n arnser a civil question, can't ye?'

'Certainly—what is it?

'Is there much small-pox about naow?'

'I think there is; you had better avoid crowded places, and—'

'Yaas, I know, that's what our doctor told me, so I got aout at the Roxberry depo' instead of riding into the Boston one, where there's a crowd. I'm pesky feared on it, an' I am walkin' doun because—'

'But, sir, I've answered your question, and you must excuse me from stopping any longer.'

'Shan't do no such thing,' said Jonathan. 'What in thunder's the use of your gettin' huffy about it?'

'Sir, you are evidently from the country, and don't consider—'

'Consider be darned! It's you city people that consider yourselves so confounded stuck up you can't speak to common folks.'

'I was about to say,' said the citizen, 'that you don't consider the risk you run in stopping a stranger—'

'Resk?' said the man, forgetting his small-pox scare, and misinterpreting the caution. 'Resk? why there's a fist (doubling one that looked like a flitch of bacon) that would knock you inter the middle er next week.'

'No doubt of it,' replied the other, drawing back as it flourished in dangerous proximity to his nose.

'Yaas, my little feller, continued Rusticus, laying both hands upon the lappels of the man's coat, and drawing him close towards him. 'I could throw you clean over my head, if I had a mind tew.'

'Take your hands off me, sir. You don't know what you are doing! You don't know who I am.'

'Don't know who you be? Wall, who are ye, Governor, or the State Constable?'

'No, I'm one of the nurses from the small-pox hospital over yonder, and I'm going to get some medicines at the doctor's office, and you are stopping me, and running somewhat of a risk in doing so.'

The Yankee evidently was of the same opinion, for he let go the lappels of the other's coat collar as if he had been red hot, and stepped aside as if he had seen a locomotive coming for him at a mile a minute speed.

Then, casting a hurried glance at 'the hospital over yonder,' he left in the opposite direction, and was last seen in a chemist's shop negotiating for a pound of chloride of lime and a quart bottle of disinfecting fluid.

☞A young gent was singing 'Why am I so weak and weary?' when his little sister responded: 'Because you came home late and was not sober last night.' He forgot the rest of the song.

☞In Auburn, loveliest village of the plain, a man lost a package of money. He was a sensible man, and at once put an advertisement in the paper, in the morning he found the money in his boot.

☞What house pet is it that is so generally admired, sought after and valued, yet more abused, trampled upon, kicked about, looked down upon, and whipped than any other? A carpet.

☞'Charley, what makes your cheeks so red?' asked a lover of his sweetheart's little brother. 'Cause I put some of sister's paint on 'em,' said Charley. The situation was embarrasing, especially for Charlie after the lover took his leave.

☞The young man who was 'lonely since his mother died,' is all right now. His father married a widow with five grown up daughters, and they give a party every night.

☞JOSH BILLINGS ON INSURANCE. Josh Billings says that a large policy of life insurance doesn't exactly make a man's corpse smile at his widow, but it helps amazingly to get another fellow to do it for him.

☞A society for the suppression of slang has been formed among the pupils of the girl's high school of San Francisco. Said a reporter to one of its members: 'Your object is a praiseworthy one. Do you think you will succeed in eradicating conversational slang?' Said she: 'You bet.'

☞An exchange says that the item in regard to the death of the 'last slave' in this state was incorrect. The last slave is not dead yet, but lives at Somer's Point, Atlantic county, and is 106 years old, and very spry and smart. As an evidence of her age it is mentioned that she is the mother of Moses, Samson, and Goliath. She is known in the neighborhood as 'Old Luce.'

☞When three Irishmen dug a ditch, for which they were to receive four dollars, the trouble was how to divide four among three, and have it equal.—One of them remained quiet, and the other two at last deferred to his judgment, as he had been to school, and knew arithmetic, to make the division. He did it at once, saying, 'It's aisy enough! Shure, there's two for you two, and two for me too. 'Begorra!' said one of his co-laborers, 'What a great thing it is to have learning!' 'And,' said the other, as he pocketed his single dollar, 'and to know 'rithmetic too! It's the like of us two'd never divided them four dollars aqually.'

☞AFTER A SERVANT.—A gentleman sent to the intelligence office to obtain a young lady to look on while his wife did the work. The fair creature who was offered for the place, after asking some fifty questions about whether they had tubs set, whether the kitchen was down stairs, etc., asked how many evenings she could have out. 'Well,' said the gentleman, 'I don't see how we can let you have more than seven. 'How many children have you?' said the hand-maiden. 'Only one boy, eight years old, but we'll drown him if you think he'd be in the road.'

☞Aleck is one of the leading merchants of New Orleans, and although a remarkably quiet man, is still fond of a practical joke. Although nearly, if not quite, 'six feet in his stocking soles,' he is so thin that he looks as if there was not twenty pounds of flesh on his whole body.

Going along Canal street the other day, Aleck noticed that a large shaggy dog was following him. At the corner of Dauphine he saw a barefooted boy, and thinking to have a joke on the young 'un, he stopped and inquired, 'Boy, what do you suppose that dog is following me for?'

The youngster cast a knowing look at Aleck, and readily replied, 'Guess he takes you for a bone!'

CHIROGRAPHICAL.—Queen Victoria's handwriting is beautiful; Ex-Emperor Napoleon '*la petite*,' writes a neat, easy and very legible hand; Longfellow's is strong and vigorous; Tennyson's is chaste and classic; Emerson's is sprawling, illegible, decidedly bad; Lord Chesterfield wrote an elegant, Byron a school-boy, Macaulay a sprawling hand, Holmes' is finished and graceful. T. Buchanan Read a picturesque and pleasing hand; N. P. Willis, had a careless, dashing hand; Keats' handwriting was bold, but rather clerky, Sir Walter Scott's was utterly devoid of character; Canning's hand was exquisite; the Duke of Wellington's clear and noble; Sir Robert Peel's was very legible, but too mercantile for beauty; Lord Derby wrote a beautiful hand; Lord Palmerston's hand was a model of penmanship; William Pitt wrote a very flowing hand; Napoleon First wrote a mere scrawl, no letters formed, no words completely written out.

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

Hints to Teachers, No. 1.—As the time is approaching, when teachers are to be examined in regard to their qualifications in this city and surrounding counties, it is proposed to suggest in a short article, some of the points that they would do well to make themselves familiar with.

First, in regard to Arithmetic. Any one who understands all the processes in Brooks' Mental Arithmetic and can perform readily all the examples found there, need not fear any examiner in this branch. In Written Arithmetic, there are a number of points that need careful attention, which we will name.

1 Number, or quantity, definitions and classes.

2. Notation and Numeration to 30 places or orders.

3. Substraction of Simple and Denominate numbers, also changing Time to Longitude, and Longitude to Time.

4. Character and Relation of the four terms in Division. When the principles of any branch of arithmetic are well understood, there is usually little difficulty in the application. It is because scholars prefer "doing the sums" to studying the reasons, that they so often fail to "get the answer."

5. Least Common Multiple and Greatest Common Divisor.

6. Elementary principles of Common and Decimal Fractions, including Division of both kinds, and Complex Fractions.

7. Analysis, or reasoning from the conditions of the question to *one*, and from *one* to the answer.

8. Ratio and Proportion, particularly Compound Proportion.

9. Percentage and its applications. Here, teachers often become badly entangled, generally because they lose sight of the *unit* or basis of operation. In percentage there are but three cases. The most important applications of this rule are Gain and Loss; Taxes; Interest, Simple and Compound; Discount and Banking. In Interest both kinds, and Banking, there are *ten* cases, some of which require the higher mathemetics.

10. Involution and Evolution. These should be understood and explained geometrically and algebraically. One can never have a clear comprehension of all the processes in Arithmetic, without some knowledge of Algebra and Geometry. In fact many of the examples in Brooks' Mental are solved only by Mental Algebra.

11. Progression, Arithmetical and Geometrical. In each there are *ten* cases, some of which are very complicated. Four cases in Geo. Prog. require Logarithms for their solution.

12. Mensuration. Only examples and rules are found in our arithmetics. For the demonstrations and principles, we must look in Euclid or Legendre.

Alligation, a rule more curious than useful. Some of its examples can be solved more readily by Indeterminate Analysis, than by Arithmetic. It should not be made a subject for examination.

China Sending Students.—China has been for some time sending us servants and laborers to do our work; she has now resolved to place among us as students a number of young men to learn all we have to teach them. Our admiration for the Chinese character has scarcely been increased by our experience with the former class; but we are prepared to adopt a different opinion with respect to the latter, inasmuch as they have been selected with care from good families by the Chinese government itself, probably prompted by the example of Japan. Among the most wonderful events of the times truly is the progressive movement in these two old countries, so long considered proof against the advance of the ideas of our modern civilization. The "wall" has indeed been broken down; not by the Tartars, to ravage and destroy, but by the light and liberty of the nineteenth century, to elevate and bless. If we could only free our own government from the excrescences, that disfigure it, and the corruptions that eat away its vitals, how noble would be our mission among the nations! Even as it is, humanity has much to expect from this coming among us of the children of the Orient.

The plan of sending Chinese youth to this country to receive an education was originated by Yung Wing a Chinaman, who was educated in this country, graduating with honor at Yale College in 1854. Since that time he has acted as agent for the Chinese government in this country in procuring the most improved ordnance, breech-loading rifles, repeaters, and cannon of the latest pattern. There are thirty Chinese students now in this country, and ninety more are expected in a short time. They have been placed in cultivated families, two in each, and are under the supervision of four Chinese commissioners, who, with their attendants, reside at Springfield, Mass. The commissioners are being aided in their task by the judicious counsel of Hon. B. G. Northrop of Connecticut.

How to Read.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson says, in a recent number of the *Woman's Journal:*

"I was once called upon to prescribe intellectually for a young girl of fair abilities, who showed no want of brains in conversation, but had a perfect indifference to books. She read dutifully and torpidly whatever was set before her—novels, travels, history, all were the same. Each page drove out the previous page, and her memory was blank. Her parents asked me to teach her to read. She joined in the request, and I consented to the experiment, on the condition that she would faithfully read a single book in the way I should direct. She consented.

"It was the time of Kossuth's visit, when everybody was talking about the Hungarian revolution. The book I chose was Hungary in 1848, by Brace, of far more interest then than now. I prescribed it in daily doses of one chapter. If possible, she was to read that, the chapters being short; but under no conceivable circumstances was she to read more. After each chapter, she was to put down in a blank book I gave her some remarks suggested by it. She must mention something that had interested her, or seek the explanation of some word, or anything else she pleased. Her comment might be only to say that Gorgy was a traitor, or to inquire how his name should be pronounced; but, at least, there should be one sentence of remark per chapter. From time to time I was to see what she had written and answer her questions, if any. This was the prescription, and she took it courageously.

"I knew in advance what would be the greatest difficulty. It was to keep her to one chapter. It seemed to her such a mistake, such a waste of opportunity, when she could so easily manage five or six chapters in a day. Had she done so, all would have been lost; so I was inexorable. The consequence was that she never failed to read her chapter; and when she got to the end of it, for want of anything better to do, she read it over again, or went to work with her notebook. It was a very nice note-book and she wrote a beautiful hand. When I came to look over the pages, every few days, I was astonished at the copiousness and variety of her notes. On some days, to be sure, there would be but a single sentence, and that visibly written with effort; but almost always there were questions, doubts, and criticisms, all of which I met as I could, I found my own mind taxed by hers, and finally re-read every chapter carefully, that I might be ready for her. And at the end she told me, with delight, that for the first time in her life she had read a book.

Where was the magic of the process? I suppose mainly in the restraint, the moderate pace, and the necessity of writing something. 'Reading,' says my Lord Bacon, maketh a full man; writing, an exact man.' To clearly define and systematize what you know, write."

News of the Week.

The Attorney General has decided that letters not fully prepaid at the time of mailing should be charged, not with double the deficient postage, but only with the actual balance not prepaid. The Postmaster General has issued orders in conformity with this decision.

A Washington special to the New York *Times* says that Secretary Boutwell wrote a letter to the President, on the 3d inst., offering his resignation, to take effect on the 15th. At the request of the President, the resignation has been "verbally modified," so as to take effect, "without condition," on the 4th of March.

Everything at the scene of the Modoc hostilities continues quiet. General Gillem is awaiting the result of the peace conference.

At Newport, R. I., on Saturday, Albert H. Essex was arrested on the charge of having outrageously treated his two eldest daughters, aged respectively 22 and 19 years. It is alleged that his wife and daughters were deterred by threats from exposing his criminality. On similar treatment being attempted towards his eldest daughter, however, his wife procured his arrest. Essex is a property owner in Newport. He is 50 years of age, and has hitherto borne a respectable character.

The deaths in Boston last week numbered 150, including 17 from small pox.

There were 300 deaths in Philadelphia last week, a decrease of 24 from the mortality of the previous week. Sixty-eight deaths from consumption and thirty-one from inflammation of the lungs were reported.

The President on Monday signed the act forbidding gift enterprises in the District of Columbia; also the act making appropriation for the expense of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for one year ending June 30th, 1874, etc.

It is not believed in Washington that the necessary two-thirds vote can be secured for the expulsion of Messrs. Ames and Brooks from Congress.

It is stated that, after the close of the session of Congress, Judge Kelley will address a letter to his constituents explaining his connection with the Credit Mobilier.

A resolution favoring woman suffrage was passed on Monday in the Maine House of Representatives by a vote of 64 to 59.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., fifty operatives in the shoe factory of J. A Whitehouse, have struck for higher wages. They are holding meetings to consider the cases of those who remain at work.

The Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at Astoria, Oregon, to send a revenue cutter to Sitka in search of the missing steamer Geo. S. Wright.

The ship Tamerlane sailed from New York for Havre on Tuesday morning. When off the lightship, her crew mutinied, and she returned to Quarantine. Here the crew were placed in irons by an officer from the U. S. revenue cutter, but they were subsequently released, and taken from the vessel by boarding house "runners" from the city. The men were drunk when they mutinied.

The steamship Norwick, from Boston for New Orleans, sprung aleak off Shinnecock on the 16th, and was abandoned next day. She soon sank after being abandoned. Her captain and crew are safe.

How to Build a Chimney.—The *Scientific American* says if a chimney is built according to the following directions it will not smoke: The chief point is to make the throat not less than four inches broad and twelve long; then the chimney should be enlarged to double the size and so continued for one foot or more, then it may be gradually tapered off as desired. But the inside of the chimney, throughout the whole length to the top, should be plastered very smooth with good mortar, which will harden in time. The area of a chimney should at least equal half a square foot, and no flues less than sixty square inches. The best shape for a chimney is circular, or many sided as giving less friction, (brick is the best material, as it is a non-conductor,) and the higher above the roof the better.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

SUPPER,

OF

Larkin Circle, No. 66, B. U. (H. F.)

OF PENNA.,

Will be given at National Hall,

ON MARCH 5th, 1873.

D. K. Cassel, Pres't. J. B. Reaney, Sect.
N. W. Pennell, Treas.

Committee of Arrangements—D. K. Cassel, J. B. Reaney, N. W. Pennell, Wm. D. Smith, G. Loyd, Wm. Gibbs, G. Grawal, A. K. Cassel, R. Kimball, D. Davis, John Lister.

Tickets, 50 Cents, to be Prepaid.

There are to be prominent speakers from Philadelphia and Wilmington, and other places present, and excellent music to enliven the occasion. Supper to be served at 7 o'clock, sharp.

SUPPER!

FIFTH

Anniversary Supper

OF

Chester Lodge, No. 76, K of P.,

AT LINCOLN HALL,

On Saturday Evening, Feb. 22, '73.

Committee of Arrangements—P. C. Joshua Long, P. C. Mark W. Allen, Abram Mattis, Geo. S. Buck, Mordecai Lewis, Jeff. W. Chalfant, P. C. Anderson Fielding.

TICKETS, - - 50 CENTS.

President, P. C. Joshua Long; Secretary, P. C. Mark W. Allen; Treas., Mordecai Lewis.

Supper at half-past Six o'clock. ja25 4t

No person admitted without a ticket, as the ticket are limited.

HAVING this day disposed of an interest in the

FLOUR AND FEED STORE,

AT THE

Cor. of Third St., and Concord Avenue,

To Abner Coppock.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name and title of

Roberts & Coppock.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, a continuance is respectfully solicited for the new firm.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Chester, Feb. 10, 1873. fe15 3t

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—All persons wishing to join a new Building Association, soon to be started in Chester, are requested to call at the office of Pardoe & Donaldson, corner of Fourth and Market streets, and put down their names. The first payment will be made as soon as a sufficient number of shares are taken when the plan of the Association will be decided by a vote of the stockholders. de28 tf

WINDSOR SCARFS, at

MILLER'S,

oc 5 516 Market street.

NOTICE.—The School Tax for the city of Chester, for 1872, is now due and payable at the office of the Collector, No. 137 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.

Office open on Saturday evening,

J. C. BERSTLER,

jy6 tf Collector.

Sales.

FOR SALE. Five two-story Frame Houses on Edward street, South Chester. Terms easy. Apply to

ap 6 W. GRAY,
Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Ladomus Block.

FOR SALE.—A Brick House and Lot, on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, Chester, 105 feet on Madison street, and 138 feet on Eleventh street; suitable for a gardener or nurseryman. House and outbuildings in complete order. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to.

jan 18 4t WARD & BROOMALL.

FARM FOR SALE.

DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE—Near Ellendale Station, Junction and Breakwater, Railroad. Farm, 175 acres, high ground, 70 acres cleared, 60 acres pine and oak timber, remainder light timber. Two dwellings, stable, corn crib, carriage and other outhouses, and apple orchard. Price low—Terms easy. Will exchange for Chester property. C. S. SMITH,

aug 24 Third and Penn streets.

PROPERTY FOR SALE!

The property known as the "Chester Fire Brick Works." The lot is 150 feet on Hayes street, and 140 feet on Front Street, South Chester. On which there are two Kilns for brick, etc., frame building 32x26 feet, with engine and machinery, suitable for grinding clay, brick, etc. Will be sold whole, or divided in lots to suit, or would be exchanged for a small Farm.

Two Lots on Sixth Street, corner of Butler Street, Chester. Each 20x140 feet deep, to a 15 feet alley.

Brick House and Lot on Penn Street, below Second, 20x142½, containing eight rooms, water, gas and heater, etc. Also, Stable. Comfortably situated.

Brick House, containing six rooms Lot 14½x80 feet, on Townsend Street, above Second, South Chester, Apply to

C. S. SMITH,

nov 4 Third and Penn Streets.

WM. A. MINSHALL,

GENERAL

Furnishing Undertaker,

Has removed to Fourth street, below Market street, near Bickley's drug store.

Residence, as heretofore, James street, opposite City Hotel.

Every requisite for funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms at the shortest notice. se 21

THE NEW

SEWING MACHINE

"VICTOR!"

IS THE ONLY

Lock Stitch Machine

That has its needle SELF-SETTING.

The needle being self-setting and straight, much of the perplexity and trouble usual to beginners or inexperienced operators is avoided, as the needle cannot be set wrong.

It has a positive thread controller and tension, enabling it to sew from the most delicate texture to the heaviest material, and use with equal facility silk, linen, or cotton thread.

The Machine is made of the finest material and of most perfect finish, and no pains or expense is spared to make the Machine in all its points, fitted to meet the wants of every family.

The Machine is highly recommended wherever used in Chester. Also, New York State Fair, New Jersey State Fair, American Institute, New York, Minnesota State Fair, the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, of Lowell, awarded silver medal. Also, Orange Judd, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, says: "We know it to be a good machine from the experience of a sister and several neighbors, and we have recently been trying it in our own family with great satisfaction."

DANIEL K. CASSELL,

Agent for Delaware County, Penna.

OFFICE,

151 West Third Street,

CHESTER. fe1 3m

Chester Academy:

FOR BOTH SEXES.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

S. W. cor. Broad and Potter Sts.

PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC.

A teacher to every fifteen or twenty pupils. It is useless for children to spend three or four years in learning what may just as well be acquired in one year under proper instruction. Our terms range from $24 to $75 per year. Please send for our new circular.

GEORGE GILBERT, Principal.

SOUTH WARD

Wholesale and Retail

OYSTER HOUSE,

No. 125 W. Third Street, Chester.

I have opened an Oyster and other Refreshment Saloon, where you can get the best of Oysters in every style. Families supplied with Oysters at short notice, by the hundred or larger quantity. Delivered in any part of the city free of charge. HENRY GOFF,

fe 15 1m Proprietor.

DELAWARE COUNTY ss.—Notice is hereby given that the following Assignee accounts for the benefit of Creditors have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and will be presented to said Court for confirmation, on MONDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1873.

The second and final account of Augustus Boyd, Assignee of the Reaney Engineers and Ship Building Works of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

The account of Augustus Boyd, Trustee under the Deed of Trust executed by Thomas Reaney, Wm. B. Reaney, and Samuel Archbold, dated July 18th, 1871.

The first and final account of William D. H. Serrill, committee of Daniel Heacock, a Lunatic.

The account of William J. Harvey, Assignee of Peter Munday.

ISAAC JOHNSON,

fe 14w Prothonotary.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Enos. F. Cloud and George Weigand, trading as E. F. Cloud & Co., in the Hardware Paint and Glass business and also the Bricklaying and building business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them as early as possible to either of the undersigned.

ENOS. F. CLOUD.

GEORGE WEIGAND.

The Hardware Paint and Glass business will be continued by ENOS. F. CLOUD.

And the Bricklaying and Building business by GEORGE WEIGAND.

jan 18 6t

BILL POSTING.—The undersigned having given up night watching, is now prepared to do all Bill Posting and the distribution of Circulars and Handbills he may be favored with.

All orders left at his residence No. 424 West Third street, or at the office of the Advocate, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Chester, Dec. 7, 1872.

NOTICE.—The Mechanics' Reading Room Library will be open this Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 8½ o'clock, and every Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, also, on every Thursday and Saturday afternoon in each week, (exclusively for ladies,) from 3 to 5 o'clock. fe 1

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of certain writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Media, on SATURDAY, February 22d, 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in the township of Bethel, bounded by lands of Daniel Pyle and John R. Bringhurst, and the Naaman's creek road, containing 8 Acres, be the same more or less.

Also, all that certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in said township, bounded by lands of Jos. Guest, Elias Pearce and J. Williams, and by the Bethel road, containing fifteen acres and a half, more or less.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Melinda Clayton, William T. Clayton and Sarah Jane Clayton.

JOSEPH WEBSTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Media, January 30th, 1873.

N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above property. $100 of the price or sum at which the premises may be struck off, must be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise it will be immediately put up and sold. fe1 4t

REMOVAL!

ELLIS SMEDLEY,

Having REMOVED to

NO. 13,

WEST THIRD STREET,

Has now open a full stock of

STAPLE

AND

FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Trimmings,

Notions,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PHILADELPHIA PRICES FOR CASH.

[Established 1830.

SAWS

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Saws.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Every Saw Warranted.

FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

Price Lists and Circulars free.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

LARGEST Organ Establishment in the World.

7 EXTENSIVE FACTORIES.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.

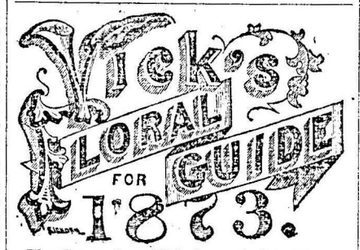
THE CELEBRATED

ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

Established 1846.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. fe 22



The Guide is published quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds, may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The First Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. 130 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.

JAMES VICK,

fe 22 Rochester, New York.

ONLY 10 CENTS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;

Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,

Box 1624, Post Office, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We did not know that so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A want long felt at last supplied.—*Scientific Am.*

Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling.—*N. Y. World.*

Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present.—*Chicago Trib.*

In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community.—*Toledo Blade.*

We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73.—*Boston Advertiser.*

We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance.—*Harper's Weekly.*

In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow.—*Frank Leslie.*

We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead.—*Phila. Ledger.*

ONLY 10 CENTS.

LOCAL OPTION as viewed by the official organ of the Liquor Interests. Subscription $3 per year; Clubs of 10, $25. Address, AMERICAN LIQUOR MEN'S ADVOCATE CO., No. 100 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe 22

BY SENDING ONLY 25 CENTS to JAS. W. REMINGTON, at Moundsville, Marshall Co., W. Va., you will receive by return mail 500 useful receipts.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Witherby, Rugg & Richardson,

Manufacturers of

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY GENERALLY.

Specialities:—Woodworth Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.

Central, cor. Union St., Worcester, Mass.

L. B. WITHERBY, G. J. RUGG, S. M. RICHARDSON.

Stationary, Portable and Blast

ENGINES.

Saw Mill, Flouring Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery.

H. & F. BLANDY, Newark, Ohio.

WORKING CLASS.—MALE OR FEMALE.—$60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. fe 22

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

$1.000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00. fe 22

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

COCHRAN,

No. 423 MARKET Street, Chester,

Has the most extensive stock of

Fine Groceries & Provisions!

IN THE CITY,

Laid in especially for the Holidays, consisting of

CANNED FRUITS, PRESERVES & VEGETABLES,

Such as

Beefsteak, Quinton Tomatoes,
Peas, Corn, Peaches,
Green Gages, Pine Apples,
Egg Plums, Quinces,
Strawberries,
Cherries, Pears,
Assorted Jellies, Green Apples.

NUTS.

Shellbarks,
Paper-Shell Almonds,
English Walnuts, Pecans,
Filberts, Cream Nuts,
Chestnuts.

FRUITS.

Basket, Dehesa, Crown, Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins, by 1 lb. ½ or ¼ boxes,
Elmira Grapes, at reduced prices,
Florida and Havana Oranges,
Citron, Dates,
Currants and Cranberries.

SAUCES.

Catsup, Worcestershire,
Leicestershire, Lea & Perrins',
Assorted Pickles.

All the Choice Baking Powders.

FISH.

Sardines,
The best Mess Mackerel in the city,
Codfish,
Pickled Salmon.

TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS,

HAMS, SHOULDERS AND DRIED BEEF.

All the Grades of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.

Your Order for the Holidays Solicited.

Price and quality guaranteed,

AT COCHRAN'S,

423 Market Street, Chester.

THOMSON & CUTLER,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Cor. THIRD and KERLIN STS.,

South Ward, Chester

Constantly on hand, a large and well-selected stock of every thing that is kept in a first class store, and at prices that will satisfy purchasers.

All kinds of Fruit in Season.

Fresh Country Produce always on hand.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c. je10

DON'T forget to stop at the Central Grocery and House-furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall, and examine the stock of Table Knives Forks, Pocket Knives and Scissors. jan 6

CROSBY M. COX,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND

FLOUR,

Has constantly on hand the best brands of red and white wheat flour, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Also a lot of fine

Early Rose Potatoes.

Cor. Fourth and Morton Avenue,

CHESTER, PA.

oc12 tf Near Chester Dock Mills.

GENTS' Underwear at nearly all prices, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Plums, Gages, Strawberries, Lima and String Beans and Asparagus, at the Central Grocery and House Furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PRUNELLES, Dutch Plums, Prunes, Raisins, Citron and Candied Lemon, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PARLOR Brackets, Boot Boxes, Commodes, Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, and Children's Bureaus, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

A LARGE lot of China and other Ware suitable for Christmas presents, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

FURS.—A splendid assortment of Furs, to which we invite special attention, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANDIED Citron, Lemon and Orange, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

SEEDLESS, Valencia, Layer and Muscatel Raisins, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

DRIED Blackberries, very fine, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

E. C. SMITH,

No. 526 Market Street,

CHESTER,

Would call the attention of the public to a large large lot of very fine

HINMAN POTATOES,

Which he sells cheap.

Also, many other articles in the Produce line, such as Fish, dry and salt, in packages and loose; Hams, Shoulders, and Beef, of the very best brands. Also,

GROCERIES,

Of the very best quality.

CASSIMERES.—A full line of Cassimeres for men and boy's wear, at SMITH & KEEL'S,

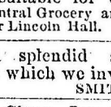
je 1 S. E. Cor. 3d and Penn Sts.

JAMES MASSEY,

ENGINEER

AND

MACHINIST,



Fifth Street, bet. Madison and Upland

CHESTER, PA.

Builder of

Marine and Stationary

ENGINES.

Gearing and all kinds of Machinery Repaired.

Work on Corliss and other Engines promptly attended to. de 7

R. RAWNSLEY,

Marble Works,



EDGMONT AVENUE,

Near Broad Street,

CHESTER, PA.

Is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Sills, Lintels, Marble Mantles, Marble Tops for Washstands, Bureaus, &c. Cemetery lots inclosed with any desired pattern of plain or ornamental iron railing, all of which I will guarantee to furnish as cheap as any other establishment in the State. ap 22

Stationary.

E. A. COLLIER,

Bookseller, Stationer, News Dealer, &c.,

Bet. 60 and 61st and Lombard Street, West Philadelphia,

And CARDINGTON, DEL. CO. jy 8

WALL PAPER

at 5 cents,
6 cents,
Window Shades. 10 cents,
GOLD PENS. 12 cents,
BLANK BOOKS. 15 cents,
INK. 18 cents,
STATIONERY. 25 cents

PERIODICALS,

Daily and Weekly Papers,

AT THE

News Depot,

Cor. of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,

m25 CHESTER, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOS. H. MIRZIL,

Bookseller, Stationer & Blank Book Manufacturer,

MARKET STREET, ab. THIRD, CHESTER.

ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

Blank, Books: Law, Toy, Prayer. Writing, Drawing, Star. Paper: Wall, Straw, Tissue.
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Blotting Board, Tracing Cloth, Paper Bags, Envelopes, Window Shades, Artists' Materials, Initial Stamping, Cards of all kinds, Frames, Chromos, Engraving, Binding, Pens, Ink, Printing, Photograph Albums. All the Magazines—month and weekly. nov -

Flour and Feed.

FRANCIS. LARKIN,

Dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED,

HAY and STRAW,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

High, Medium, and low grades of

White and Red Wheat Flour.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Fine and Ground Salt,

By the Sack or Bushel.

ALSO,

A Superior lot of fine White Peach Blow Potatoes,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Madison and Upland Streets.

feb19 1y

MIDDLINGS, Shipstuff, Wheat Bran, and all kinds of Grain constantly on hand cheap for cash, at

je 29 JOHN ROBERT'S, 305 Edgmont Avenue.

Tailoring.

1854. ESTABLISHED 1854.

RICHARD MILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

516

MARKET STREET,

Has always in store

The Latest and Most Fashionable Goods.

The Fall Styles

Just received, are

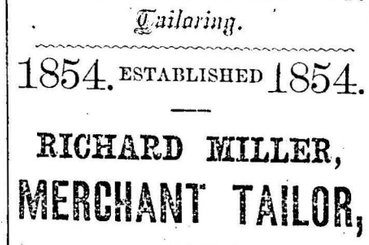
VERY BEAUTIFUL,

And will be made to order in the best manner at reasonable prices.

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS!

In this department will be found the largest and choicest stock in the city. oc 5



Also dealer in all kinds of

COACH MATERIALS,

525 Market Street, Chester, Pa.,

NEAR THE DEPOT.

Ready-made Wheels a speciality. au 31

MUSIC.

LUKE HEPWORTH,

OF UPLAND,

Has on hand ORGANS and MELODEONS of first-class makers, at extremely low prices. Warranted Organs from $60 to $200. Five new Organs and two Melodeons will be sold very cheap, if called for soon.

LUKE HEPWORTH,

fe1 3m Upland, Del. County.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT MARCUS HOOK.—A new Brick Building, 33 by 55 feet, 2 stories high, intended for a wheelright and smith shop. Might be used for many kinds of mechanical purposes.

Also, for sale six cottages and a variety of desirable building lots at low prices, and easy terms of payment. Apply to HENRY LARKIN, at Marcus Hook, who will show the properties, or to JOHN LARKIN, JR.,

Ja 25 At Chester.

Professional.

W. H. DICKINSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND CONVEYANCER,

Office: 504 Market Street, Chester. jy 13

JAMES VINCENT MAGINN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

609 EDGMONT AVENUE,

Chester.

Legal business promptly attended to. oc 5

SIMON LITZENBURG,

Architect & Draughtsman,

Plans of Dwellings, Churches, &c., neatly drawn, and specifications written out.

Charges moderate. Office over Zook's Book Store, South-west corner of Fourth and Market Street, Chester. ap 27

Boots and Shoes.

THOMAS LOVE,

Manufacturer of

FINE  BOOTS

AND

SHOES!

406 MARKET STREET,

CHESTER.

His stock is large, and comprises all kinds of

LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S

Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order

AT SHORT NOTICE.

A portion of the patronage of Chester solicited. oc 5



Boot and Shoe Store,

619 Edgmont Avenue,

near the depot.

We have a larger stock of Boots and Shoes than ever before, which comprises a very great assortment of

Ladies,' Gents,'

Misses,' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

(Fancy and Plain.)

Our motto is not to be undersold by any other dealer selling the same class of goods.

☞ Overshoes in abundance.

P. P. DERRICKSON.

619 Edgmont Avenue.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Great Reduction in Prices.

THOMAS COLLINS

Has opened the above business at

No. 706 West Third Street,

Where all who favor him with their patronage may be assured of getting good material and good workmanship at the lowest prices. TRY HIM. ja25 3m

Tobacco and Cigars.

FRANK LEWIS,

708 MORTON AVENUE,

CIGAR STORE,

AND

OYSTER HOUSE.

Families supplied daily. oc12 tf

HOME AGAIN

W. D. PULLEN

HAVING TAKEN THE OLD STAND,

NO. 321 MARKET STREET,

Will be glad to have his old friends call on him. His stock of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Is large and well assorted, and will give satisfaction.

Segars of the Best Brands, Giant, Rough and Ready, Peyton, Plain and Dark Cavendish, also Sunnyside, Solace, Century, Strawberry and Michigan Fine Cut Chewing Tobaccos,

Of superior qualities, and the various brands of SMOKING TOBACCOS,

Such as Lone Jack, Yacht Club, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Durham, Die Tater, Hard to Beat, Killikinick, How is that for High Smoker's Delight, &c. Also Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Segar Cases, and various other article; Call and examine. Custom respectfully solicited.

☞ BOSTON NAVY. ☜

Don't forget the Old Stand,

321 Market Street, Chester, Pa. mar 16

WANTED—100,000 MEN to Smoke our Superior Yara Cigars,

C. A. STORY & SON,

y 3 Market street, nearly op. City Hall.

Go to C. A. STORY & SON'S for your pipes and smoking tobacco, if you want a good article for little money, nearly opposite City Hall, Market street, Chester.

IF you want a good HAVANA CIGAR go to STORY & SON'S.

TO SMOKERS.—C. A. Story & Son have just received a splendid lot of BRIAR PIPES, with Rubber Bits, that will never split, at 402 Market street. ap 29

IF you want a superior Sweet Cavendish, Plain Cavendish and Rough and Ready, go to C. A. STORY & SON'S,

Market street, Chester.

LAMB,

No. 16 WEST THIRD STREET,

SELLS

HATS & CAPS

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SILK HATS $4.50 and $5.00, UNEQUALED.

☞ All Goods Exchanged or money returned, not satisfactory. mar 13

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 5.33, 7 43, 8.33, 8.48, 9.15, 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 1.48, 2.41, 4.44, 5.33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.56, 10.56 p. m.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.

Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 10.15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.

CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.

Leave Chester at 9.11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37 7.22, 11.07, 12.06.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADLPHIA FOR CHESTER.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR CHADD'S FORD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. H. F. Morrow is our agent for Chester, Delaware county, Philadelphia and Wilmington, and any contract made with him for job work and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

Stimulating Home Industry.—The State of Georgia, impoverished by the war, in its efforts to recuperate, sets an example in attracting capital and productive industries within its borders, which ought to be followed with profit in older sections of the country. Encouragement and relief of burdens to and from machinery, manufactories, and all those enterprises which bring means and population in their wake, are the wisest evidences of public policy. Chester and its vicinity are comparatively new, and have large fields for development, to which our remarks apply. We learn from an exchange, that in Georgia all usury laws have been repealed, capital invested in cotton and woolen is exempt from taxation for ten years, and iron furnaces and manufactures of iron are also exempt for the same period. This has become the settled policy of the State, and the companies now being organized under the general public law exempting from taxation will stimulate manufactures in Georgia. The State offers every inducement to capital to seek investment in developing manufactures and the coal and iron interests of the State.

The Soldiers' Colony.—In our issue of last week we copied from the Philadelphia *Press* a report of a meeting held in the interest of the "Soldiers' Colony of Philadelphia." The meeting referred to was one full of enthusiasm, and the colony is evidently established upon a safe basis. Some of our citizens, desiring to know more of the operations of this association, have made request that a meeting be held to represent this interest in our city. Notice has been given that such a meeting will be held on next Tuesday evening, the 25th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, in the City Hall, when the subject will be fully presented by gentlemen from Philadelphia. The subject of occupying the public lands now lying waste in the great West, is one well worthy the attention not only of the working man, and the soldier, to whom special advantages are offered by the Government, but the political economist and the philanthropist may each find here food for thought and field for action. Let all attend this meeting, and obtain what knowledge they can of the West and its abundant resources.

Temperance Meeting.—In point of numbers, the temperance meeting at Tuscarora Hall, on Monday evening last, was the largest and most enthusiastic within our recollection. Everybody seemed anxious to have the local option question discussed. Rev. A. W. Sproull called the meeting to order, and Rev. Mr. Maddux opened it with prayer. Mr. Sproull made the introductory address, and spoke in favor of the measure, and of the evil effects of dram drinking, and dwelt on the good results that would ensue from prohibition. Professor Graham, the phrenologist and temperance lecturer, spoke for over an hour, and was frequently applauded. His address was argumentative, and full of telling points. He gave an analytical description of the various popular drinks, and told how much nutriment they contained compared with articles of food. He censured very strongly the signers to the licenses, and held them responsible for the evil effects of whisky.

At the close of his lecture the Professor desired all who were in favor of "No License" to hold up their hands. Almost the entire audience did this, and when the call was made for those who favored "License" to hold up their hands, only one person complied. This, it is true, is only a "straw," but nevertheless it shows which way the wind is setting: Revs. Sproull, Maddux and Shanafelt followed the Professor in brief remarks.

Darby Library Company.—On Thursday evening of last week this company dedicated their new hall. Besides other appropriate ceremonies, William Ward, Esq., of our city, delivered on this occasion an eloquent oration. We, of Chester, know full well how admirably Mr. Ward can discharge such a duty, and are glad that our neighbors of Darby had opportunity to gather from his lips counsel and encouragement in their noble enterprise. The library building is a handsome two story brick edifice, with the first floor occupied by book shelves. On the second floor is an elegant and capacious public hall, intended for lectures, concerts, and similar uses. It was in this hall, which in apt words Mr. Ward dedicated, and which, as an honor to the intelligence that planned it, and to the liberality which completed it, and as a blessing to the citizens of Darby, we hope may long abide.

The Darby Library is one of the very oldest now existing in the country. It was organized A. D. 1743, about twenty-four years before the Chester Library. When shall our association brush off the dust, and awake from the reveries of its long dozing in a new $10,000 hall? Beside their library, Darby has a centrally located free reading room. All hail to those who at Darby devise and support every good thing.

Roach's.—Everybody there is busy. In the most hurried days of war times, there were never near so many men there as now, or so many contracts as now. In the boiler shops a riveting machine for fastening the boiler shells, which has very lately been introduced, is a curiosity. It does the work in *one hour* which formerly required two days. The compound engines intended for the Colima, the sister ship to the Colon, the large Pacific mail steamer launched some weeks since, are finished, and just waiting a few days before beginning their sea life. Workmen are busy on another Mallory ship, of which the keel is laid and the frame up, and which is partially sheeted. A large ferry boat has its sheeting all driven, and is being pushed rapidly as busy hands and wise heads know how. The keel of the largest vessel ever built in the yard is also laid. This leviathan is a Pacific mail, 421 feet long, and 47 feet beam.

Promenade Concert.—The Euterpe Glee Club, composed of cadets of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, will give a grand musical soiree and promenade concert, in Tuscarora Hall, on Saturday evening, February 22, (Washington's Birthday). The programme is a good one, and consists of a very choice selection of pieces. John R. Sweney, Mrs. Theodore Hyatt and Miss Nellie Weidner are some of the performers. Rehearsals have been frequent, and a good degree of proficiency has been attained. The Liberty Cornet Band, of Philadelphia, will be present, and discourse some excellent music. Tickets are 50 and 75 cents.

Good Templars' Convention.—On last Thursday the Good Templars held their twentieth quarterly convention at Media. It was, probably, the most interesting and enthusiastic convention ever held in this county. Rev. Geo. Wolfe, of Linwood, presided. The meeting was opened with singing, reading of Scriptures and prayer. The Lecture Committee reported four lectures, one by brother J. W. Miles, one by Rev. Geo. Wolfe, and two by Samuel Long, Jr. Other lectures were reported, not under the charge of the Lecture Committee. An effort was made to have the convention meet semi-annually, instead of quarterly. This, however, was lost, the measure having but few friends to vote for it, and fewer still to speak in its favor. Brother J. G. Cummins read a circular addressed to the lodges of our county, which the secretary was ordered to have printed and sent to the lodges. Brother Wolfe spoke of the recent vote in Reading on the subject of licenses as being a signal victory for the temperance men. The several lodges were called in order, the delegates giving in all cases very favorable and encouraging reports. Reece Pyott, D. D. of eastern district, reported all his lodges in a healthy condition. John Ledward, of the western district, presented a similar favorable report. Short but earnest speeches were made, containing exhortation, encouragement and commendation. The meeting was indeed a good one, and as we pass along our way to victory we may look back upon it as a day in which we received new strength for the conflict.

Chester Institute.—The Institute held its regular meeting last Monday evening. Some prophet of evil foretold that the Institute was about to die—that in truth it was in the very article of death, and that with a few more gasps it would flounder over, like one of Lieut. Cochran's whales, and be a perished thing. But on Monday evening, before quite a room full of our most respectable ladies and gentlemen, it very emphatically declared, "I still live"—and so far as attitude and language permitted us to judge, it holds its life by very certain tenure. The exercises of the evening were quite varied. The reading of the *Gasometer*—the Institute paper—by its editor, Edward McKeever, Esq., excited a good deal of merriment. Several readings were well rendered. A lecture from Colonel Hyatt, who is always good, and a spicy discussion on "compulsory education" were also part of a programme that afforded both interest and instruction. We have a warm side toward the Institute, and hope that next Monday evening many of our readers will attend upon and enjoy its exercises.

Local Option.—The new temperance movement appears to be gaining strength as the time for voting "license" or "no license" draws near. Many persons who have never been identified in any way with the question are now working like beavers, and are adding strength to the cause among their friends and acquaintances. They consider the present way of distributing licenses a monopoly, and what they cannot get themselves, they will endeavor to stop others from securing. It appears to be the general impression now that local option will be carried by a large majority. In five cases out of six, where elections have been held, the temperance cause has triumphed beyond the expectations of its most sanguine supporters. The Total Abstinence Society, connected with St. Michael's Church, as individuals, will work for it, and as their strength is great, and ever increasing, the question of "no license" seems to be a foregone conclusion. Jos. G. Cummins, Esq., Chairman of the "Local Option" Executive Committee has appointed the following persons chairman of their respective wards and townships: Aston, C. W. Matthews; Bethel, John Grubb; Birmingham, Frank Worrilow; Concord, David Manley; Chester twp., James Irving; Chester—North Ward, Henry F. Morrow; Middle Ward, John Spencer; South Ward, James Christie; South Chester, Norris L. Yarnall; Lower Chichester, D. T. Newlin; Upper Chichester, I. Clask Hance; Darby Boro,' O. G. Armstrong; Darby twp., Geo. G. Knowles; Darby upper, Geo. S. Garrett; Edgmont, Lewis G. Howard; Haverford, Wm. C. Hawkins; Media, N. F. Walter; Middletown, Joel Sharples; Marple, Reese Hyott; Newton, Wm. Noore; Lower Providence, Wm. H. Osborne; Upper Providence, Henry B. Fussell; Ridley; I. E. Thomas; Radnor, J. R. Whitney; Sprinkfield, Jos. P. Maris; Thornbury, Jos. Webster. Tinicum, Edward Ward; Upland, Geo. K. Crozer.

Lang's Palestine.—The above excellent exhibition will be in the Trinity M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26. It comes well recommended, and the numerous testimonials show that it is an interesting and entertaining exhibition. It comprises fifty magnificent stereoptic views of cities, palaces, temples, ruins, shrines, works of art and Bible scenes, each covering over one hundred feet of canvas. London, Paris, Rome, Venice, Egypt, Palestine and Jerusalem, constituting a grand art entertainment. Actual photographs, taken from the objects themselves, placing them before us with absolute truthfulness, and with a vividness and reality almost life-like. We behold the scenes as they actually exist, and as if standing in their very presence. Full descriptive lecture upon each view. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday School. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

First Baptist Church.—The entertainment at the First Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening, was well attended both by children and adults. The pictures exhibited by the Rev. Mr. Flippo, of Delaware, were entertaining and instructive. Among the Scriptural representations were the "Garden of Gethsemane," "Flight into Egypt," "Jacob's meeting with Joseph," and of each he had some account to give, which added much to the pleasure of the beholder. The folly of "trying to please everybody" was well shown by the illustrated fable of the "Miller and his Donkey." The astronomical views were instructive to older persons, and at the same time interested the little folks as well. We are sure that all who were present felt amply repaid, and the absent ones missed a rare treat.

Mechanics' Building Association.—The preliminary meeting of the above association was held in the office of Pardoe & Donaldson, on Tuesday evening last. The above name was decided upon, and a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and secure a charter at the next term of Court, which will be held in Media next month. The third Saturday evening in March was fixed upon as the next meeting night. Upwards of 1400 shares have already been subscribed. Any others wishing to enter their names can do so at the office above named, corner of Fourth and Market.

Poor of New York.—The members of the Pacific Dramatic Association intend playing the above popular piece for the benefit of the Hanley Hose Company, in National Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, February 24th and 25th. The merits of this piece having so recently been brought before the people, are still fresh in their minds, so that comment is useless. We wish the members the Association, as well as the Hose Company, a crowded house.

Student's Union.—The sixth anniversary of this popular association will occur in Tuscarora Hall, on Thursday evening next, Feby 27. Heretofore it has been held in the North Ward, but the halls have not been able to hold the great number of persons who desire to be there, and the committee have engaged Tuscarora Hall to obviate the difficulty, and charge twenty-five cents to defray necessary expenses. The programme promises to be a good one, and we bespeak a full house. Oglesby's orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and the entertainment will be first-class. Let all attend and enjoy the treat.

Poley's Sewing Machine Oil is the favorite.

A Duck Story.—James Pierce, the freight agent of the steamer Chester, shot, on Wednseday last, twenty ducks at one time and it wasn't a good day for ducks, either. They were floating down the river on a small cake, and he succeeded in getting quite close before firing, and hence the great execution. This story can be vouched for, as we had it from a very reliable gentleman.

Chester Improvement Company.—We mentioned last week that the whole of the first series of the bonds of the Chester Improvement Company had been disposed of. This sale was both rapid and complete. They had been offered but a few days when the last of the issue was closed out. This event marks an era in this company's history, worthy of more than passing notice, as evidencing the esteem in which shrewd business men hold real estate operations in Chester. Capital is proverbially timid, but in this instance we find it prompt to take at once the offered securities of one of the largest and most energetic of all the organizations that have ever engaged in developing our natural resources. If this means anything, it is a full and unequivocal endorsement by men fully qualified to judge of all that the ADVOCATE has ever said about the sure and rapid growth of this city. What the Improvement Company is doing so extensively on the southern side of the town in the way of buildings, mills and dwelling-houses, will be duplicated, aye, triplicated, on the north and east, before many months are gone. The coming season will be a memorable one in the growth of Chester, or else present prospects are the most fallacious of all things.

Crosbyville.—All around us the premonitions of improvement are to be noticed. Although the snow still lingers, and the vigors of winter are not abated, the impossible earnestness of those who have planned to build seems as if it could not brook even the hindrances of the inclement season, and already they are at work. Just as soon as mechanics can get out of doors Mr. James Irving, at Crosbyville, intends a complete remodeling of his present factory. Even now busy men are preparing all the material necessary to the thorough and rapid completion of the undertaking when once it is fairly begun. The present Crosbyville mill is 83 feet long, 28 feet wide and two stories high. The new factory is to extend 61 feet up the creek, to be 54 feet wide, and three stories high. The old building is to be widened and hightened so as to correspond with these dimensions, so that the completed structure will be 144 feet long, 54 feet wide and three stories high. There are to be stairways at each end and in the centre of the building for convenient access and egress from its various parts, and the whole is to be furnished with machinery of the latest and best kinds. Mr. Irving has visited and carefully inspected the New England factories, where taste and skill have combined to relieve the old-timed factory from many of its objectionable features, and we do not doubt that this Crosbyville improvement will reproduce many of his better observations.

Missionary Anniversary.—The anniversary of the Chester M. E. Sunday School has been postponed until Sunday, March 2.

Fair.—A fair for the benefit of St. Paul's Church is now going on in National Hall. Let all attend who can. The church needs money for the extensive addition now in course of construction. Season Tickets 25 cents.

Factory Girl.—The members of the Shakespeare Dramatic Association on Thursday evening last, played the above piece for the benefit of the Gartside Rifles to a very good house. The acting was very good, and elicited much of applause. It is to be continued this Friday evening, and it is to be hoped they will be favored with as good a house as on the preceding evening.

Court Train.—President Wood, of the Chester Creek Railroad, has signified his intention to run a special train next week, leaving Lenni after the adjournment of Court. This is an accommodation of great importance to our citizens attending Court, and no doubt Judge Butler will arrange the adjournment so that they can avail themselves of it.

Bonds for Sale.—Geo. Baker, banker and broker, offers for sale, at par and interest, $10,000 of the eight per cent. bonds of the Chester Improvement Company. The security and rate of interest these bonds bear, make them a desirable investment. He can deliver them in denominations of $500 and $100.

Cardington Items.—The stormy weather on Sunday last prevented many persons from attending church, thereby depriving them of the benefit to be derived from hearing a good sermon, and also from listening to a suggestion which, if generally observed, might be of the greatest practical benefit. During the season of Lent a collection will be taken up each Sunday, the amount collected to be appropriated to the liquidation of the church debt. Should each member of the congregation practice self-denial, and give according to their means, the debt would doubtless be very sensibly diminished. We hope the experiment may prove satisfactory. Our church (St. George's) needs only the one element of unity to make it a thriving parish, and we, for one, live in hopes that the time is not far distant when our church, free from debt, shall be consecrated to the service of the Most High.

The Gipsies are in our midst. A family, claiming to belong to that class of Bohemians, have pitched their tent—or, rather, have stopped their wagon—in a woods, which is rather too near our own residence. We have seen the females peddling baskets, but our curiosity is not sufficient to induce us to pay them a visit. They seem to be a very quiet, inoffensive people, and are quite an object of interest to our neighbors, especially the children of the population.

The examination of the pupils of the Union School takes place on the 25th of the present month. We have no doubt, there will be evidences of great improvement, as the teacher, Mr. J. Bowers, is indefatigable in his efforts to excel, and has the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian. We shall endeavor to be present on that occasion, as the old school house was the scene of some of our own efforts to teach the young idea how shoot, and, therefore, dear for old associations' sake.

West End is, we learn, to meet with quite a loss, by the removal of John Ashworth, Esq., and family. They intend, in May, to depart for England, there to take up their abode. The numerous friends of the family very much regret this sudden determination. There are many others whose loss would cause less regret. We, however, wish them all good luck in the (to us) strange land to which they are going.

We do not wonder at Dio Lewis calling a person who doesn't blab a wonder. We are sure any one who can keep a silent tongue deserves commendation. But in our estimation the meanest kind of a blabber is the one who, living in a family for years, treated with every mark of confidence and esteem, embraces the first opportunity of revealing, for the entertainment of the curious gossips, all the home secrets of which they are cognizant. That is a depth of meanness to which we could not descend, even as a means of revenge. It would be useless for such persons to wear the placard "I don't blab." It would only be adding falsehood to treachery.

About 5 o'clock on Thursday morning the mill belonging to Geo. Callaghan, Esq., was again discovered to be on fire. They were just recovering from the effects of the former fire, and now all their work is again undone. It is an old saying that troubles never come singly, but as Mr. Callaghan is an energetic person, not easily daunted, he will doubtless soon recover his losses. The mill is, for the present, stopped. ALDINE.

Upland Items.—The annual concert of the Upland Cornet Band was a success in every respect, we are told.

We notice a new sign board over the door of John Rae's store, on which is painted "Groceries, Provisions, Trimmings and Notions." It is attractive, plain and well proportioned. When we consider it is the work of a self taught painter in this kind of work, we point in pleasure from the work to the worker, and say we rejoice that modest George W. Compton is a citizen of Upland and has succeeded so well in this thing.

We understand that J. L. Crozer and family have gone on a tour to Florida and Cuba.

Eight or ten persons were baptized on Sunday afternoon from Village Green and other mission stations, in the church, at Upland.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week we were visited by half a dozen canvassers for the Philadelphia "*Public Record*," who promised a cheap paper, and one of Lloyd's Telegraph, Express and Railway Maps to each subscriber. When we see such a strong force of canvassers for a paper, as in this instance, and hear their statements of making forty dollars a week at it we begin to think the printers' or publishers's profits must be liberal.

We have heard of a petition in circulation in our borough asking the members of Council to continue the curbed side walk from Crozer Theological Seminary to Chester City limits at Ship creek bridge: we do hope that it will be signed by many, aye a majority of our citizens, and that the councilmen will look favorably on the petition and try to provide the asked for convenience.

The Good Templars have got the new organ they have labored for so assiduously; and the Mutual Improvement Society have got a great many new library books.

UPLAND.

JOTTINGS.

Prescriptions a speciality at Poley's

A good compositor is wanted at this office. No others need apply.

For Cream Tartar and Spices go to Poley's

McLean & Murray, corner of Third and Kerlin, have a fine selections of trimmings &c., which they are selling at low prices.

The snow still is lying about in patches. Nest eggs, the weather-wisers say, that are to hatch out another big snow-storm.

Have you seen the "Weather Prophets" at Poley's drug store.

King & Davis have formed a copartnership as house, sign and ship painters, and their workshop is immediately opposite this office. Success to them.

Ex-Commissioner Russell writes us that he is not, and will not be, an applicant for the position of Keeper of the County Prison at Media.

Professor Graham gives a farewell entertainment to-night in the City Hall, Chester. Monday February 24, he lectures in Bullard's Hall Media.

We are sorry to say that our Marcus Hook items were mislaid until too late for insertion in this issue. They were especially good this week, and we are glad they will keep.

Wouldn't it be well if our City Fathers would postpone building their new lockup until after the license question is settled? If the temperance cause is successful, the present building is of ample proportions.

M. E. Parker, Esq., of Upland, was very seriously sick last week. We are glad to hear that he is again convalescent. We cannot yet spare such men as he. They are too scarce.

Mr. Thomas Collins, the gentlemanly proprietor of the South ward boot and shoe store, is doing quite a lively business. His terms are cash, and those who wish to buy for cash will find his prices low.

Roberts and Coppock, are receiving, unloading and storing several car loads of oats, &c. Passing their establishment the other day we found them hard at work preparing to supply the wants of the people.

A number of the citizens of Chester have visited the ice packs on the Susquehanna river during the last few weeks. They describe them as well worth seeing. It is becoming a question whether what at first was likely to prove a very serious affair will not eventually turn out a very profitable advertisement.

The Third Presbyterian Church have extended a call as a pastor to the Rev. Charles Thomas, at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars. The call has been accepted, and the sanction of the Presbytery is only wanting to establish a relation which we hope will prove the source of great advantage to all the interested parties. Mr. Thomas has the reputation of being an eloquent preacher and faithful pastor.

If there are any persons who wish to see something beautiful, let them walk around to Dr. Johnson's residence, corner of Franklin and Second streets, and if the flowers in the windows fail to enchant them there must be something wrong in the heart culture. With the little fountain throwing its crystal spray over the sprigs of green at its base, the rustic basket covered with its various vines, and beneath it a charming little songster, the climbing ivy, and the pink and white blossoms peeping through the myriads of green leaves, make up such a picture as we seldom have the pleasure of seeing. Go and see for yourselves, and believe.

Gipsies have been encamped during the past week under the hill on the west bank of Ship Creek, near the Upland Road. They are curious folks, these gipsies, and can tell fortunes, eat chickens, trade horses, or live out of doors along with the best or the worst people going. We have nothing to say about their horses, as the *News* says they were very poor and the *Republican* quite the reverse, and when such excellent judges of horse flesh disagree, it ill becomes such a tyro as we are to form an opinion.

Council Proceedings.—A stated meeting of the Council of the city of Chester, was held on Monday evening last, President Stephens in the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Fairlamb, Appleby, Broomall, Speakman, Black, Robinson, J. Hinkson, Leiper, Gartside, Ledward, Deshong, Roberts and H. Hinkson. Minutes of February 3 and 10, were read and approved.

A petition was received from 225 citizens in South ward, male and female, asking the repeal of the ordinance relating to market stands and peddling market produce, so far as it relates to said ward; the same having been read was laid over temporarily.

The Health Committee called the attention of Council to the fact that no lot had been secured for the interment of deceased indigent persons.

On motion of Mr. Black, the Committee on Public Property was instructed to take action in the premises and report at next meeting of Council.

The Committee on Public Property reported sundry sites in the city, with size, price, &c., which had been offered for the location of the new city lock-up; the same having been read, and after discussion of the same, Mr. Broomall offered the following resolution, upon which he called the yeas and nays:

Resolved, That the proposed building for a city lock-up, be located on the property of the city, adjoining the lands of the Farmers' Market Company.

The vote resulted as follows;

Yeas—Messrs. Appleby, Broomall, Deshong, Fairlamb, Gartside, H. Hinkson, Leiper, Ledward, Robinson, Roberts, Speakman and Stephens—12.

Nays—Messrs. Black and J. Hinkson—2.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gartside moved a reconsideration of the vote of last meeting of Council, instructing the Legislature to borrow $15,000 for the erection of a new lock-up; the motion was agreed to, and the vote reconsidered.

Mr. Ledward moved the committee obtain legislation to borrow 8,000 dollars.

Mr. Deshong moved to amend by making it 6,000 dollars. The amendment of Mr. Deshong was not agreed to; the original motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Black, the Clerk was instructed to present a bill to the Farmers' Market Company for 3 years and 9 months rent of lot in rear of the City Hall, to January 1, 1873, $37.50.

The petition from citizens in South ward, asking a repeal of the market ordinance, was taken up for consideration. After some discussion, Mr. Broomall moved "That it is the sense of Council that the protective legislation exercised by Council in favor of the Farmers' Market Company, shall not be repealed at the present time."

On this motion the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Gartside, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Appleby, Black, Broomall, Gartside, H. Hinkson, Leiper, Robinson and Speakman—8.

Nays—Messrs. Deshong, J. Hinkson, Ledward, Roberts and Stephens—5.

The motion was adopted.

The committee on legislation presented sundry amendments to the City Charter; the same having been read, Mr. Ledward moved to insert in the section, which compels the future Mayors of the city, that may be elected from time to time, to give security for the faithful performance of their duties; that the future Clerks of Council should give security in the sum of 1000 dollars. The amendment was adopted.

The committee also presented a bill to provide for the registration of unpaid city taxes, prepared by George Darlington, Esq., and asked the approval of Council to the same; the bill was concurred in.

Mr. Broomall offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be directed to report an ordinance providing for the satisfaction of the liens filed against Upland street, for the construction of a sewer between Third and Sixth streets, when the owners of said property enter into such an agreement with the city as will, in the opinion of the City Solicitor, enable said city to file said liens, when said section of sewer is provided with an outlet so that it can be used as a sewer.

Mr. Gartside offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on legislation be instructed to prepare a "bill" to present to the Legislature, asking for the repeal of the law by which the Military Academy and all the ground pertaining thereto, was exempt from paying city taxes.

After considerable debate on the foregoing resolution, its further consideration was, on motion of Mr. Leiper, postponed till next meeting of Council.

Council adjourned.

[For the ADVOCATE.]

The Wine Cup and the Church.—Can the use of wine at the Sacramental board be dispensed with? is a question of great moment, fraught with mighty responsibilities. If it is a requisite for the proper celebration of the Lord's Supper, then by all means it should be used, and the church would be guiltless of any harm that might arise from such use. If, on the other hand, we find its use be not required, and harm arise from the use of it, then does the church stand responsible for any and all such harm.

That the church may err on points of practice, we think will not be questioned; the church does not claim to be infallible in judgment, nor dare we presume it.

We look over the history of the Church of Christ all the way back to its very origin, and we find error abounding. A little later and we find efforts made to reform the error. Bitterly opposed as these reformations are, we nevertheless find that under God they are successful, and tend ever to bring us nearer to the spirit of the Gospel, which had been lost sight of in vain endeavors to obey the letter. The object and desire of the church today is, as nearly as possible, to conform to the practices of the primitive church. But one, judging from the differences existing between the denominations at this day, would conclude that practices of the primitive church were greatly varied, or that some part of the church of to-day was in error.

Concerning the Lord's Supper there is considerable difference of opinion. One believes that the Communion here referred to is one entirely of a spiritual nature, while another admits the necessity of using bread, but denies the use of any liquid, claiming that the substance they give contains both the body and blood of Christ. Another deems it proper to use both bread and wine, and claims the right to use intoxicating or fermented wine, while others deny this right, and use only unfermented wine.

Now, in such a variety of practice, some one must have missed the true standard, if indeed there be such. In considering a subject of this kind great care should be taken to weigh justly all the evidence on either side of the case, not allowing ourselves on the one hand to be led simply by a love of change, nor on the other to allow ourselves to be biased and bound up by the traditions of men. We do not propose to question the importance of the Lord's Supper, nor the necessity of its celebration, but simply the use of wine thereat.

The Church of Christ is the representative of Christ in the world, and should be the embodiment of all that is pure and holy and true. It should be at enmity with, and war against all that is impure and unholy and false. Among all the forces used by the evil one to do battle with the hosts of the Most High, there is none which breathes more impurity nor engenders more unholiness, nor practices more falsehood than alcoholic poison, when received into the human stomach, let it present itself there in what form or under what name it may. Against this evil the Church of Christ must raise a voice like a trumpet; must cry aloud and spare not; must warn the young against its attendant dangers; must condemn its use among all classes. Can the church do this consistently? We think not. So long as the church encourages the use of this poison in any form, or in any quantity, so long is its voice silenced, its tongue paralyzed, its influence weakened, for much as we may desire it, we cannot favor a principle and support it as right, and at the same time condemn it and denounce it as wrong. If alcohol and the religion of Jesus be at enmity one with the other, they cannot be united, "for how can two walk together except they be agreed?" Harm, then, is occasioned to the body of Christ by weakening its influence in opposing one of its worst enemies, and while we sit around the table of our risen Lord, in commemoration of His death, we crucify again the Son of God, and put Him to an open shame.

There are, in all our churches, persons who, in the matter of drink, are weak. They may be able to pass the gateways that open into hell from the public streets of our cities; they may be able to decline the invitations of companions; but when at the Communion table the poison passes their lips, the demon enters, and they are powerless to resist. Possibly a debauch may follow, and disgrace is brought upon one of the members of Christ's body, and the whole body is caused to suffer thereby. We are told that such are weak. We are aware of this, and have already applied this term to them. We know some who acknowledge this weakness, and would no more attempt to make of their enemy a friend at the Lord's table, than they would at the bar of a rumshop. Paul says: "Ye who are strong ought to bear the infirmity of the weak." How may we follow this injunction? Can we not do it by removing the temptation, and substituting that which we know to be harmless, in the place of that which we know to be harmful?

To be continued.

[For the ADVOCATE.]

THE LOCK-UP.

MR. EDITOR: Can it be that taxpayers are going to submit quietly to the proposed lock-up outrage? Fifteen thousand dollars, or eight thousand, according to the modified plan, for what ought not to cost more at the very outside, than twelve hundred; what an injustice! A few hundred dollars spent in enlarging the present lock-up would be ample for all our necessities. It is most unwise and uncalled for thus recklessly to spend the people's money; and taxpayers should lose no time in remonstrating. We want better accommodations of the kind proposed, but every man who will take the trouble to think, must know that it is as I have said, that a few hundred dollars will do all that is required.

Our city is largely in debt, why waste so much in an improvement that will have probably to be pulled down in a few years when the rest of the city buildings are remodeled, as they must necessarily be? TAXPAYER.

MEDIA, Feb. 20, 1873.

DEAR ADVOCATE: I sit me down to send you a few items of news from the county seat. The Commissioners are having the trees and shrubbery in the beautiful square around the Court House, trimmed and put in order, a commendable work. E. A. Price, Esq., who has just been getting a new wife at Owego, New York, arrived home with his lady last evening. The ball going portion of our community and vicinity have been in the *qui vive* for some time, in regard to the grand nop or ball which came off at the Haldeman House, last evening. I suppose, looking at it from a worldly stand point, it was a great success; but is not the pleasure in here expressed by parties who are engaged in such things, of a very short duration? and do not those who sow to the flesh of these sowings, reap corruption? The "hops" bring to the surface of society some queer sights. Young ladies who profess to belong to Jesus, and who take an active part in Church and Sunday School, singing in the choir, &c., arrayed in all the fashion of this world at a "hop," it seems so unlike what the the teachings of Scripture are in regard to female adornment; and then again, we find prominent members of the "Friends" in full blast there, acting as managers; even sons of our staid and worthy Bank President, but even this reminds one of the truth that where your treasure is there will be your heart also. Again, we have another subject that is exercising some of our people considerably; it is who shall be Prison Keeper. It seems to be conceited that Mr. Hall, who is about to retire, has made some *rocks* there, and the pressure for the place is considerable. Great disinterestedness is now displayed by some gentlemen (who are engineering for their friends,) who shall be appointed Prison Inspector. I trust those who have the appointment of this officer (Prison Inspector,) will understand this disinterestedness and give an Inspector, whose sole aim will be to give the county an efficient Prison Keeper; one who will administer the affairs of the prison economically and in the interest of the taxpayer; for the truth is, the expenses at the prison have for a year or two been rapidly increasing without any apparent cause.

F. R. Cutler, Esq., our worthy Recorder of Deeds, &c., is very ill.

The Baptists are taking a forward place here among religionists. I see there will be baptism in their Church next Sabbath morning.

Yours, truly, SCRATCH.

MR. EDITOR: Can you tell why it is that no proclamation has been made concerning the election to take place on the 21st of March, to decide whether license shall be granted or not in this city and county? Such proclamations are customary, and I would like to know if it is an oversight. INQUIRER.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, pastor, will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Penn streets, to-morrow morning and evening. The public is cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Services begin at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Luke's P. E. Church, corner of Third and Brickhall streets. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

Divine service will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Ulrich streets, to-morrow morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock and in the evening also. Seats free to all and all are cordially welcome to occupy them.

List of unclaimed Letters remaining in Chester P. O for week ending February 17, 1873.

Bell John (foreign)	Kinsey James
Bird C	Lewis George
Banis Wm	Lewis Mrs Lizzie
Bradley Jas	Lesley Chas
Bridge Radcliffe	Leeso Matthew
Bond Elizabeth	Marrell James
Booth Joseph	Middleton Arthur H
Booth John	Miller Daniel
Cromley Wm	Morgan John Clowes
Connare John	McKinley Michael
Comfort Theo	McAlister Wm M
Boulter David	Mednell William
Cooper Paul	Porter Mr (colored)
David S Grafton	Perch Ezekel
Daves C	Rodgement Chas
Darkeson Handy	Stogden Oliver
Dougherty Catherine	Stewart Isaiah
Donlevie P	Sykes S
Emery Solomon	Slirk Joseph
Freal James	Saving Henry
Gilder H	Sanders Hannah A
Gottier Rebecca	Taylor Mrs John
Harris Jacob W	Truman Edgar H
Hammilton Wm F	Taynor Thos
Hammilton Sallie	Valentine Mrs T J
Hargraves Alice	Valentine Edwin M
Herberle Christian	Vanleer Miss Jennie
Hagerty H	Wurilow David K
Hall Thos S	Watts James
Harrington George	Wright Miss Hettie
Hulley L	Wordsworth Dick
Johnson Mrs Mary	Wolf Annie M
Jones Mary Ellen	Ward Wm H
Jones Rachael	Walraven Miss Ida
Jones Mrs C R 2	Wilson Summerfield
Jones Wiley	

MARRIED.—On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 12, at Owego, New York, by the Rev. Z. Paddock, D. D., of Binghamton, New York, Edward A. Price, Esq., of Media, Delaware county, Pa., and L. Adele Brooks, daughter of Benjamin V. Brooks, of Owego.

In West Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Jas. H. B. Brooks, Pastor of St. George's P. E. Church, Bartholomew Stapleton, of Manchester, Conn., to Miss Sarah Collier, of Cardington, Pa.

New Advertisements.

Canaries! Canaries!

We have just received a fine lot of young and imported Canaries, and are now prepared for a trifling consideration to furnish our friends and customers with as good a singer as they can possibly get anywhere and a splendid cage to keep it in. Then we have in abundance

Caulking and Hausing Mallets and Irons,
Gilling Twine, &c.,
Building Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Carpenters' and Bricklayers' Tools,

AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,

Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Benzine, Varnishes, Painters' and Plasterers' Brushes, Glues, Double and Single Thick Window Glass, Stained and Enamelled Glass in quantities, Glazier Points, Putty Knives, Putty, &c.

Paints mixed to order all shades and quantities, all of which we sell very cheap for cash,

AT E. F. CLOUD'S,
FOURTH AND CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. 26aug

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to the Charter of the city of Chester, in the county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania, I, J. L. Forwood, Mayor of the said city, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified voters thereof, that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of APRIL, 1873, at the places and for the officers below specified.

The electors of the North ward, will hold their election at Fulton Hall, in said ward.

The electors of the Middle ward will hold their election at the City Hall, in said ward.

The electors of the South ward will hold their election at the office of Alderman Entwisle in said ward.

The following officers are to be elected for the city:

NORTH WARD.

One member of Council for 3 years and one for two years.
One School Director for 3 years and one for 2 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of elections.
One person for Judge of elections.

MIDDLE WARD.

Two members of Council, each for 3 years.
One School Director for 3 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of Elections.
One person for Judge of Elections.

SOUTH WARD.

TAKING COLD.—Dr. Hall, in a communication to the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, gives the following information about colds:

Going from a very cold to a very warm atmosphere suddenly, or exposing a part that is very cold to a hot fire, occasions a hundred "colds," while mere exposure to cold occasions one. Indeed, it is impossible to "take cold" in the technical sense of the term, by continuous exposure to cold, however severe or prolonged.

The morbid condition that is termed a "cold," in medical parlance, is either an inflammation or a fever or both. If inflammation exist the part inflamed is effected with heat, redness, pain and swelling, which together constitute the diagnosis of inflammation. If the general system suffers from chilliness in some parts and preternatural heat in others the affection is properly termed fever. In severe colds there may be both local inflammation and constitutional fever, as in acute catarrh, influenza, epizooty, etc. But in all of these cases the essential disease, though termed a cold, or the consequence of taking cold, is inflammatory and febrile.

Freezing a part of the body, and burning a part, occasion the same discase, inflammation. But the intensity of the inflammation, which is preceded by freezing will always be in proportion to the suddenness with which it is thawed. And herein is the important rule applicable alike to the prevention and treatment of all affections which are termed "common colds." When any part of the body, or the whole of it, is much chilled it should be warmed as gradually as possible. Chillblains are occasioned by exposing the hands or feet to a hot fire after being chilled. Many catarrhal affections would have been prevented had the patient kept away from the hot stove until his superficial circulation was restored.

The danger of cooling the body too suddenly when heated is very trifling compared with the danger of warming the body too suddenly when chilled. It is always important to keep the feet warm, and it is certainly true that it is very difficult to "catch" a serious cold unless the feet become chilled; but no part rendered painfully cold by exposure to a low temperature should ever approach a very warm room, much less a hot stove, until the sensations have become entirely comfortable and the circulation balanced.

In these days of snow, sleet, ice, slush, and frost-bitten "noses and toeses," it may be well for some persons to be reminded that frozen parts should never be rubbed. Friction is good to prevent freezing; but when a part is actually frozen to rub it is to lacerate and mangle the capillary vessels and blood-corpuscles by moving the angular crystals of ice among them, and endanger violent inflammation and possibly mortification.

TRANSPLANTATING OF TREES AND SHRUBS.—In the squares of New York, the Park Commissioners are now pursuing the proper and only promising plan of success by bringing in from the country well grown trees, dug up out of the frozen ground, with all the roots covered with two or three feet of the earth in which they grew. Being set out in their new positions, the cardinal bearings being the same, in the spring they will rouse up like refreshed laborers and bud and blossom as they did before. That is the true system. It may be accomplished at any period if the roots are never injured or exposed but clothed, thickly and securely, with their own attached soil. Never cut off a limb or a twig till they have a secure foothold. Leaves are the breathing organs of trees. Most persons make a fatal mistake in trimming trees when transplanted. They die because they cannot breathe, oxygen being thrown off and carbon absorbed from the atmosphere.

A REFORMED BRICK.—The celebrated Sum. Brick, of Augusta Me., made a speech lately in the Augusta Reform Club, which for both pathos and humor is not often excelled. It is necessary to note the fact that Mr. Brick lost a portion of his nose some years since by a surgical operation. In concluding his remarks the speaker said:

When I think of what I am and what I might have been, I can well say that rum has done much for me. Little good and much evil. It has made me a handsome man; it has restrained me from extravagant living; costly clothing, valuable jewelry, fast horses, seaside mansions and yachts. It has prevented me from being called a bloated bondholder. I may have been called a bloated "*bummer*," but I am guiltless of bond or stock. It has saved me from paying exorbitant taxes on real estate and relieved me of the double expense of putting a cupola on my house, and putting a house under my cupola. It has relieved me of a family and a home. Washing days are unknown to me and my night key awakes no wife and children. It has prevented me from being swindled and robbed. Nobody borrows of me under the garb of pretended friendship. Nobody attempts to wrest from me what they know I haven't got—and the only thing I have lost in a series of years is a few inches of my nose, which I don't miss. Yes, rum has done much for me. You all can see what rum has done for me, and let me tell all within the sound of my voice that if you have anything to do with the vile stuff, it may do as much for you. Shun the bowl, and above all things avoid the first glass.

FIRE-PROOF STARCH.—From the scion of royalty to the seamstress or ballet-girl, more cases of sudden and violent death have been due to the combustion of wearing apparel than to any other cause. Now it is the Archduchess Mathilde of Austria, now some high born dame, who falls a victim to her dress catching fire; far oftener, however, it is the poor danseuse or cantatrice before the footlights, or the still poorer heroine of the 'Song of the Shirt.' At the Intertational Exhibition at Kensington in London, there was exhibited a starch, says the *Lancet*, which ought to remove all such calamities in future from the category of accident to that of design. Improving on the old and very partially adopted tungstate of soda, Mr. Donald Nicholl, a London merchant tailor, has produced a preparation which renders the finest cambrics and muslins, the material of window blinds, mosquito-curtains—the finer fabrics of every kind; in short—not only uninflammable, but well-nigh incombustible. Henceforth we are entitled to expect that the verdict, hitherto so frequent at coroners' inquests, 'Burnt to death by her clothes accidentally taking fire,' will reach an minimum.

FATAL FLYBITES.—Deaths very frequently occur from slight punctures made by flies in warm climates. Occasionally such cases occur in temperate zones, but the cause of such a melancholy result from a slight wound in the skin does not seem sufficient to produce excessive swelling, pain, discoloration, and other extraordinary appearances which are quickly exhibited. It is, therefore, possible that the insect which makes the tiny wound has its proboscis charged with an active poison from some source where it had recently been foraging, which, introduced into a bleeding wound and rapidly carried by the absorbents into the system, is followed by death.

Observation on those forms of ophthalmia so common in Egypt, ending in blindness of one if not of both eyes, leads to the opinion that the dreadful malady is propagated by flies, carrying on their feet and feeding tubes, purulent matter from diseased organs whence they are kept away with difficulty, to sound ones where they are attracted by moisture on the margin of the lids.

Nature abhors a vucuum, and so do the stomachs of those who frequent the thousands of drinking saloons in our cities. Consequently it would not avail simply to shut up these fountains of crime and misery, unless some other means be taken to fill the craving, aching voids which would ensue. Hard drinkers would find some way to fill them. It seems to us that the 'Holly Tree Coffee House' movement is as much in the line of philosophy as in that of humanity and good morals. Let nice, clean, inviting houses, where warm drinks in winter, and cool drinks in summer, and other refreshments, can be obtained at cheap rates, be multiplied, and they cannot fail to help on the suppression of the dram shops, which are the curse of every community where they exist. At a recent meeting in Brooklyn, a committee reported in substance that the need of cheap coffee and eating-houses for the use and benefit of working people of both sexes is found to be greater and more pressing than generally supposed; that a general fund should be raised for the establishment of these places; the corporators to be representatives of the various churches in the city. We have a wide field here in New York for such a movement as this, and the friends of temperance should help it on.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Recently, at the Polytechnic School in Paris, one of the professors inquired into the habits of the one hundred and sixty students there, and then made a comparison between their devotion to study and to smoke. He found that one hundred and two were smokers and fifty-eight never used, or said they never used, the noxious weed. He then found that in each grade of the school the students who did not smoke, out-ranked those who did smoke, and that the scholarship of the smokers steadily deteriorated as the smoking continued. On account of several trustworthy reports of such a nature the Minister of Public Instruction in France issued a circular to the directors of colleges and schools forbidding tobacco to students as injurious to physical and intellectual development. But a writer in a Paris medical journal complains that the use of tobacco will not probably cease so long as Sunday schools furnish meerschaum pipes as prizes to the best scholars.—*Hartford Courant.*

GUINEA PIGS.—A writer of distinction says those little, plump, clean animals should be used for food. A mistaken notion is entertained generally that they are a kind of rat, and therefore an unjust prejudice ought to be overcome, since they are excellent eating. Guinea pigs are not pigs. They are harmless, timid, vegetable feeders. Their flesh is nutritious and delicate. If once received into our markets, being easily raised, they would soon be prized for their many desirable dietetic properties. Being prolific, too, they might be raised in vast abundance, their food being an item of no expense, a few cabbage leaves, roots or waste parings being all they would require to grow into proportions to fill vacancies in a gourmand's stomach.

ELECTRIC CAUTERY IN SURGERY.—Surely the world is moving. One of the last and perhaps greatest improvements in surgery is a new method of cutting away formidable tumors in some of the cavities by electricity. When it is almost impossible to secure bleeding vessels on account of reaching them, for example in detaching a fungous growth far off in the nasal cavities, throat, etc., a wire is passed round the base, the battery set in motion, and, *presto*, the tumor is separated without loss of blood, the vessels being seared as it were with a hot iron. Better still, under the lulling effects of chloroform or ether, the patient experiences neither pain or loss of strength from hœmorrhage.

HAPPY MEN.—Persons who wear moustaches are often dreadfully embarrassed when eating soup, by the accumulation of the aliment upon their hirsute appendages. Such will be glad to learn that a rubber muzzle intended to obviate this inconvenience has been invented. It covers the upper and lower lips, having a slit in it to correspond with the mouth and fastening behind the occiput with a spring.

The Stevens mansion on the heights above Hoboken, N. J., was partially destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. This castle-like building was built by the late Commodore Stevens in 1855 and 1856, and is constructed of massive granite. It stands on the highest point of land in the vicinity, and is surrounded on nearly three sides by the waters of the Hudson. The castle contains about fifty rooms, and the grounds about thirty acres. It is handsomely furnished, and contains pictures and statuary worth about $200,000. None of these were injured.

Charles Lamb gives some advice about making speeches which might be applied with advantage to other occasions. He says a speaker should not attempt to express too much, but should leave something to the imagination of his audience; and he tells how, being called on to return thanks for a toast to his health, he rose, bowed to his audience, said "Gentlemen," and then sat down, leaving it to their imagination to supply the rest.

Miscellaneous.

NEW
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY
AT CHESTER DOCK,
By Morton, Black & Brother,
With new Machinery,
Experienced Workmen,
and Seasoned Lumber,
Are prepared to guarantee all work manufactured at their mill.
Window Frames,
Shutters,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets, &c.,
On hand and made to order.
SCROLL SAWING.
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SIX CENTS A-PIECE FOR ODD KNIVES AND FORKS, at the Cheap Hardware Store, 23 WEST THIRD STREET.
dec 30 THOS. MOORE.

S. B. LOGAN,
Paper Hanger,
No. 22 W. FOURTH STREET,
CHESTER, PA.
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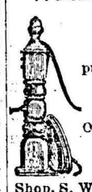
CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.



FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 3 NORTH WHARVES.
For Charleston, every Friday, from Pier 4, Market street.
For Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, every Wednesday and Saturday, from first wharf above Market street.
For Washington, D. C., Georgetown and Alexandria, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Pier 1, first wharf above Market street.
For New York daily, from first wharf below Market street. Steamers leave daily.
Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Towboat Company. Barges towed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
For Freight or Passage (first-class State-room accommodations), apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
de 7 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!
W. E. BARNARD,
Has removed from Edgmont avenue,
TO NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET,
Where he has for sale, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, cheaper than the cheapest.
BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted. Jewelry neatly repaired, at
NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET.
☞ Do not forget the place. my 24

"What I Know About Pumps."
CUCUMBER PUMPS!



The subscriber is now prepared to put in
Cucumber Pumps!
Of the best quality, at the shortest notice and most reasonable rates.
Repairing Pumps Promptly Attended to,
Shop, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market streets.
Residence, 512 Second Street,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER,
Jan14 tf JAMES CHRISTIE.



MARK
Patented
TRADE
BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues and price list.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r,
566 Commerce st., Philada., Pa.
JAMES CHRISTIE, Agent, Chester.
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CHARLES H. DICKERSON,
Plain and Ornamental
PLASTERER,
Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.
Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!
MRS. HAMMOND,
No. 700 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER. ja 18

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!
McLEAN & MURRAY,
At their New Trimming and Notion Store, N. W. Cor. Third and Kerlin streets, South ward, are prepared to show their friends a carefully selected stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c. Clark's & Coates' cotton 7 cents per spool.
Thankful for past favors, they respectfully ask a continuance. ja25 1y

STEPHEN T. SMITH,
AUCTIONEER,
CHESTER, PA.
Having been in the business for several years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Orders left at the store of E. F. Cloud & Co., corner of Fourth and Concord avenue, and at 221 West Third street, South ward, will receive prompt attention. au 24

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.

JAMES BRACKENRIDGE, JR.,
No. 803 EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER,
TIN ROOFER
And manufacturer of
TINWARE.
All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a speciality.
Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cop Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.
A good assortment of
Cooking and Parlor Stoves,
ALWAYS ON HAND. oc12 tf

1848. ESTABLISHED 1848.
Delaware County Furniture
AND
STOVE WAREROOMS,
JAMES HAMPSON,
No. 420 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c.
CARPETS, &c.
Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.
STOVES,
Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and scuttles.
QUEENSWARE.
Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.
☞ P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c.
April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

833. H. Kampe & Co., 833.
Having enlarged and improved their
FURNITURE STORE,
833 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furniture and Bedding at the lowest prices. my11 1y

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S
Union Furniture, Bedding,
AND
STOVE STORE,
Corner Third and Parker streets,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.
FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.
BEDDING—Mattrasses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short notice. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.
STOVES—Cook and Parlor. Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.
UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered. Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recained, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.

J. F. DANNAKER,
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.
GLAZING MADE A SPECIALITY.
620 *LARKIN STREET,*
CHESTER, PA. mh 11

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
House and Sign Painter.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester.
je22 3m

ALEXANDER KING,
SIGN PAINTER,
And Imitator of Wood and Marble,
EDGMONT AVENUE, BELOW THE RAILROAD.
☞ All orders from the country addressed to Box 552, Chester P. O., will be attended to. d17

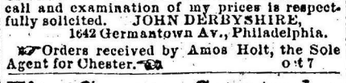
JOHN L. ENTWISLE,
SIGN PAINTER,
And
Store Window Shade Manufacturer,
229 PENN STREET,
au31 tf South Ward.

FIELDING & BURKE,
The House Painters,
WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING AND CALCIMINING.
☞ Particular attention paid to jobbing.
Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.
tept 2

CHANGE.
Having purchased the interest of L. W. Govett, in the
Flour and Feed Business,
I would announce to the citizens, that I will keep constantly on hand and for sale, choice brands of
FAMILY FLOUR,
GRAIN & MILL-FEED,
OF ALL KINDS.
Feeling I can give entire satisfaction, I desire a share of the public patronage.
L. A. ZEBLEY,
107 WEST THIRD STREET,
Ja25 1y Near the Bridge.

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*
PHILADELPHIA.
The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a
NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing
Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE,
1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.
☞ Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. ☜ o t 7

Fine German Spectacles



At very low prices, at the cheap Hardware store, No. 23 THIRD STREET, below the Bank.
nov 26 THOMAS MOORE.

WANTED.—A girl or middle-aged woman to do housework for a small family. Liberal wages for a good hand.
T. B. JARMAN, Storekeeper,
ja25 4t Upland, Delaware county.

Carpet Weaving.

THOMAS OGDEN,
CARPET WEAVER,
At his father's old stand, basement of
NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET,
Near Market Square.
☞ Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,
CARPET WEAVER,
Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts., CHESTER, PA.
All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,
CARPET WEAVER,
No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,
WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER.
Respectfully solicited. nov

W. W. PIERCE,
CARPET WEAVER,
1017 THIRD STREET,
Near the Lamokin Depot.
Carpets of my own make for sale. se28 6m

Sewing Machines & Washers

THE WEED
"M. F."
Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."
This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.
With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powerful mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family, Favorite" does for general uses.
The Company has received the most gratifying testimontals from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M. F.", and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!
JOB HOOPES & SON
Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of
The Surprise Washer,
Which is without doubt, the
Best and Cheapest Washer
In existence, price only
SIX DOLLARS.
Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. aug19

Mortimer H. Bickley,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS,
Medicimes,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
arnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
Paint Brushes,
Perfumery,
AND
PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.
Cor. Market and 4th Streets,
CHESTER,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,
Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at
VERY
LOW PRICES.

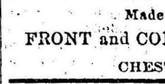
PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at HOWARTH & BROS.,
my7 508 and 510 Market street.

FOR PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,
Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
PATENT MEDICINES,
And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on
HOWARTH'S,
508 and 510 Market Street.
m 7

Carpentering & Sash Making.

W. C. BOATWRIGHT,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,
Chester, Pa.
Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.
SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,
mh 20 Opposite the Freight Depot.

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S
Union Sash Works
AND
PLANING MILL,
(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors,
BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, &c.
Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.
PACKING BOXES
Made to order.
FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m



COAL!
The subscriber, having opened a
COAL YARD,
At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,
Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 421 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 121 W. Third st., or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.
KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.
jy 29 WM. A. BRAMALL.

NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER,
no 9 No. 411 Concord Avenue, South ward, Chester.

Lumber and Coal.

COAL LIME
LUMBER!!!
The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old
Yard on Edgmont street,
(Near R. R. Depot,)
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH
COAL!
☞ These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.
BUILDING LIME,
fresh from the kiln every day.
y1 8-1y. DAVID S. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,
Dealer in Coal,
LIME FRESH EVERY DAY
Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. apl 20

RAVEN RUN
Stove and Nut Coal
TRY IT.
At MORTON, BLACK & BROS.,
CHESTER DOCK. sep 24

COAL! COAL
THE CELEBRATED
RICHARDSON COAL,
For sale by
J. D. OLIVER & CO.
Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.
J. D. OLIVER & CO.,
jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,
SOUTH CHESTER
COAL YARD.
Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14
☞ KINDLING WOOD. ☜

COAL AND WOOD
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FRANCIS LARKIN,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
eb19 1y

BAKER & HINKSON,
EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,
Keep always on hand a general assortment of
LUMBER.
WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,
Spruce Joist, Plank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles.
LIME AND SAND.
FERTILIZERS.
Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuinc,
Ground Bone,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,
HAIR, CEMENT.
TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.
Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.
THE BEST COAL,
IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.
Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at
MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S
Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock.
may 22

Lines of Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:

Way-Mail Train at 8.30, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R. R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12.15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5, and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2, 4, 5.50, 7.15 and 10.26 p. m. The 4 p. m. train stops at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.26 p. m.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Chester for Philadelphia—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.42, 8.33, 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 2.41, 4.41, 5.31, 6.19, 7.56, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 a. m., Way Mail, 9.50 a. m., Express, 2.45 p. m., Express, 7.25 p. m., Express, 11.00 p. m., Express.

From Baltimore to Port Deposit and intermediate Stations at 5.00 p. m.

Accommodation Train from Port Deposit will leave Perryville at 6.47 a. m., for Baltimore and intermediate Stations.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 12.06 and 9.11 a. m., and 4.35 p. m.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 12.52, 2.13 and 10.02 a. m., 1.08 and 5.17 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.

DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.

Commencing December 19th, 1872.

MOVING SOUTH.

Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Moriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.39, 10.15, 11.45 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.

58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.

Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, 12.51, a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.

Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.

Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.

Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.58, 12 28 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.

Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.22, 11.07, 12.37 p. m.

Lamokin, 8.25, 10 55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.-10, 12.40.

MOVING NORTH.

Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.30, 7.40, 9.10 a. m., 1.45, 2.38, 5.30, 6.30, 7.08 p. m.

Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.13 a. m., 1.48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33 7.11 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.19 a. m., 1.54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39 7.17 p. m.

Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.

Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9,33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.

Darby, 5.57, 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 2.12, 3.05, 5.57, 6.57, 7.35 p. m.

Paschall, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40, a. m., 2.15, 3.08, 6.00, 7.00, 7.38 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 6.02, 8.12, 9.42 a. m., 2.17, 3.10, 6.02, 7.02, 7.40 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 6.04, 8.14, 9.44 a. m., 2.19, 3.12, 6.04 7.04, 7.42 p. m.

58th street, 6.06, 8.16, 9.46, a. m., 2.21, 3.14, 6.06, 7.06, 7.44 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 6.10, 8.20, 9.50 a. m., 2.25, 3.18, 6.10, 7.10, 7.48 p. m.

Philadelphia, 6.20, 8.30, 10 a. m., 2.35, 3.28, 6.20, 7.20, 7.58 p. m.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after Sunday, June, 2, 1872, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of Broad st. and Washington Av., For Port Deposit, at 7.00 a. m. and 4.30 p m.

" Oxford, at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

" Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

At 2.30 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only, for Chadd's Ford and Oxford.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 a. m., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m., Oxford 6.10 a. m., Port Deposit 9.25 a. m., and 4.25 p. m., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9.25 a. m., 4.25 p. m., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6.10 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Chadd's Ford, at 7. 29 a. m., 11.53 a. m., 4.20 p. m. and 6.48 p. m.

On Sundays train leaves Oxford 4.45 P. M., Chaddsford 6.04 P. M., for Philadelphia and all intermediate stations.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
PASSENGER DEPOT CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS.

At 7.45 and 11 a. m., 3 and 12.00 p. m., accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 8.30 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn and Elmira, connecting at Elmira with ERIE RAILWAY for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points in the West, and via D. H. and W. R. for Catawissa, Danville and Sunbury. Palace cars are attached to this train.

At 9.00 a. m., 2.40, and 4.30 p. m., accommodation for Doylestown.

At 9.45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Elmira, Danville and Williamsport.

At 7 a. m., 1.30 5.30 and 10.30 p. m., accommodation for Abington.

At 2.10 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

At 3.30 p. m., through accommodation for Bethlehem, Easton and Allentown.

At 4 p. m., accommodation for Bethlehem.

At 5.15 p. m., accommodation for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

At 6.30 p. m., accommodation for Lansdale.

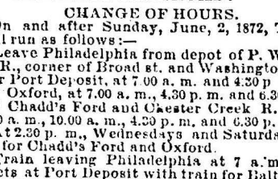
ON SUNDAYS.

At 9.30 a. m., accommodation for Bethlehem.

At 2 p. m., accommodation for Doylestown.

At 9 a. m. and 6.00 p. m., accommodation for Fort Washington. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Dec. 2, 1872. aug 31

CHESTER AND PHILA., STEAM FREIGHT LINE.



On and after MONDAY, October 30th, the Boats of this Line, under the direction of Capt. JOHN PHILLIPS, will leave Chester, daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Philadelphia, from Baker's wharf, at 7 a. m., and from Sharpless' wharf, at 8.30 a. m. Philadelphia for Chester, from Arch street, wharf at 2 p. m.

Orders for goods delivered as heretofore, without charge, by William Phillips.

☞ All Store Goods and transient freights by the Freight Boat, will be landed at Baker's storehouse, on Chester Creek, that by the Steamer Jersey Blue, at Sharpless' wharf, foot of Market Street.

☞ Freight for Philadelphia can be left at Pennell's storehouse the day before sailing, but that received on the morning of sailing, must invariably be sent to Sharpless' wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As two Freight Boats will be run by the Line in the future, there will always be one in Philadelphia, and Freight will be received there and taken care of from 8.00 a. m., to 4 p. m.
mh 16 J. & C. D

The Chester Advocate

AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

VOL. 5—NO. 40. CHESTER, PA., MARCH 1, 1873. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The CHESTER ADVOCATE is published every Saturday morning,

One Dollar per annum. Single Copies, Two Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—70 cents per square for one insertion; 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

TEN LINES FORM A SQUARE.

A liberal discount on permanent or extra large advertisements.

Special Notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞Having extraordinary facilities, we will execute Job Printing of every kind with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Notices, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of all kinds and in various colors, printed on short notice.

OFFICE
EDGMONT STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD,
CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

JOHN SPENCER Proprietor

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP JOHN IN TOWN!

At the cheap store of

MILES & SON,

Where will be constantly found DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, and everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

MINCE MEAT,

Of our own manufacture, only 15 cts. per pound.

Pure country Lard, 13c.; Soaps, from 4½c. to 15c. Flour by the barrel. Buckwheat from Luzerne county; Canned Fruits; French Prunes; Seedless Cherries and Prunellas.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge.

COME AND SEE US!

At No. 228 East FIFTH Street,
CHESTER. de 21



REPAIRED,

AT W. WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn, Chester. j6

GOOD and cheap hosiery of all kinds at WRIGLEY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! Do you want a good shirt? If you do, go to WRIGLEY'S, 203 Third street. au 17

CALICOES and Muslins as cheap as anywhere else in the city, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street. au 17

KNIT Jackets, Shawls and Comforters, very cheap, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn. se 28

IF you want a good umbrella, go to WRIGLEY'S, and he will either sell you a new one or repair an old one. au 7

EDMUND JONES,

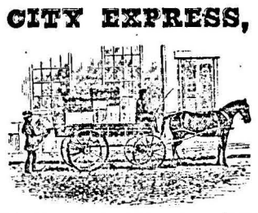
Real Estate Agent,

WARD & BROOMALL'S OFFICE,
CHESTER, PA.

Property in South Chester a specialty. my 25 6m

HEADLEY & MAHON'S

CITY EXPRESS,



BAGGAGE, FURNITURE AND EXPRESS WAGONS,

To Hire at all times.

Orders received at Baker & Hinkson's office, Edgmont Avenue below Third street, 718 McIlvaine street, and at Stables 2nd below Fulton.

J. M. HEADLEY. [mh 9] GEO. MAHON.

C. W. JONES,

West End Farmers' Market.

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER.

Apples by the barrel,
Butter by the ½ bbl., tub or firkin,
Canned Fruits and Pickles,
Hood's Figs, very low.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stand, West End Farmers' Market.
de 21 C. W. JONES.

G. W. CATTELL'S

131 West Third Street,

Is the ONLY place in Chester city or Delaware county, to buy

FULLER'S

COMBINATION FLUID,

The best Fluid in the world!

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.

Go to Cattell's Stove Store and get the PURE ARTICLE. ja 11

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas of the best brands, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

J. A. BATES,

Third Street and Concord Avenue,

Groceries, Provisions,

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

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THE NEW

"*SANTLEY COLLAR,*"

At MILLER'S,
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Inconstancy.

Against the curtained pane, beloved,
The snow beats thick and fast,
The wild wind's sorrowful refrain
Is telling of the past—
And in the old familiar chair,
Beside the hearth-fire's glow,
I sit and sing the tender air
You loved so long ago.

Ah, often since the springs, beloved,
Have bloomed above your rest,
I breathe the sweet old song that sings
Itself within my breast—
As children, in the cheerless days
When winter darkly lowers,
Retrace the garden's sodden ways,
And talk of last year's flowers.

It never seemed to you, beloved,
When we walked hand in hand,
Amid the sunshine and the dew
Of youth's enchanted land,—
It never seemed to you or me
That I could sing or smile
If you were lying silently
Within your grave the while.

We thought we could not live, beloved,
If we were torn apart—
That earth would have no more to give
To either stricken heart;—
Alas, the change that time has wrought!
Your grave has held you long,
And in a home where you are not,
I sing the dear old song!

Do you look back to me, beloved,
From out your happy sphere,
And deem me false, that I can be
Alive, and you not here?
Death does not always bring its balm
To every aching ill—
Life may outlast its dearest charm,
And heart-break does not kill.

It would have been the same, beloved,
Had I been first to die—
Another love had worn your name,
More dear, perchance, than I;
Ah, after all these weary years,
Would you more constant be?
And would you drop these bitter tears,
And sing the song for me?

—*From The Aldine For March.*

A Night Among the Wolves.

When a settlement was first made in South Kentucky, one of the great dangers of the colony was the universal presence of the wolf among those prairies and woods. The large, grey, gaunt brute inhabited every solitude of the plains, every recess of the mountain. Around the 'Green River" lay heavy forests, into which no one ventured to go unless armed with a gun, and ready to meet the savage animal at every turn. Still, as the soil was fruitful, the climate pleasant, healthy, and equal, the country rich in productions, and every reward offered to industry, a settlement soon rose and prospered in that shady wilderness. Farms were scattered over the plain, and the barnyards were robbed of calves and pigs; belated wayfarers were attacked, and sometimes even a child was carried away.

Gradually there was a population in South Kentucky. There was a town here and there, and there were many plantations, especially a little way below the mouth of the Green River, which pours its waters into the "rolling Ohio." Henderson was one of the most prosperous of these, but it was grievously haunted by wolves.

Henderson took its name—which extended to a whole county—from a family of wealthy planters located there. Now they had an old black slave called Dick, who was a skillful fiddler, but good for little else. Nothing he knew, and nothing did he like, but the art of charming music from an old violin. Yet he was an important man—the most important 'gemman of color' in all that country. Nothing for forty miles around, could go on without his presence. Who could dance in the Juba ring; who could fly round in the festal circle on 'cornshucking day;' who could bless the merry nuptials of the slaves; who could trip to the moon at 'breakdown' feasts, unless Dick the fiddler was there? None of these things could be enacted without him; so he was in continual request. His master was wealthy and good-natured, and allowed him to have very much his own way. He called him, indeed, a 'necessary nuisance,' because he kept the blacks in good humor by the magic of his old violin.

It is said that all fiddlers have two characteristics—punctiliousness and punctuality. These, in the case of Black Dick, filled up, as it were, a sort of supplemental moral code. He would indulge you on other points, but unless you kept your appointment, and unless you behaved with propriety, Dick was not only severe, but implacable. It happened once that a grand marriage festival took place among the 'colored people' at a plantation about six miles from Henderson. Old Dick of course, was summoned to act as musician and master of the ceremonies. He dressed himself. He put on his blue coat, with its long tails and flaming gilt buttons. He rolled a brilliant cravat round an immensely high shirtcollar, starched as stiff as Dinah could starch it. He allowed the younger niggers to leave before him, because, though he liked punctuality, he would never demean himself by unbecoming haste, and when ready,—fiddle under his arm,—he sallied forth alone.

It had been a severe winter. The cold bright stars were burning deeply in the clear sky. The snow was crisp, and crackled under his feet. His way lay, for the most part, along a narrow path through a forest, where there was not a wagon-road for miles, and where at intervals a broad glade opened to the eye, half full of light from the moon, half full of shadows from the trees. It was a silent and dismal solitude—such a solitude that the very silence seemed full of echoes, and the very loneliness full of beings. But Dick went on regarding nothing but the visions that played before his eyes, of a warm, cheering room, crowded with happy people, of every face beaming with satisfaction as he appeared, of homage yielded to him by old and young, of universal allegiance to his sway, as the viceroy of King Etiquette. Still, dignity and all things considered, he could not but hasten his steps. Perhaps the setting and trimming of that splendid collar had delayed him beyond his time. Perhaps, too, he was anxious to get as quickly as possible out of the wood. There was a rout of wolves at a distance on every side. They are yelling behind him; the dismal howl was echoed far in front; and right and left they were rushing with uncouth clamor through the forest in pursuit of their prey. Gradually the sounds came nearer. They seemed to be closing around him. He hurried as he heard them amid the crackling bushes. He leaped forward mad with horror, for the wood seemed alive with devils, and a pack of hungry wolves appeared charging upon him from every side.

But he soon stopped running. He knew the nature of the wolf; it is very cautious of attacking a human being, and never does so without following him first for a considerable time. If you walk steadily, without being afraid it is still more hesitating. This the old fiddler understood. He kept on at a regular pace, afraid to run, lest the whole rout be on him at once. But the danger continued to increase. Every moment Dick shuddered as a black form rushed by, and he expected to be seized, for as each brute approached him he heard its jaws snapping with a ring like that of a steel trap. The pack was evidently gathering. But he knew that a little way on there was an old clearing with a deserted hut in the middle, and this he hoped to reach before the wolves began their attack.

They were, however becoming each instant more audacious. He could see their wild green eyes sparkling through the thickets around. At length some of them swept by close to his legs, snapping at him as they passed. He struck out with his fiddle. The strings jarred loudly, and, oh! what relief came to his shivering soul when he preceived that the sound made the brutes stand off. He immediately struck his hand violently across the chords. A wolf that was within two yards of him leaped aside in terror. He smote his violin vehemently again and again, and so proceeded, walking rapidly forward, raising that strange music in the woods to terrify the creatures that beset him.

Soon he reached the clearing. It was a broad space, covered with snow, which shone like a pavement of pearl in the watery light of the moon. All around the clear sky appeared like a silver trellis through the lace-like branches of the trees; and in the centre of the field stood an object, which Dick at once recognized to be the hut of which he was in search. He bounded hastily upon the white surface, scraping the strings with his hand until they shrieked harshly; and the wolves roared again with horrer. They paused at the edge of the clearing, with tails between their legs, looking after the singular being whom they desired, but feared to attack. It was but for a moment, however. The savage instinct was instantly renewed, and again they gave chase, yelling along, their black shadows hurrying like phantoms over the snow. Still Dick continued striking his fiddle, but even this would not have saved him had he not reached the hut just as the whole pack was at his heels. In he rushed, slammed the rickety door, clambered up a beam, emerged through a hole upon the roof, and there remained, perched on the gable, with the frail tenement literally shaking beneath his weight. Lucky it was for him that he had secured this position. The door of the cabin did not for a moment withstand the attack of the wolves who clambered against it; and immediately thronged the interior. They were now wild with rage. They leaped up, they gnashed their teeth, they closed their jaws with that sharp snap so horrible to the ears of the fiddler, and he almost fell from his roost in despair; but he remembered the offset of his violin. He had not yet drawn the bow from its case, but now did so, and struck it shrieking across the strings, forced all the while to keep his legs kicking high in the air to avoid the trap-like fangs that were only a few inches below. In an instant the yells ceased, and the fiddler went on, drawing forth the most wild, hysterical, and grating sounds from his friendly violin.

It was singular to observe, however, that his barborous noise had no other effect upon the creatures than to astonish them. Even wolves cannot be charmed with bad music. When the first surprise was over they renewed their attack. Presently a great gaunt head, lit by two eyes like globes of green fire was thrust up through the roof!

'Who's dar?' shreiked the negro, mad with horror. An instinct saved him. Just as there seemed no thread of fate to hold him from being dragged down and made the prey of these ravenous brutes, he once more smote his bow upon the fiddle, and began playing with desperate energy, 'Yankee Doodle.' The loud, animating, inspiring notes, caused instantaneous silence among the hungry rout below. Orpheus piping to the brutes, was no unmeaning fable. Dick won a kindred triumph. With astonishment he saw the result of his music. Around him was the most attentive audience that ever listened to his fiddling. But whenever there was the slightest pause the wolves sprang forward and commenced their howl again. Thus the black was forced to labor away, flinging his feet into the air, redoubling his vigor, and filling the whole clearing with this extraordinary harmony. A feeling of professional pride gradually stole over him in spite of his alarm. Now and then a thought of the wedding, of the warm lights, of the sweetened whisky, of the whirling dance, of homage and admiration of the colored people, came regretfully to his mind; but he knew that he was safe so long as he continued to play; so on he went, from 'Yankee Doodle,' to 'Hail Columbia,' searching his memory for every lively strain, to charm away the ferocity of the strange auditors that crouched around.

But pleasure, and pride, as well as patience, came to an end. It was a cold night; Dick had walked far and fasted long; his arms were weary of their exercise; he begun to feel benumbed, hungry, and exhausted. Nothing, however, could be done but play on, for at every pause those fearful growls began again. There was no contenting that shaggy troop of connoisseurs fidgetting as they sat, with lolling tongues and perched ears, through several hours of the wildest night that Dick had ever known. The moon went down low in the sky. A deeper shadow crept from under the arches of the forest. The stars seemed more pale, the forms of the trees more bare and gaunt, and the troop of wolves to multiply instead of diminish.

At last, however, the negroes at the wedding feast became alarmed. They knew that of all the colored people Dick was the very minute-hand of punctuality; when he failed, it was invariably because something or somebody had failed him. Now, therefore, that he was hours beyond his time, a serious accident must have occurred. They were all as much concerned by this fear as by the dread of losing the pleasurable excitement of a dance. So they took lanterns and staves, and went out through the plantations to look for him; and when they found him, he was still perched on the roof of the old hut, sawing upon his fiddle, running over all the tunes again, but ready to drop, with weariness and cold. The wolves were driven off, and they reluctantly quitted the spot. Their forms might be seen lingering on the skirts of the wood; and as the negroes passed on with their old friend, a howl, rising at intervals, and an occasional rustling among the bushes, showed that the pack was still in wary and determined, but useless pursuit.

It was long past midnight when Dick arrived with his fiddle. There was no help for it, however. All that could be done was to go on all next day instead of breaking up in the morning. The doors were wide with welcome. The fires blazed high, and their light danced in ruddy streams over the floor. The corncakes were hot and the sweet whisky was abundant, so Dick was cheered after his adventures; and for many hours he went on playing to a happy crowd of revellers those airs of merriment which, to save his life, he had been playing all night to a pack of wolves.

THE FIRST FUCHSIA.—The following sprightly story is going the rounds of foreign papers:

Old Mr. Lee, a nurseryman and gardener near London, well known fifty or sixty years ago, was one day showing his variegated treasures to a friend, who suddenly turned to him and declared, 'Well, you have not in your collection a prettier flower than I saw this morning at Wapping.' 'No, and pray what was this phœnix like?' 'Why, the plant was elegant, and the flowers hung in rows like tassels from the pendent branches, their colors the richest crimson; in the centre a fold of deep purple,' and so forth. Particular directions being demanded and given, Mr. Lee posted off to the place, where he at once perceived that the plant was new in this part of the world. He saw and admired. Entering the house he said, 'My good woman, this is a nice plant, I should like to buy it.' 'Ah, Sir, I could not sell it for no money, for it was brought me from the West Indies by my husband, who has now left again, and I must keep it for his sake.' 'But I must have it.' 'No, Sir!' 'Here, emptying his pockets, 'here is gold, silver, copper,' (his stock was something more than eight guineas.) 'Well-a-day, but this is a power of money, sure and sure!' 'Tis yours and the plant is mine; and, my good dame, you shall have one of the first young ones I rear, to keep for your husband's sake.' A coach was called, in which was safely deposited our florist and his seemingly dear purchase. His first work was to pull off and utterly destroy every vestige of blossom and blossom-bud; it was divided into cuttings, which were forced into dark-beds and hot-beds, were re-divided and sub-divided. Every effort was used to multiply the plant. By the commencement of the next flowering season, Mr. Lee was the delighted possessor of 300 fuchsia plants, all giving promise of blossom. The two which opened first were removed into his show-house. A lady came: 'Why, Mr. Lee, my dear Mr. Lee, where did you get this charming flower?' 'Hem!' 'tis a new thing, my lady—pretty, is it not?' 'Pretty! 'tis lovely. Its price?' 'A guinea, thank your ladyship,' and one of the two plants stood proudly in her ladyship's boudoir. 'My dear Charlotte! where did you get that elegant flower?' 'O, 'tis a new thing; I saw it at old Lee's; pretty, is it not?' 'Pretty! 'tis beautiful! Its price?' 'A guinea; there was another left.' The visitor's horse smoked off to the suburb; a third flowering plant stood on the spot whence the first had been taken. The second guinea was paid, and the second chosen fuchsia adorned the drawing room of her second ladyship. The scene was repeated as new comers saw and were attracted by the beauty of the plant. New chariots flew to the gates of old Lee's nursery ground. Two fuchsias, young, graceful and bursting into healthful flower, were constantly seen on the same spot in his repository. He neglected not to gladden the faithful sailor's wife by the promised gift; but ere the flower season closed, 300 golden guineas clinked in his purse, the produce of the single shrub from the window in Wapping; the reward of the taste, decision, skill and perseverance of old Mr. Lee.

LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES.—The Geysers are admirably described by Lord Dufferin under the above title. His Lordship gives a pleasing account of one of them:—'Strokr (or the churn,') you must know, is an unfortunate geyser, with so little command over his temper and his stomach that you can get a *rise* out of him whenever you like. All that is necessary is to collect a quantity of sods, and throw them down his funnel. As he has no basin to protect him from these liberties you can approach to the very edge of the pipe, about five feet in diameter, and look down at the boiling water, which is perpetually seething at the bottom. In a few minutes the dose of turf you have just administered begins to disagree with him; he works himself up into an awful passion; tormented by the qualms of incipient sickness, he groans and hisses, and boils up and spits at you with malicious vehemence, until at last, with a roar of mingled pain and rage, he throws up into the air a column of water 40 feet high, which carries with it all the sods that have been chucked in, and scatters them scalded and half digested, at your feet. So irritated has the poor thing's stomach become by the discipline it has undergone, that even long after all foreign matter has been thrown off it goes on retching and sputtering, until at last nature is exhausted, when, sobbing and sighing to itself, it sinks back into the flottom of its den.'

A POISONOUS PLANT.—A few years ago there was in the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, a specimen of probably the most poisonous plant ever introduced into England. It was the Jatropha urens, the properties of which are so noxious that its possession is positively dangerous. The ex-curator of the gardens was one day reaching over it, when its fine, bristly stings touched his wrist. The first sensation which he felt was a numbness and swelling of the lips; the action of the poison was on the heart, circulation was stopped, and he soon fell, unconscious; the last thing he remembered being cries of, 'Run for the doctor.' Either the doctor was skillful or the dose of poison injected not quite, though nearly enough to cause death; but afterwards the young gardener, in whose house the plant was placed, got it thrust into a corner, and would not come within arm's length of it. He watered the offender with a pot having an extremely long spout. In a short time, however, the plant disappeared altogether, and another specimen of the genus Jatropha, which was afterwards introduced, vanished in the like misterious manner. It was presumed that the attendants were secretly determined that such plants should not be retained in the houses, to cause the possibility of an accident such as that which happened to the curator.—*The Garden.*

TEA PARTIES.—Here is a young man who has been seven years in a church-going city—himself a church-goer—and says this is the first time any Christian man has spoken to him about his soul. What does he mean? There are churches in that city, there are Young Men's Christian Associations, to which every young man is again and again and in many ways welcomed. There are ministers who every Sunday are honestly and earnestly trying to point out to their hearers the way of life. Every word spoken was intended for these young men. They had, moreover, the Bible and all the institutions of a Christian city. Every avenue to the kingdom of heaven was as wide open to them as the clergy and the church could open it. No elder of any Church can tell them how to become a Christian any better that they can tell themselves. The Bible in his source of information, and a New Testament can be bought anywhere for twenty-five cents. Instead of censuring the neglect of the churches, I censure the egotism of the young men. It was not that no Christian had spoken to them about their souls, but that no one had taken notice of their special personality. No one had flattered their vanity by addressing them as Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown. They would not join the church until they had been invited to tea.

Many years ago a half-witted negro, called Pompey, was to be hung for having murdered his master. The Sunday before his execution he was taken to church, and sat the sermon through on a stool in the broad aisle. The minister prayed for him very earnestly; but when he returned to his cell, and was asked if he heard the prayer, he asserted and insisted that the minister had not prayed for him at all. 'He never said 'Poor Pomp once.' The good clergyman was informed of Pompey's incredulity, and in the afternoon he prayed with renewed and real fervor, for 'Poor Pomp' by name, to Pompey's great edification and consolation.

Young men in this age and country have no more reason to charge neglect upon church-members for not speaking to them about their souls than had Pomp to charge neglect upon his pastor. All their grievance is that the deacons do not say 'poor Pomp.' They have not been invited to tea. I do not say that the elders shall not, for Christ and the church, invite them to tea, and talk about their souls. If they have no power to reason, if they have no original thought, if they have no conviction and no principle, perhaps there is nothing left but to work upon their emotion. If poor Pomp is helped by the mention of his name to reach feebly up to God, it is a small thing—and yet not small—to name him. But I do say that the young man is egotistic, self-conceited, and as yet very shallow who brings this forward as any reason why he has not joined the church. That is a question for himself to decide. Either it is his duty or it is not. Society furnishes him with every opportunity of enlightment on the subject. No man has spoken to him about his soul! But has he spoken to any man about his? The church-member has no more responsibility for the young man's soul than the young man has for the church-member's.—*Independent.*

THE TUNEFUL VOICE.—A German, whose sense of sound was exceedingly acute, was passing by a church a day or two after he had landed in this country, and the sound of music attracted him to enter, though he had no knowledge of our language. The music proved to be a piece of nasal psalmody, sung in the most discordant fashion, and the sensitive German would fain have covered his ears. As this was scarcely civil, and might appear like insanity, his first impulse was to rush into the open air and leave the hated sound behind him. 'But this, too, I feared to do,' said he, 'lest offense might be given; and so I resolved to bear the torture with the best fortitude I could assume; when, lo! I distinguished amid the din, the soft, clear voice of a woman singing in perfect tune.

'She made no effort to drown the voices of her companions, neither was she disturbed by the noisy discord; but patiently and sweetly she sang in full, rich tones; one after another yielded to the gentle influence, and before the tune was finished all were in perfect harmony.' It is in this way a quiet and pure life begins, other lives under its gentle sway. It uses no word of protest against prevailing discord, but sing its own sweet song of obedience and faith and joy, until others feel and thrill with its surpassing power.

TREACLE.—Very wise people may be ignorant of the meaning of common words. A young married lady who was trying to make some fine cake, stumbled on the word 'treacle' in the recipe-book, and gives an account of her perplexity:

'Is there any treacle in the house?'
'Any what?'
'Treacle, Ann?'
'I never see a bit.'
'James, go and get some treacle.'
He scratches his woolly head.

I glanced at my book, 'One cup of treacle'—jug of course. But the butter and flour were in cups. I should not send a jug for these.

'So, glancing at my watch, I said: 'Never mind, to-day. Ann, you may make some cup-cake for tea;' and walked as majestically as possible out of the kitchen. Once in my room, I exclaimed, in profound disgust at my ignorance: 'Treacle!' Had it been French, Latin, or Greek even, I could have known or asked. Had it been some classical passage from some standard author, I could have talked learnedly about it; but not to comprehend a common recipe-book was too outrageous. I could not ask any one; I could not even guess. A bright hought struck me. There was Worcester's big dictionary smiling down on me. I seized it, opened and read: 'Treacle—molasses!'

TO CLEAN SILVER.—Dr. Elsner says that hot water poured off potato parings or boiled potatoes is admirably adapted to clean silver. The objects can be easily rubbed by the fingers with the settlings of potato meal, and they become as bright as they usually do when rubbed with tripoli. The process is particularly advantageous for engraved and raised objects, where the powder is liable to collect in the cavities. German silver and plated ware can be cleaned in the same way. Potato water which has become sour by long standing can be substituted for acids to clean copper vessels.

☞A young lady on being told by a friend last week that silk dresses were very much worn, replied that she knew it, for hers had two or three holes in it.

☞Something that don't mind pinching.—Snuff.

☞What a barber musn't do.—Lather his wife.

☞Fancy bread for the army. The roll of the drum.

☞Motto for a tea-drinker. Honest tea is the best policy.

☞Pawnbrokers prefer customers who are without any redeeming qualities.

☞Daughtercultral show is the latest name for an evening party. The girls don't like it.

☞What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it? Quick.

☞A librarian, arranging his books according to their subject matter, put 'Irish Bulls' under the head of agricultural.

☞When a man wants money or assistance, the world, as a rule, is very obliging and indulgent, and—lets him want it.

☞A sailor boy sentenced to be flogged, begged the captain to wait till he could say his prayers. 'Certainly,' said the captain. 'Then I'll say them on shore,' said the young tarpaulin.

☞A speaker at a political meeting the other night concluded his address by solemnly warning the audience that the eyes of 'the *vox populi*' were upon them.

☞A word to the wise or to whom it may concern: Some people act as if their newspaper debts were like coffee, and would settle themselves in time by long standing.

☞After asking your name in the State of Arkansas, the natives are in the habit of farther inquiring in a confidential tone, 'Well, now, what was your name afore you moved to these parts?'

☞A well-known clergyman was recently asked his opinion of a young lady much afflicted with the 'Grecian Bend.' He replied that she reminded him of a woman mentioned in the Scripture, 'who had a spirit of infirmity, and could in no wise lift up herself.'

A Kentucky editor received the following note from a subscriber, asking that a false notice of his death might be corrected. 'Sir, i notis a few erors in the obituary of myself which appeered in your paper of last wensday, i was born in greenup co. not caldwell, and my retirement from business in 1869 was not owin to il helth, but tu a little truble i had in conection with a horse, and the cors of my deth was not small pox, pleas make corrections for wich i enclose 50 cents.'

☞An Englishman, it is said, having heard about the Yankee propensity of bragging, thought he would make an experiment in the art for himself. He walked up to a market woman's stand, and pointing to some large watermelons said: 'What; don't you raise any bigger apples than those in America?' 'Apples!' said the woman disdainfully, 'anybody would know you were an Englishman; them's huckleberries.'

☞An English vicar was standing on a Monday morning, at his gate, when one of his parishioners arrived with a basketful of potatoes. 'What's this?' said the vicar. 'Please, sir,' replied the man, 'it's some of our best taturs—a very rare kind, sir. My wife said you should have some of them, as she heard you say in your sermon the common taturs (commentators) did not agree with you.'

☞NOT HIS CHOICE.—At a settlement in Minnesota, one day, the workmen at Johnson's flouring-mill were marking a lot of flour of superior quality, and known as 'Johnson's Choice.' The stencil and ink-pot were left outside, a short time, long enough, however, for a very friendly squaw to use them in marking her blanket all over, as she had seen the men mark the flour barrels. She then paraded the streets, much to the rage of Johnson, a well-known citizen, who could not take quietly the jokes that followed, at his expense, when he heard of the occurrence. Notwithstanding the announcement of the stencil, he vehemently declared that she was not his choce, and never would be.

The Lord Lytton left a written injunction that after his death, or presumed death, his body should be allowed, for three days, to lie untouched upon his bed, and then should be examined by medical men, who should certify that life was extinct. Here, in New York, last week, a *post-mortem* examination was made by the orders of a coroner, only ninety minutes after death, on the body of a gentleman who had died at one of our hospitals. If there is no other penalty for such an inhuman act, the coroner who ordered the examination, and the deputy who executed the order, deserve to be held up for public condemnation.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The new Chief of Police of Louisville has succeeded in closing every gambling house in that city by the simple process of stationing policemen at the doors of these places and taking down the names of all who entered them. This method proved entirely effectual, and Louisville to-day is clear of these dens.

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

Chinese Schools.—The Chinese Government has lately sent to this country thirty boys, who are to remain long enough to pursue a thorough course of education. Thirty more are to come next year, and thirty each succeeding year, till one hundred and twenty are thus provided for.

When these lads are old enough to compare the systems of instruction practiced in this country with those of their own, they will perceive how one stimulates the mind to advancement and research in every direction, while the reverse is true of the other. They will see, too, what an advantage it is to possess a language adapted to communicate new ideas on every subject in a clear and forcible manner, like our own.

No doubt some of the young folks would like to know a little of the process of what is called education in the country from which these boys have come, and which would have been pursued by many of them if they had remained there. No changes occur in the methods of instruction from generation to generation. The boys of to-day learn the same things and in the same way they did hundreds or thousands of years ago. The teacher teaches the same things he himself studied, and nothing more.

It is rare that a school is taught in any building designed for that purpose. A shed (covered with mats) which barely shelters from the weather, the attic of a shop, or a back room in a temple are thought quite good enough in most cases. The room is hired by the master, and can accommodate from a dozen to twenty pupils. The furniture consist of a desk and stool for each boy, and a seat for the master, a little higher than the rest. Upon each desk are writing implements, consisting of a hair pencil and a box or cake of ink and one or more books. In a conspicuous corner of the room is placed a tablet or an inscription on the wall dedicated to Confucius, one of the most illustrious of the Chinese sages, and to the god of letters. Incense is burned constanly in honor of both.

The study hours are from sunrise till ten o'clock, when the boys go to breakfast. After an hour or two they reassemble, and pursue their studies till about 5 P. M., when they are dismissed for the day.

When a boy comes into school in the morning, he must bow before the tablet of Confucius, who is called the 'Teacher and Pattern for all Ages,' as an act of worship. Then he salutes his teacher and takes his seat.

When the lads who are to make up the school first come together, some attempt is made to classify them; but, as they all study the same thing in the same way, it is not of much consequence.

The beginners are brought up in a line before the master's desk, each holding the book with which a Chinese education is generally commenced, although its matter is not, like that of our primary school-books, in anywise adapted to the childish understanding.

The master then reads the first words or sounds; and the pupils pronounce them after him again and again, till they can do it correctly without assistance. Then others are pronounced, and so on till the lesson is long enough, when they take their seats to study it. All study aloud in committing these sounds to memory, which they are required to do perfectly, although they may not understand a word of their meaning. The din of a Chinese school, therefore, when all its members are engaged in conning their appointed tasks is past description; while the sing-song tone in which the words are uttered, the curious ups and downs, high and low keys constituting the proper inflections and emphasis of the Chinese language produce a jargon and medley of noises which must be heard to be imagined. When one is able to recite his lesson, he comes to the teacher's desk, and, standing with his back to him and his face to the school, rehearses it in the most exact manner; and, if he has made any mistake, it is here corrected, and not expected to recur a second time.

In this way the whole book is slowly committed to memory, word for word. No attempt is made to explain the meaning of the words which the poor little fellows are obliged to cram into their heads until a few thousand are thus learned, that the student can both read and write with perfect facility. Then the master goes over the ground again with a comentary, endeavoring to convey the meaning of the sentences they have committed, and to impress upon them the moral lessons in which the writings of the Chinese sages abound. When one book is finished, another is taken up and learned in the same manner.—*Browne.*

Caleb Cushing.—With a single exception of Mr. Adams, I never met a gentleman, in Congress or out, whose fund of information was so extensive, copious and exact as that of Mr. Cushing. He writes and speaks most of the languages of Modern Europe with the facility, purity, and precision of the most accomplished native, and he is the most thorough classical scholar as well. Mr. Cushing came to Washington when quite young, and his appearance was more youthful than his years. Although a gentleman of great personal firmness, his bearing was modest, subdued, and deferential. He spoke readily enough, and with uncommon accuracy; but he prepared whatever he had to say with great care, and generally wrote his speeches out at length. He appreciated the importance of being exact in his statements, and regular, consecutive, and logical in arrangement and argument. He was superior to the weakness often exhibited by men of distinguished ability, of professing to speak from inspiration of the moment. In fact he was free from affectation of every kind, and never denied or concealed the labor bestowed on oral efforts. Sometimes he read his speeches, and occasionally, when discussing questions to which he had given much study, he spoke without notes or any evidence of preparation. Early in his first session, Mr. Cushing read a carefully written arguement on a subject of more than ordinary interest. The great ability displayed, and the appearance of extreme youth, attracted general interest. It so happened that his views ran counter to those of most of the Western members, and old Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, a coarse, rude man of great intellectual vigor, likened by John Randolph to a 'kitchen knife sharpened on a brick-bat,' replied to him in a strain in which invective was mingled with urgument, and which was intentionally cutting and offensive. He evidently supposed Cushing to be a mere bookworm—a man of the closet—whom he could silence by a sarcasm. He knew Cushing's speech had been written out, and thought a harsh impromtu reply would crush the young man. But to his astonishment the rejoinder, made on the spur of the moment, turned the tables, and the House, which had heartily enjoyed the vituperative eloquence of Hardin, relished still more Cushing's tart and effective answer. Hardin flew into a passion, intimating a resort to the code duello, and assuming that a New England man would not respond to a demand for satisfaction, said gentlemen who did not recognize the doctrine of personal responsibility should be specially cautious and reserved in their language. If their own principles of the sentiments of their constituenents prevented them from according satisfaction, certainly they should not give offence. Cushing's reply was admirable in tone, and unanswerable in its defiant protestation. He spoke with fluency, with great animation, and carried the House with him from the start. He was not responsible for the sentiments of his constituents, nor should he be goverend by them in personal matters. He should avoid giving offence to honorable members not from apprehension of disagreeable consequences, but from considerations of self-respect and what was due to his peers in the House. While he should not intentionally wound the feelings of anybody, he should exact instant reparation when remarks were made derogatory to his character or injurious to his feelings. From that time forth Mr. Cushing was treated with marked respect and forbearance in all personal discussions.—*Harper's Magazine.*

News of the Week.

The President has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the United States Senate on the Fourth of March.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, Mr. Scott presented the report of the Centennial Commissioner, showing the progress made. He said the public and private subscriptions in Pennsylvania alone would amount to four millions. A resolution was adopted providing that the Senate should meet at 11 o'clock in the morning, and hold evening sessions. The Post-office Appropriation bill will be considered and passed.

On Monday the Ways and Means Committee began the investigation of the reports that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company used money to procure legislation in their interest.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds held a meeting on Saturday, on the subject of the Farragut Statute.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the March interest on the Ten-forty bonds will be paid on and after to-day, without rebate.

The General Secretary of the Inauguration Committee at Washington has received a communication from a citizen of Ithaca, New York, suggesting that, instead of a grand ball on the evening of the Inauguration, a grand prayer meeting be held. The communication, we are informed "has been properly referred."

Father Burke, the famous Dominican orator, sailed for Europe on Saturday.

Snow fell to the depth of 6 to 8 inches in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, on Friday night, interrupting railroad travel. In Maine the storm was the severest for several years.

A Salt Lake despatch says the Union Pacific Railroed was blockaded by snow for several hours on Friday, but trains were again running regularly on Saturday night.

An express car, two baggage cars, and the smoking car of a train on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, were thrown from the track near Whitehall, New York, on Tuesday evening, by a broken rail. No one was injured.

The deaths in Boston last week numbered 129, only eight of them being from small-pox.

There were 293 deaths in Philadelphia last week, a decrease of sixteen from the mortality of the previous week. Eighty-seven of the deaths were from consumption and inflammation of the lungs.

It is rumored in Washington, that Representative John A. Bingham, of Ohio, whose term expires with the present Congress, will be appointed Minister to China in place of Low, resigned.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruited service has been ordered to send 237 recruits to California for assignment, as follows: 100 to the First Cavalry, 120 to the Fifth Cavalry, and 17 to Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery.

About $100,000 worth of property was sold on Monday, in Paterson, N. J., for arrears of taxes.

At Indianapolis, a blind man, named William H. Beck, a notorious character, was arrested, early Monday morning, on his own confession that he had murdered Mary Kennerly and Catherine Gwinler, aged eleven and four years. The murders were committed on the banks of the White River, near Indianapolis, in June, 1870, and created inteuse excitement at the time. The mystery surrounding them, however, was impenetrable, and no clue could be obtained to the murderer. Beck has become blind since the murder of the children.

An Oswego despatch says a snow storm has raged there since Friday night. 'Trains have been abandoned' on the Lake Shore and Oswego and Rome Railroads. Trains are also fast in the snow on the Midland Railroad, and one which left Oswego on Monday, with three locomotives and a snow plow did not arrive at Syracuse until noon. No mails have been received at Oswego since Saturday.

The conference committee on the House bill extending the act creating the Southern Claims Commission have agreed to recommend that the bill be passed extending the time for four years, and limiting the time for filing claims to March 3d next. The commissioners have now on file nearly 20,000 claims, which will require at least three years for adjudication.

Among the items of the Deficiency bill is one of $10,000 to be expended under the direction of the fish Commissioners for the introduction of shad into the rivers and lakes of the United States.

Robert Purves, of Philadelphia, appeared before the Committee on Library at Washington, on Wednesday, and advocated the purchase by the Goverment of Carpenter's painting of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. He said the purchase would gratify the colored race and original Abolitionists, both of whom he represented.

The City Councils of Nashville have unanimously adopted resolutions inviting President Grant to visit that city in his Southern tour.

Governor Hartranft's first pardon was issued last week. Engle and Grant, convicted at Reading of having poisoned a race-horse to insure their bets on a rival horse, were sentenced at three o'clock last Friday afternoon to pay a small fine and suffer four months' imprisonment. At five o'clock they were lodged in jail, and at seven o'clock—two hours later—their pardon was received from Harrisburg.

The National Council of the Union League will hold its annual session in Washington next Monday. The business to be transacted is said to be "of great importance."

A meeting of committees of the coal pit owners and miners of Western Pennsylvania was held at Pittsburg on Tuesday, to adjust their differences in regard to the Screen bill now before the State Legislature. No agreement was reached. The pit owners desire the screen to be at least one and a half inches between the bore, and to pay nothing for nut or stock coal. The miners desire the same pay for all coal mined, whether nut, lump or stock. Both parties have appointed committees to go to Harrisburg.

Several prominent gentlemen of Massachusetts, who were officers during the late war, are making efforts to secure an appropriation from the State for the erection of a monument to General Meade, on the field of Gettysburg.

A fierce northeast snow storm swept over Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, on Wednesday. Owing to the density of the storm, a collision occurred between a Chicago and Dubuque passenger train and a passenger train of the Illinois Central road, neither engineer being able to see the other train. Both engines were wrecked, and the bagbage, mail and express cars of the Illinois train were badly damaged. Theodore Cole, express messenger, was seriously injured.

A passenger train which left Portland for Skowhegan, in Maine, last Saturday afternoon, had not reached Skowhegan last Wednesday. It was stuck in the snow three miles from that place. A relief train had gone to the assistance of the passengers.

FINE SHIRTS, at MILLER'S, 516 Market street.
oc 6

FIRST ANNIVERSARY SUPPER, OF Larkin Circle, No. 66, B. U. (H. F.) OF PENNA., *Will be given at National Hall,* ON MARCH 5th, 1873.
D. K. CASSEL, Pres't. J. B. REANEY, Sect. N. W. PENNELL, Treas.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—D. K. Cassel, J. B. Reaney, N. W. Pennell, Wm. D. Smith, G. Loyd, Wm. Gibbs, G. Grawal, A. K. Cassel, R. Kimball, D. Davis, John Lister.
Tickets, 50 Cents, to be Prepaid.
There are to be prominent speakers from Philadelphia and Wilmington, and other places present, and excellent music to enliven the occasion. Supper to be served at 7 o'clock, sharp.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to the Charter of the city of Chester, in the county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania, I, J. L. Forwood, Mayor of the said city, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified voters thereof, that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of APRIL, 1873, at the places and for the officers below specified.
The electors of the North ward, will hold their election at Fulton Hall, in said ward.
The electors of the Middle ward will hold their election at the City Hall, in said ward.
The electors of the South ward will hold their election at the office of Alderman Entwisle in said ward.
The following officers are to be elected for the city:
NORTH WARD.
One member of Council for 3 years and one for two years.
One School Director for 3 years and one for 2 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of elections.
One person for Judge of elections.
MIDDLE WARD.
Two members of Council, each for 3 years.
One School Director for 3 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of Elections.
One person for Judge of Elections.
SOUTH WARD.
Two members of Council, each for 3 years.
One member of Council for 1 year.
One School Director for 2 years.
One school Director for 3 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of Elections.
One person for Judge of Elections.
The polls will be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock a. m., and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment, until 7 o'clock p. m., when the polls shall be closed, the votes counted, and returns thereof be made by the election officers agreeably to the fourth section of City Charter, and the election laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
J. L. FORWOOD, Mayor of the city of Chester.
Mayor's office, Feb. 17, 1873.

Sales.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT FOR SALE.
$10,000 IN BONDS!
OF THE
CHESTER IMPROVEMENT CO.,
Secured by MORTGAGE on the TRAINER MILL, HOUSES, &c., &c., of SOUTH CHESTER.
INTEREST, 8 PER CENT.
For the accommodation of persons wishing small amounts, we have secured a number of the above Bonds of the denomination of 100 dollars. We furnish them at PAR AND INTEREST.
GEO. BAKER,
fe22 3t BANKER AND BROKER.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT MARCUS HOOK.—A new Brick Building, 33 by 55 feet, 2 stories high, intended for a wheelright and smith shop. Might be used for many kinds of mechanical purposes.
Also, for sale six cottages and a variety of desirable building lots at low prices, and easy terms of payment. Apply to HENRY LARKIN, at Marcus Hook, who will show the properties, or to JOHN LARKIN, JR.,
ja 25 At Chester.

FOR SALE. Five two-story Frame Houses on Edward street, South Chester. Terms easy. Apply to
ap 6 W. GRAY,
Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Ladomus Block.

FARM FOR SALE.
DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE—Near Elkendale Station, Junction and Breakwater, Railroad. Farm, 175 acres, high ground, 70 acres cleared, 60 acres pine and oak timber, remainder light timber. Two dwellings, stable, corn crib, carriage and other outhouses, and apple orchard. Price low—Terms easy. Will exchange for Chester property. C. S. SMITH,
aug 24 Third and Penn streets.

PROPERTY FOR SALE!
The property known as the "Chester Fire Brick Works." The lot is 150 feet on Hayes street, and 140 feet on Front Street, South Chester. On which there are two Kilns for brick, etc., frame building 32x26 feet, with engine and machinery, suitable for grinding clay, brick, etc. Will be sold whole, or divided in lots to suit, or would be exchanged for a small Farm.
Two Lots on Sixth Street, corner of Butler Street, Chester. Each 20x140 feet deep, to a 15 feet alley.
Brick House and Lot on Penn Street, below second, 20x142½, containing eight rooms, water, gas and heater, etc. Also, Stable. Comfortably situated.
Brick House, containing six rooms Lot 14½x 80 feet, on Townsend Street, above Second, South Chester, Apply to
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nov 4 Third and Penn Streets.

WM. A. MINSHALL,
GENERAL
Furnishing Undertaker,
Has removed to Fourth street, below Market street, near Bickley's drug store.
Residence, as heretofore, James street, opposite City Hotel.
Every requisite for funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms at the shortest notice.
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GEORGE GILBERT, Principal.

NOTICE.—The Mechanics' Reading Room Library will be open this Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 8½ o'clock, and every Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, also, on every Thursday and Saturday afternoon in each week, (exclusively for ladies,) from 3 to 5 o'clock. fe 1

WINDSOR SCARFS, at MILLER'S, 516 Market street.
oc 5

NOTICE.—The School Tax for the city of Chester, for 1872, is now due and payable at the office of the Collector, No. 137 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
Office open on Saturday evening.
J. C. BERSTLER, Collector.
jy6 tf

AGENTS WANTED.—We want one good agent in every township to sell our new and immensely popular Books and Engravings. The very largest commission paid. Those now at work report great sales. Circulars and all information free. Write to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,
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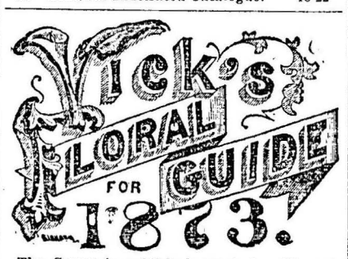

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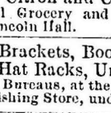
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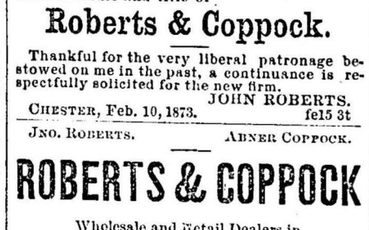
HAY and STRAW,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
High, Medium, and low grades of
White and Red Wheat Flour.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Fine and Ground Salt,
By the Sack or Bushel.
ALSO,
A Superior lot of fine White Peach Blow Potatoes,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Madison and Upland Streets.
feb19 1y

HAVING this day disposed of an interest in the
FLOUR AND FEED STORE,
AT THE
Cor. of Third St., and Concord Avenue,
To Abner Coppock.
The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name and title of
Roberts & Coppock.
Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, a continuance is respectfully solicited for the new firm.
JOHN ROBERTS.
CHESTER, Feb. 10, 1873. fe15 3t
JNO. ROBERTS. ABNER COPPOCK.

ROBERTS & COPPOCK
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay,
STRAW, &c., &c.
The choicest brands of
FAMILY FLOUR
Always on hand.
Corn Meal,
Bran,
Chopped Corn,
Ship Stuff,
Middlings,
Corn and Oats,
Grain.
HAY AND STRAW!
Being determined to sell nothing but what we select with great care; and to sell at small profits, we respectfully ask an examination of our goods.
ROBERTS & COPPOCK,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CONCORD Avenue,
CHESTER, PA. fe22 1m



Also dealer in all kinds of
COACH MATERIALS,
525 Market Street, Chester, Pa.,
NEAR THE DEPOT.
Ready-made Wheels a speciality. au 31

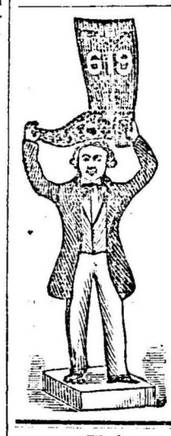
MUSIC.
LUKE HEPWORTH,
OF UPLAND,
Has on hand ORGANS and MELODEONS of first-class makers, at extremely low prices.
Warranted Organs from $60 to $200. Five new Organs and two Melodeons will be sold very cheap, if called for soon.
LUKE HEPWORTH,
fe1 3m Upland, Del. County.

Professional.
W. H. DICKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND CONVEYANCER,
Office: 504 Market Street, Chester. jy 13

JAMES VINCENT MAGINN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
609 EDGMONT AVENUE,
Chester.
Legal business promptly attended to. oc 5

SIMON LITZENBURG,
Architect & Draughtsman,
Plans of Dwellings, Churches, &c., neatly drawn, and specifications written out.
Charges moderate. Office over Zook's Book Store, South-west corner of Fourth and Market Street, Chester. ap 27

Boots and Shoes.
THOMAS LOVE,
Manufacturer of
FINE  BOOTS
AND
SHOES!
406 MARKET STREET,
CHESTER.
His stock is large, and comprises all kinds of
LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S
Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes Made to Order
AT SHORT NOTICE.
A portion of the patronage of Chester solicited. oc 5


Boot and Shoe Store,
619 EDGMONT AVENUE,
near the depot.
We have a larger stock of Boots and Shoes than ever before, which comprises a very great assortment of
Ladies,' Gents,'
MISSES,' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES.
(Fancy and Plain.)
Our motto is not to be undersold by any other dealer selling the same class of goods.
Overshoes in abundance.
P. P. DERRICKSON.
619 Edgmont Avenue.

Tobacco and Cigars.
FRANK LEWIS,
708 MORTON AVENUE,
CIGAR STORE,
AND
OYSTER HOUSE.
Families supplied daily. oc12 tf

HOME AGAIN
W. D. PULLEN
HAVING TAKEN THE OLD STAND,
NO. 321 MARKET STREET,
Will be glad to have his old friends call on him. His stock of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
Is large and well assorted, and will give satisfaction.
SEGARS OF THE BEST BRANDS, GIANT, ROUGH AND READY, PEYTON, PLAIN AND DARK CAVENDISH, ALSO SUNNYSIDE, SOLACE, CENTURY, STRAWBERRY AND MICHIGAN FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCOS,
Of superior qualities, and the various brands of SMOKING TOBACCOS,
Such as Lone Jack, Yacht Club, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Durham, Die Tater, Hard to Beat, Killikinick, How is that for High Smoker's Delight, &c. Also Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Segar Cases, and various other article: Call and examine. Custom respectfully solicited.
BOSTON NAVY.
Don't forget the Old Stand,
321 MARKET STREET, CHESTER, PA. mar 16

WANTED—100,000 MEN to Smoke our Superior Yara Cigars,
C. A. STORY & SON,
y 3 Market street, nearly op. City Hall.

Go to C. A. STORY & SON'S for your pipes and smoking tobacco, if you want a good article for little money, nearly opposite City Hall, Market street, Chester.

IF you want a good HAVANA CIGAR go to STORY & SON'S.

TO SMOKERS.—C. A. Story & Son have just received a splendid lot of BRIAR PIPES, with Rubber Bits, that will never split, at 407 Market street. ap 29

IF you want a superior Sweet Cavendish, Plain Cavendish and Rough and Ready, go to C. A. STORY & SON'S, Market street, Chester.

LAMB,
No. 14 WEST THIRD STREET,
SELLS
HATS & CAPS
CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT PHILADELPHIA.
NEW SILK HATS $4.50 and $5.00, UNEQUALED.
All Goods Exchanged or money returned, not satisfactory. mar 13

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Enos. F. Cloud and George Weigand, trading as E. F. Cloud & Co., in the Hardware Paint and Glass business and also the Bricklaying and building business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them as early as possible to either of the undersigned.
ENOS. F. CLOUD.
GEORGE WEIGAND.
The Hardware Paint and Glass business will be continued by ENOS. F. CLOUD.
and the Bricklaying and Building business by
jan 18 6t GEORGE WEIGAND.

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 5.33, 7.43, 8.33, 8.48, 9.15, 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 1.48, 2.41, 4.44, 5.33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.56, 10.56 p. m.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 10.15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.
CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.
Leave Chester at 9.11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37 7.22, 11.07, 12.06.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADELPHIA FOR CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11.30 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA FOR CHADD'S FORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Chester Dozing.—Our contemporary, the *Republican*, this week publishes a vigorously written local, entitled "Chester and her Railroads," in which the increased business of the city, and need for more and better crossings, siding, track, depot, and general railroad accommodations is discussed. It also intimates that this state of affairs was foreshadowed months ago, and that our city authorities have never been able to open their eyes to the reality. This is all very true, but yet we do not like to see our city fathers handled roughly, for they are a high-toned and good-hearted set of men, who would be pleased to see Chester prosper, but let opportunities slip by, while "waiting for things to turn up," rather than putting forth effort to secure the prize. The past year has been noticeable in advantages secured by neighboring cities. New Castle shows forth the Pascal Iron Works; Philadelphia, by her efforts of people and Councils gets Delaware Avenue widened, railroad tracks upon it, large appropriations for the improvement of the Delaware River navigation and League Island, and national and state aid for the Centennial. Wilmington City Council invites the President and Cabinet; shows its large works, (Chester having superior in many respects) the place is brought prominently forward and Wilmington gets a good sized appropriation to improve the creek, besides other incidental favors, including $40,000 for public buildings at Dover, a place with, probably, one-eighth the population of Chester. It is not surprising, that with all this passing around us, and Chester accomplishing nothing, there should be some murmuring; especially in view of the belief that public action at the right moment might have secured the workshops and shipping and railroad interest of the Reading Company in this vicinity. The subject was not deemed of enough public interest even to inquire into the probabilities of its accomplishment. We do not write upon this subject in any spirit of criticism, but only in the desire to let Chester get her full share of public crumbs, and all other good things passing around, and we second the motion of the *Republican*, that the railroad companies located here should address Council, and point out what they need. This might waken up the subject out of the long doze that seems to encumber it, and enable Chester to hold her place among the cities of the country to which her natural advantages entitle her.

The West.—The meeting held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening was well attended, and the address listened to with great attention. The first speaker, Mr. Sears, spoke at some length upon the advantages accruing to men of energy and determination who go out to make the west their home, and of the independence which would arise from their being owners of land in the west. He stated that a request had been made for information as to the probability of men obtaining work along the line of the road. The company he said, were only able to obtain help by contract, as nearly all the men who went out took up land and at once began the tilling of the soil. He also spoke of the benefits of colonization, showing that the increase in the value of property, came at once with the location of the colony. Besides this, when a great number of friends went together, they at once built the school houses, churches, etc., necessary to their well-being and comfort. They were able to take up land from the government without cost, and by planting civilization upon it, enhance its value, and within a few months scarcely realize the fact that they were so far away from their former homes. He said he was connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and spoke of the productions and climate along this line. Only ten inches of snow had fallen this winter, and in the month of January only five days when persons were unable to work out of doors.

Mr. Krusen, corresponding secretary of the Soldier's Colony, of Philadelphia, followed Mr. Sears. He gave a brief statement of what the Colony were doing and of their prospects. He stated that as yet they had not fixed upon any section in which to locate, but would finally take a vote on the subject, and admit to the majority.

Local Option.—The opponents of local option seem very much afraid that the general business interests will suffer if the groggeries are closed. Did anybody ever see a community that prospered where rum was the controlling power? What was Chester in those days when tradition says that every man drank, and when all the wealth of the town was made by or engaged in the liquor traffic? What is any other place under the same circumstances? We have tried now for years legalizing this awful traffic, and have found it only a curse—the chief source of all the idleness, poverty, crime, and these never made any community prosperous. Let us prove the merits of the opposite course for a season.

It is said that those identified with the liquor interest have sent hundreds of thousands of dollars, and their most unscrupulous lobbyists to Harrisburg, to purchase the repeal of the Local Option law, and that they are sanguine of success. This, if true, only adds another to that long list of crimes with which these men have robbed their fellows, defied the law, and set God at defiance. Instead of injuring the business interests of Chester, nothing will be more promotive of them than to have rumselling abolished.

The Launch.—At one o'clock—remember, one o'clock, that was the mysterious salutation with which the knowing ones reminded each other last Thursday that the Colima was to be launched. Do you ask what is the Colima? Why the sister ship of the Colon, one of those monsters of the briny deep which the Pacific Mail company have a fashion every once in a while of calling for at Roachs' ship yard at Chester. The Colima is 315 feet long, rates A. 1. at Lloyd's, has engines of 1800 horse power, and ever so many other points of such excellence that when once fairly at sea, she will be one of the largest and finest vessels afloat.

But we regret to say that the Colima is not afloat. It was very provoking, but then there is no depending on tallow, and the Colima had to depend on tallow to make her ways slippery. The tallow was hard, resistlessly hard, and no coaxing nor conquering would soften it, and so the Colima did not go off her ways as was expected. No matter, she is on the stocks, all safe, and some other day men will mysteriously salute each other, "At one o'clock, remember, one o'clock," and the Colima will wed the sea in the most approved fashion.

Fire in Darby Township.—The mansion house, on the property of Gen. John Sidney Jones, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The flames were first seen about one o'clock. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as it has been unoccupied for years.

Musical Soiree.—The grand concert of the Euterpe Glee Club of the Pennsylvania Military Academy was a successful affair. Tuscarora Hall on Saturday evening last was well filled with an appreciative audience, and several of the pieces were rapturously encored. Prof. Sweney acquitted himself admirably in nearly every piece in which he sang. He is a popular man, and our community always expects something good, and are rarely ever disappointed. The singing of Miss Weidner was especially good. She gave evidence of much culture, and her musical talents will be in demand at our local concerts. When we consider that this was her first appearance, too much praise cannot be awarded her. The singing of Mrs. Hyatt, the members of the Euterpe Glee Club, and the playing of Captain Carter, Miss Josie Morris and the Liberty Cornet Band deserve especial mention.

Anniversary Supper.—On Saturday evening last the fifth anniversary supper of Chester Lodge, No. 76, K. of P., took place in Lincoln Hall. The hall was well filled. The exercises were opened with singing, after which a blessing was asked on the good things set before them, to which ample justice was done. After supper, Rev. Mr. Pancoast made an excellent address, which was followed by some choice music by Messrs. A. Fielding, B. Crowther, W. Wrigley, Coe and Misses Lee, Maxson and Hardman, Miss Maxson presiding at the organ. Rev. Mr. Dobson then delivered an appropriate address, followed by refreshments of ice cream and cake. Recitations were given by Messrs. Mack of Upland, and Wrigley, of Chester. All appeared to be well pleased with the evening's entertainment, which broke up at a late hour.

Students' Union.—The sixth anniversary of the above off-shoot of the Chester Academy was celebrated in Tuscarora Hall on Thursday evening last. If anything it was better than its predecessors. Everything passed off smoothly. Good music from Ogleby's orchestra, charming dialogues, just long enough to command the attention of the audience throughout, good recitations, and an attentive appreciative audience, even to the gods in the gallery. We would like to particularize, if our space would permit, the really excellent efforts of nearly all the performers.

Carolina Singers.—Next Tuesday evening, this famous band of vocalists are to give a concert in Tuscarora Hall. There is in their singing something so unlike all other kinds of music—so wild and sweet and strange—that we earnestly recommend our readers to hear them. Their songs belong to a time that has passed away forever. They are yearnings of the oppressed, chanted in words eloquent with aspiration, and moving in musical measure wonderfully expressive. Go by all means and hear these Carolina ex-slaves next Tuesday evening.

Clifton.—The above place is a beautifully situated village on the Philadelphia and West Chester railroad, about eight miles west of Philadelphia. Ten years ago it was composed of a smithy and wheelwright shop, with a few scattering houses along the roadside. Now it is laid out in streets, and thickly built upon, with ample accommodations in the way of stores and other business places. It has also a public Hall and a new Methodist Church, recently built, was put up at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. Many of the houses are occupied by persons who work in the city, and reside here on account of the low rents and fresh air.

Accident.—Last Saturday evening, as Mr. R. W. Perkins, of Crozer Theological Seminary, was walking down to Chester, he fell upon the ice with such violence as to be rendered quite insensible for some time, beside cutting an ugly gash in his forehead. Mr. Perkins made a narrow escape from severe injury. In these times of slippery paths, too much care cannot be exercised in taking heed to our ways. There is a very close and logical conclusion between a tumble and broken bones, which no one need be ambitious to illustrate.

Lent.—The observance of Lent commenced last Wednesday, (Ash Wednesday), and ends on Holy Saturday, April 12th, a period of forty days, excluding Sundays. The season of Lent is held in sacred regard by the Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran Churches. In the Catholic churches, ashes, an emblem of humility, consecrated by the blessing of the officiating priests, are put upon the foreheads of the worshippers. The churches and alters are disrobed of all ornaments, to add to the lesson of humility that the season teaches.

Sewers and Inlets.—Pierce and McIlvaine have under contract two inlets on Third street, at Lamokin Run, two inlets on Third street, below Booth, and a twenty-four inch sewer on Third street, between Booth and Clayton street, all of which are much needed improvements, and will amply compensate in their advantages to property owners in the vicinity for all the expense involved in their construction.

Ready for the Question?—A good sized boy somewhat given to books, who sometimes comes into our sanctum, says there are *nine* sets of answers to the chicken and turkey question printed in the ADVOCATE of Feb. 1:

"A man purchased chickens at 50 cts., ducks at $1.00, geese at $1. 50, and turkeys at $2.00 each, in all 100, for which he paid $100. Assuming that he bought twice as many ducks as turkeys how many did he buy of each?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	C.
18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	T.
36	32	28	24	20	16	12	8	4	D.
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	G.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Shoemakerville.—A very marked addition to the importance of Chester, and one very apt to be overlooked, results from the number and ever augmenting development of its suburbs. Among these adjuncts of our city, were it not for fear of offending the dignity of our venerable neighbor, (just now, like the aloe, beginning to bud and blossom in its old age) we should mention, first, Marcus Hook, that quiet, beautiful old-timey village by the river, with an almost continuous built up street, linking it to our own life. But for fear of offence we leave our neighbor undisturbed in that independence which dates from the times of Penn, and which we hope that factories and other skilled industries will soon make more vigorous and fruitful than ever before. There is South Chester, however, with its thousand or fifteen hundred people, and the beautiful hamlet of Linwood mills and Upland with a population of two thousand or more, and Crosbyville, and Leiperville, and besides some others which we have probably overlooked, last, but not least, the place whose name stands at the head of our paragraph—Shoemakerville. Beautifully located upon the brow of a hill, overlooking Ridley creek, that widens here into a lovely lakelet, Shoemakerville has advantages of position that are more than usually attractive. What to do with these advantages has doubtless been for some time an uppermost thought with the Shoemakervillans, only of late fairly determined. Within a twelvemonth they have by various and neat improvements shown that they comprehend the situation, and to-day, the very first day of spring though it be, they are busy with plans for improvement. We notice a block of stone houses finishing on the Media avenue, with the foundation partially dug on the same street for a handsome addition to his house by Mr. Samuel Wood. Other good things are seriously talked of, and under the stimulus which must necessarily follow from the organization of the Borough of North Chester, of which Shoemakerville will naturally be the business centre, we expect a deal more than talk to follow.

Court Proceedings.—The February term of Court of Delaware County met at Media on Monday last, Judge Butler presided.

Com. *vs.* Nathan Pennell.—Defendant was charged with an assault and battery upon T. D. Devonshire. It seems that the prosecutor worked for defendant, and went to his house to get his tools when defendant told him that the tools were not there and ejected him from the premises. Verdict, not guilty. Cost divided equally betwcen prosecutor and defendant. For Com., Johnson; for defendant, Dickinson.

Com. *vs.* Caleb Likens and Caroline Durand. Charged with taking the household goods of Annie Ingham. Verdict not guilty.

Com. *vs.* William Clayton, Charlotte Clayton, John Hughes and Ann Hughes,—Charged with keeping a disorderly house in Tinder Box Row, Chester. Verdict, all guilty except Charlotte Clayton. Levis for defendents.

Com. *vs.* Martin C. Woodward.—Charged with assault and battery and highway robbery upon a colored man by the name of Samuel Sanders. Verdict not guilty. Pardoe for defendant.

Com. *vs.* John McCartney.—Charged with having been employed by Phebe A. Green to remove her goods from Roxborough to Rockdale, and she alleged that several articles were not delivered by defendant. The Judge directed the jury to give a verdict in favor of the defendant, and Mr. McCartney was acquitted. Levis for defendant.

Com. *vs.* Isaac Alloway, and nine other small boys, charged with malicious mischief in tearing down and burning up the board fence of the prosecutor, Thomas Gibson, in the city of Chester. Defendants for costs. District Attorney for Commonwealth. Dickinson and W. J. Harvey for defendants.

Com. *vs.* Charles H. Sheffley.—Charged with an assault and battery upon his wife and Matthew Linton. Vedrict, guilty of an assault upon his wife, and not guilty of an assault upon Linton. Sentenced to pay $30 and costs. Levis for defendant.

Com. *vs.* Henry Pritchard.—The defendant is a colored man staying in Media. He was charged with malicious mischief, breaking into the house of Robert Warwick, a colored man living in Media. Verdict, guilty. Levis for defendant.

Com. *vs.* Abram Worrall.—This was a case of Surety of the Peace. The sentence of the Court was that defendant give bonds of $2000 to keep the peace for one year, pay a fine of $50 and all the costs of the suit.

Rockdale Items.—There was quite a busy time last week with the secret orders around here in getting ready for their anniversaries. Energy Lodge, No. 9, Jr. A. P. A., had a very pleasant time, but was not such a financial success as I would have liked to have seen. However, the Juniors are a young and hopeful class, and say "better luck next time," which I hope to see verified. The Seniors (Rockdale Lodge, A. P. A.,) were more fortunate on Saturday evening last, (Washington's Birthday) and not only enjoyed the evening, but made some money by their eighteenth anniversary. Our new hall is very well adapted to the wants of our community, and the janitor, Mr. James Hurst, knows how to cater for our people, as was shown on that occasion.

The Rockdale people haven't so much of an opinion of gift enterprises as they had previous to the 17th and 18th of last month. We were visited the above evenings by such an exhibition, and we all expected to carry away the best prizes, but we didn't, and hence the change in our opinion. When an entertainment depends on drawing a big house on fine promises to enrich every person who buys a ticket, hereafter we shall know that somebody is going to be bitten, and it won't be the promiser either.

The residence of Mr. Samuel Riddle was entered on Friday night last, but the burglar did not secure anything, as he was frightened by a noise made by one of the servant girls, and precipitately left.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of last week, the Glen Riddle Sunday school held a fair. The ladies and others worked with a will, and realized about seventy-five dollars profit, which will be spent in a good cause. Some of our folks didn't like the grab bag and that other little game. Remember Judge Butler's charge to the Grand Jury.

The committee return their thanks for the liberal support given them. The school is in a flourishing condition and with this addition to her finances, will be better able to work in the good cause.

The ladies of Crozerville M. E. Church intend having a "mush and milk" party, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the church. That is very good. Your correspondent is very fond of mush and milk, and intends to be there to report proceedings.

Marcus Hook Items.—The captain of the City Ice boat won't stand it any longer, and he has issued an order forbidding coaling at the upper wharf. It is a sin to steal a pin, much more a bucket or a wheelbarrow full of coal.

Mr. Williams has the contract for coaling the City Ice boat, and the above order does not apply to him, nor to the 15 or 20 men whom he employs at 25 cents an hour.

One of our neighbors' doors was maliciously defaced the other night. A reward was offered for the arrest of the parties. If caught, they will wish they hadn't. Such conduct is unpardonably contemptible.

It is about decided that we are not to have a tavern kept here next year. Nobody will suffer. Taverns are very convenient things not to have around.

There is not a sleigh owned in Hook. Sleighs are better than taverns, but a town can survive and prosper without either.

The 31st day of March is coming. That is the time appointed for the drawing of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum Lottery. We are anxiously waiting to hear from Omaha the $75,000 prize. It is a big thing, but we know well enough what to do with it. Our plans are all laid, and we are only delaying a little for the funds. It is, of course, a sure pop.

It takes just one hour and fifteen minutes to go from Linwood to Philadelphia on the Darby Improvement. That is rather slow in these fast days, but we are looking for a quicker time coming.

The Allcutt letter, which was thirteen years and three months in coming from Elkdale, Chester county, (about twenty miles) to Linwood was delivered the very day it was received. It was not lost in any drawer about here.

The anniversary of St. George's M. E. Church Sunday school was a grand success. The house was crowded, and the school did admirably.

Our boys have been getting very glad over the ruins of Mr. Bunting's store. They have found a number of gold coins in the ruins. We have plenty or boys here to take all the gold that comes. None others need apply.

Cardington Items.—If we allowed little things to trouble us, we should, like the "Aleck" in last week's issue of your paper, soon be followed by the dogs who were looking for bones; but, on the contrary, we feel better for being persecuted, talked about, and accused wrongfully. Like "Mark Tapley," we consider we deserve credit for being jolly under such circumstances, and come out stronger after every trial. We always endeavor to speak the truth, and shame the unmentionable person. We find, however, that some unreasonable persons are not satisfied with the truth, if it in the least reflects upon themselves, and labor under the impression that some have rights which others have not, namely: the right to do as they please.

Pancake Tuesday passed with the usual *eclat*. Every family nearly, in our village had their pan of batter, and enjoyed their pancakes. We are able to certify more explicitly than ever in our life before, to the amount of friction necessary to take the skin off one's mouth and nose, especially if said friction be produced by violent rubbing with a rough towel. We attended a pancake party, and our nose, which is at all times a reasonable size, has completely shaded the remainder of our countenance ever since. We like pancake parties, but would like a little less towel with our pancakes.

The Sunday School of the Fernwood M. E. Church is to have an exhibition on Thursday, the 13th of March. The speaking of pieces by the children will, doubtless, be quite a feature of the entertainment. It is the design of the managers of the Sunday School, to make the exhibition well worth the price of admission. We are not informed of the price of the tickets, but all friends of the church will consider it their duty to be present.

The Union Chapel on Powelton Avenue is progressing finely, and before long a good, substantial building will be erected, where all sects may meet to listen to the word of God. We hope nothing may occur to diminish the good effects likely to ensue from the building of this chapel.

At Whitely Bros., they are putting up more looms, and making ready for increasing the amount of manufactures. The gentlemen who comprise this firm are worthy of success, if success be the reward of honesty and fair dealing. Long may they wave.

The examination at the Union School passed off with considerable credit both to teacher and pupils. We hardly know which, among the latter, deserved most credit.

The season is fast approaching when flying machines, or any other means of soaring over the mud will be in great demand. Were we of an inventive turn of mind, we should immediately devote all our spare time to the task of devising some means of pedestrianism which would render life-preservers unnecessary, and prevent Gray's Lane from being—as it in all probability will, in course of time—paved with gum shoes, the trophies of returning spring.

The Gipsies are still with us, and have almost ceased to be objects of interest, so prone have mankind become to care only for that which is new. ALDINE.

JOTTINGS.

A delegation from Fountain Lodge, No. 150, I. O. G. T., will visit Riverview Lodge, Linwood, on Tuesday evening, March 11.

No Upland items this week. There is always a warm corner in the ADVOCATE'S heart for Upland, and it grieves when that lovely spot is not represented.

Professor Graham, the celebrated temperance lecturer, will speak at Rockdale M. E. Church, next Friday evening, March 7, on an important local question. Let all hear him.

We have fifty-seven subscribers at Darby, and fourteen at Kellyville. We intend having the three thousand by May. At the rate of fifty new names per week, it will not take much longer to secure that number.

Don't forget the first anniversary of Larkin Circle in National Hall, next Wednesday evening. Supper at seven, sharp. A number of prominent speakers will be there, and some good singing may be expected Tickets 50 cents.

Additional returns from the counties that voted on the liquor question last Friday, indicate that Centre gave 1000 majority against license, Blair 3500 against license, and Schuylkill 3000 for license.—Straws show which way the wind is blowing.

Over fifteen hundred shares of stock have been subscribed in the "Mechanics' Building Association," and the returns are not all in yet. It is to be on the old plan, and promises as great a degree of property as any of its predecessors. Persons who desire stock should call soon, as an act of Legislature, limits the number to twenty-five hundred.

Fountain Lodge on last Thursday evening, appointed a committee to hold public meetings in the interest of "No License" prior to the election on March 21st. They desire to obtain the co-operation of the pastors of this city, and to this end, a meeting of the committee will be held in Fountain Lodge room on Monday evening next, to which the pastors are invited to be present.

The Philadelphia *Proof Sheet*, a typographic art journal, notices some of our work in a manner very pleasing to us. It says: "John Spencer, Chester, Pa., sends us several specimens of fine printing, specially noticeable among which is a four-page card circular of the Sabbath Home in Village Green. It is handsomely printed in green and gold, with chromatic border." We divide our honors with our foreman, Mr. Jones, who loves fine printing as much as we do, which is saying not a little, as our earnest desire is to excel all our competitors. The public must judge how we succeed.

Chester, February 27, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to make a suggestion in regard to the "New Lockup Question," which is now agitating our city. We, who hope to do away with the license system, see no reason for a great expenditure of money for such a purpose. If we are to have no liquor sold, we shall need no other lockup than the one we now have. Whisky was what made the building necessary, and if the cause is removed, the necessity will cease. Postpone the matter until after the election, Messrs. Councilmen. LOCAL OPTION.

Repeal of the Market Law for the South Ward.

MR. EDITOR: I see by a report of the proceedings of the last meeting of Council, that the members of that honorable body from the South ward, defeated, despite the petition of over 300 signers, the movement to repeal the ordinance approved Nov. 18, 1868, relating to markets, &c. Now, can these honorable gentlemen give good and sufficient reasons for such a course? Is it not because most of them own stock in the monopoly called the Farmers' Market Company? Is that a sufficient reason why a working man's wife, residing near Lamokin, or around in that neighborhood, should be compelled in winter's frost or summer's heat, to trudge two miles and carry the burden of a week's marketing; and then pay more for what she may get than she could buy it for at her own door, if this ordinance was repealed. Let the workingmen of the South ward look to this matter, and at the coming city election form a workingman's ticket for Council.

Many of the members were elected to fill vacancies. Let those who are opposed to the repeal of this ordinance be scratched from the ticket, and those who are in favor of it placed in their stead. This ordinance was repealed so far as relates to the North ward about a year since, and the people are satisfied to have it so. One of the reasons given why it was it was not repealed for the South ward, is that women signed the petition if not to vote, and in looking over the reports of the debates in the Constitutional Convention we notice that the worthy sire of one of our South ward members, is a red hot advocate for their voting—are father and son at variance? Again, let me say, working men look to your interest. REPEAL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, pastor, will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Penn streets, to-morrow morning and evening. The public is cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Services begin at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Luke's P. E. Church, corner of Third and Broomall streets. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

Divine service will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Ulrich streets, to-morrow morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½. Seats free to all and all are cordially welcome to occupy them.

MARRIED.—In Chester, on the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Henry Brown, Mr. William D. Taylor and Miss Mary M. Roberts, daughter of William B. Roberts. All of Chester.

Canaries! Canaries!

We have just received a fine lot of young and imported Canaries, and are now prepared for a trifling consideration to furnish our friends and customers with as good a singer as they can possibly get anywhere and a splendid cage to keep it in. Then we have in abundance

Caulking and Hausing Mallets and Irons,
Gilling Twine, &c.,
Building Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Carpenters' and Bricklayers' Tools,

AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,

Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Benzine, Varnishes, Painters' and Plasterers' Brushes, Glues, Double and Single Thick Window Glass, Stained and Enamelled Glass in quantities, Glazier Points, Putty Knives, Putty, &c.

Paints mixed to order all shades and quantities, all of which we sell very cheap for cash,

AT E. F. CLOUD'S,
FOURTH AND CONCORD AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA. 26aug

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION
BY THE
MAYOR.

Information having been received that disorderly persons frequent Tuscarora Hall, in this city, to the annoyance and discomfort of the public assembled there during public entertainments, lectures, concerts, &c., and the watchman of said Hall having been placed at defiance; Therefore, I, J. L. Forwood, Mayor of the city of Chester, do hereby make known and give notice, that, hereafter, all such disorderly persons resorting to said Hall shall be promptly arrested and dealt with according to the ordinance of said city, and laws of the Commonwealth.

Special Officers have been sworn in for duty at said hall on all such public occasions.

Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of February, A. D. 1873.

J. L. FORWOOD,
mh 1-3t Mayor.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House in Media, on Saturday, the 22d day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit: All that certain tract or piece of land, with the three-story Stone Mill, and steam engine, thereon erected, situate in the township of Nether Providence, in the County of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a stone in the middle of a public road leading from Media to Bancroft's lower factory, and in a line of land of Antrim Osborn, South 83¾ degrees, East 19.85 perches, to the line of land of Nathan Kershaw, thence by the same and by the land of Elton Levis, North 31 degrees, East 50.5 perches to a stone at the edge of the mill dam, thence down the Southern side of the same, South 80¾ degrees, West 15.48 perches to a point on the breast of the said dam, thence along the breast of the said dam, North 61½ degrees, West 5.45 perches, and South 84½ degrees, West 6.46 perches to a stone on the Northern side of a head race of said mill and near the head gates, thence along the North side of said race the several courses thereof about 38.9 perches, to a stone on the North side of said race and near said mill, thence South 64 degrees, West 72 perches to a stone in the middle of said public road, thence along the middle of the same, South 12½ degrees, East 15.48 perches, and South 55¾ degrees, East 15.6 perches to the place of beginning, containing 11 Acres and 8 perches, be the same more or less. Together with the said dam, and all the rights of the said Joseph Jackson of raising the same, and the right of digging and hauling dirt and stone for the purpose of raising and repairing the breast of the said dam, from the point of land lying between the two streams that empty into the said dam within the space of sixty-six feet of front part of the stone breast of the same; and also the right at all times hereafter to enter on the North side of said race, and remove earth and stone the whole length thereof within the distance of ten feet therefrom, for the purpose of mending and repairing the bank of said race, and for no other purpose.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate in the township of Nether Providence, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of a public road leading from the Borough of Media to Bancroft's lower factory, and in a line of the land of Antrim Osborne, thence by the same land North 80¾ degrees, West 32.15 perches to a stone near said Osborn's dwelling house, and North 5½ degrees, West 14.98 perches to a stone, thence by land late of Edward P. Borden, deceased, North 69¼ degrees, East 18 perches to a stone in the middle of said public road, thence along the middle of the same the three following courses and distances to wit: South 20¼ degrees, East 77 perches to a stone; South 12½ degrees, East 15.46 perches to a stone; South 55¾ degrees, 15.6 perches to the place of beginning; containing 2 Acres, 2 roods and 9 perches of land, more or less.

The improvements are a stone House, three stories high, fifty feet front by thirty-two feet deep, to which is attached a frame building, thirty by seventeen feet.

Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Jackson; to be sold by

JOSEPH WEBSTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Media, February 28, 1873.

N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above property: $100 of the price or sum at which the property may be struck off, must be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise the property will again be immediately put up and sold.

NOTICE.—The members of the Ark of the Covenant Lodge, No. 14, Jr. A. P. A., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, Broad Street, on next Tuesday evening, March 4th. Business of importance will be transacted. A full attendance is requested. By order of the W. M.,

A. B. CRAIG.
THOS. FRANCIS, Rec. Sec. mh 1-1t

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The first regular meeting of the Mechanics' Building Association, of Chester, Pa., will be held at the office of Pardoe & Donaldson, Fourth and Market streets, on the 15th day of March, 1873, at 6 o'clock p. m., at which time Directors will be elected, the first instalment paid in, and loans sold. C. RUSH BARR,
mh1 3t Secretary pro tem.

D. M. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
CONVEYANCER

Practices in the several Courts, and gives particular attention to the settlement of Decedents' Estates and other Orphans' Court practice.

N. B.—Can be consulted as DISTRICT ATTORNEY, at any time at his office, 104 West Third Street, Chester. mh 1

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

CITY MILLS
CHOICE WESTERN FLOUR.

This Flour is made from the best Western White Wheat, which stands unrivalled for the plumpness of the berry and the uniform quality of the Flour made therefrom.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PAY

$12 or more for a barrel of Flour when they can buy "City Mills," which has a standard reputation, for

$10.75 PER BARREL.

W. T. SHOEMAKER,
Sole Agent.

N. B.—If customers should be dissatisfied, or find the "City Mills" Flour not all that it is represented to be, the customary rule of exchanging will be promptly attended to, or the money refunded, by calling at the office. mh 1-1m

CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY OF CHESTER,
February 5, 1873.

AT A MEETING of the Council of the City of Chester, held February 3, 1873, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be directed to obtain judgment on all liens filed; and that immediately after the first day of June next all liens filed prior to January 1, 1873, be collected, and that this resolution be published in the newspapers of the city for four weeks.

From the minutes.

Attest, J. M. ALLEN,
mh 1-3t Clerk of Council.

LOCAL OPTION MEETINGS.

The Executive Committee of the LOCAL OPTION MOVEMENT announces the following

PUBLIC NIGHT MEETINGS,

And requests the co-operation and attendance of all friends of Temperance in their respective Districts.

Radnor, Wayne Hall, Thursday Eve.,		March	6
Concordville,	"	"	6
South Chester,	Saturday "	"	8
Aston, Rockdale Hall, Friday	"	"	7
Chester Twp., Oak Grove School House, Monday Eve.,		March	10
Springfield, Western School House, Tuesday Eve.,		March	11
L. Chichester, Linwood Hall, Tuesday Eve.,		March	11
Haverford, Coopertown Hall, Tuesday Eve.,		March	11
Darby Bo., Library Hall, Wednesday	"		12
Middletown, Lima Hall, Thursday	"		13
U. Darby, Clifton S. H., Friday Eve.,	"		14
Edgmont, Temperance Hall,	"	"	14
Newtown, Newtown Hall, Saturday	"		15
Media, Monday Eve.,	"		17
Ridley, Leiperville S. H., Tuesday	"		18
Thornbury, Wednesday	"		19
Springfield, Oakdale S. H., Thursday	"		20
Marple, Marple Hall,	"	"	20
Upland,	"	"	20
Chester City, N. Ward,		Night Meetings announced by handbills.	
" " M. "			
" " S. "			

Good speakers will be regularly announced in handbills. Members of the District Committees and other active friends of Temperance are invited to confer with the Executive Committees at Media, Pa.

By order of JOS. G. CUMMINS,
JOEL SHARPLESS,
CHAS. G. OGDEN,
mh 1 Executive Committee.

WANTED.—A girl or middle-aged woman to do housework for a small family. Liberal wages for a good hand.

T. B. JARMAN, Storekeeper,
ja25 4t Upland, Delaware county.

New Advertisements.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating drinks," (a copy of which is appended,) approved the twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two, it is made the duty of the Mayor to give notice of such election; Therefore, I, J. L. Forword, Mayor of the city of Chester, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the city aforesaid, by this Proclamation, that a Special Election will be held in said city of Chester, and county aforesaid, on the third Friday of March next, (being the twenty-first day of the month,) at the places hereinafter designated, as follows:

North ward, in Fulton Hall Building, Upland street, above Broad.

Middle ward, at the City Hall, in said ward.

South ward, at the office of Joseph Entwisle, Esq., Penn street, near Third.

AN ACT to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That on the third Friday in March, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year hereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of election in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at such elections; and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said Court at the first meeting of said Court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with other records of court; and it shall be the duty of the Mayors of cities, and the Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer, whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter; provided that this act shall not be constructed to repeal or effect any special law prohibiting the granting of licenses; provided, that when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county; and provided further, that all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine, and become void on the first day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determine against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in their accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and in counting returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or Board of License Commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license; provided, that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-eighth day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two. JNO. W. GEARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That it is provided by an Act of Assembly, July 2d, 1839:

"That every person, excepting Justice of the

SPIRITUALISM TESTED.—The London *Saturday Review* meets the question of spiritualism squarely and fairly as follows: 'If there is anything in spiritualism nothing could be easier than to demonstrate its truth. Why do we believe? it is asked, in the revelations of the electric telegraph. Because we submit them to crucial experiments every day and every hour of the day. Why don't we believe in the revelations of mediums? Because they always evade a crucial experiment. Take a simple case. President Lincoln's assassination was known throughout America within an hour or two after it happened. Subsequent evidence, of course, confirmed the truth of the report If a Spiritualist had announced the event in England before it had come to us by any ordinary means (the submarine telegraph was not then laid down,) we should have been convinced instantaneously that that spiritualist possessed some mysterious power. If, in fact, they possess the means of knowing what is happening at distant times and places, they can place the reality of their claims beyond all conceivable cavil. They can prove their power fifty times a day. But any one proof would be sufficient. If a single revelation were made, such as that of Lincoln's assassination, it would be enough. Why has no such proof ever been given? For the simple reason that the power does not exist.'

We recall an occasion when a clairvoyant was subjected to a test as logical and direct as that proposed by the *Review* for the spiritualists. The fellow was lecturing upon second-sight, and pretending to be able, under certain conditions, to see what was going on in other places. After the lecture a gentleman approached him, and asked if he would reply to a few questions. Assent was given. 'Will you tell me why you charge admission to your lectures?' 'To pay expenses.' 'But also probably for profit?' After a little hesitation it was admitted that profit was not out of the consideration. 'But, judging from your gathering to-night, your profits are not more than twenty-five to thirty dollars a night?' 'No, not more.' 'Well, Sir,' continued his interrogator, 'that is odd,' because, if you possess the power you say you do, you could readily make your fortune.' 'Why, how so?' 'Meet me, Sir, to-morrow morning in Wall street,' (this was during the war, at the time of great fluctuation in the price of gold,) 'and if you can give certain gentlemen I will have to meet you, information as to the movements of the army, or other intelligence calculated to influence the price of gold, I will guarantee you a hundred thousand dollars in three days. Why, Sir, with the power you pretend to exercise, you could make yourself king of Wall street in a week.' The lecturer had no more to say; he was, of course, unable to stand the test. An this is the way to bring all pretentions of the kind to book. During the war, when Lee's army had on one occasion shifted its ground, the utmost anxiety existed to know its whereabouts, and one of our city journals urged the spiritualists to hasten to Grant's headquarters, where their occult powers would command any price they might demand. The spiritualists remained at home, and Grant had to search out Lee's position by earthly means.—*N. Y. Observer.*

CAPTAIN FITZ.—At the time of the American Revolution one of the most daring and troublesome of free-booters who preyed upon the liberty-loving Colonists was a man by the name of Fitzpatrick, but generally known as Captain Fitz. Like many others of his stripe, his robberies were perpetrated in the interests of the British, and no doubt he added at times to his peculations the business of a spy. The scene of his unworthy triumphs was Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Fitz was not only a brave and dashing rider, but a good mimic, and an adebt in the art of deception. He could disguiie his appearance and voice so as to easily deceive the honest country people or the little squads of American militia, whom he victimized. Once in a populous neighborhood of Chester county a meeting was held at a school house to devise means to arrest the bold marauder who had recently carried off both money and horses. As the discussion proceeded, a man, dressed in the latest style of a French gentleman, was observed to be sitting in the house, but his appearance awakened no suspicion. When the meeting broke up, this man called one of the most boastful farmers aside, and intimating to him that he knew a way in which Captain Fitz might be taken prisoner, drew him out of sight of the crowd, when he instantly pointed towards him a brass candlestick, which the frightened man mistook for a pistol, and snapping the spring of the candlestick, demanded his money. The farmer gave him his purse, when the robber, remarking that he was Captain Fitz mounted his horse and rode off.

Fitz took pleasure, in company with three or four associates, in breaking into the houses occupied by collectors of the State and military taxes, and making off with the money. On these occasions he would compel the inmates, at the point of the sword or bayonet, to point out the place where the public money was kept.

But one cold night—the same winter the American army were suffering untold hardships at Valley Forge—Fitz ventured too far for his own safety. A girl named Margaret, looking out of her window in the rear of the large houses in which she slept, saw to all appearance a stately looking gentleman walking outside. Seeing him approach the back door, she hastily dressed herself, and having a suspicion that the stranger intended mischief, she went to the door of the working man, who slept on the same floor, and awakened him. Hardly had she done this when, as she was descending the stairs, she saw the man in the hall at the foot of the steps. How he had entered she could not imagine.

'Don't scream, my good girl; don't run now. I'm Captain Fitz, and I can kill you or save your life, just as you choose. It all depends on how you behave yourself. I know whom you have in the house, and you don't know whom I have in the house. Your master and mistress have gone away in a sleigh, and will not be back till tomorrow.'

Margaret could not deny this. She tremblingly asked the man what he wanted.

By this time the working man had come out, and stood eyeing the stranger, who now drew out a horse pistol from under his coat.

'Fellow,' said Fitz, addressing the farmer's man, 'you're used to obeying commands, I s'pose; stand off to one side or take the consequences. And you, girl, hurry up and show me where the money is. You can help her, sir, if you like. Be smart; the quicker you do it the better for both of you. Your master is a rebel, and ought to be well whipped.'

Margaret, with a lighted candle, led the way up stairs into her master's room, followed by the robber, while Jonas, the hired man, came on behind. Fitz was a vain man, and finding another candle in its candlestick, he lighted it to carry himself, first surveying his manly form in a large mirror that hung in the room. He then daintily raised up one foot upon the side of the bed to adjust the silver French buckle that was on his shoe.

Margaret glanced towards the hired man. The sturdy Jonas needed no hint as to what he should do. He saw that the pistol had been laid down on the top of a chest, and springing with a sudden leap upon Fitz, he bore him to the floor.

Margaret instantly threw off the quilts and bedding, and seizing the bed cord, rushed up to bind the miscreant's hands. She was a strong and courageous girl, and without her help, the robber would undoubtedly have escaped, for he struggled manfully. She handed Jonas the horse pistol, and helped keep the man down.

The two proved too strong for Fitz; and in due time, with Margaret's help, the intruder was bound hand and foot, and held till morning. The neighbors were then called in, and Captain Fitz was taken to headquarters, where, after a military trial, he was executed for his crimes.—*Young Folks' News.*

CANINE ECONOMY.—The Springfield *Republican* has the following: 'A dog whose master purchases his family supplies at one of two meat markets but a few doors apart, has been in the habit of going there every noon with a five-cent piece which his owner gave him, in his mouth, and receiving in return a dinner of meat. But one day he blundered into the other market. Too proud to retreat, he laid his money on the counter, and was furnished a dinner by the proprietor, who was familiar with his habits. But, either through generosity or a more liberal spirit of dealing with customers of every sort, the dinner was considerably more bountiful than he was in the habit of receiving at his old quarters, and from that day to this he has regularly patronized the market which experience had shown him gave him the most for the money.'

A man in Clinton, Mass., has a dog whose extraordinary wisdom is thus evinced: While getting his forenoon lunch from a neighbor's pail of 'odd and ends,' he upset the pail, which fell to pieces. Seeing the mischief he had done, he at once trotted home and took back a sound pail which he substituted for the broken one, carefully transferring the contents of the old to the new, and as carefully covering his tracks by carrying off and hiding the staves of the disintegrated vessel.

A few weeks ago, we are told, a certain religious newspaper being in a rapid decline, a meeting of ministers took up the cause. 'The pastors present were urged to zeal in introducing the paper among their people. It was intimated that otherwise the present incumbents would be compelled to relinquish the work. To this it was replied by some of the pastors, that the people had got into the habit of judging of the merits of newspapers for themselves, and that their pastors could not persuade them to take a paper unless they liked it. The only way to secure patronage was to make such an interesting paper that they would have it.' This is good sense. 'Recommendations' and 'resolutions,' and 'pledges' amount to nothing. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the test of a newspaper is in the reading.

They are preparing in France to make getting drunk an expensive luxury. A bill has just passed the French Assembly, without a division, which by a graduated scale offers stronger and stronger inducements to refrain. For the first offence of being drunk, the penalty is only five francs; but it rises considerably for second, third and fourth offences, reaching as high as 600 francs fine, two months' imprisonment, and deprivation of civil rights for two years. There are also stringent penalties for tavern-keepers who supply liquor to drunken men, or to minors under sixteen years of age.

An exchange remarks that Mrs. Swisshelm has written an interesting article on 'Women That Were Hanged. 'Women That Should Have Been Hanged,' including biographies of Laura Fair, Mrs. Mansfield and Victoria Woodhull, would be a nice companion volume.

STEPHEN T. SMITH,

AUCTIONEER,

CHESTER, PA.

Having been in the business for several years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Orders left at the store of E. F. Cloud & Co., corner of Fourth and Concord avenue, and at 221 West Third street, South ward, will receive prompt attention. au 24

Miscellaneous.

NEW SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

AT CHESTER DOCK,

By Morton, Black & Brother,

With new Machinery,
Experienced Workmen,
and Seasoned Lumber,

Are prepared to guarantee all work manufactured at their mill.

Window Frames,
Shutters,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets, &.,

On hand and made to order.

SCROLL SAWING.

may 1

SIX CENTS A-PIECE FOR ODD KNIVES AND FORKS, at the Cheap Hardware Store, 23 WEST THIRD STREET. dec 30 THOS. MOORE.

S. B. LOGAN,

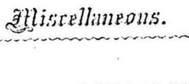
Paper Hanger,

No. 22 W. FOURTH STREET,

CHESTER, PA.

apl 24

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.



FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 3 NORTH WHARVES.

For Charleston, every Friday, from Pier 4, Market street.

For Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, every Wednesday and Saturday, from first wharf above Market street.

For Washington, D. C., Georgetown and Alexandria, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Pier 1, first wharf above Market street.

For New York daily, from first wharf below Market street. Steamers leave daily.

Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Towboat Company. Barges towed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

For Freight or Passage (first-class State-room accommodations), apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. de 7 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!

W. E. BARNARD,

Has removed from Edgmont avenue,

TO NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET,

Where he has for sale, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, cheaper than the cheapest.

BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted. Jewelry neatly repaired, at

NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET.

☞ Do not forget the place. my 24

"What I Know About Pumps."

CUCUMBER PUMPS!



The subscriber is now prepared to put in

Cucumber Pumps!

Of the best quality, at the shortest notice and most reasonable rates.

Repairing Pumps Promptly Attended to.

Shop, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market streets.

Residence, 512 Second Street,

SOUTH WARD, CHESTER,

Jan14 tf JAMES CHRISTIE.



MARK Patented TRADE

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.

Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues and price list.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r, 506 Commerce st., Philada., Pa. oc 19

JAMES CHRISTIE, Agent, Chester.

CHARLES H. DICKERSON,

Plain and Ornamental

PLASTERER,

Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.

Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!

MRS. HAMMOND,

No. 700 EDGMONT Avenue,

CHESTER. ja 18

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

McLEAN & MURRAY,

At their New Trimming and Notion Store, N. W. Cor. Third and Kerlin streets, South ward, are prepared to show their friends a carefully selected stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c. Clark's & Coates' cotton 7 cents per spool.

Thankful for past favors, they respectfully ask a continuance. ja25 1y

THE NEW SEWING MACHINE

"VICTOR!"

IS THE ONLY

Lock-Stitch Machine

That has its needle SELF-SETTING.

The needle being self-setting and straight, much of the perplexity and trouble usual to beginners or inexperienced operators is avoided, as the needle cannot be set wrong.

It has a positive thread controller and tension, enabling it to sew from the most delicate texture to the heaviest material, and use with equal facility silk, linen, or cotton thread.

The Machine is made of the finest material and of most perfect finish, and no pains or expense is spared to make the Machine in all its points, fitted to meet the wants of every family.

The Machine is highly recommended wherever used in Chester. Also, New York State Fair, New Jersey State Fair, American Institute, New York, Minnesota State Fair, the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, of Lowell, awarded silver medal. Also, Orange Judd, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, says: "We know it to be a good machine from the experience of a sister and several neighbors, and we have recently been trying it in our own family with great satisfaction."

DANIEL K. CASSELL,

Agent for Delaware County, Penna.

OFFICE,

151 West Third Street,

CHESTER. fe1 3m

SOUTH WARD



Wholesale and Retail

OYSTER HOUSE,

No. 125 W. Third Street, Chester.

I have opened an Oyster and other Refreshment Saloon, where you can get the best of Oysters in every style. Families supplied with Oysters at short notice, by the hundred or larger quantity. Delivered in any part of the city free of charge. HENRY GOFF,

fe 15 1m Proprietor.

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.

JAMES BRACKENRIDGE, JR.,

No. 803 EDGMONT Avenue,

CHESTER,

TIN ROOFER

And manufacturer of

TINWARE.

All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a specialty.

Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cop Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.

A good assortment of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves,

ALWAYS ON HAND. oc12 tf

1848. ESTABLISHED 1848.

Delaware County Furniture

AND

STOVE WAREROOMS,

JAMES HAMPSON,

No. 420 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c:

CARPETS, &c.

Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.

STOVES.

Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and scuttles.

QUEENSWARE.

Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.

☞ P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c.

April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

833. H. Kampe & Co., 833.

Having enlarged and improved their

FURNITURE STORE,

823 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furniture and Bedding at the lowest prices. my11 1y

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S

Union Furniture, Bedding,

AND

STOVE STORE,

Corner Third and Parker streets,

SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.

FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.

BEDDING—Mattrasses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds, Bolsters, Pillows. Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short notice. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.

STOVES—Cook and Parlor. Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.

UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recained, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.

J. F. DANNAKER,

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.

GLAZING MADE A SPECIALITY.

620 *LARKIN STREET,*

CHESTER, PA. mh 11

JOHN A. THOMPSON,

House and Sign Painter.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester. je22 3m

ALEXANDER KING,

SIGN PAINTER,

And Imitator of Wood and Marble,

EDGMONT AVENUE, BELOW THE RAILROAD.

☞ All orders from the country addressed to Box 552, Chester P. O., will be attended to. d17

JOHN L. ENTWISLE,

SIGN PAINTER,

And

Store Window Shade Manufacturer,

229 PENN STREET,

au31 tf South Ward.

FIELDING & BURKE,

The House Painters,

WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING AND CALCIMINING.

☞ Particular attention paid to jobbing.

Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.

sept 2

CHANGE.

Having purchased the interest of L. W. Govett, in the

Flour and Feed Business,

I would announce to the citizens, that I will keep constantly on hand and for sale, choice brands of

FAMILY FLOUR,

GRAIN & MILL FEED,

OF ALL KINDS.

Feeling I can give entire satisfaction, I desire a share of the public patronage.

L. A. ZEBLEY,

107 WEST THIRD STREET,

ja25 1y Near the Bridge.

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a

NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing

Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE,

1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.

☞ Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. o t 7

Fine German Spectacles



At very low prices, at the cheap Hardware store, No. 23 THIRD STREET, below the Bank. nov 26 THOMAS MOORE.

WANTED.—A girl or middle-aged woman to do housework for a small family. Liberal wages for a good hand.

T. B. JARMAN, Storckeeper, ja25 4t Upland, Delaware county.

Carpet Weaving.

THOMAS OGDEN,

CARPET WEAVER,

At his father's old stand, basement of NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET, Near Market Square.

☞ Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,

CARPET WEAVER,

Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts., *CHESTER, PA.*

All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,

CARPET WEAVER,

No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,

WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER,

ectfully soli cited. nov

W. W. PIERCE,

CARPET WEAVER,

1017 THIRD STREET,

Near the Lamokin Depot.

Carpets of my own make for sale. se28 6m

Sewing Machines & Washers

THE WEED

"M. F."

Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."

This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.

With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powerful mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family Favorite" does for general uses.

The Company has received the most gratifying testimonials from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M. F.", and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!

JOB HOOPES & SON

Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of

The Surprise Washer,

Which is without doubt, the

Best and Cheapest Washer

In existence, price only

SIX DOLLARS.

Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. aug19

Mortimer H. Bickley,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS,

Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
Paint Brushes,
Perfumery,

AND

PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.

Cor. Market and 4th Streets,

CHESTER,

DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,

Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at

VERY *LOW PRICES.*

PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at HOWARTH & BROS., my7 508 and 510 Market street.

FOR PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery,

PATENT MEDICINES,

And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on

HOWARTH'S,

508 and 510 Market Street.

m 7

Carpentering & Sash Making.

W. C. BOATWRIGHT,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,

Chester, Pa.

Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.

SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,

mh 30 Opposite the Freight Depot.

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S

Union Sash Works

AND

PLANING MILL,

(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors,

BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,

MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.

PACKING BOXES

Made to order.

FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,

CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m



COAL!

The subscriber, having opened a

COAL YARD,

At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,

Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 421 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 121 W. Third st., or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.

KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.

jy 29 WM. A. BRAMALL.

NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER, No. 411 Concord Avenue, no 9 South ward, Chester.

Lumber and Coal.

COAL LIME

LUMBER!!!

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old

Yard on Edgmont street,

(Near R. R. Depot,)

Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH

COAL!

☞ These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.

BUILDING LIME,

fresh from the kiln every day.

y1 8-1y. DAVID S. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,

Dealer in Coal,

LIME FRESH EVERY DAY

Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. apl 20

RAVEN RUN

Stove and Nut Coal

TRY IT.

At MORTON, BLACK & BROS.,

CHESTER DOCK. sep 24

COAL! COAL

THE CELEBRATED

RICHARDSON COAL,

For sale by

J. D. OLIVER & CO.

Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.

J. D. OLIVER & CO.,

jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,

SOUTH CHESTER

COAL YARD.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14

☞ KINDLING WOOD.

COAL AND WOOD

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FRANCIS LARKIN,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Madison and Upland Streets.

eh19 1y

BAKER & HINKSON,

EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,

Keep always on hand a general assortment of

LUMBER.

WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,

Spruce Joist, Plank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles.

LIME AND SAND.

FERTILIZERS.

Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuino,
Ground Bone,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,

HAIR, CEMENT.

TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.

Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.

THE BEST COAL,

IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.

Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at

MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S

Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock. may 22

Lines of Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:

Way-Mail Train at 8.39, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R.R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5, and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2.4, 5.50, 7.15 and 10.26 p. m. The 4 p. m. train stops at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.26 p. m.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Chester for Philadelphia—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.42, 8.33, 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 2.41, 4.41, 5.31, 6.13, 7.56, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 a. m., Way Mail, 9.50 a. m., Express, 2.45 p. m., Express, 7.25 p. m., Express, 11.00 p. m., Express.

From Baltimore to Port Deposit and intermediate Stations at 5.00 p. m.

Accommodation Train from Port Deposit will leave Perryville at 6.47 a. m., for Baltimore and intermediate Stations.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 12.06 and 9.11 a. m., and 4.35 p. m.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 12.52, 2.13 and 10.02 a. m., 1.08 and 5.17 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.

DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.

Commencing December 19th, 1872.

MOVING SOUTH.

Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Moriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.30, 10.15, 11.45 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.

58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.

Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, 12.51, a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.

Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.

Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.

Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.58, 12 28 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.

Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.22, 11.07, 12.37 p. m.

Lamokin, 8.25, 10 55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.-10, 12.40.

MOVING NORTH.

Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.30, 7.40, 9.10 a. m., 1.45, 2.38, 5.30, 6.30, 7.08 p. m.

Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.13 a. m., 1.48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33 7.11 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.19 a. m., 1.54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39 7.17 p. m.

Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.

Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9.33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.

Darby, 5.57, 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 2.12, 3.05, 5.57, 6.57, 7.35 p. m.

Paschall, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40, a. m., 2.15, 3.08, 6.00, 7.00, 7.38 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 6.02, 8.12, 9.42 a. m., 2.17, 3.10, 6.02, 7.02, 7.40 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 6.04, 8.14, 9.44 a. m., 2.19, 3.12, 6.04 7.04, 7.42 p. m.

58th street, 6.06, 8.16, 9.46, a. m., 2.21, 3.14, 6.06, 7.06, 7.44 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 6.10, 8.20, 9.50 a. m., 2.25, 3.18, 6.10, 7.10, 7.48 p. m.

Philadelphia, 6.20, 8.30, 10 a. m., 2.35, 3.28, 6.20, 7.20, 7.58 p. m.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after Sunday, June, 2, 1872, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R., corner of Broad st. and Washington Av., For Port Deposit, at 7.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

" Oxford, at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

" Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7.00 a. m., 10 00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

At 2.30 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only, for Chadd's Ford and Oxford

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 a. m., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m., Oxford 6.10 p. m., Port Deposit 9.25 a. m., and 4.25 p. m., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9.25 a. m., 4.25 p. m., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6.10 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Chadd's Ford, at 7.29 a. m., 11.53 a. m., 4.20 p. m. and 6.48 p. m.

On Sundays train leaves Oxford 4.45 P. M., Chaddsford 6.04 P. M., for Philadelphia and all intermediate stations.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

PASSENGER DEPOT CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS.

At 7.15 and 11 a. m., 3 and 12.00 p. m., accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 8.30 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn and Elmira, connecting at Elmira with ERIE RAILWAY for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points in the West, and via D. H. and W. R. for Catawissa, Danville and Sunbury. Palace cars are attached to this train.

At 9.09 a. m., 2.40, and 4.30 p. m., accommodation for Doylestown.

At 9.40 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Elmira, Danville and Williamsport.

At 7 a. m., 1.30 5.30 and 10.30 p. m., accommodation for Abington.

At 2.10 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

At 3.30 p. m., through accommodation for Bethlehem, Easton and Allentown.

At 4 p. m., accommodation for Bethlehem.

At 5.15 p. m., accommodation for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

At 6.30 p. m., accommodation for Lansdale.

ON SUNDAYS.

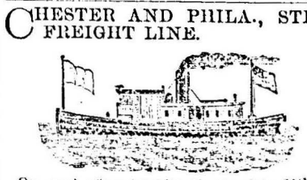
At 9.30 a. m., accommodation for Bethlehem.

At 2 p. m., accommodation for Doylestown.

At 9 a. m. and 6.00 p. m., accommodation for Fort Washington. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Dec. 2, 1872. aug 31

CHESTER AND PHILA., STEAM FREIGHT LINE.



On and after MONDAY, October 30th, the Boats of this Line, under the direction of CAPT. JOHN PHILLIPS, will leave Chester, daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Philadelphia, from Baker's wharf, at 7 a. m., and from Sharpless' wharf, at 8 30 a. m. Philadelphia for Chester, from Arch street, wharf at 2 p. m.

Orders for goods delivered as heretofore, without charge, by William Phillips.

☞ All Store Goods and transient freights by the Freight Boat, will be landed at Baker's storehouse, on Chester Creek, that by the Steamer Jersey Blue, at Sharpless' wharf, foot of Market Street.

☞ Freight for Philadelphia can be left at Pennell's storehouse the day before sailing, but that received on the morning of sailing, must invariably be sent to Sharpless'

The Chester Advocate

AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

VOL. 5—NO. 41. CHESTER, PA., MARCH 8, 1873. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The CHESTER ADVOCATE is published every Saturday morning,

One Dollar per annum. Single Copies, Two Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—70 cents per square for one insertion; 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

TEN LINES FORM A SQUARE.

A liberal discount on permanent or extra large advertisements.

Special Notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞Having extraordinary facilities, we will execute Job Printing of every kind with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Notices, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of all kinds and in various colors, printed on short notice.

OFFICE
EDGMONT STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD.
CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

JOHN SPENCER Proprietor

Miscellaneous.

WANTED!
TO GIVE AWAY!
FOR CASH.

MILES & SON, CHEAP GROCERY STORE, No. 228 East 5th St., Chester.

CALICOES,	COFFEES,
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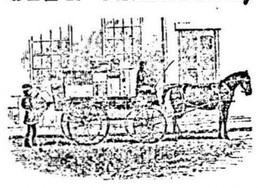

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THE NEW
"*SANTLEY COLLAR,*"
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oc 516 Market street.

The Measure of Love.

"How would I love my love?" she said,
And lifting up her sunny head,
To mark the glances on her bent,
The fitful color came and went.
"The summer lily to the sun
Gives all the sweets she has to give;
For him alone content to live,
She cannot bloom when day is done.
So would I pour my offering free;
If spurned, would die as silently."

"And you?" The dark eyes proudly bright,
Held in their depths a changeful light,
As, with a sudden, indrawn breath,
"Oh, I could give, in life or death,
A love too passionate to speak,
The strongest words are strangely weak.
But I could brave a dungeon's gloom,
Or meet, unmoved, a martyr's doom,
For love's dear sake. It would but be
A triumph and a joy to me.
But if the love I claimed should fail,"
The crimson on her cheek grew pale,
And, kindling in her sudden ire,
Burned the dark eyes with dangerous fire;
"The measure of my love would mate
The equal measure of my hate;
My heart would grow as hard as stone,
And I should ask revenge alone."

Then spoke the third. A tranquil ray
Shone in her eyes of steadfast gray.
"How would I love?" She paused a space,
New beauty touched her peaceful face,
Then in a low and tender tone:
"In love I dream of rest alone;
My heart would find a sheltering home
From veering winds that rave and roam.
But if sad change, some dreary day,
Should sweep my refuge all away,
And bid my peaceful rest depart,
I would but seek with earnest heart
For love so pure from earthly taint,
So free from selfishness and pride,
That it can bear to stand aside,
Nor breathe a murmur or complaint."

A silence fell upon the three.
Before their eyes they seemed to see
The shadows of Gethsemane,
Where One, in agony profound,
His royal brow with blood-drops crowned,
The saddest of all vigils kept;
The while his careless followers slept.
They saw the Christ, as bowed and bent
Beneath the heavy cross, He went
Toiling up Calvary's steep ascent,
While those, whose burdens He had borne,
Followed afar, in fear of scorn.
And, echoing through the twilight dim,
They seemed to hear the voice of Him
Who thus had proved what love might be:
"As I have loved, even so do ye."

Turning over A New Leaf.

'It's a shame!' said Mrs. Fog, as she hurried away, after the funeral of Mrs. Grant, escaping from the poor, desolate room, where two children, almost babes, were sleeping, unconscious that they were motherless. 'It's a shame that nobody'll take them.'

'Yes—a bitter shame!' replied a neighbor, who was also getting off as fast as possible, so as to shift responsibility on some other shoulders.

'There's Mrs. Grove; she might take them as well as not. But they'll go to the poor house, for all she cares. As for me, I've got young ones enough of my own.'

'We left Mrs. Cole in the room. She has only one child, and her husband is well to do. I can't believe she'll have the heart to turn away from them.'

'She's got the heart for anything. But we'll see.'

Mrs. Cole did turn away from the sleeping babes, sighing aloud, with a forced sigh that others might hear, and give her credit for a sympathy and concern she did not feel.

At last all were gone—all but a man named Wheaton, and a poor woman, not able to take care of herself.

'What's to become of these poor children?' said Wheaton.

'Don't know. Poor house, I s'pose,' answered the woman.

'Poor house?'

'Yes. Nobody wants 'em, and ther's no place else for 'em.'

'Mamma! mamma!' cried a plaintive voice, and a flaxen-haired child, not much over a year old, rose up in the bed and looked piteously about the room. 'I want mamma.'

A great, choking sob came into the man's throat.

Then the other child awoke and said, 'Don't cry, sissy. Mamma's gone away.' At this the little one began crying bitterly.

'I can't stand this, nohow,' said the man, speaking in a kind of desperate way; and going to the bed, he gathered the two children in his arms, holding and comforting them with soothing words.

'What on earth have you got there?' exclaimed Mrs. Wheaton, as her husband came striding into the room where she sat mending one of his well-worn garments.

'Two babies!' he answered, in a voice so unusual that Mrs. Wheaton dropped her work on the floor and rose up in amazement.

'What?'

'Mrs. Grant's two babies. I've been over to the funeral, and I tell you, Jane, it wasn't in me to see these little things carted off to the almshouse. There wasn't a woman to look after them—no, not one. They all sneaked off but Polly Jones, and she's of no account, you know. Just look at their dear little faces.' And he held them up in his arms, and let their tender, tearful, half-frightened, half-wondering eyes plead their cause with his wife, and they did not plead in vain.

Surprised as she was, and with an instant protest in her heart, Mrs. Wheaton could not, in the presence of these motherless little ones, utter a word of remonstrance. She took the youngest one from the arms of her husband, and spoke to it tenderly. The child sobbed two or three times, and then laid its head against her bosom. There was an influx of mother-love into the heart of the woman, who had never been a mother, the instant her breast felt the pressure of the baby's head, and the arm that drew it closer with an involuntary impulse, was moved by this new love.

Not many words passed between husband and wife—at least not then, though thought was very busy with both of them. Mrs. Wheaton's manner toward the children was kind even to tenderness, and this manner won their confidence, and drew from them such looks, and ways, and little expressions of satisfaction, as touched her heart and filled it with a loving interest.

After nightfall, when supper was over, and the children asleep, Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton sat down together, each showing a little reserve and embarrassment, Mrs. Wheaton was the first to speak.

'What are you thinking about John?' said she, almost sharply. 'I can't have these children.'

Wheaton did not lift his eyes, nor answer, but there was a certain dogged and resolute air about him that his wife noticed as unusual.

'Somebody else must take them,' she said.

'The country will do it,' Wheaton replied.

'The country?'

'Yes. There's room for them at the almshouse, and nowhere else, that I know of, unless they stay here.'

'Unless they stay here!' Mrs. Wheaton's voice rose a little. 'It's easy enough to say that; but who's to take care of them?'

"It's a great undertaking, I know,' answered the husband, meekly, yet with a new quality in his voice that did not escape the quick ear of his wife, 'and the burden must fall on you.'

'I wouldn't mind that so much, but—'

'But what?' asked her husband.

'John,' said Mrs. Wheaton, drawing herself up in a resolute manner, and looking steadily into her husband's face, 'as things are going on—'

'Things shall go on differently,' interrupted Wheaton. 'I've thought that all over.'

'How differently, John?'

'Oh! in every way. I'll turn over a new leaf.'

Wheaton saw a light flash into his wife's face.

'First and foremost, I'm not going to lose any more days. Last month I had six days docked from my wages.'

'Why, John!'

'It's true—more the shame for me. That was eighteen dollars, you see, not counting the money I fooled away in idle company—enough to pay for all these babies would eat and wear twice over.'

'O, John!' There was something eager and hopeful in his wife's face, as she leaned toward him.

'I'm in downright earnest, Jane,' he answered. 'If you'll take the babies, I'll do my part. I'll turn over a new leaf. There shall be no more lost days; no more foolish wasting of money, no spending of evenings at McBride's.'

'Oh, John!' In her surprise and delight, she could only repeat the exclamation. As she did so this time, she rose, and putting her hands on his shoulders, bent and kissed him on the forehead.

'You'll take the babies?' said he.

'Yes, and twenty more, if you keep to that, and say so,' answered Jane, smiling through tears.

'All right, then, it's a bargain." And Wheaton caught his wife's hand and shook it, by way of confirmation.

From that time Wheaton turned over a new leaf. Neighbors expressed surprise when it was told that Jane Wheaton had adopted the two orphan children. Fellow-workmen taunted John, calling him soft-hearted, and a fool, for 'taking other men's brats.'

One said to him, 'Are four mouths easier to fill than two?' Another—

'You'll be sick of this before the year's out.' And another—

'I'll see you sold out by the constable in less than six months.'

But John had little to say in reply—only maintaining an air of quiet good humor, and exhibiting more interest in his work.

For three weeks John Wheaton had not lost a day—something very unusual; and not one evening during that time had he spent at McBride's drinking saloon. His poor little home, which had come to have a neglected look, was putting on a new appearance. The gate that for months had hobbled on one hinge, now swung smoothly, and the mended latch held it shut. Rank weeds no longer filled the doorway; the broken steps were mended, and clean panes of glass filled many a place in the sashes where had been unsightly rags and sheets of paper. A neglected running rose was trimmed and trained to its proper place over the doorway, and was now pushing out young green leaves and buds.

Within, pleasant changes were also apparent. Various new but inexpensive articles of furniture were to be found. Old things were mended, polished up, and wonderfully improved. With all this, marvellous to relate, Wheaton's earnings had not only been equal to the increased expenditure, but there was an actual surplus of ten dollars on hand.

'I never would have believed it,' said John, as he and his wife sat talking one evening over their improved condition, after the babies—loved now almost as if their own—were asleep. 'It's just as old Brown used to say—'Waste takes more than want.' I declare I've got heart in me again. I thought we should have to let the place go; that I'd never be able to pay off the mortgage. But here we are ten dollars ahead in less than a month, and going on at this rate, we'll have all clear in less than eighteen months.'

Next day a fellow-workman said to Wheaton, half in banter, 'Didn't I see the constable down your way, yesterday?'

'I shouldn't wonder,' replied Wheaton, with more gravity of manner than his questioner had expected.

'I thought I saw him looking around after things, and counting his fees on his fingers.'

'Likely as not,' said Wheaton. 'I know of a good many rents not paid up last quarter. Money gone to McBride's instead of to the landlord—eh?'

The man winced a little.

'How are the babies?' he asked.

'First-rate,' Wheaton answered, and with a smile so real, that his fellow-workman could not pursue his banter.

Time went on, and to the surprise of all, Wheaton's circumstances kept improving. The babies had brought a blessing to his house. In less than eighteen months he had paid off the light mortgage that for years had rested on his little home; and not only this, but he had improved it in various ways, even to the putting up of a small addition, so as to give them a neat breakfast room.

The children grew finely—there were three of them now, for their hearts and home had opened to another orphan baby—and, being carefully trained by Mrs. Wheaton, were a light and joy to the home.

At the end of five years we will introduce them briefly to the reader. Wheaton is a master workman, and employs ten men. He has enlarged his house, and made it one of the neatest in the village. Among his men is the very one who bantered him most about the children, and prophesied that he would soon be sold ont by the constable. Poor man! it was not long before the constable had him in charge. He had wasted his money at McBride's instead of paying it to the landlord.

Walking home one evening after work was over, Wheaton and his journeyman took the same way. They were silent until they came near the former's pretty dwelling, when the journeyman said, half in jest, yet with undisguised bitterness—'I guess we'll have to take a baby or two.'

'Why?' asked Wheaton, not perceiving what was in the man's thoughts.

'For good luck,' said the journeyman.

'Oh!'

'You've had nothing but good luck since you took poor Mrs. Grant's orphan children.'

'Only such good luck as every one may have if he will,' answered Wheaton.

'I can't see it,' returned the man. 'Your wages were no better than mine. I had one child, and you saddled yourself with two, and not long after added a third. And how is it to-day? You have a nice house, and your wife and children are well-dressed, while I have never been able to make both ends meet, and my boy looks like a ragamuffin half the time.'

'Do you see that house over yonder?'

'Yes.'

'Who owns it?'

'Jimmy McBride.'

'How much did you pay toward building it?'

'Why, nothing. Why should I help pay for his house?'

'Sure enough. Why should your hard earnings go to build and furnish an elegant house for a man who would rather sell liquor, and so ruin his neighbors, body and soul, than support himself in a useful calling, as you and I are trying to do?'

'I can't see what you are driving at.'

'How much a week do you spend at McBride's saloon?'

The man stood still with a blank look on his face.

'A dollar a week?' asked Wheaton.

'Yes.'

'Say a dollar and a half.'

'Well, say that much.'

'Do you know what that amounts to in a year?'

'Never counted it up.'

'Seventy-eight dollars.'

'No!'

'Yes, to a dollar. So in five years at this rate, you have contributed nearly four hundred dollars toward McBride's handsome house, without getting anything but harm in return, and have not a shingle over your head that you can call your own. Now, it's my advice, in a friendly way, that you stop helping McBride and begin to help yourself. He is comfortable enough, and can do without your dollar and a half a week. Take a baby, if you will, for good luck. You'll find one at the poor house. It won't cost you half as much as helping McBride, and I don't think he needs your aid any longer. But here we are at home, and I see wife and children waiting for me. Come in, won't you?'

'No, thank you. I'll go home and talk to Ellen about taking a baby for good luck.' And he tried to smile, but it was in anything but a cheerful way. He passed on, but called back after going a few steps:

'If you see anything of my Jack about your place, just send him home, will you?'

Jack was there, meanly dressed and dirty, and in striking contrast with Wheaton's three adopted children, who, with the only mother they knew, gave the happy man a joyful welcome home.

'I have turned over a new leaf,' said the journeyman, when he came to work the next morning.

'Indeed! I am glad to hear it,' returned Wheaton.

'Ellen and I talked it over last night. I'm done helping saloon-keepers build fine houses. Glad you put it to me in that way. Never looked at it so before. But it is just the hard truth. What fools we are!'

'Going to take a baby?'

'Well, we haven't just settled that. But Ellen heard yesterday of a poor little thing that will have to go on the county if some one does not take it; and I should not wonder, now, if she opened her heart, for she is a motherly body.'

'Where is it?'

'Down at the Woodbury Mills.'

Wheaton reflected a few moments, and then said, 'Look here, Frank; take my advice, and put this baby between you and McBride's—between you and idle thriftlessness, and my word for it, in less than two years you will have you own roof over your head.'

Only for a little while did the man hesitate, then, in an emphatic manner he exclaimed, 'I will do it.'

'Do it at once. Put on your coat, and go over to the mill and get the baby. It will be an angel in your house that will help and bless you in every hour of temptation. God has opened for you this way of safety, and if you walk therein all will be well.'

He did walk therein, and all was well. Wheaton's prophecy was fulfilled. In less than two years the journeyman had his own roof over his head, and it covered a happy home.

THE CREEPING OF RAILS has attracted some attention of late, and while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact, that on lines running north and south, the western rail "*creeps*" faster than the eastern rail. That is, this strange movement of the rails toward the south is more marked in one rail than the other on the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the eastern rail wears out the fastest. Both of these points, we think, can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the west towards the east. Motion overcomes gravitation. A ball thrown from the hand is supported in the air in its flight. A rapid skater flies over the thin ice without breaking through, and a train at high speed has been known to leap a broken bridge unharmed. Momentum overcomes gravitation, and the greater the speed the less the weight on the rails. Everything that has free motion is affected by the motion of the earth. Every pendulum that swings is dragged round after the whirling globe; every wind that blows, and every tide that moves, feels the influence, and our train going north or south is pulled over towards the east and naturally presses the eastern rail most heavily. The western rail, being relieved of its share of the weight, "creeps" more freely and more quickly. It is also noticed that the wheels that run on the eastern rail wear out first, and we can but think that this earth motion is the true cause. The practical side of this is, that the eastern rail and wheels should be the stronger. —*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

A CURIOUS CLIMATE.—The climate of Peru is set forth by a correspondent as exceedingly peculiar and strange. It never rains there, we are told, but during certain seasons, and when the atmosphere is filled with clouds, a "dew falls so thick, heavy and continuous, that it will saturate the heaviest clothing in less than half an hour." The coming and the going of the clouds that distil this dew is another strange thing connected with Peru. The changes are reported so rapid and violent as to startle the stranger. One may be walking along the street, glorying in the rich warmth of the sunshine, and admiring the deep, clear blue sky, when suddenly, and almost imperceptibly, a change takes place, "and from the southward a mass of dark clouds come rolling swiftly across the firmament, and soon the blue sky is replaced by a sombre pall, and to the glorious sunshine succeeds a drizzling mist." And this is suddenly changed again, even while one is preparing to guard against the mist, the sunlight and sky appearing in all their brightness and beauty.

A BISHOP AS FREIGHT.—When Bishop Doane of New Jersey was engaged in commencing that successful and valuable Institution, St. Mary's Hall, at Burlington in his Diocese, he had occasion at one time to visit, during the latter part of a week, the city of New York, in order to secure pecuniary aid. He was detained there until the close of Saturday. He had made no provision for the supply of his church at Burlington, on the approaching Sunday. He therefore hastened to set off for home by the evening train of cars. On the way to the station he met with a friend whom he found warmly disposed to listen to statements respecting the great importance of the proposed enterprise, and whose interest increased in conversation upon the subject. The time was consequently allowed to pass when the evening train was to leave; but the Bishop knew that a freight train was to pass through Burlington from New York at a later hour that night, to which he supposed there would be a passenger car attached.

When the Bishop parted from his friend, he hurried to the railroad station. He was there informed that a freight train was to go immediately, but that no passenger car was to accompany it. The bishop at once proposed to ride on the engine, or even to sit or stand on one of the platforms, or to occupy a chair such as is often secured on the roof of that sort. He was then told that strict orders had been received forbidding the agent to permit any person to travel as a passenger in that train. The Bishop replied—'Very well, obey your orders. I never can encourage anything like disobedience. Yet you say that this is a freight train. Are all the cars full? Do you forward by weight?' The agent said, 'We have room for more than we have on board. We weigh whatever is to be forwarded, and charge by the pound.' The Bishop went to the scales, and asked to be weighed, and then to be put in a car as freight! The agent did not know Bishop Doane. He looked upon the proceeding, though, as a good joke. After he had put in this extraordinary freight, and secured the door—which he was required to do—he remarked to his assistants, 'This is the greatest instance of perseverance that I have ever known.'

When the train arrived at Burlington early the following morning, the man who had charge of it told the agent in that city that there was some freight in one of the cars the like of which he never had heard of having been carried over any road in a train like that before. The car door was opened, and the Bishop stepped out! He was well known by everybody at that station. The charges had been paid before starting from New York. A portion of the *freight* over the Camden and Amboy Railroad on that memorable night, then *walked* to the Episcopal residence at Burlington, to prepare for the services of the day as Rector of St. Mary's church!

A GOOD SERVANT.—A good servant is a thing for which to be devoutly thankful. Next to having a good and loving husband comes the comfort of a neat, smart, faithful servant. It matters not what may be her color, white, black, red, or indigo blue, it's all the same if she only acts right. There cannot be much comfort in any family which is cursed by bad servants. No matter how good-natured all the members of your family may be, no matter how wealthy you may be, no matter how many pleasant things fall into your daily life, if the affairs of the kitchen are always going wrong you'll have a worm at the core. Depend on that. If, then, you have a good servant, be good to her, that you may render her happy to make your house her perpetual home, unless she should unfortunately get married or die. In order to prevent the former catastrophe, allow her to see freely all her masculine cousins, &c. Just as sure as you lay on an interdict, you'll wake some wretched morning to discover the lower regions desolate, and servant a bride—though the latter discovery may not be made for some time after the former has been. In order to prevent your good girl from dying, just see that she has things convenient for her work. Don't allow her to go from a steaming wash-tub out into the unshoveled snow to hang out clothes, nor expect her to do her regular work when she is sick enough to be abed. Take care of her as if you had some idea of her being made of flesh and blood, just as you are. When you have extra good times up stairs, don't forget that your servant sits alone below, listening to the echo of pleasures, that she may not hope to share, and send, or go yourself, down to laugh once into a sober face, and flash sunshine over her lonesome heart, by a token of your thought of her amid the revelry. Give her something from the halls above. Say something to show that although she is your servant, and must wait on your company, you yet regard her respectfully and kindly. "Condescend to them who are of low estate."

THE BURIED CITIES.—In reference to the subterranean antiquities within the district of Vesuvius, every one will have observed how much more is said of the Pompeian than of the Herculaneun discoveries. The case is, that but small progress comparatively, has been made or attempted in the excavation of Herculaneum. The operation was found exceedingly difficult and toilsome, in consequence of the great depth at which that city is buried—from sixty to one hundred feet—and of the much harder quality of the superincumbent substances, consisting of vast strata of stony mud and lava. Many objects of curiosity have indeed been discovered and brought up; but there is no such thing as laying the city open to the light. Pompeii, on the contrary, was lost under but a thin covering of ashes and pumace, with a smaller proportion of mud and pebbles.

The disappearance of the city was not so entire, at the time of its destruction, as we have been accustomed to imagine. The deposition of volcanic matter was not of a depth to cover the higher portions of the greater structures, or even, in many cases, of the more ordinary ones. It appears that the upper stories of many of the houses must have been left prominent above the surface, to be demolished for the material, or to be reduced to rubbish, and ultimately covered with vegetation in the lapse of time. In many parts of the city, however, the upper stories were covered, and therefore have been preserved; but they seem to have been of very inferior consequence to the apartments on the ground floor. A small part of the wall of one of the great public buildings has always remained in sight; but till accident revealed the secret, it had been considered as only the relic of some structure founded on the surface.

Thus the ruins of Pompeii might have been observed by any traveler along the road. No one, however, would have suspected how rich a mine of antiquities existed here, until a laborer, in the middle of the last century found in plowing, a statue of brass, which circumstance being reported to the government, was one of the causes which led to the first excavations, and subsequently the accidental discovery of the temple of Isis, while some workmen were employed in the construction of a subterranean acqueduct, contributed to confirm the expectations which had been excited. Since that period the operations have always been carried on with more or less activity, so that by degrees the whole will be cleared.

☞A Memphis Dutchman mistook 'Old Rip' for his father, and was taken out of the opera house frantic.

☞China has a new national flag. It looks like an old bed-quilt, with lobsters running around the edges.

☞A local journal complains that in Brownsville, Texas, the street lamps are stolen with aggravating regularity.

☞The man who had 'a will of his own' didn't get along very well at home because his wife had a 'won't of her own.'

☞The man who wrote to the State Board of Agriculture to ascertain what what was best to plant in wet land, was favorably impressed by the answer. It was 'Leeks.'

☞An absent-minded Danbury lady, on Monday, tied a bed-quilt she had just washed, in a rocker in front of the stove, and pinned her baby to the clothes-line.

☞Nothing like advertising.—Young mother (pathetically)—Eugene, what if we should lose our child?' Young husband (business man)—'Oh, I should advertise for it immediately!'

☞A lady friend recently called to condole with a fair young widow, upon her bereavement.' 'I hope you'll excuse me not crying,' she said, 'but the fact is, crying always makes my nose bleed.'

☞As an early morning train drew up at a station, a pleasant-looking gentleman stepped out on the platform, and inhaling the fresh air, enthusiastically observed to the guard, 'Isn't this invigorating?' 'No, sir, it's Yonkers,' replied the conscientious employe.

☞A friend of ours, whenever he wishes to remember anything particularly in the morning, always turns a photograph face to the wall before retiring, and usually spends the greater part of the next day pondering over the problem what the mischief it was he wanted to remember.

☞What's the matter with Augustus?' asked one friend of another. 'He's gone insane!' 'Bless me! how happened that?' 'Why you see, he parts his hair in the middle, and the other day he happened to get five more hairs on one side than on the other, and the inequality overthrew the balance of his brain.'

☞Sheridan once told a story of the exquisite good breeding of a banker's clerk, of whom the wit borrowed some money, and to whom he actually repaid it, 'Didn't he look astonished?' a discourteous friend asked. 'No,' said Sheridan, 'he was just going to look astonished, when he remembered his manners, and swept away the money as unconcernedly as if he had not given up the idea of ever seeing it again.'

A writer in the *Baptist Weekly* says: A very hard-hearted clapper in an old church-tower professed the intensest distress because its bell was hopelessly cracked. Many people thought it a pitiable position, and wished the sad-hearted clapper a better bell. But just then the ghost of ancient Diogenes the sage, floated in through the window, and whistled most angrily: 'Master Clapper, cease your noise, and remember in the first place, you cracked the bell; and, secondly, nobody would have known it had you not told them.' I have observed often that those who bemoan divisions in a church are they who make them; and I also observe sometimes that they who make them are most ready to publish the fact; I have observed another fact, *viz.*, that all clappers are not of as good metal as the bells that they crack.

A survey for a carriage road to the Yosemite Valley has been completed, and a favorable route has been found, over which, when completed, coaches and carriages can run directly to the hotels in the valley. The distance from the terminus of the railroad in the San Joaquin to the hotels of Yosemite, is eighty-eight miles, over a route which could be traveled only on horseback.

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

Chester High School.—Averages for the month ending Feb. 28, are as follows:

First Division.—Annie Collins, 97.8; Emma Cotton, 96.6; Jennie Esrey, 96.2; Laura Smith, 95.4; Mary Finigan, 95; Engle Hinkson, 94.6; Sallie Donaldson, 94.4; Lynie Johnson, 93.3; Flora Christie, 92.2.

Second Division.—Ida Howard, 94.3; Annie Brogan, 94; Ella Donaldson, 92.6; Sallie Blakely, 92.4; Mary McAnall, 92.4; Belle Metcalf, 91.3; Lizzie Broughton, 91; S. L. Montgomery, 90.2.

Third Division.—Esther Howard, 99.9; Mary McCartney, 99.6; Annie Sager, 99; Dolly Dyer, 98.9; Mary Marshall, 97.9; Ella McLearn, 96.9; Anna Hinkson, 96.5; Emma Rhodes, 96; James Campbell, 95; Emily Bates, 94; John McCartney, 93.1; Levi Bowker, 91.6.

Fourth Division.—Ernestine Williams, 97.8; Annie Gibson, 95.8; Tillie Simpson, 94.4; Alfred Blakely, 94.1; Joseph Kenworthy, 93.8; Laura Larkin, 93.7; Alex. Cochran, 92.7; William Booth, 92.3; Mary Maddux, 92.3; Nellie Meader, 91.3; Sadie Allen, 91.2; Thomas Whittam, 90.3; Lewis Hoopes, 90.

February was a full month of 20 days, and those who have distinguished themselves by making high averages, are pupils who are never absent or late, or often detained to make up failures in recitation. The number of "imperfects" received, is either very small or 0. Good scholarship and disposition to mischief and disorder, are not usually found in the same individual. Two young gentlemen carry to their parents a report of 44 demerits each, for this month, but their names are not in the above list. Boys, that will not do!

Who Obeys the Laws?—The following enactments in regard to young persons, have just been brought to light by somebody, and are about as definite as they can be. Are they heeded in our flonrishing city? It would seem like folly to make other or stronger laws, compelling children to attend school, when we do not enforce those we have.

ACT OF 1849.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, labor performed during a period of ten hours, on any secular day, in all cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging and flax factories, shall be considered a legal day's work; and hereafter, no minor shall be employed in or about any of said factories until he or she shall have attained to the age of thirteen years.

SEC. 3. That if any owner or employer of or in any of the said factories, or his, her, or their agents, shall willfully or knowingly employ any minor below the age of thirteen years, as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending, shall pay a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offense, to be sued for and recovered by any person suing for the same, as other debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, one half of the same to belong to the person suing for the same, and the other half to the county in which the offense is committed.

SEC. 4. That hereafter, no minor who has attained the age of thirteen, and under the age of sixteen years, shall be employed in any of the factories aforesaid, for a longer period than nine calendar months in any one year, and who shall not have attended school for at least three consecutive months within the same year; and any owner or employer of or in any of the factories aforesaid, offending against the provisions of this section, shall be liable to the penalty provided in the third section of this act, to be sued for, recovered, and applied as therein provided.

SEC. 5. That from and after the fourth day of July next, if any parent or guardian shall consent to, permit, or connive at the employment of his or her child or ward, under the age of thirteen years, in any of the said factories, or if such parent or guardian shall consent to, permit, or connive at the employment of his or her child or ward over thirteen years, for a longer period than ten hours in any secular day, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for every such offense, to be sued for and recovered as provided in the third section of this act, and for the uses therein specified.

ACT OF 1855.

SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, no male or female operative shall, under any contract, be employed in cotton, woolen, silk, flax, bagging or paper manufactories in this commonwealth, for a longer period than sixty hours in any one week, or more than an average of ten hours a day during the same period.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall knowingly employ, or any parent or guardian consent to the employment of any male or female operative, under the age of twenty-one years as aforesaid, contrary to the preceding section, and proof be made thereof before any alderman or justice of the peace of the ward, borough or district where such offense is committed, he, she or they so employing such operatives, or consenting thereto, as aforesaid, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered before any alderman or justice of the peace of the proper ward, borough or district, in the same manner as the like penalties are now recovered, to be applied to the use of the public schools of the proper district.

Provided, That no penalty shall be recovered under this act, unless sued for within one month after the same shall have occurred; nor shall any person recover more than one penalty for the working of any factory for the same period of time.

SEC. 3. That all the ward, borough and township constables are hereby authorized and required, and it shall be their duty, to attend to the strict observance of the two preceding sections of this act, when complaint shall have been properly made to them of a violation of the same.

The London correspondent of the *Nation* said some time since, "Every branch of our educational system wants a thorough overhauling. As for the lowest classes, it has become plain that our future masters must be educated. The question is darkened and perplexed by a whole whirl of theological difficulties. The clergy object to have the matter taken out of their hands, and at the same time they won't educate Dissenters unless they are allowed to make them orthodox. That is a short account of a dispute which diverges into infinite squabbles and recriminations and personalities, until there is danger of losing sight of the real points at issue. There is a vehement cry against secular education, and one of your bishops has come over to tell us that crime is increasing fearfully in America because your children are taught to read and write by teachers who do not at the same time impress the catechism upon infant minds. I am incompetent to express any opinion upon that subject; but one thing is plain, that the State must take education out of the hands of any sect whatever, and insist that, in one way or other, English children shall be rescued from their prevailing state of utter intellectual stagnation. The higher branches of our system are in almost equal need of reconstruction. The middle-class schools are detestable; and there is no technical education worth mentioning for artisans and men of practical science. English manufacturers are beginning to suffer because the Continental workmen have such superior means of requiring the knowledge necessary to their craft; and the want of appropriate schools is thus telling upon that sensitive part—the pocket. The universities and great public schools for the highest classes again require a thorough reform, chiefly in the direction of a wider and more intellectual course of study. Seventy per cent. of the pupils, it is said, are absolutely idle, and most of them receive nothing but a narrow training in Greek and Latin, with a sprinkling of mathematics."

News of the Week.

The Secretary of the Treasury will buy $1,0000,000 of bonds on the first and third Wednesdays, and $500,000 of bonds on the second and fourth Wednesdays, and will sell $1,500,000 of coin on each Thursday during March. Total bond purchases for the month, $3,000,000: gold sales, $6,000,000.

A secret meeting of opponents of local option was held in Pittsburg on Saturday evening. It is understood that a league antagonistic to the temperance movement was formed, and resolutions were adopted pledging those present to withhold all patronage from men known to be in favor of local option.

The ex-Confederate General Colston, of North Carolina, a comrade of Stonewall Jackson, has just been appointed by the Khedive professor of geology in the University of Cairo, Egypt. "Semi-military duties" are attached to this professorship.

The President has pardoned Miles Carroll, Miles McCulloch, Henry Warlick and Jones A. Sanders, of South Carolina, imprisoned for Kukluxism in the Albany penitentiary.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week numbered 343, an increase of 50 on the number for the previous week. There were 85 deaths from consumption and inflammation of the lungs.

In the House of Representatives, last Saturday, one of the members sent a page to his fellow Congressmen, with the request that they write their names in his autograph book, accompanied by a motto or sentiment. When the book was presented to Oakes Ames, he wrote with his name, "Put what you have where it will do the most good."

The Modoc troubles appear to be virtually at an end. Judge Rosborough and Messrs. Steele, Fairchild, Biddle and others went to Captain Jack's camp on Saturday. They were received by thirty Indians, and remained in the Modoc camp all night. They proposed, as conditions of peace, that the Modocs must surrender to the military authorities, and be removed to a reservation in Arizona, the Indian Territory, or Southern California. All the Indians assented to these terms, but said they "would have nothing to do with Meacham or Jesse Applegate.' They did not desire to go back to Lost River, because Meacham and Applegate would be among their enemies.' Captain Jack was ill and as anxious for peace as the other Indians. The commissioners were accompanied back to General Canby's headquarters by eight or ten warriors, and there met the other Commissioners. Three of the principal warriors expressed a desire to go to Washington and see the "Big Chief." Eight Modocs remained in General Canby's camp.

The annual convention of professional base ball players was held in Baltimore last Monday evening. The constitution and by-laws proposed by Harry Wright were adopted, and the Ryan ball was chosen as the regulation. Nine games for the championship were decided upon. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, including R. Ferguson as President, and N. E. Young as Secretary. Boston was selected as the place for the next annual meeting.

All lovers of flowers must remember, that one blossom allowed to mature or "go to seed" injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers then, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers; or exchange favors with those who have. You will surely find that the more you cut off the more you will have. All roses after they have ceased to bloom should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year. On bushes not a seed should be allowed to grow.—*Scribner's for March.*

There are few points in natural philosophy more remarkable than the infinite diversity of the human figure, and countenance. There are at this moment eight hundred millions of human beings in existence, and not two alike, and yet all substantially the same. An extended view of this astonishing variety is obtained from the consideration that since the creation of the world there has passed more than a million times the number now in being, and that no two of them, or any now in life, were alike. And we have reason to believe that of the endless myriads of those who have preceded us each and every one had a distinguishing mark, either in voice or feature, figure or something not to be gauged or measured, and perhaps not to be described.

Jean Ingelow, though a sweet poetess, is clearly not a blue stocking, in the flighty sense of that cerulean term, but can descend from Olympus to her household and kitchen gods. In a letter to a Boston lady she says:

So long as household work is thought degrading (and nowhere is this so much the case as in America), there never can be anything like universal education; there must always be some who work all their lives because others will not work at all. How to make clear-starching and ironing graceful and pretty occupations—and such they were thought by our great-great-grandmothers—how to keep a house clean, and to assist even in a kitchen, without the least sense of being lowered, or the slightest personal deterioration, might surely be managed if women gave their minds to it.

If you have cold feet, immerse them morning and evening in cold water, rub with a rough towel and run about your room till they burn. In one month you will be entirely relieved. All these red pepper and mustard applications are like rum to the stomach—relieve you to-day, but leave you colder to-morrow.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE

MAYOR.

Information having been received that disorderly persons frequent Tuscarora Hall, in this city, to the annoyance and discomfort of the public assembled there during public entertainments, lectures, concerts, &c., and the watchman of said Hall having been placed at defiance; Therefore, I, J. L. Forwood, Mayor of the city of Chester, do hereby make known and give notice, that, hereafter, all such disorderly persons resorting to said Hall shall be promptly arrested and dealt with according to the ordinance of said city, and laws of the Commonwealth.

Special Officers have been sworn in for duty at said hall on all such public occasions.

Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of February, A. D. 1873.

J. L. FORWOOD,
Mayor.
mh 1-3t

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The first regular meeting of the Mechanics' Building Association, of Chester, Pa., will be held at the office of Pardoe & Donaldson, Fourth and Market streets, on the 15th day of March, 1873, at 6 o'clock p. m., at which time Directors will be elected, the first instalment paid in, and loans sold.

C. RUSH BARR,
Secretary pro tem.
mh1 3t

CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY OF CHESTER, February 5, 1873.

AT A MEETING of the Council of the City of Chester, held February 3, 1873, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be directed to obtain judgment on all liens filed; and that immediately after the first day of June next all liens filed prior to January 1, 1873, be collected, and that this resolution be published in the newspapers of the city for four weeks.

From the minutes.

Attest, J. M. ALLEN,
Clerk of Council.
mh 1-3t

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to the Charter of the city of Chester, in the county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania, I, J. L. Forwood, Mayor of the said city, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified voters thereof, that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of APRIL, 1873, at the places and for the officers below specified.

The electors of the North ward, will hold their election at Fulton Hall, in said ward.

The electors of the Middle ward will hold their election at the City Hall, in said ward.

The electors of the South ward will hold their election at the office of Alderman Entwisle, in said ward.

The following officers are to be elected for the city:

NORTH WARD.

One member of Council for 3 years and one for two years.
One School Director for 3 years and one for 2 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of elections.
One person for Judge of elections.

MIDDLE WARD.

Two members of Council, each for 3 years.
One School Director for 3 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of Elections.
One person for Judge of Elections.

SOUTH WARD.

Two members of Council, each for 3 years.
One member of Council for 1 year.
One School Director for 2 years.
One School Director for 3 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of Elections.
One person for Judge of Elections.

The polls will be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock a. m., and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment, until 7 o'clock p. m., when the polls shall be closed, the votes counted, and returns thereof be made by the election officers agreeably to the fourth section of City Charter, and the election laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

J. L. FORWOOD,
Mayor of the city of Chester.

Mayor's office, Feb. 17, 1873.

Sales.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT FOR SALE.

$10,000 IN BONDS!

OF THE

CHESTER IMPROVEMENT CO.,

Secured by MORTGAGE on the TRAINER MILL, HOUSES, &c., &c., of SOUTH CHESTER.

INTEREST, 8 PER CENT.

For the accommodation of persons wishing small amounts, we have secured a number of the above Bonds of the denomination of 100 dollars. We furnish them at PAR AND INTEREST.

GEO. BAKER,

fe22 3t BANKER AND BROKER.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT MARCUS HOOK.—A new Brick Building, 33 by 55 feet, 2 stories high, intended for a wheelright and smith shop. Might be used for many kinds of mechanical purposes.

Also, for sale six cottages and a variety of desirable building lots at low prices, and easy terms of payment. Apply to HENRY LARKIN, at Marcus Hook, who will show the properties, or to JOHN LARKIN, JR.,

Ja 25 At Chester.

FOR SALE. Five two-story Frame Houses on Edward street, South Chester. Terms easy. Apply to

W. GRAY,
ap 6 Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Ladomus Block.

FARM FOR SALE.

DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE—Near Ellendale Station, Junction and Breakwater, Railroad. Farm, 175 acres, high ground, 70 acres cleared, 60 acres pine and oak timber, remainder light timber. Two dwellings, stable, corn crib, carriage and other outhouses, and apple orchard. Price low—Terms easy. Will exchange for Chester property.

C. S. SMITH,
aug 24 Third and Penn streets.

PROPERTY FOR SALE!

The property known as the "Chester Fire Brick Works." The lot is 159 feet on Hayes street, and 140 feet on Front Street, South Chester. On which there are two Kilns for brick, etc., frame building 32x26 feet, with engine and machinery, suitable for grinding clay, brick, etc. Will be sold whole, or divided in lots to suit, or would be exchanged for a small Farm.

Two Lots on Sixth Street, corner of Butler Street, Chester. Each 20x140 feet deep, to a 15 feet alley.

Brick House and Lot on Penn Street, below Second, 20x142½, containing eight rooms, water, gas and heater, etc. Also, Stable. Comfortably situated.

Brick House, containing six rooms Lot 14½x80 feet, on Townsend Street, above Second, South Chester, Apply to

C. S. SMITH,
nov 4 Third and Penn Streets.

Tailoring.

1854. ESTABLISHED 1854.

RICHARD MILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

516

MARKET STREET,

Has always in store

The Latest and Most Fashionable Goods.

The Fall Styles

Just received, are

VERY BEAUTIFUL,

And will be made to order in the best manner at reasonable prices.

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS!

In this department will be found the largest and choicest stock in the city. oc 5

Chester Academy.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

S. W. cor. Broad and Potter Sts.

PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC.

A teacher to every fifteen or twenty pupils. It is useless for children to spend three or four years in learning what may just as well be acquired in one year under proper instruction. Our terms range from $24 to $75 per year. Please send for our new circular.

GEORGE GILBERT, Principal.

WM. A. MINSHALL,

GENERAL

Furnishing Undertaker,

Has removed to Fourth street, below Market street, near Bickley's drug store.

Residence, as heretofore, James street, opposite City Hotel.

Every requisite for funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms at the shortest notice.

se 21

BILL POSTING.—The undersigned having given up night watching, is now prepared to do all Bill Posting and the distribution of Circulars and Handbills he may be favored with.

All orders left at his residence No. 424 West Third street, or at the office of the ADVOCATE, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Chester, Dec. 7, 1872.

REMOVAL!

ELLIS SMEDLEY,

Having REMOVED to

NO. 13,

WEST THIRD STREET,

Has now open a full stock of

STAPLE

AND

FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Trimmings,

Notions,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PHILADELPHIA PRICES FOR CASH.

SAWS

[Established 1830.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Saws.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Every Saw Warranted.

FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

Price Lists and Circulars free.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS'

Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

LARGEST Organ Establishment in the World.

7 EXTENSIVE FACTORIES.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.

THE CELEBRATED

ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

Established 1846.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. fe 22

Vick's FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is published quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds, may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the GUIDE.

The First Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. 130 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.

JAMES VICK,

fe 22 Rochester, New York.

ONLY 10 CENTS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;

Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1624, Post Office, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We did not know that so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A want long felt at last supplied.—*Scientific Am.*

Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling.—*N. Y. World.*

Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present.—*Chicago Trib.*

In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community.—*Toledo Blade.*

We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73.—*Boston Advertiser.*

We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance.—*Harper's Weekly.*

In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow.—*Frank Leslie.*

We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead.—*Phila. Ledger.*

ONLY 10 CENTS.

LOCAL OPTION as viewed by the official organ of the LIQUOR INTERESTS. Subscription $3 per year; Clubs of 10, $25. Address, AMERICAN LIQUOR MEN'S ADVOCATE CO., No. 100 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe 22

BY SENDING ONLY 25 CENTS to JAS. W. REMINGTON, at Moundsville, Marshall Co., W. Va., you will receive by return mail 500 useful receipts.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS! No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Witherby, Rugg & Richardson,

Manufacturers of

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY GENERALLY.

Specialities:—Woodworth Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.

Central, cor. Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.

L. B. WITHERBY. G. J. RUGG. S. M. RICHARDSON.

Stationary, Portable and Blast

ENGINES.

Saw Mill, Flouring Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery.

H. & F. BLANDY, Newark, Ohio.

WORKING CLASS.—MALE OR FEMALE.—$60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. fe 22

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

$1.000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00. fe 22

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

COCHRAN,

No. 423 MARKET Street, Chester

Has the most extensive stock of

Fine Groceries & Provisions!

IN THE CITY,

Laid in especially for the Holidays, consisting of

CANNED FRUITS, PRESERVES & VEGETABLES,

Such as

Beefsteak, Quinton Tomatoes,
Peas, Corn, Peaches,
Green Gages, Pine Apples,
Egg Plums, Quinces,
Strawberries,
Cherries, Pears,
Assorted Jellies, Green Apples.

NUTS.

Shellbarks,
Paper-Shell Almonds,
English Walnuts, Pecans,
Filberts, Cream Nuts,
Chestnuts.

FRUITS.

Basket, Dehesa, Crown, Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins, by 1 lb. ½ or ¼ boxes,
Elmira Grapes, at reduced prices,
Florida and Havana Oranges,
Citron, Dates,
Currants and Cranberries.

SAUCES.

Catsup, Worcestershire,
Leicestershire, Lea & Perrins',
Assorted Pickles.

All the Choice Baking Powders.

FISH.

Sardines,
The best Mess Mackerel in the city,
Codfish,
Pickled Salmon.

TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS,

HAMS, SHOULDERS AND DRIED BEEF.

All the Grades of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.

Your Order for the Holidays Solicited.

Price and quality guaranteed,

AT COCHRAN'S,

423 Market Street, Chester.

THOMSON & CUTLER,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Cor. THIRD and KERLIN STS.,

South Ward, Chester

Constantly on hand, a large and well-selected stock of every thing that is kept in a first class store, and at prices that will satisfy purchasers.

All kinds of Fruit in Season.

Fresh Country Produce always on hand.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c. je10

DON'T forget to stop at the Central Grocery and House-furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall, and examine the stock of Table Knives Forks, Pocket Knives and Scissors. jan 6

CROSBY M. COX,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND

FLOUR,

Has constantly on hand the best brands of red and white wheat flour, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Also a lot of fine

Early Rose Potatoes.

Cor. Fourth and Morton Avenue,

CHESTER, PA.

oc12 tf Near Chester Dock Mills.

GENTS' Underwear at nearly all prices, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Plums, Gages, Strawberries, Lima and String Beans and Asparagus, at the Central Grocery and House Furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PRUNELLES, Dutch Plums, Prunes, Raisins, Citron and Candied Lemon, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PARLOR Brackets, Boot Boxes, Commodes, Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, and Children's Bureaus, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

A LARGE lot of China and other Ware suitable for Christmas presents, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

FURS.—A splendid assortment of Furs, to which we invite special attention, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANDIED Citron, Lemon and Orange, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

SEEDLESS, Valencia, Layer and Muscatel Raisins, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

DRIED Blackberries, very fine, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

E. C. SMITH,

No. 526 Market Street,

CHESTER,

Would call the attention of the public to a large large lot of very fine

HINMAN POTATOES,

Which he sells cheap.

Also, many other articles in the Produce line, such as Fish, dry and salt, in packages and loose; Hams, Shoulders, and Beef, of the very best brands. Also,

GROCERIES,

Of the very best quality.

CASSIMERES.—A full line of Cassimeres for men and boy's wear, at SMITH & KEEL'S,

je 1 S. E. Cor. 3d and Penn Sts.

JAMES MASSEY,

ENGINEER

AND

MACHINIST,



Fifth Street, bet. Madison and Upland

CHESTER, PA.

Builder of

Marine and Stationary

ENGINES.

Gearing and all kinds of Machinery Repaired.

Work on Corliss and other Engines promptly attended to. de 7

R. RAWNSLEY,

Marble Works,



EDGMONT AVENUE,

Near Broad Street,

CHESTER, PA.

Is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Sills, Lintels, Marble Mantles, Marble Tops for Washstands, Bureaus, &c. Cemetery lots inclosed with any desired pattern of plain or ornamental iron railing, all of which I will guarantee to furnish as cheap as any other establishment in the State. ap 22

Stationary.

E. A. COLLIER,

Bookseller, Stationer, News Dealer, &c.,

Bet. 60 and 61st and Lombard Street, West Philadelphia,

And CARDINGTON, DEL. CO. jy 8

WALL PAPER

at 5 cents,
6 cents,
Window Shades. 10 cents,
GOLD PENS. 12 cents,
BLANK BOOKS. 15 cents,
INK. 18 cents,
STATIONERY. 25 cents

PERIODICALS,

Daily and Weekly Papers,

AT THE

News Depot,

Cor. of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,

m25 CHESTER, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOS. E. MIRELL,

Bookseller, Stationer & Blank Book Manufacturer,

MARKET STREET, ab. THIRD, CHESTER.

ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS: Blank, School, Hymn, Law, Toy, Prayer, Bibles.

PAPER: Writing, Drawing, Star, French. Wall. Straw Tissue

Blotting Board, Tracing Cloth, Paper Bags, Envelopes, Window Shades, Artists' Materials, Initial Stamping, Cards of all kinds, Frames, Chromos, Engraving, Binding, Pens, Ink, Printing, Photograph Albums. All the Magazines—month and weekly. nov -

Flour and Feed.

FRANCIS LARKIN,

Dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED,

HAY and STRAW,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

High, Medium, and low grades of

White and Red Wheat Flour.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Fine and Ground Salt,

By the Sack or Bushel.

ALSO,

A Superior lot of fine White Peach Blow Potatoes,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Madison and Upland Streets.

feb19 1y

JNO. ROBERTS. ABNER COPPOCK.

ROBERTS & COPPOCK

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay,

STRAW, &c., &c.

The choicest brands of

FAMILY FLOUR

Always on hand.

Corn Meal,
Bran,
Chopped Corn,
Ship Stuff,
Middlings,
Corn and Oats,
Grain.

HAY AND STRAW!

Being determined to sell nothing but what we select with great care; and to sell at small profits, we respectfully ask an examination of our goods.

ROBERTS & COPPOCK,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CONCORD Avenue,

CHESTER, PA. fe22 1m



Also dealer in all kinds of

COACH MATERIALS,

525 Market Street, Chester, Pa.,

NEAR THE DEPOT.

Ready-made Wheels a speciality. au 31

MUSIC.

LUKE HEPWORTH,

OF UPLAND,

Has on hand ORGANS and MELODEONS of first-class makers, at extremely low prices

Warranted Organs from $90 to $200. Five new Organs and two Melodeons will be sold very cheap, if called for soon.

LUKE HEPWORTH,

fe1 3m Upland, Del. County.

NOTICE.—The School Tax for the city of Chester, for 1872, is now due and payable at the office of the Collector, No. 137 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.

Office open on Saturday evening.

J. C. BERSTLER,
jy6 tf Collector.

WANTED.

Everybody in Chester, to save money, by buying their Trimmings and Notions at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn.

Everybody in Chester, to buy one of those Cheap Umbrellas that WRIGLEY has for sale. Third street, near Penn.

Professional.

W. H. DICKINSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND CONVEYANCER,

Office: 504 Market Street, Chester. jy 13

JAMES VINCENT MAGINN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

609 EDGMONT AVENUE,

Chester.

Legal business promptly attended to. oc 5

SIMON LITZENBURG,

Architect & Draughtsman,

Plans of Dwellings, Churches, &c., neatly drawn, and specifications written out.

Charges moderate. Office over Zook's Book Store, South-west corner of Fourth and Market Street, Chester. ap 27

Boots and Shoes.

THOMAS LOVE,

Manufacturer of

FINE  BOOTS

AND

SHOES!

406 MARKET STREET,

CHESTER.

His stock is large, and comprises all kinds of

LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S

Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order

AT SHORT NOTICE.

A portion of the patronage of Chester solicited. oc 5



Boot and Shoe Store,

619 EDGMONT AVENUE,

near the depot.

We have a larger stock of Boots and Shoes than ever before, which comprises a very great assortment of

Ladies,' Gents,'

MISSES,' AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES,

(Fancy and Plain.)

Our motto is not to be undersold by any other dealer selling the same class of goods.

Overshoes in abundance.

P. P. DERRICKSON.
619 Edgmont Avenue.

Tobacco and Cigars.

FRANK LEWIS,

708 MORTON AVENUE,

CIGAR STORE,

AND

OYSTER HOUSE.

Families supplied daily. oc12 tf

HOME AGAIN

W. D. PULLEN

HAVING TAKEN THE OLD STAND,

NO. 321 MARKET STREET,

Will be glad to have his old friends call on him. His stock of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Is large and well assorted, and will give satisfaction.

SEGARS OF THE BEST BRANDS, GIANT, ROUGH AND READY, PEYTON, PLAIN AND DARK CAVENDISH, ALSO SUNNYSIDE, SOLACE, CENTURY, STRAWBERRY AND MICHIGAN FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCOS,

Of superior qualities, and the various brands of SMOKING TOBACCOS,

Such as Lone Jack, Yacht Club, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Durham, Dic Tater, Hard to Beat, Kinikinick, How is that for High Smoker's Delight, &c. Also Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Segar Cases, and various other article: Call and examine. Custom respectfully solicited.

BOSTON NAVY.

Don't forget the Old Stand,

321 MARKET STREET, CHESTER, PA. mar 16

WANTED—100,000 MEN to Smoke our Superior Yara Cigars,

C. A. STORY & SON,
y 3 Market street, nearly op. City Hall.

GO to C. A. STORY & SON'S for your pipes and smoking tobacco, if you want a good article for little money, nearly opposite City Hall, Market street, Chester.

IF you want a good HAVANA CIGAR go to STORY & SON'S.

TO SMOKERS.—C. A. Story & Son have just received a splendid lot of BRIAR PIPES, with Rubber Bits, that will never split, at 407 Market street. ap 29

IF you want a superior Sweet Cavendish, Plain Cavendish and Rough and Ready, go to C. A. STORY & SON'S,

Market street, Chester.

LAMB,

No. 13 WEST THIRD STREET,

SELLS

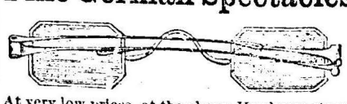
HATS & CAPS

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SILK HATS $4.50 and $5.00, UNEQUALED.

All Goods Exchanged or money returned, not satisfactory. mar 13

Fine German Spectacles



At very low prices, at the cheap Hardware store, No. 23 THIRD STREET, below the Bank.

nov 26 THOMAS MOORE.

FINE SHIRTS, at

MILLER'S,

oc 5 516 Market street.

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 5.35, 7.45, 8.35, 8.48, 9 1.5 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 1.48, 2 41, 4.44, 5.33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.56, 10.55 p. m.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.30, 8.35, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12.3½, 2.3½, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.20, 10 15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.
CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.
Leave Chester at 9.11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37 7.22, 11.07, 12.06.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADELPHIA FOR CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11.30 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7 00 a. m., 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA FOR CHARD'S FORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. H. F. Morrow is our agent for advertising, subscriptions and job work.

School Board.—This organization, so important to the interests of Chester, and yet withal so unobtrusive and quiet in its workings, that its acts are rarely paraded before the public, met on last Wednesday evening at Pardoe & Donaldson's office. There was as usual among these unpaid and frequently unappreciated custodians of the public weal, a good attendance. Routine of business occupied most of the evening. The only item of general interest was the appointment of Miss Emily Bowker to the charge of the school on Morton avenue, vacated by the changes following Miss Kenworthy's promotion to the Grammar School. Miss Bowker has been occupying this position temporarily by authority of the City Superintendent. After the regular business had been transacted, the gentlemen of the school board spent some time in discussing the best methods for heating and ventilating school rooms.

These gentlemen are evidently determined that nothing promotive either of the physical or mental welfare of pupils in the public schools, that comes within their purview, shall be over-looked. A very admirable change has been made lately in the supplying of water to the proverbially thirsty youngsters of these schools. Instead of hydrants out of doors, as previously, each room has been supplied with a faucet placed in a corner where the eye of the teacher can watch the drinking usages of her charge. This method has worked admirably.

Opening of the Campaign.—The first meeting of the temperance campaign was held in the City Hall on Wednesday evening last, and was addressed by Mr. Wm. Nicholson, of Philadelphia. The speaker said that total abstinence hurt nobody; moderate drinking did, as all drunkenness commenced with moderate drinking. He presented convincing arguments in favor of local option, and spoke of the good effects which would ensue if the people voted against license. He wished the women had the right to vote, but as they had not, it devolved on their husbands, brothers and fathers, to see that their wishes were carried out. He concluded by urging upon every one who loved his fellows, to vote on the 21st of March in favor of "no license," and all would be well. Rev. Mr. Sproull, who is always willing to buckle on his armour in the cause of temperance, also addressed the meeting. Mr. John Ledward, the president, stated that the next meeting would be held in the City Hall on Saturday evening, which will be addressed by Edwin H. Coates, Esq. Until election day, meetings will be held in various parts of the county as advertised, and in Chester every Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Speakers will be duly announced.

Missionary Anniversary.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather of Sunday afternoon last, a very large number of persons were present at the missionary anniversary of the Chester M. E. Sunday school in the First Presbyterian Church. The house was filled, many persons having to stand, and others went away for want of room. The exercises consisted of singing by the school, addresses by Revs. Pancoast, Sproull, and Maddux, and Dr. Graham. The missionary offerings, though not so large as last year, amounted to a considerable sum. An interesting feature in these annual meetings is the emblems, which were very appropriate and beautiful. The voices of those belonging to the infant school sounded rather weak in the rear of the room, but their gift for the cause of missions is an evidence of what the smallest child may do, and no act, however insignificant in itself, will lose its reward. Life is made up of little things, and each little member has a mission to fulfil.

"How to Say Things."—Professor J. W. Shoemaker will deliver his celebrated lecture on the above subject in Tuscarora Hall next Tuesday evening, March 11, under the auspices of the Elocution Class of Crozer Theological Seminary. Professor Shoemaker comes highly recommended, and wherever he has delivered his lecture, he has given universal satisfaction. The lecture is humorous, instructive, and of a highly moral tone. He stands in the front rank as an elocutionist, and we would remind our readers that if they want to hear something above the common order of lectures, go and hear him. He is strongly endorsed by the Philadelphia papers, and many eminent citizens.

Larkintown Sunday School.—The annual misssionary meeting of this Sunday school will be held in the school room on next Friday evening, the 14th inst., commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Missionary addressess by members of the school, singing and other interesting exercises by the school.

The decorating of the room is in the hands of a committee whose good taste will do full justice to the occasion. Every effort is being made to have a pleasant time.

Prison Inspectors.—The following gentlemen compose the Prison Inspectors for Delaware County: H. Jones Brooke, F. Fairlamb, D. A. Vernon, Geo. Broomall, and Wm. Russell. The last named gentleman has filled the office for three years previous to his election as Commissioner, and has also acceptably fulfilled the duties of Librarian for six years.

Fire at Upland.—About eleven o'clock on Thursday night last, a fire broke out in the drying room of No. 2 mill at Upland. The whistle was blown, and the operatives flocked to the scene, and got the flames under. About 600 pounds of dyed yarn was damaged. The facilities for the prompt extinguishment of fire at the Upland mills are such that almost any fire can readily be brought under subjection.

Union Benevolent Society.—The Ladies' Union Benevolent Society will hold its regular monthly meeting next Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church.

All who have bills against the society will please present them for payment at that time.

The Colima.—After several unavoidable delays this staunch craft floats now like a Naiad on the bosom of the Delaware. Tallow stopped her once, and wind bound she hesitated again, but now where no grease is needed to make her go, and where winds will we hope find her always superior to their fickle and perverse moods, she lies anchored in the stream, only waiting until her huge lungs are once fairly filled that she may gallantly go over "the deep blue sea."

The Colima was launched without a single mishap at 7.15 A. M., on Thursday. It was an early bath, but these are proverbially healthy, and the auspice is a good one.

Our honored citizen, Wm. Ward, Esq., we are glad to learn, has quite recovered from his late severe illness.

Turning over a New Leaf.—Nothing that has happened lately strikes us more forcibly as an evidence of a better day for Chester, than the meeting about to take place by our city and railroad officials, as settled upon at the last meeting of Council. What should be done is plain, and it can be accomplished if wise policy prevails in these deliberations. The completion of the Darby Improvement Line makes Chester, provided its terminus is secured here, a first-class railroad centre. With the business of the P. W. & B. R. R., Baltimore Central and Chester Creek, not overlooking the Front Street road, increasing daily with astonishing growth, this new line adds, as it were, an entire new railroad for quick and frequent passenger travel. Norristown, Germantown, Chestnut Hill and Media, have experienced the enriching effect of such travel, and when Chester adds to all these, her vast natural advantages for business purposes, which the other localities lack, there seems to be no limit to the population, wealth and improvement which can be reached by fostering these railroad facilities. At the terminus of the Darby Improvement Line will follow buildings for offices and dwellings for employees, for from that point the trains will be despatched and regulated; shops for repairs, and ultimately for building new work, for Wilmington will then be too far away for trains that do not run there. The question now in the keeping of the Street Committee is, can Chester secure this? And to its answer, we recommend the best efforts and intelligence of our citizens at large, as well as Council, with the hope that another great advantage will not be allowed to slip from their grasp, when it appears almost within reach.

Great Progress.—The vast development witnessed in South Chester, and the adjoining parts of the city, are striking and remarkable. Factories, industrial works and dwellings erected in numbers evidence unexampled prosperity, and the sales of real estate are rapid, and at good prices. Messrs. Broomall and Ward, the pioneers in all these enterprises, are reaping a rich and deserved return for business foresight, and patient, liberal and indefatigable effort in the line of public improvement. Real estate in the vicinity of Chester, is one of the safest and most certainly remunerative. Property is within the reach of those of the most limited means. We can see no better, quicker and surer plan in the whole country to realize greater profits than by the purchase of building lots in our new city, and the investment in buildings and other enterprises now in progress. The advance there the past few years has been of the most remarkable character, and at this time is greater than ever.—*Media American.*

The above views are correct and will be endorsed by every one who has noted the course of events in this vicinity for a few years past. More than this, such appreciation is encouraging to the pioneers in these great enterprises, who, with true courage, have borne the heat and burden of the day; through hard times, gloomy prospects, and very little help from others to ultimate success. What a lesson to people of means—to invest their capital near at home; where, in addition to direct profit, they share in the larger indirect enhancement of all surrounding property in the locality.

Council Proceedings.—A stated meeting of the Council of the city of Chester, was held on Monday evening last, Mr. Stephens, President, in the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Fairlamb, Ledward, J. Hinkson, H. Hinkson, Broomall, Roberts, Leiper, Speakman, Black, Deshong and Gœltz. Minutes of February 17 were read and adopted.

A communication was received from Fairlamb and Hoopes, Bankers, asking the exchange of a city bond. On motion of Mr. Ledward, the request was granted.

A petition was received from the Farmers' Market Company stating that the interests of the Company required the protection heretofore extended them by Council, in preventing hawking and peddling of market produce from wagons through the streets of the city; placed on file.

A petition was received from owners of property on Market street, for the construction of a sewer on said street, commencing at the railroad.

On motion of Mr. Deshong, the petition was referred to the Street Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting of Council the best route for said sewer, as well as the contemplated cost.

A petition was received from the Chester and Delaware River Railroad Company, for the erection of a frame warehouse on Front street, between Fulton and Franklin; referred to the Building Inspector, with power to act.

A communication was received from Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President of the P. W. & B. Railroad Company, and Henry Wood, Esq., President of the P. & B. C. Railroad Company, to the effect that the increasing business of said roads required increased accommodations, and asking Council to appoint the proper persons to communicate with the Engineers of said Companies, with a view of ascertaining the best method of meeting the difficulty.

On motion of Mr. Broomall, the communication was referred to the Street Committee and City Surveyor, with instructions to meet the Engineers of the Companies, and confer on the subject named.

William Ward, Esq., forwarded for the consideration of Council. "An Act of Assembly confirming certain privileges granted by Council to the Chester and Delaware River Railroad Company;" the same was read and approved.

The report of the City Treasurer was received and filed,

Sundry bills were presented by the Street Committee, and ordered paid.

A petition was received for a street lamp on Fourth street, between Crosby and Madison; referred to the Lamp Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting of Council.

A petition was received for the curbing and paving of Seventh street, between Kerlin and Lincoln streets.

On motion of Mr. J. Hinkson, the Clerk was instructed to give the usual notice of 30 days to the property owners concerned.

The Ordinance Committee reported an ordinance relating to the satisfaction of certain liens for sewer on Upland street, below Sixth street; the same was read, and on motion of Mr. Broomall, laid over until next meeting of Council

The resolution offered by Mr. Gartside at last meeting of Council, asking the Legislature for a repeal of the "Act, exempting the Penna. Military Academy and grounds attached, from the payment of City Tax," was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Broomall, the resolution was laid on the table; there not remaining sufficent time before the adjournment of the Legislature, to have any bill of the kind properly matured and acted upon.

The Committee on Accounts presented with their approval, sundry bills, which were ordered paid and liens entered.

Mr. Leiper offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Council of the city of Chester, That within the following limits the hawking or vending of meats, vegetables and produce from wagons, shall be prohibited, and outside of said limits it shall be allowed: Commencing at the foot of Parker street, on the Delaware river, extending along said Parker street to Ninth, and along Ninth to Upland, and along Upland, from Ninth to the Delaware; the limits to include both sides of the streets named.

All ordinances in conflict with the above resolution, are hereby repealed.

After very considerable discussion, Mr. Broomall called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Broomall, Fairlamb, Gœltz, H. Hinkson, Leiper, Roberts and Speakman—8.

Nays—Messrs. Deshong, J. Hinkson, Ledward and Stephens—4.

The resolution was adopted, and goes to the Mayor for his action.

On Motion of Mr. Broomall, the City Solicitor was instructed to collect from Thomas Gibbs, one hundred dollars, amount overpaid him in laying drain on Parker street; property of J. M. Broomall, Esq.

Mr. Robinson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be instructed to report an ordinance prohibiting the Chester and Delaware River Railroad Company from running their locomotives on Front street, at a greater speed than 5 miles per hour.

Mr. Ledward presented a report from the Street Committee, recommending a change of grades on North, Pine and Sixth streets, North ward.

The same having been read was referred to the Ordinance Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance at next meeting of Council, embodying the subject of the report.

Council adjourned.

Rockdale Items.—After a severe illness William Linton, eldest son of John Linton, of Glen Riddle, died in the beginning of last week. He suffered long, and death must have been a happy release.

On Thursday evening of last week a temperance meeting was held in the M. E. Church here. By some misunderstanding the speakers who were announced did not arrive. The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Mr. Charles W. Hart, as president. After which a hymn was sung and prayer was offered. There was some trouble in getting speakers, Rev. Mr. Wilson was suffering from a bad cold, and was incapacitated for protracted speaking. Mr. John Neal made some very good remarks on the local option question, which were well received. Mr. William Miller, of Lenni, also made a short address. Mr. John Neal, Jr., also spoke briefly. Mr. John Strandring of Glen Riddle, gave the audience some excellent music on the organ.

The anniversary of Spring Hill Division of the Sons of Temperance was held in Rockdale Hall, on Thursday of last week. Everything passed off as "merry as a marriage bell." Good refreshments, recitations, dialogues, and some very excellent music. The Llewllyn Brass Band, was present, and played very satisfactorily. The abovewas one of the contending parties for the horn at the late fair but didn't get it. Some people say that they are the best players, but as I have no wish to be drawn into a controversey, I keep mum, and say they are both the best, if you can reconcile that idea. Let us have peace.

Messrs. Dobson & Woodward have started a meat and vegetable store on the Mount, near Sodom. You may think Sodom a strange name, Mr. Editor, and I am not sure whether it literally deserves it, but I don't think it does. There are some people there of questionable habits, and there are some excellent citizens who dwell within its circumscribed limits, and I think the excellent ones predominate.

Mr. Robert Howarth is about to open a grocery and provision store at Lenni. Robert is a clever neighbor, and bound to succeed. Go and see how cheap he sells.

Professor Perry will give a first-class concert in Rockdale Hall on the 13th of March. Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Conly and Mr. James Howard will be present to assist.

The golden wedding of Phineas W. and Susanna Massey was celebrated at their residence in Aston township on Washington's birthday. A large number of people were present, among whom were children grandchildren and great grandchildren of the old couple. They received many presents, among which was a large pound cake, which was presented by their great grandchildren. Everybody enjoyed themselves.

Cardington Items.—The period of Lent having commenced, and St. George's being a very churchly Parish, of course, there is very little of an exciting nature to record. Services are held every Wednesday morning, and Friday evening, at St. George's church, and on every Sunday during Lent. A collection will be taken up, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the church debt. We have no doubt many will practice self-denial with so worthy an object in view.

We passed through Pattonville the other day, and were surprised at the indications of prosperity there displayed. Already quite a number of buildings have been erected, and only last week Mr. A. Tracy opened a grocery store, with every promise of success. They have also a stone and marble works, and in a few years, the persons who know the place now, will know it no more. This place is located near Fernwood cemetery, and as the cars of the West Chester railroad stop at Fernwood Station, will probably soon become a delightful summer residence. A decided improvement is anticipated at West End during the coming summer, and we hope some of it may extend to the streets. We learn that a new market house is to be built by some enterprising individual. The man who has sufficient courage to undertake this project, may be considered the benefactor of the persons residing in this vicinity, and should receive a liberal amount of patronage.

The Good Templars, who, for some time, created quite an excitement in our village, are no more heard of. We do not know whether the society has become extinct here, or what reason there is for the long silence which reigns amongst the Order here. We would advise the young men and women of this place to make an effort to revive the good work, and to remember, "never to be weary in well doing."

The Episcopal Mission at Clifton is progressing finely, and, doubtless, in time a pretty little church will be added to the attractions of that already flourishing village. The future generation will have cause to bless the originator of this mission, as a blessing alone can rest on such disinterested efforts.

The gipsies have left us and the chickens again hold up their heads and feel a sense of safety. No one, as we learn, can complain of any losses during their stay, and we, therefore, conclude they must have been more honest than many others with a white skin and a better reputation.

We were glad to see, by your last week's paper, that your Rockdale correspondent was still alive. We began to fear that some wife-beater, or rum-seller had taken the law in their own hands, and executed him without judge or jury. But he still lives, and we expect soon to be entertained by his biographies.

ALDINE.

Upland Items.—Two weeks ago, Mr. Knifton's family invited the members of the brass band to a bountiful repast, especially prepared for them, at their house, which, we are told was a very liberal offering of good things. This makes two special treats this brass band af ours have had and enjoyed, and all for blowing their trumpets. Well, it may be, if I keep on blowing my *Advocate-ing* trumpet, some one will recognize and treat me.

The borough officers are giving us a more liberal supply of coal ashes on the side-walks this winter than heretofore. We have not seen the petition to Chuncil for a side walk to Chester, from Crozer Seminary yet. We rather think it a slow-moving petition, or else it would have reached us ere this.

Edward Morris has bought from Wm. Maris a lot of ground, near Wm. Chadwick's blacksmith shop, on which he is going to build a dwelling house and tin store. We wish him all manner of luck in his enterprise. He is worthy and deserving.

We have seen a regalia, badge and cap of the St. Michael's Total Abstinence Society, belonging to one of the members here in Upland, and think them very beautiful. We hope these emblems of their proffession will have as much or more influence in keeping them total abstainers as the Father Matthew temperance medal had thirty years ago. UPLAND.

JOTTINGS.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the raid of the Merrimac.

The Mechanics' Building Association has now nearly 1700 shares sold.

If you want a barrel of nice flour, buy "City Mills," its a brand you can rely upon. It

How is our illuminated clock getting along? We hope the idea has not been abandoned.

Rev. Dr. Pepper will preach in Oak Grove Baptist Chapel next Sunday morning, at half-past ten. All are cordially invited.

Messrs. Abraham Blakeley & Son intend building an extensive addition to their already large mill. The more mills we have the more prosperity.

The second "Social Necktie Party" of Keystone Castle will be held in Lincoln Hall on Wednesday evening, March 12th. Tickets 75 cents.

Wm. H. Osborne has been compelled to throw up all his engagements to speak in the temperance campaign on account of serious physical ailments.

Professor Graham will speak in Rockdale Hall this Friday evening, March 7, and not in the Methodist Church, as heretofore announced.

Dr. Mathues, of Media, will receive the appointment of Quarantine Master at Lazaretto. The announcement has not been made public as yet. He is the fortunate one, however.

Our prophet says we are to have another deep snow. That is bad, but as it is an unavoidable calamity, let us put on our arctics, button up our overcoats, and snow ball somebody when the time comes.

The South Chester M. E. Church held their Sabbath school anniversary last Sunday. We had hoped for some particulars of this pleasant occasion, but they have failed to reach us.

The Delaware County Medical Society met last Tuesday, at Dr. Darlington's, Concord. The Dr. entertained its members with the hospitality of a prince, and altogether our doctors had a good time. They deserved it.

This is the month when we may look for the trailing arbutus, but unless Jack Frost releases his icy grip, we may look in vain for those earliest of early spring flowers. Jack will let go, however, and we shall have the little beauties here before long. Somebody will be glad.

Larkin Circle celebrated their anniversary in National Hall on Wednesday evening last with a supper. The Orpheus Glee Club enlivened the occasion with some excellent music, and everybody enjoyed themselves.

We are informed that Mr. Joseph Smiley, of Leiperville has sold his blacksmithing establishment to his neighbor, William Quinn. Mr. Smiley is an old citizen of Leiperville, universally esteemed by those who know him, and by the skill, industry and fairness that have marked his business life, we are glad to know that he has achieved enviable success. A son of Mr. Quinn is to succeed Mr. Smiley at the old stand.

Mr. H. B. Birtwell is the superintendent of the Chester M. E. Sunday school, and a very good one he makes. There are thirty-five teachers, and about two-hundred and fifty scholars in the school. Its infant scholars warbled like little birds at their late anniversary.

Mr. James Race has removed his dry goods and grocery store from Third street to 715 Upland street in the North Ward. We hope he will prosper in his new location, and never regret for a moment leaving his old stand in the South Ward.

Chester needs a public park. Needs it now, and the need will grow every year. Who will be the first to move in the matter? We aint a bit visionary in this, even if the old fogies think so.

We are exceedingly sorry to hear of the painful illness of Mr. S. A. Crozer, of Upland. He has been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism for some days, but was a little better on Friday morning, we were glad to learn.

J. P. Horne's flowers, at No. 629 Third street, are well worth looking at. His sweet alyssum, heliotrope, roses, geraniums, and a host of floral beauties beside, look like fairy land. Only a pane of glass divides, and outside it is all winter, while inside it is flowery June.

Our florists say that the taste for and interest in flowers has within the last few years increased three-fold in Chester, as evidenced by the demand for potted flowers. This taste is one of the purest, and when flowers are blooming in the window, there are almost sure to be some sweetheart flowers not far away.

MEDIA, March 6th, 1873.

DEAR ADVOCATE:—We at the County seat are still ice and snow-bound, although it is now the 6th day of spring, (as we now have it) the weather would do credit to mid-winter. I don't think our people have moved along the streets more lively any time this winter than they have these last two days. "Old Sol's" rays don't seem to have much effect, but I suspect this old gentleman is playing shy until he is able to pour his rays more vertically upon us, then woe to the sun and ice if they resist. The Highway term of Court is over. The criminal business was small, being finished in one day. Among the civil cases was one from Marcus Hook, in which a certain number of nephews and neices of one Jesse Marshall, deceased, were arrayed against others who held the same relationship to the deceased, there being some $150,000 worth of property at stake. The old gentleman had spent his long life, being over 80 years old at the time of his demise, in scraping together money and its representatives, denying himself, as the testimony showed, of the comforts of life, for the purpose of leaving an estate for his heirs to quarrel over. How such cases do show up the corruption of the human heart, and are continual evidences of the Bible truth, which says, "the love of money is the root of all evil." It appeared that the deceased's brother, Joseph Marshall's children, got the inside track with their uncle during the latter part of his life, and when he was confined to his room by sickness did not think well of letting the other nephews and neices have much intercourse with *dear old uncle Jesse.* After a full exposure of the case, the parties in whose favor the will was made, offered, *(generously, of course)* to give the other party $10,000 of the snug sum willed them, which was accepted and the case ended.

In this case we had almost a scene. One lady witness appeared on the stand with a thin veil partly over her face. Judge Butler desired her to remove the veil. She said, "not so." Then and there ensued sharp repartee between his Honor and the veiled lady, resulting in a triumph for the court, and the lady was compelled to retire. She was not called again. Query, was or was not this action on the Judge's part similar to that of Judge Allison in compelling a friend to take off his hat? Our worthy Judge, it is said, was rather uncourteous to Mr. Heyburn, President of the Board of Commissioners who approached one of the associate judges on business. A private apology was made, we believe, but Mr. Heyburn's friends say a public offense calls for a public apology. I suspect if the court knows herself, and our court surely does, she ain't much given to apologies. Courts embracing so many functions as ours, do not often do such silly acts as to offer apologies.

Yours truly, SCRATCH.

[For the ADVOCATE.]

ASTON, PA., March 3d, 1873.

MR. EDITOR: You will confer a favor to an old subscriber by publishing the following facts; It is said that the Maine liquor law is a failure. I quote the following: His Excellency, Sidney Perham, Governor of Maine, says, "In regard to the effect of the Maine law upon the liquor trade in this State, I think it safe to say that it is very much less than before the enactment of the law—probably not one tenth as large. In some places, liquor is sold secretly in violation of the law, as many other offenses are committed against the statutes, but in large districts of the State, the liquor traffic is nearly or quite unknown."

From all the Senators and Representatives of Maine: "The consumption of intoxicating liquors in Maine, is not to-day one fourth as great as it was twenty years ago. In the country portions of the State, the sale and use have almost entirely ceased. In our opinion, our remarkable temperance reform of to-day is the legitimate child of the law."

From County and City Officers and Judges: "We are of the decided opinion that the liquor trade is not one-tenth of what it was prior to the adoption of the Maine law."

From the present Mayor of Bangor, Maine: "The law is being enforced throughout the State as never before, and with wonderful success. No residents of our State can have any doubt that the liquor traffic has been greatly repressed and reduced."

From the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, District of Maine: "In the course of my duty as Internal Revenue officer, I have been thoroughly acquainted with the state and extent of the liquor traffic in Maine, and I have no hesitation in saying that the beer trade is not more than *one per cent.* of what I remember it to have been, and the trade in distilled liquors is not more than *ten per cent.* of what it was formerly."

From Ex-Governors, Secretary of State, City Marshals and Pastors: "The decrease of the traffic has been very great. In many parts of the State it has been entirely suppressed. If we were to say that the quantity of liquors sold here is not one-tenth as large as formerly, we think it would be within the truth; and the favorable effects of the change upon all the interests of the State are plainly seen everywhere."

From the Overseers of the poor of Portland: "If liquor shops exist at all in this city, it is with secrecy and great caution, and the same thing is true generally throughout the State. The effect of this policy is very evident, particularly in the department of pauperism and crime. While the population of the city increases, pauperism and crime diminish."

The above form a large and convincing mass of testimony as to the workings and results of the Maine law. Yours, truly,

"AGAINST LICENSE."

The Little Corporal for March is at hand, as fresh and sparkling as it always is. We always read this little magazine with a great deal of interest, and think it the peer of all magazine literature for the younger portion of our population. Two *really* fine chromos are given to each new subscriber, at $1.60 per year. Send 15 cents for a specimen copy. John E. Miller, 165 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Scribner's for March.—The illustrated articles in *Scribner's* for March include an interesting description of "Life in the New Diamond Diggings" of South Africa; "Professor Morse and the Telegraph," with the only correct account of the sending of the first telegram, of which a fac-simile is given, as well a fac-simile of the first daguerreotype of the human face ever made in America; "Napoleon II, King of Rome and Duke of Reichstadt," with several portraits of the son of the first Napoleon and curious particulars of his life; and "Folk-Life in German By-Ways" with a number of interesting pictures. In the present installment of Dr. Holland's "Arthur Bonnicastle," there is a description of a "revival" in a New England village, and "Aunt Flick," makes her first appearance. There are two good short stories, "The Woman who Saved me," by Fannie E. Hodgson, and "A Ghost who Made Himself Useful," also a remarkable essay by Augustus Blauvet entitled "Christ's Miracles Scientifically Considered." An anonymous paper on the late George P. Putnam presents an admirable analysis of the character of the late celebrated publisher. Mr. Stedman gives us some beautiful "Stanzas for Music," from the unfinished drama; and from George Mac Donald we have another exquisite translation from Novalis. Dr. Holland, the editor, discusses in the "Topics of the Time." The Reading of Periodicals, Professional and Literary Incomes, and the Complicity of Justice With Crime. The Old Cabinet contains a notice of the recent Census, and some verses entitled "The Poet to His Poem." Home and Society, "Culture and Progress" and "Nature and Science," are as usual both instructing and entertaining, while in "Etchings" the artist has illustrated a tragic Winter's Tale.

Saxe Holm's many friends will be glad to learn that a new story by that writer will be commenced in *Scribners* for April.

The March *Aldine* opens with a very effective coast scene: "After the Storm," by Tavernier. Probably the most purely artistic cut that has ever appeared in *The Aldine* is the study of "White Birches of the Saranac," after Hows. The engraving, which truthfully renders every varying texture of bark and leaf, is a worthy specimen of the talent of that prince of engravers —the elder Linton. Although many other pictures will be more widely popular, it will be hard to select a single one which will do more to win for *The Aldine* the respect of those whose cultivation enables them to recognize and appreciate the highest forms of art. James D. Smillie gives a spirited sketch of that famous ride "From Ghent to Aix; and there are also two smaller sketches by Tavernier, which are very beautiful. "The Fox and Grapes," after Dore, is a specimen of that master's most happy style, and is a triumph of pictorial art. Altogether we congratulate the publishers upon their success in the art department of this number, and we will also congratulate ourselves upon the possession of such a magnificent "exponent of American taste." The literature is more excellent than usual. The most noticeable articles are "Interludes," a sparkling story, by Elizabeth Stoddart, and "The Tawny Moustache," a bright social sketch, by Sue Chestnutwood. Charles Dawson Shanly contributes a pleasant paper about "Giants, Real and Mythical;" W. W. Bailey a little study in natural history about "Pusey Willows and Alders;" and Henry Richards a bit of gossip about "Short and Pithy Letters." The editorials, which are in Mr. Stoddard's best vein, are "A Few Thoughts about Water." "The Horse and his Riders," "White Birches of the Saranac and "Love's Last Service. Elizabeth Akers Allen open the number with a pathetic poem, entitled "Inconstancy;" Edgar Fawcett follows with "Apostacy," a melancholy love poem; and John Sydney with an amusing nursery song on "Baby's Toilet." Music, Art, and literature are intelligently and critically treated. Altogether the March *Aldine* is the best yet issued. Subscription price $5.00 including Chromos "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor." James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

MARRIED.—In West Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. James H. B. Brooks, of St. George's Episcopal Church, R. Edward Dalton, Esq., to Annie Whildopp, both of West Phila.

ENOS F. CLOUD,
Dealer in
HARDWARE, PAINTS,
AND
WINDOW GLASS,
Fine Cutlery,
Superior Tools,
Garden Implements,
Garden Seeds.
Painters' Materials of all Kinds.
White Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, Colors, both dry and in oil; Paint and Varnish Brushes of the best quality.
☞ A full supply of American Window Glass constantly on hand.
Remember the Place!
Corner of Fourth Street and Concord Avenue,
CHESTER.
Terms—Cheap for cash.

LOCAL OPTION MEETINGS.

The Executive Committee of the LOCAL OPTION MOVEMENT announces the following

PUBLIC NIGHT MEETINGS,

And requests the co-operation and attendance of all friends of Temperance in their respective Districts.

Chester city, Town Hall, Saturday Evening, March 8
Chester Twp., Oak Grove School House, Monday Eve., March 10
Springfield, Western School House, Tuesday Eve., March 11
L. Chichester, Linwood Hall, Tuesday Eve., March 11
Haverford, Coopertown Hall, Tuesday Eve., March 11
Thornbury, " " " 11
Chester city, Town Hall, Wednesday " 12
Middletwn, Glen Riddle, " " 12
Middletown, Lima Hall, Thursday " 13
Radnor, near Bryn Mawr, " " 13
U. Darby, Clifton S. H., Friday Eve., " 14
Birmingham,
S. Chester, M. Church, " " " 14
Newtown, Newtown Hall, Saturday " 15
Chester city, Town " " " 15
Edgmont, M. Church, Sunday, " 16
U. Darby, Union School House near Cardington, Monday, " 17
Media, Monday Eve., " 17
Ridley, Leiperville S. H., Tuesday " 18
Chester city, Town Hall, Wednesday, " 19
Springfield, Oakdale S. H., Thursday " 20
Marple, Marple Hall, " " 20
Upland, " " " 20
U. Darby, Eastern S. House, " " 20
Chester city Mass Meeting, " " 20

Good speakers will be regularly announced in handbills. Members of the District Committees and other active friends of Temperance are invited to confer with the Executive Committees at Media, Pa.

By order of JOS. G. CUMMINS,
JOEL SHARPLESS,
CHAS. G. OGDEN,
Executive Committee.
mh 1

LECTURE.
Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, A. M.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will deliver his celebrated Lecture entitled,
"HOW TO SAY THINGS,"
At Tuscarora Hall,
CHESTER,
On Tuesday Evening, March 11th, 1873,
At half-past Seven o'clock.
Tickets. - - 50 Cents.
To be procured at Mr. Zook's news depot, at Mr. Miller's clothing store, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
This lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Elocution Class of Crozers Theological Seminary. mh8 1t

REMOVAL.
JAMES RACE.
Having removed from Third street, to
No. 715 UPLAND Street,
Between 7th and 8th Streets,
Has now open a full stock of
DRY GOODS,
Trimmings, Notions, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear. Also, Calicoes, Remnants of Collicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Shirting, Linen, Napkins, Towels, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
FINE GROCERIES,
Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Hams and Dried Beef.
All Kinds of Fruit in Season.
We hope to be able to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed.
mh8 tf

BUILDING LOTS in South Chester.
The undersigned has eight hundred Building Lots for sale in South Chester, Pa., at FIXED prices and on EASY TERMS.
Apply to EDMUND JONES, at the office of Ward & Broomall, Chester, who is the only person authorized to sell them.
mh8 3m J. M. BROOMALL.

WANTED.—A good hand to tend Slubbing Frame. Apply at No. 3 Mill, Upland. mh8 1t

D. B. THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Sts.,
CHESTER, PA. mh 8

ATTENTION.—Second Grand Social Necktie Party, in celebration of Second Anniversary of Keystone Castle, No. 1, H. O. K. of T., will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 4th and Market streets, Chester, Pa., on Wednesday evening, March 12th, 1873. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Our friends are cordially invited to participate with us. Ladies are requested to bring a necktie and apron to correspond, and that will be their pass into the hall. Tickets, 75 cents; will be sold at the door, or can be obtained from the committee, and will entitle a lady and gentleman to refreshments. Also, a special invitation is extended by a resolution of Keystone Castle, No. 1, H. O., K. of T., to all the Orders of Chester, male and female, to participate with us in our Anniversary. Com. J. W. RANDALL, Chairman.
Secretary, N. GARVINE.
Attest, W. H. RUTH, G. K. Rolls.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. A. Torrence and T. Roberts, trading under the firm name of Torrence & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent February 1st, 1873. R. A. TORRENCE.
mh8 6t T. ROBERTS.

J. P. HORNE,
FLORIST,
NO. 629 THIRD STREET,
CHESTER.
Flowers, various, beautiful and cheap. mh8 3m

PUBLIC SALE TO CLOSE OUT.—The undersigned will sell without reserve, at public sale, to close a concern, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of MARCH, 1873, at the store, No. 317 Market street, Chester, a good assortment of Gent's Drawers and Undershirts, white and colored Overshirts, Overalls, Bows, Neckties, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Tablecloths, Handkerchiefs, Velvet, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets, Perfumery, and a good variety of other Notions. Also, a full line of Toys and useful articles, store Fixtures, store Awning, &c. Sale to begin at 3 o'clock p. m., and continue until all is sold. [mh8 2t] LEES & NEEDHAM.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating drinks," (a copy of which is appended,) approved the twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two, it is made the duty of the Mayor to give notice of such election; Therefore, I, J. L. Forword, Mayor of the city of Chester, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the city aforesaid, by this Proclamation, that a Special Election will be held in said city of Chester, and county aforesaid, on the third Friday of March next, (being the twenty-first day of the month,) at the places hereinafter designated, as follows:

North ward, in Fulton Hall Building, Upland street, above Broad.

Middle ward, at the City Hall, in said ward.

South ward, at the office of Joseph Entwisle, Esq., Penn street, near Third.

AN ACT to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That on the third Friday in March, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year hereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of election in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at such elections; and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said Court at the first meeting of said Court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with other records of court

NAPOLEON'S "WANDERING HEIR."—For years it has been universally believed that the direct line of the "Little Corporal" became extinct in the person of the unfortunate prince, and although various rumors relative to a secret marriage were prevalent at the time of his decease, they were generally regarded as the creations of an idle brain. Events which have subsequently transpired give these reports a semblance of truth, and, to render them still more plausible, it is a well-known fact that the late Emperor of the French spared neither expense nor labor in forming a complete collection of the correspondence and private papers of "*le fils de l homme.*"

It appears, however, that these writings were not the only links which united the present with the past; for, in the summer of 1871, an individual, who bore an extremely striking likeness to the Bonaparte family, made his appearance at Ischl, and was fined by the district court and expelled from the Austrian dominions for having made an objectionable entry in his "wanderbook"—a sort of journeyman's passport. He was a tailor by trade, and, for several years previous to this occurrence, had been living at Wurzen, in the kingdom of Saxony, and also at Stuttgardt, under the name of Carl Gustave Ludwig, and in both of these places he had distinguished himself by his diligence, skill, and modesty. His intimate acquaintances affirmed that, in spite of his humble occupation, he had always asserted his claim to the name and title of Prince Joseph Eugene Napoleon Bonaparte, and, according to his own account, it would seem as if he was an issue of a secret marriage of the Duke of Reichstadt with an Hungarian Countess. He stated that, when quite young, his mother was induced by Prince Metternich to apprentice him to a tailor in Wurzen, named Ludwig, as a means of getting rid of him, and in order to facilitate her second marriage in Saxony. As a further proof of his origin, he declared that there was an author then living at Leipsic, but formerly an Hungarian officer, who had been a witness to the marriage, and who would, if it ever became necessary for him to make known his rank and title, supply him with the requisite documents in order to compel the Countess to recognize his birth and parentage. After leaving Stuttgardt, he traveled through Germany, Switzerland, and a part of Austria, earning his livelihood as a tailor, and maintaining his claim to a princely rank, but never attempting to obtain money or credit by it. On returning to Stuttgardt, in November of the same year, he found that his conviction and punishment had been mentioned in the papers of that place, and he accordingly published an explanation in the *Burger Zeitung*, in which he affirmed that he was not punished for claiming his name and title, his right to which the court at Ischl had in no wise disputed, but merely for writing it of his own account in his passport before he had succeeded in establishing his identity before a court of law. The reputed prince is still living, and the *Cross*, one of the leading newspapers of Germany, in an article written at the time, states that not only does he bear a good character for his steadiness and general good conduct, but he also produces a very favorable impression by his manners.—*Scribner's for March.*

THE THISTLE AND THE ROPEWALK.—"Such a mite as I can do no good," is the general impression of our boys and girls when they are urged to do what good they can for temperance work. But smaller, humbler things than you God has made use of to do great works in this world.

A great army, many years ago, invaded Scotland. They crept on stealthily over the border, and prepared to make a night attack on the Scottish forces. There lay the camp, all quietly sleeping in the starlight, never dreaming that danger was so near. The Danes, to make their advance more noiseless, came forward bare-footed. But, as they neared the sleeping Scots, one unlucky Dane brought his broad foot down squarely on a bristling thistle. A roar of pain was the consequence, which rang like a trumpet-blast through the sleeping camp. In a moment each soldier had grasped his weapon, and the Danes were thoroughly routed. The thistle was from that time adopted as the national emblem of Scotland.

By the harbor of New London, there was once a long ropewalk, with a row of square window-holes, fronting the water. In time of a war, a British admiral was cruising about that coast, and had a very good chance to enter and destroy the town. He was once asked afterward why he did not do it. He replied, that he should have done so "if it hadn't been for that formidable long fort, whose guns entirely commanded the harbor."

He had been scared off by the poor old ropewalk!

God has his uses for even the simplest and humblest of us. Our great business should be to find out what the Lord would have us to do, and then do it with all our might, mind and strength.—*Temperance Banner.*

Some idol worshippers were once disputing with a Christian Missionary, when one of them charged the Christian religion with the fault of not being able to see or show its God. The Missionary beckoned to the man to follow him out of the tent where they were, into the open air and sunlight; then, pointing to the sun shining overhead in mid-day splendor, he told the unbeliever to look at it. The man did so for a second of time, then hastily turned his eyes away.

"What is the matter?" asked the Missionary, "why not keep looking at it?"

"Because no man can do so," was the answer.

"Learn then," replied the Missionary, "that the dazzling sun is the servant of my God. If, then, you cannot look upon the servant, how can you expect to look upon the Master? No man hath seen God at any time; the only Begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, He hath revealed him."

LUCCA ON STAGE LIFE.—The life of an artiste is the saddest life on earth. I want my husband, my parents, my child, my home! I am not as other artistes. I cannot become intoxicated, as the Celts do, with admiration, and live on in a stream of excitement. While I am on the stage I do my very best. That is a mean artiste, that is no true artiste, who would not abandon herself wholly to her art upon the stage—not because the public is there—for I never know that the public is there—but because of the sake of art! I do not know that anybody sees me when I am *Margaret*. I only know that I *am being Margaret*. But I shall stay on the stage just two years more. I do not care for so much money as other artistes do. I will then have enough to accomplish all I have to undertake.

A DOCTOR'S STORY.—A good, but we know not how reliable story, is related of a venerable doctor of the experimental and eclectic school of medicine. It was one of his rules never to have anything wasted; and therefore, when any prescription remained after the patient had died or recovered, he would empty it into a bottle for the purpose, that became the receptacle of a heterogeneous compound that science could not analyze. A younger member of the faculty noted this as a singular fact, and he asked him the reason for it. The doctor hesitated a little, and then replied, that though in ordinary cases he knew well what to do, there were instances where all his medical skill failed. At such times it was his custom to resort to the big bottle, and leave nature and accident to accomplish the cure. "And will you believe it," said he, "some of my most brilliant successes have resulted from it."

SIN LEAVES ITS MARK.—Mr. Gough, in a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of London, discoursing upon the corrupting influences of bad associates, alluded to the inevitable penalty of mental suffering which every transgressor incurs. "What you learn from bad habits and in bad society," said he, "you will never forget, and it will be a lasting pang to you. I tell you in all sincerity, not as in the excitement of a speech, but as I would confess and have confessed before God, I would give my right hand to-night if I could forget that which I have learned in evil society—if I could tear from my remembrance the scenes which I have witnessed, the transactions which have taken place before me. You cannot take away the effect of a single impure thought that has lodged and harbored in the heart. You may pray against it, and by God's grace conquor it; but it will always be a thorn in the flesh to you, and will cause you bitterness and anguish."

A lottery has lately been started at Greeley, Colarado, for the purpose, the orignators say, of founding a public library. Oh! libraries and orphan's asylums, how many crimes are committed in thy names! The editor of *The Greeley Tribune* says the whole scheme is a fraud, conducted by men who stand more in need of funds than the town does of a library. The respectable men of Greeley held an indignation meeting and denounced the project and those who conduct it. Opposition to lot teries is growing more formidable among those having an apportunity to judge of their effects. The last drawing in Louisville caused a revolution in the feelings of the citizens of that city. The capital prize, ($5,000 less than it was advertised to be), was drawn by a club in Columbus, Indiana, and a corrrespondment thus describes the result: 'People were crazy with excitement. One man swore he would sell his farm and invest the proceeds in the next drawing, and he will do it. In fact, your correspondent met with neither man, woman nor child, but that proposed to invest in the next lottery. *The Turf, Field and Farm* advises these lucky ones to remember that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

Do not look sour and woe-begone. Sydney Smith denounced such an expression as a "breach of the peace." Dr. Johnson used to observe that the habit of looking at the best side of a thing was worth more to a man than a thousand pounds a year, and Samuel Smiles observes, "We possess the power, to a great extent, of so exercising the will as to direct the thoughts upon objects calculated to yield happiness and improvement rather than their opposites. In this way the habit of happy thought may be made to spring up like any other habit."

It seems housekeepers who wash their silver ware with soap and water, do not know what they are about. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the city of Philadelphia says, "housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap suds. It makes it look like powter." Never put a particle of soap about your silver, then it will retain its original lustre. When it wants polish, take a piece of soft leather and some whitening, and rub hard.

Some men complain of hard times, and the difficulty they experience in keeping their noses above water. The real difficulty is that they elevate their proboscis too often over brandy—and not water.

STEPHEN T. SMITH,

AUCTIONEER,

CHESTER, PA.

Having been in the business for several years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Orders left at the store of E. F. Cloud & Co., corner of Fourth and Concord avenue, and at 221 West Third street, South ward, will receive prompt attention. au 24

Miscellaneous.

NEW

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

AT CHESTER DOCK,

By Morton, Black & Brother,

With new Machinery,
Experienced Workmen,
and Seasoned Lumber,

Are prepared to guarantee all work manufactured at their mill.

Window Frames,
Shutters,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets, &.,

On hand and made to order.

SCROLL SAWING.

may 1

SIX CENTS A-PIECE FOR ODD KNIVES AND FORKS, at the Cheap Hardware Store, 23 WEST THIRD STREET. dec 30 THOS. MOORE.

S. B. LOGAN,

Paper Hanger,

No. 22 W. FOURTH STREET,

CHESTER, PA.

ap 24

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.



FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 3 NORTH WHARVES.

For Charleston, every Friday, from Pier 4, Market street.

For Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, every Wednesday and Saturday, from first wharf above Market street.

For Washington, D. C., Georgetown and Alexandria, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Pier 1, first wharf above Market street.

For New York daily, from first wharf below Market street. Steamers leave daily.

Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Towboat Company. Barges towed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

For Freight or Passage (first-class State-room accommodations), apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. de 7 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!

W. E. BARNARD,

Has removed from Edgmont avenue,

TO NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET,

Where he has for sale, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, cheaper than the cheapest.

BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

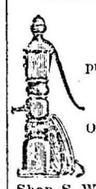
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted. Jewelry neatly repaired, at

NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET.

☞ Do not forget the place. my 24

"What I Know About Pumps."

CUCUMBER PUMPS!



The subscriber is now prepared to put in

Cucumber Pumps!

Of the best quality, at the shortest notice and most reasonable rates.

Repairing Pumps Promptly Attended to.

Shop, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market streets.

Residence, 512 Second Street,

SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.

Jan14 tf JAMES CHRISTIE.



MARK Patented TRADE

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.

Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues and price list.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r, 506 Commerce st., Philada., Pa.

oc 19 JAMES CHRISTIE, Agent, Chester.

CHARLES H. DICKERSON,

Plain and Ornamental

PLASTERER,

Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.

Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!

MRS. HAMMOND,

No. 700 EDGMONT Avenue,

CHESTER. ja 18

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

McLEAN & MURRAY,

At their New Trimming and Notion Store, N. W. Cor. Third and Kerlin streets, South ward, are prepared to show their friends a carefully selected stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c. Clark's & Coates' cotton 7 cents per spool.

Thankful for past favors, they respectfully ask a continuance. ja25 1y

THE NEW

SEWING MACHINE

"VICTOR!"

IS THE ONLY

Lock-Stitch Machine

That has its needle SELF-SETTING.

The needle being self-setting and straight, much of the perplexity and trouble usual to beginners or inexperienced operators is avoided, as the needle cannot be set wrong.

It has a positive thread controller and tension, enabling it to sew from the most delicate texture to the heaviest material, and use with equal facility silk, linen, or cotton thread.

The Machine is made of the finest material and of most perfect finish, and no pains or expense is spared to make the Machine in all its points, fitted to meet the wants of every family.

The Machine is highly recommended wherever used in Chester. Also, New York State Fair, New Jersey State Fair, American Institute, New York, Minnesota State Fair, the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, of Lowell, awarded silver medal. Also, Orange Judd, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, says: "We know it to be a good machine from the experience of a sister and several neighbors, and we have recently been trying it in our own family with great satisfaction."

DANIEL K. CASSELL,

Agent for Delaware County, Penna.

OFFICE,

151 West Third Street,

CHESTER. fe1 3m

SOUTH WARD

Wholesale and Retail

OYSTER HOUSE,

No. 125 W. Third Street, Chester.

I have opened an Oyster and other Refreshment Saloon, where you can get the best of Oysters in every style. Families supplied with Oysters at short notice, by the hundred or larger quantity. Delivered in any part of the city free of charge. HENRY GOFF, Proprietor. fe 15 1m

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.

JAMES BRACKENRIDGE, JR.,

No. 803 EDGMONT Avenue,

CHESTER,

TIN ROOFER

And manufacturer of

TINWARE.

All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a speciality.

Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cop Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.

A good assortment of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves,

ALWAYS ON HAND. oc12 tf

1848. ESTABLISHED 1848.

Delaware County Furniture

AND

STOVE WAREROOMS,

JAMES HAMPSON,

No. 420 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c.

CARPETS, &c.

Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.

STOVES.

Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and scuttles.

QUEENSWARE.

Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.

☞ P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c.

April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

833. H. Kampe & Co., 833.

Having enlarged and improved their

FURNITURE STORE,

823 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furnitnre and Bedding at the lowest prices. my11 1y

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S

Union Furniture, Bedding,

AND

STOVE STORE,

Corner Third and Parker streets,

SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.

FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.

BEDDING—Mattresses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds, Bolsters, Pillows. Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short notice. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.

STOVES—Cook and Parlor. Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.

UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recained, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.

KING & DAVIS,

HOUSE, SIGN,

AND

SHIP PAINTERS,

NO. 520 EDGMONT AVENUE,

Near the Railroad,

CHESTER, PA. fe 12

J. F. DANNAKER,

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.

GLAZING MADE A SPECIALITY.

620 *LARKIN STREET,*

CHESTER, PA. mh 11

JOHN A. THOMPSON,

House and Sign Painter.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester. je22 3m

ALEXANDER KING,

SIGN PAINTER,

And Imitator of Wood and Marble,

EDGMONT AVENUE, BELOW THE RAILROAD.

☞ All orders from the country addressed to Box 552, Chester P. O., will be attended to. d17

JOHN L. ENTWISLE,

SIGN PAINTER,

And

Store Window Shade Manufacturer,

229 PENN STREET,

au31 tf South Ward.

FIELDING & BURKE,

The House Painters,

WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING AND CALCIMINING.

☞ Particular attention paid to jobbing.

Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.

tept 2

CHANGE.

Having purchased the interest of L. W. Govett, in the

Flour and Feed Business,

I would announce to the citizens, that I will keep constantly on hand and for sale, choice brands of

FAMILY FLOUR,

GRAIN & MILL FEED,

OF ALL KINDS.

Feeling I can give entire satisfaction, I desire a share of the public patronage.

L. A. ZEBLEY,

107 WEST THIRD STREET,

ja25 1y Near the Bridge.

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a

NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing

Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE,

1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.

☞ Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. ☜ o t 7

AGENTS WANTED.—We want one good agent in every township to sell our new and immensely popular Books and Engravings. The very largest commission paid. Those now at work report great sales. Circulars and all information free. Write to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

Carpet Weaving.

THOMAS OGDEN,

CARPET WEAVER,

At his father's old stand, basement of

NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET,

Near Market Square.

☞ Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,

CARPET WEAVER,

Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts.,

CHESTER, PA.

All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,

CARPET WEAVER,

No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,

WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER.

Respectfully solicited. nov

W. W. PIERCE,

CARPET WEAVER,

1017 THIRD STREET,

Near the Lamokin Depot.

Carpets of my own make for sale. se28 6m

Sewing Machines & Washers

THE WEED

"M. F."

Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."

This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.

With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powerful mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family Favorite" does for general uses.

The Company has received the most gratifying testimonials from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M. F.", and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!

JOB HOOPES & SON

Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of

The Surprise Washer,

Which is without doubt, the

Best and Cheapest Washer

In existence, price only

SIX DOLLARS.

Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. aug19

Mortimer H. Bickley,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS,

Medicimes,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
arnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
Paint Brushes,
Perfumery,

AND

PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.

Cor. Market and 4th Streets,

CHESTER,

DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,

Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at

VERY

LOW PRICES.

PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at HOWARTH & BROS., my7 508 and 510 Market street.

FOR PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery,

PATENT MEDICINES,

And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on

HOWARTH'S,

508 and 510 Market Street. m 7

Carpentering & Sash Making.

W. C. BOATWRIGHT,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,

Chester, Pa.

Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.

SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,

mh 30 Opposite the Freight Depot.

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S

Union Sash Works

AND

PLANING MILL,

(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors,

BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,

MOULDINGS, &c.

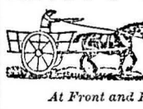
Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.

PACKING BOXES

Made to order.

FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,

CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m



COAL!

The subscriber, having opened a

COAL YARD,

At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,

Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 421 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 121 W. Third st., or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.

KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.

jy 29 WM. A. BRAMALL.

NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER, no 9 No. 411 Concord Avenue, South ward, Chester.

Lumber and Coal.

COAL LIME

LUMBER!!!

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old

Yard on Edgmont street.

(Near R. R. Depot,)

Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH

COAL!

☞ These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.

BUILDING LIME,

fresh from the kiln every day.

y1 8-1y. DAVID S. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,

Dealer in Coal,

LIME FRESH EVERY DAY

Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. apl 20

RAVEN Stove and Nut Coal

TRY IT. RUN

At MORTON, BLACK & BROS., CHESTER DOCK. sep 24

COAL! COAL

THE CELEBRATED

RICHARDSON COAL,

For sale by

J. D. OLIVER & CO.

Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.

J. D. OLIVER & CO., jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,

SOUTH CHESTER

COAL YARD.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14

☞ KINDLING WOOD. ☜

COAL AND WOOD

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FRANCIS LARKIN,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Madison and Upland Streets. eb19 1y

BAKER & HINKSON,

EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,

Keep always on hand a general assortment of

LUMBER.

WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,

Spruce Joist, Flank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles.

LIME AND SAND.

FERTILIZERS.

Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuine,
Ground Bone,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,

HAIR, CEMENT.

TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.

Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.

THE BEST COAL,

IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.

Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at

MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock. may 22

Lines of Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:

Way-Mail Train at 8.30, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R.R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12.15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia,

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5, and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2, 4, 5.20, 7.15 and 10.26 p. m. The 4 p. m. train stops at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.26 p. m.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Chester for Philadelphia—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.42, 8.33, 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 2.41, 4.41, 5.31, 6.19, 7.56, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 a. m., Way Mail, 9.50 a. m., Express, 2.45 p. m., Express, 7.25 p. m., Express, 11.00 p. m., Express.

From Baltimore to Port Deposit and intermediate Stations at 5.00 p. m.

Accommodation Train from Port Deposit will leave Perryville at 6.47 a. m., for Baltimore and intermediate Stations.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 12.06 and 9.11 a. m., and 4.35 p. m.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 12.52, 2.13 and 10.02 a. m., 1.08 and 5.17 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.

DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.

Commencing December 19th, 1872.

MOVING SOUTH.

Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Moriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.30, 10.15, 11.45 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.

58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.

Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, 12.51, a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.

Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.

Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.

Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.58, 12.28 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.

Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.22, 11.07, 12.37 p. m.

Lamokin, 8.25, 10.55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.10, 12.40.

MOVING NORTH.

Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.30, 7.40, 9.10 a. m., 1.45, 2.38, 5.30, 6.30, 7.08 p. m.

Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.13 a. m., 1.48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33 7.11 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.19 a. m., 1.54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39 7.17 p. m.

Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.

Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9.33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.

Darby, 5.57, 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 2.12, 3.05, 5.57, 6.57, 7.35 p. m.

Paschall, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40, a. m., 2.15, 3.08, 6.00, 7.00, 7.38 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 6.02, 8.12, 9.42 a. m., 2.17, 3.10, 6.02, 7.02, 7.40 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 6.04, 8.14, 9.44 a. m., 2.19, 3.12, 6.04 7.04, 7.42 p. m.

58th street, 6.06, 8.16, 9.46, a. m., 2.21, 3.14, 6.06, 7.06, 7.44 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 6.10, 8.20, 9.50 a. m., 2.25, 3.18, 6.10, 7.10, 7.48 p. m.

Philadelphia, 6.20, 8.30, 10 a. m., 2.35, 3.28, 6.20, 7.20, 7.58 p. m.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after Sunday, June, 2, 1872, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of Broad st. and Washington Av., For Port Deposit, at 7 00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

" Oxford, at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

" Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

At 2.30 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only, for Chadd's Ford and Oxford

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 a. m., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m., Oxford 6.10 a. m., Port Deposit 9.25 a. m., and 4.25 p. m., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9.25 a. m., 4.25 p. m., on arrival of trains from Baltimore

Oxford at 6.10 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Chadd's Ford, at 7.29 a. m., 11.53 a. m., 4.20 p. m. and 6.48 p. m.

On Sundays train leaves Oxford 4.45 P. M., Chaddsford 6.04 P. M., for Philadelphia and all intermediate stations.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

PASSENGER DEPOT CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS.

At 7.45 and 11 a. m., 3 and 12.00 p. m., accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 8.30 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Elmira, Waverly, Auburn and Elmira, connecting at Elmira with ERIE RAILWAY for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points in the West, and via D. L. and W. R. for Catawissa, Danville and Sunbury. Palace cars are attached to this train.

At 9.00 a. m., 2.40, and 4.30 p. m., accommodation for Doylestown.

At 9.45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Elmira, Danville and Williamsport.

At 7 a. m., 1.30 5.30 and 10.30 p. m., accommodation for Abington.

At 2.10 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

At 3.30 p. m., through accommodation for Bethlehem, Easton and Allentown.

At 5 p. m., accommodation for Bethlehem.

At 5.15 p. m., accommodation for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

At 6.30 p. m., accommodation for Lansdale.

ON SUNDAYS.

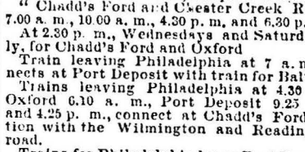
At 9.30 a. m., accommodation for Bethlehem.

At 2 p. m., accommodation for Doylestown.

At 9 a. m. and 6.00 p. m., accommodation for Fort Washington. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Dec. 2, 1872. aug 31

CHESTER AND PHILA., STEAM FREIGHT LINE.



On and after MONDAY, October 30th, the Boats of this Line, under the direction of CAPT. JOHN PHILLIPS, will leave Chester, daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Philadelphia, from Baker's wharf, at 7 a. m., and from Sharpless' wharf, at 8.30 a. m. Philadelphia for Chester, from Arch street, wharf at 2 p. m.

Orders for goods delivered as heretofore, without charge, by William Phillips.

☞ All Store Goods and transient freights by the Freight Boat, will be landed at Baker's storehouse, on Chester Creek, that by the Steamer Jersey Blue, at Sharpless' wharf, foot of Market Street.

☞ Freight for Philadelphia can be left at Pennell's storehouse the day before sailing, but that received on the morning of sailing, must invariably be sent to Sharpless' wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As two Freight Boats will be run by the Line in the future, there will always be one in Philadelphia, and Freight will be received there and taken care of from 8.00 a. m., to 4 p

The Chester Advocate

AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

VOL. 5—NO. 42. CHESTER, PA., MARCH 15, 1873. PRICE TWO CENTS

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The CHESTER ADVOCATE is published every Saturday morning,

One Dollar per annum. Single Copies, Two Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—70 cents per square for one insertion; 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

TEN LINES FORM A SQUARE.

A liberal discount on permanent or extra large advertisements.

Special Notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞Having extraordinary facilities, we will execute Job Printing of every kind with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Notices, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of all kinds and in various colors, printed on short notice.

OFFICE
EDGMONT STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD.
CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

JOHN SPENCER Proprietor

Miscellaneous.

WANTED!
TO GIVE AWAY!
FOR CASH.

MILES & SON,

CHEAP GROCERY STORE,

CALICOES,
Muslins, Hosiery, Stone and Queensware, Glass, Earthen, and other Ware.

TINWARE,
From first hands, sold cheap.

Brooms, Brushes, and Buckets, Willow-ware, from the manufacturers.

Groceries
AND
PROVISIONS
Such as Sugars, Japan, Imperial, Breakfast and Oolong Teas.

COFFEES,
Pure Spices, dried Fruits, French Prunes, Seedless Cherries, Canned Fruits, Corn and Tomatoes.

TOILET & OTHER SOAPS.

FLOUR
BY THE BARREL,
Delivered free of charge and warranted.

Burning Fluid
AND
Coal Oil, &c.
Come and see us! One and all.

No. 228 East 5th St., Chester.



REPAIRED,
AT W. WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn, Chester. j6

GOOD and cheap hosiery of all kinds at WRIGLEY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! Do you want a good shirt? If you do, go to WRIGLEY'S, 203 Third street. au 17

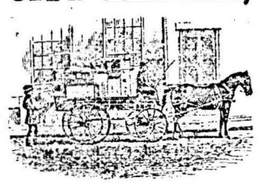
CALICOES and Muslins as cheap as anywhere else in the city, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street. au 17

KNIT Jackets, Shawls and Comforters, very cheap, at
WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn.
se 28

IF you want a good umbrella, go to WRIGLEY'S, and he will either sell you a new one or repair an old one. au 7

EDMUND JONES,
Real Estate Agent,
WARD & BROOMALL'S OFFICE,
CHESTER, PA.
Property in South Chester a specialty. my 25 6m

HEADLEY & MAHON'S
CITY EXPRESS,



BAGGAGE, FURNITURE AND EXPRESS WAGONS,
To Hire at all times.
Orders received at Baker & Hinkson's office, Edgmont Avenue below Third street, 718 Mcllvaine street, and at Stables 2nd below Fulton.
J. M. HEADLEY. [mh 9] GEO. MAHON.

C. W. JONES,
West End Farmers' Market.
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER.
Apples by the barrel,
Butter by the ½ bbl., tub or firkin,
Canned Fruits and Pickles,
Hood's Figs, very low.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
Stand, West End Farmers' Market.
de 21 C. W. JONES.

G. W. CATTELL'S
131 West Third Street,
is the ONLY place in Chester city or Delaware county, to buy
FULLER'S
COMBINATION FLUID,
The best Fluid in the world!
WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE
DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.
Go to Cattell's Stove Store and get the PURE ARTICLE. ja 11

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas of the best brands, at
SMITH & KEEL'S.

J. A. BATES,
Third Street and Concord Avenue,
Groceries, Provisions,
AND
CONFECTIONERY,
And every variety of Goods belonging to a first-class
FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
AT CITY PRICES.
Goods delivered free. Jan 25-1yr

THE NEW
"SANTLEY COLLAR,"
At MILLER'S,
516 Market street.
oo

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating drinks," (a copy of which is appended,) approved the twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two, it is made the duty of the Mayor to give notice of such election; Therefore, I, J. L. Forword, Mayor of the city of Chester, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the city aforesaid, by this Proclamation, that a Special Election will be held in said city of Chester, and county aforesaid, on the third Friday of March next, (being the twenty-first day of the month,) at the places hereinafter designated, as follows:

North ward, in Fulton Hall Building, Upland street, above Broad.

Middle ward, at the City Hall, in said ward.

South ward, at the office of Joseph Entwisle, Esq., Penn street, near Third.

AN ACT to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That on the third Friday in March, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year hereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of election in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at such elections; and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said Court at the first meeting of said Court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with other records of court; and it shall be the duty of the Mayors of cities, and the Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer, whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter; provided that this act shall not be constructed to repeal or effect any special law prohibiting the granting of licenses; provided, that when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county; and provided further, that all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine, and become void on the first day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determine against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in their accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and in counting returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or Board of License Commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license; provided, that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. KUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-eighth day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That it is provided by an Act of Assembly, July 2d, 1839:

"That every person, excepting Justice of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, or who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, of the United States, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, any member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no judge, inspector or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, of each district, to attend at the places of holding every general special or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or judges, or either of them shall from time to time require.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation by threats, force or violence with designs to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township, where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person, not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such persons to vote, the person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at any more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise and procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at the place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; for every such offence, and be imprisoned for three months."

Mayor's office, February 27, 1873.
J. L. FORWOOD,
Mayor of Chester.
mh 1 3t

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

CITY MILLS
CHOICE WESTERN FLOUR.

This Flour is made from the best Western White Wheat, which stands unrivalled for the plumpness of the berry and the uniform quality of the Flour made therefrom.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PAY

$12 or more for a barrel of Flour when they can buy "City Mills," which has a standard reputation, for

$10.75 PER BARREL.
W. T. SHOEMAKER,
Sole Agent.

N. B.—If customers should be dissatisfied, or find the "City Mills" Flour not all that it is represented to be, the customary rule of exchanging will be promptly attended to, or the money refunded, by calling at the office. mh 1-1m

WINDSOR SCARFS, at
MILLER'S,
516 Market street.
oc 5

Waiting for the Spring.

As breezes stir the morning,
A silence reigns in air;
Moveless the trees and bare;
Yet unto me the stillness
This burden seems to bring,—
"Patience, the earth is waiting,
Waiting for the spring."

Strong ash and sturdy chestnut,
Rough oak and poplar high,
Stretch out their sapless branches,
Against the wintry sky,
Even the guilty aspen
Hath ceased her quivering,
As though she too were waiting,
Waiting for the spring.

I strain mine ears to listen,
If haply where I stand,
But one stray note of music
May sound in all the land.
"Why art thou mute, O blackbird?
O thrush, why don't you sing?"
Ah! surely they are waiting,
Waiting for the spring.

O heart! thy days are drear;
O heart! thy days are drear;
But soon shall streams of sunshine
Proclaim the turning year!
Soon shall the trees be leafy;
Soon every bird shall sing;
Let them be silent waiting,
Waiting for the spring.

—*From the Home Journal.*

"Passports, Gentlemen!"

The close of July, 1870, found our party tarrying for a few days at Geneva. We had left home with the intention of "doing" Europe in four months. June and July were already gone, but in that time, traveling as only Americans can, Great Britain, Belgium, the Rhine country and portions of Switzerland had been visited and admired. We were now pausing for a few days to take breath and prepare for yet wider flights. Our proposed route from Geneva would lead us through Northern Germany, returning by way of Paris to London and Liverpool.

We had intentionally left Paris for the last, hoping the Communist disturbances would be completely quieted before September. At this time their forces had been recently routed, and the Versailles troops were occupying the capital. The leaders of the Commune were scattered in every direction, and, if newspaper accounts were to be believed, were being captured in every city of France. Especially was this true of the Custom House upon the Swiss frontier, where report said that more than one leading Communist had been stopped by the lynx-eyed officials, who would accept no substitute for the signed and counter-signed passport, and hold no parley until such a passport had been presented.

In view of these facts, the American minister in Paris had issued a circular letter to citizens of the United States traveling abroad, requesting them to see that their passports had the official vise before attempting to enter France, thus saving themselves and friends a large amount of unnecessary trouble and delay. Nothing was said of those who might think proper to attempt an entrance *without* a passport, such temerity being in official eyes beyond all advice or protection. Influenced by this letter and several facts which had come under our notice proving the uncertainty of all things, and especially of travel in France, we saw that our passports were made officially correct.

While at Geneva our party separated for a few days. My friends proposed making an expedition up the lake, while I arranged to spend a day and night at Aix-les-Bains, a small town in the south of France. My object in visiting it was not to enjoy the sulphur baths for which it is so famous, but to see some friends who were spending the summer there. I had written, telling them to expect me by the five o'clock train on Wednesday afternoon. As my stay was to be so brief, I left my valise at the hotel in Geneva, and found myself now, for the first time, separated from that trusty sable friend which had until this hour been my constant companion by day and night.

The train was just leaving the station, when a lady, sitting opposite to me, with her back to the locomotive, asked, in French, if I would be willing to change seats. Catching her meaning rather by her gestures than words, I inquired in English if she would like my seat, and found by her reply that I was traveling with an English lady.

I should here explain that although I had studied the French language as part of my education, I found it impossible to speak French with any fluency or understand it when spoken. My newly-made friend, however, (for friend she proved herself), spoke French and English with equal fluency.

In the process of comparing notes, (so familiar to all travelers) mention was made of the recent war and the unwonted strictness of the custom-house officials. In an instant my hand was upon my pocket-book, only to find that I had neglected to take my passport from my valise.

The embarrassment of the situation flashed upon me, and my troubled countenance revealed to my companion that something unusual had occurred. I answered her inquiring look by saying that I had left my passport in Geneva. Her immediate sympathy was only equaled by her evident alarm. She said there was but one thing to be done—return instantly for it. I fully agreed with her, but found, to my dismay, upon consulting a guide-book, that our train was an express, that did not stop before reaching Belgarde, the frontier town.

I would willingly have pulled the bell-rope, had there been any, and stopped the train at any cost, but it was impossible, and nothing remained but to sit quietly while I was relentlessly hurried into the very jaws of the French officials. The misery of the situation was aggravated by the fact that I could not command enough French to explain how I came to be traveling without a passport. As a last resort, I applied to my friend, begging her to explain to the officer at the custom-house that I was a citizen of the United States, and had left my passport at Geneva. This she readily promised to do, although I could see that she had but little faith in the result. After a ride of an hour, during which my reflections were none of the pleasantest, we arrived at Belgarde. Here the doors of the railway carriages were thrown open, and we were politely requested to alight. We stepped out upon a platform swarming with fierce gendarmes, whom I regarded attentively, wondering which one of them was destined to become my protector. From the platform we were ushered into a large room communicating, by a narrow passage, with a second room, into which our baggage was being carried. One by one my fellow-passengers approached the narrow and (to me) gloomy passage and presented their passports. These were closely scanned by the officer in charge, handed to an assistant to be countersigned, and the holder, all being right, was passed into the second room. Our turn soon came, and, accompanied by the English lady, I approached my fate.

Her passport was declared to be official, and handing it back, the officer looked inquiringly at me. My friend then began her explanation. As I stood attentively regarding the officer's face, I could see his puzzled look change into one of comprehension and then of amusement. To her inquiry he replied that there would be no objection under the circumstances to my returning to Geneva and procuring my passport. Encouraged by the favorable turn my fortunes had taken, I asked, through my friend, if it would be possible for me to go on without a passport. An instantaneous change passed over his countenance, and, shrugging his shoulders, he replied that it was impossible; there was a second custom-house at Culoz, where I should certainly be stopped, forced to explain how I had passed Belgarde, and severely punished for attempting to enter without a passport. I did not, however, wait for him to finish his angry harangue, but passed on to the second room, where I was soon joined by my interpreting friend, who explained to me in full what I had already learned from the officer's countenance and gestures. She thought that I was fortunate in escaping so easily, and advised an immediate return to Geneva. I again consulted my guide-book, and found that there was no return train for several hours, and consequently that I should arrive in Geneva too late to start for Aix-les-Bains that night. This would necessitate waiting until Thursday, and perhaps force me to give up the trip, for our seats were engaged in the Chamouni coach for Friday morning. I imagined my friends in vain awaiting my arrival at Aix, and the smiles of our party when they found me in Geneva upon their return from the lake. But, more than all, the possibility of not reaching Aix at all troubled me, for I was very anxious to see my friends there, and had written home that I intended to see them.

I found by my guide-book that our train reached Culoz before the Geneva return train; so on the instant I formed the desperate resolve of running the blockade at Belgarde, and if I found it impossible to pass the custom-house at Culoz, *there* to take the return train for Geneva. I walked to the platform as if merely accompanying my friend, stood for a moment at the door of the carriage conversing with her, and then, as the train started for Culoz, quickly stepped in and shut the door. Her dismay was really pitiable; had I not been somewhat troubled in mind myself, I should have laughed outright. She saw nothing before me but certain destruction, and I am free to confess that the prospect of a telegram flashing over the wires at that moment from Belgarde to Culoz was not reassuring. The die, however, had been cast, and now nothing remained but to endure in silence the interminable hour that must elapse ere we should reach Culoz. There we were to change cars, the Geneva train going on to Paris, while we took the train on the opposite platform for Aix-les-Bains. This necessitated passing through the depot, and passing through the depot was passing through the custom-house. As our train stopped in front of the fatal door, and one by one the passengers filed in and were lost to sight, I seemd to see written above the door, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here!" It was simply rushing into the jaws of fate; there was not the slightest possibility of my being able to pass through that depot unchallenged. I should be carried on to Paris if I remained on the train; I should be arrested if I remained on the platform; I was discovered if I entered the custom-house. Eagerly I glanced around for some means of escape. Every train but the number of passengers on the platform was decreasing, the danger of discovery rapidly increasing.

I had feared lest some benevolent French officer, anxious for my safety, would be found waiting to assist me in alighting; I was thankful to find that I should be allowed to assist myself, and that no one paid any particular attention to me. As I stood there, hesitating what course to pursue, and feeling how much easier at this moment my mind would be were I standing on the Belgarde platform, I noticed a door standing open a few steps to the left. Without any further hesitation I walked directly in, to find myself in a railroad restaurant. It proved to be a tower of refuge.

No one had noticed me. There were other passengers in the room waiting for the Paris train; so, joining myself to them, I remained there until the custom-house doors were closed and the guards had left the platform. The question now arose, How should I reach the opposite platform? The train might start at any moment; the only legitimate passage was closed. I knew that the attempt would be fraught with danger, yet I felt that it was now too late to draw back. If I remained any length of time in the restaurant I should be suspected and discovered; and as I thought of that moment, a terrific scene arose before my mind, in which an excited French official thundered at me in his choicest French, while I stood silent, unable to explain who I was, how I came there, whither I was going; I imagined myself being searched for treasonable documents and none being found; I seemed to see my captors consulting how they could best compel me to tell what I knew. These scenes and others of like nature entertained me while I waited for the coast—or rather platform—to be cleared. When at length all the immediate guards were gone, I started ont to find my way, if possible, to the train for Aix. I have read of travelers cutting their way through trackless forests, of ice-bound mariners anxiously seeking the North-west passage, and, worse than all, luckless countrymen wandering bewildered through the streets of Boston; but I am confident that no traveler, mariner or countryman ever sought his way with more circumspection and diligence than I in my search for a passage between those two platforms.

As I glanced cautiously up and down, I saw a door standing open at some little distance. Around that door all my hopes were immediately centered. It might lead directly to the custom-house; it might be the entrance to the barracks of the guards; it might be—I knew not what; but it might afford a passage to the other platform.

I walked quickly to the door, glanced in, saw no one and entered. The room was a baggage-room, and at that moment unoccupied. It instantly occurred to me that a baggage-room *ought* to open on both platforms. I felt as though I could have shouted "Eureka!" and I am confident that the joy of Archimedes as he rushed through the streets of Syracuse was no greater than mine when I found that I had so unexpectedly discovered the passage I was seeking. Passing through this room, I found myself in a second, like the former unoccupied. It had occurred to me that all the doors might be closed, and the thought had considerably abated my rejoicing; but no! I saw a door which stood invitingly open.

No guards were stationed on the platform, so I stepped out, and before me stood the train for Aix, into which my fellow-passengers were entering, some of them still holding their passports in their hands. Taking my seat in one of the carriages, in a few moments the train started and I was on my way to Aix. The relief was unspeakably great. An instant before it seemed as if nothing short of a miracle could save me from a French guard-house, and now, by the simplest combination of circumstances, in which a restaurant and baggage-room bore an important part, I had passed unchallenged. I remember that I enjoyed the scenery and views along the route from Culoz to Aix more than while passing from Belgarde to Culoz.

My friends were found expecting me upon my arrival, and joined in congratulating me upon my happy escape. A night and day were passed very pleasantly, and then arose the question of return.

I suggested telegraphing to Geneva for my passport, but that was vetoed, and it was decided that I should return as I had come—passportless. I confess that the attempt seemed somewhat hazardous. If it was dangerous to attempt an entrance into France, how much more so to attempt an exit, especially when the custom-house force had been doubled with the sole object that all possibility of escape might be precluded, and that any one passing Culoz might be stopped at Belgarde. It was urged, however, that our seats had been engaged in the diligence for Friday morning, and to send for the passport would consume considerable time—would certainly delay the party until Saturday, and perhaps until Monday, which delay would seriously affect all their plans, time being so limited and so many places remaining to be visited. I had passed once, why not again? Influenced by these facts, and thinking what a triumph it would be to once more baffle French vigilance, I determined to attempt the return. There was a train leaving Aix about eight P. M., reaching Geneva at eleven; it was decided that I should take this train. I had arranged a vague plan of action, although I expected to depend rather upon the suggestion of the moment.

It was quite dark when we reached Culoz. As the train arrived at the platform, and we were obliged again to change cars, I thought of the friendly restaurant; but no! the restaurant was closed, and moreover, a company of gendarmes was present to see that every one entered the room leading to the custom-house. There was no room for hesitation or delay. I entered under protest, but still I entered.

In a moment I perceived the desperate situation. The room had two doors—one opening upon the platform from which we had just come, and now guarded by an officer; the other leading to the opposite platform, and there stood the custom-house officer, receiving and inspecting the passports. It was indeed Scylla and Charybdis. If I attempted to pass the officer without a passport, I was undone; if I remained until all the other passengers had passed out, I was undone. For an instant I felt as if I had better give up the unequal contest. The forces of the enemy were too many for me. I saw that I had been captured. Why fight against fate? A moment's reflection, however, restored my courage. It was evident that one thing alone remained to be done: that was to find my way out of the door by which I had just entered, as speedily as possible. But there stood the guard.

The train by which we had come was still standing before the platform; an idea suggested itself. Acting as if I had left some article in the train, I stepped hurriedly up to the guard, who, catching my meaning, made way for me without a word. Once upon the platform, I resolved never again to enter that door except as a prisoner. The guard followed me with his eyes for a moment, and then, seeing me open one of the carriage doors, turned back to his post. As soon as I found I was no longer watched, I glided off in the opposite direction under the shadow of the platform. I was looking for a certain door which I remembered well as a friend in need. I knew not in which direction it lay, nor could I have recognized it if shut; but hardly had I gone ten steps when the same door stood open before me. It was the act of an instant to spring through it, out of sight of the guard. Why this door and baggage-room should have been left thus open and unguarded when such evident and scrutinizing care was taken in every other quarter, I have to this day been unable to understand. But for that fact I should have found it utterly impossible to pass that custom-house going or coming.

Once in the baggage-room, the way was familiar, and, passing into the second room, I found the door open as on the day previous, and in a moment stood undiscovered upon the platform. Entering the waiting train, I was soon on my way to Belgarde.

My only thought during the ride was, What shall I do when we arrive at Belgarde? I expected to see the doors thrown open as before, and hear again the polite invitation to enter the custom-house. Was it not certain detection to refuse? was it not equally dangerous to obey? The officer at Belgarde had seen me the day before, and warned me not to go to Culoz. What reception would he give me when he saw me attempting to return? Or it might be he would not remember me, and then in the darkness and confusion I should surely be taken for an escaping Communist. That I had passed Culoz was no comfort when I remembered that this would only aggravate my guilt in their eyes.

The case did indeed seem desperate. Willingly would I have jumped out and walked the entire distance to Geneva, if I might only thus escape that terrible custom-house, which every moment loomed up more terrifically. At length this troubled hour was passed; we had arrived at Belgarde, and the moment for action had come. I had determined to avoid the custom-house at all hazards. When the doors were thrown open I expected to alight, but not to enter. My plan was to find some sheltering door, or even corner, where I could remain until the others had presented their passports and were beginning to return, then join them and take my seat as before. The depot at Belgarde was brilliantly lighted, and the gendarmes pacing to and fro in the gaslight seemed not only to have increased in numbers, but to have acquired an additional ferocity since the day previous.

As I looked out my spirit sank within me. I could only brace myself for the coming crisis. For several moments nothing was said or done. The doors remained shut, and no one seemed at all concerned about our presence. Each minute appeared an hour as I sat there awaiting my fate. The suspense was becoming too great; I felt that my stock of self-possession was entirely deserting me. At length I began to hope that they were satisfied with the examination at Culoz, and would allow us to pass unchallenged. Just at that moment, as hope was dawning into certainty, the door opened and the custom-house officer entered with a polite bow, while a body of gendarmes drew up behind him on the platform. He uttered two French words, and I needed no interpreter to tell me that they were "Passports, gentlemen!"

I shuddered as I saw him standing so near, within reach of my arm. There were six persons besides myself in the carriage, and I was occupying a seat beside the door farthest from the platform. Any one who has seen a European railway-carriage will understand me when I say that I sat next to the right-hand door, while he had entered by the left. One by one the passports were handed up to him until he held six in his hand.

With the rest of the passengers I had taken out my pocket-book and searched as if for my passport, but had handed none to him, and now I sat awaiting developments. I saw that he would read the six passports, and then turn to me for the seventh.

The desperate thought flashed upon me of opening the door and escaping into the darkness. The carriage itself was so dimly lighted that I could barely see the face of my opposite neighbor, and I therefore hoped to be able to slip out without any one perceiving it. The attempt was desperate, but so was the situation. The officer was buried in the passports, holding them near his face to catch the dim light. The door was fastened upon the outside, and so, watching him, I leaned far out of the window until I was able to reach the catch and unfasten the door. A slight push, and it swung noiselessly open. I glanced at the officer; he was intently reading the *last* passport. I had placed one foot upon the outside step, and was about to glide out into the darkness, when he laid the paper down and looked directly at me.

It would have been madness to attempt an escape with his eyes upon me; so, assuming as nonchalant a look as my present feelings would allow, I answered his inquiring glance with one of confident assurance.

He saw my nonchalant expression. He saw the open pocket-book in my hand. He had *not* counted the number of passports. All the passengers were settling themselves to sleep. It must be all right; so, with a polite "Bon soir, messieurs!" he bowed and left the carriage. My sensation of relief may be better imagined than described. Hardly had he left our carriage when we heard the sound of voices and hurrying feet upon the platform, and looking out saw some unfortunate individual carried off under guard. I trembled as I thought how narrowly I had escaped his fate. In a few moments, however, we were safely on our way to Geneva, and as we sped on into the darkness, while congratulating myself upon my fortunate escape, I firmly resolved to be better prepared for the emergency the next time I should hear those memorable words, "Passports, gentlemen!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

THE GAMES OF CHILDREN AND THE GAMBLING OF MEN.—As our elderly and middle-aged recall their childhood, they can remember but few games of chance or skill that were considered legitimate to the family, and these were such games as Checkers, Fox and Geese, and Twelve-men Morris, played with red or yellow kernels of corn, on designs scratched on the opposite sides of a plain pine board. The various games of cards were generally considered contraband, and hence had wonderful charms for the boys who keenly enjoyed the stolen fruit in back garrets, woodsheds, and haymows. In the youthful days of the younger of our adult readers the games of Dr. Busby and the Mansion of Happiness were added to the list recognized by the heads of most families, and we well remember our doubts concerning the propriety of reporting at home the fact that we had been exceedingly fascinated with the game of Dr. Busby at the house of a playmate, and also our happiness when the game, after becoming a little known in the neighborhood, was introduced to our fireside by parents who had the good sense to believe in making home pleasant to the youngsters.

From these simple beginnings a few other games came into general use, and parents began to learn that it was not beneath their dignity to devote a part of their evenings to making home interesting and attractive to the children.

The word 'games' is at present used to denote a wide range of amusements and recreation adapted to the home circle, such as charades, parlor magic, fortunes, wax figures, pantomimes, etc., as well as games of chance and skill played with various kinds of cards, or on boards with dice and men, all of which we believe are each year becoming more popular in American homes.

But while this is so, we would not have a parent forget for a moment that the line should be drawn between innocent home amusement and what we understand as gambling. Many are unable to see where this line is and in what it consists, and while they admit the necessity of making home the most attractive place to children, argue that games played at home in childhood tend to gambling in manhood. This is not so; it is the use of the game that decides which side of the line it must be placed. The delight of every boy, the game of marbles, is as innocent as any other childish recreation, and yet many boys have received their first lessons in gambling when playing marbles for gains, and many parents have allowed their sons to count over the contents of their marble-bags at night in their presence, who would hold up their hands in holy horror at a game of Besique around the evening lamp. Here is just the line we would draw. Never countenance any game played for a permanent gain, or in which money or its equivalent is the object played for.

That this must be the one and only distinction between innocent recreation and harmful gambling must be seen from the fact that the simplest recreation or amusement of chance or skill may be used for gambling purposes, and hence no dividing line can be drawn between two games, unless, indeed one of them involves vicious habits or practices in itself.

But if all games are made simple matters of amusement, it is not likely that those boys who stay at home in the evening to play them with their parents and sisters will be attracted in their manhood by the temptations of the gaming tables.

On the other hand, a boy who has been encouraged to be proud of his constantly increasing bag of marbles, as the reward of his shrewdness and skill in playing, will be apt enough to consider it legitimate in after years to keep his purse filled in the same manner, although ivory balls and pieces of card may be substituted for the marbles. It is a matter of satisfaction to all who have given the subject thought, that innocent games and home amusements are fast becoming a prominent feature in our homes, thereby establishing counter-attractions to those of the saloons and haunts of vice that crowd so closely to our doors, not only in the larger cities but in every country village in the land.—*'Home and Society,' Scribner's for March.*

THE LOVES OF ELIZABETH.—The sex of Elizabeth of England was a physiological blunder. Many of her most serious defects arose from her not being a man, as nature must have originally designed. With a masculine will, a masculine character, and a masculine ambition, she had all of the feminine weaknesses with none of the feminine graces or charms. Her vanity was in excess of her pride, and in spite of her unquestionable greatness, rendered her ridiculous through life. She was ever anxious to be loved, and had the exceeding misfortune to be least lovable when she loved most. In her stubborn spirit there was no great need of affection; no yearning for sympathy in her self-sufficient nature, no craving for what romanticists would call an intercourse of soul. She wanted lovers more than love, because lovers flattered her inordinate vanity and told her, as lovers generally do, that which she secretly thought of herself. She never tired of hearing she was Virgin Queen, and never acted as if she relished the arrogated honor. Coquetry she would have carried to a perilous degree, if there had been anything perilous in such a homely Amazon. Not one of all the men she had desperate and protracted flirtations with—not even Raleigh, nor Leicester, nor Essex—dared a maravedi for her in the way she wished them to, but from reasons of state and from motives of policy, they pretended to adore her.

Crafty courtiers as they were, it must have been difficult for them to refrain from laughing when they called her beautiful, or when they compared her voice with the tones of a lute. They had passed through many hardships, but nothing harder than to address Euryle in the language becoming to Aglaia. Raleigh showed his keenness of insight when he spread his rich mantle beneath her ungainly feet, and Leicester his understanding of character when he wrote to her that her lovely image banished sleep from his pillow. Of her numerous suitors none would have given a fillip for her heart, but much for her crown—the sole aim of their gallant masquerading.

The secret loves of Elizabeth, and Seymour, Raleigh, Leicester, Essex, and others, have often been written, and not, it is to be presumed, without a basis of truth. But love is a fine baptism for relations springing from vanity on one side and considerations of diplomacy on the other. The princess in her earlier years appeared to be fond of Seymour, and it is charitable to think she was. Pretty stories have been told of the Countess of Nottingham's withholding the ring sent to the Queen by Essex before his execution, and of the consuming sorrow from which Elizabeth suffered after his death. The stories are dramatic and interesting, their chief defect being that they are entirely untrue. The woman whose reputation had been nearly irreparably injured by her connection with a man of whom she could calmly say after his execution, 'His loss is not much, for though he had large wit, he had little judgment,' would not be likely to be troubled by remorse for deliberately sending her nearest friend to the scaffold.

Elizabeth could not forgive in any of her sisters the possession of gifts and graces which she must have been privately conscious were lacking in herself. Mary Stuart's unpardonable offense was her beauty and seductive charm, and her rival was never able to regard with kindness the men, who, willing to forget the woman in the sovereign, had sought her hand, and afterwards wedded where inclination led. There is a species of dismal conpensation in all conditions of life. If Elizabeth failed to awaken in any masculine breast the flame with which she hoped to kindle the torch of her vanity, and if her vestal assumptions were not always credited, she had the good fortune, so surrounded by distinguished soldiers, statesmen and scholars, to shine with the light reflected from them, and bear in history a glory not her own.—*Galaxy.*

GOATS VS. RATS.—An Indiana farmer, after trying to trap, poison and shoot the rats that overrun his premises, bought two goats and gave them the range of yards and stables. Within a week every rat emigrated and stayed away until the goats were sold, nearly two years afterwards, when they all came back with all their friends. A second edition of goats was procured, and since then not a rat has been seen on the premises.

☞Isn't the following a sweet gem from a local poet touching the opening of Spring:

"The first bird of Spring attempted to sing,
But ere he had sounded a note
He fell from the limb—a dead bird was him;
The music had friz in his throat."

☞An over-sanguine gentleman having hazarded the remark a few days since that "the back of the winter may now be considered broken," was met with the rejoinder that "if it wasn't it ought to be, considering the tremendous load of snow it has had to carry."

☞Advertising always pays, and sometimes a person making his wants known in this way gets even more than he wants. A Boston merchant lately announced to the public through the newspaper that he wanted a boy, and next morning two young and healthy specimens were found on his door step.

☞'I declare,' said an old lady, reverting to the promise made on her marriage day, by her liege lord, 'I shall not forget when Obadiah put the nuptial ring on my finger, and said, 'With all my wordly woods I thee endow. He used to keep a dry goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me the whole there was in it. I was young and simple then, and did not know till afterward that it meant one calico gown a year.'

☞The Utica *Herald*, which is always getting off good things, has the following: "On a Central Railroad train, the other day two old ladies sat on adjoining seats in one of the cars; one declared if the conductor opened the window she would die, and the other protested against it being closed, for she would certainly smother to death. The conductor was in doubt, when a venerable gentleman exclaimed; "Open the window and kill one of them and then close it and kill the other, and then we shall have peace."

☞A London detective put his head into an omnibus one day just as it was starting off, with the remark, "Passengers will do well to look out for their pocket books. There are two members of the swell mob in this 'bus.'" Thereupon a grave looking gentleman with eyeglasses and a gold headed cane hastily got out, saying: "If that is the case I won't get in this buss." He was followed by a clerical looking gentleman with a white choker, who remarked that he "wouldn't ride in such company." And then the detective closed the door and shouted to the driver "All right, drive on they've got out."

☞The general servant of a Parisian gentleman entered, "like Niobe, all tears," his wife's chamber, sobbing:

"Oh, madam! oh madam! oh madam!"

"What is the matter Francoise?"

"Madam, I have stuck a fork into my finger."

"Oh, that's nothing, Francoise; you will not feel it to-morrow."

"I would not be afraid, madam, if I were sure the fork was silver."

"You may then be perfectly easy, the fork is—all our forks are silver.'

"Oh, then I don't feel alarmed; but I was dreadfully frightened, for I thought the forks were plated."

The next day Francoise disappeared taking all the forks with her.

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

Book-keeping versus Sewing.—So many boys leave school each year to enter upon employments in which more or less book-keeping is required, and in which their prospects of promotion depend, in a measure, upon their skill in this art, that the popular will demands that in the public schools an exception shall be made in its favor. It is first dignified by the title "Science of Accounts," it is true, but it none the less a mechanic art, as much as shoe-making is. We do not complain of this. The public has the right to grant the privileges of the public school as it pleases. But why should one trade, and that by no means of the highest importance or value to the State, be fostered to the exclusion of others? Grant that a knowledge of accounts may be of use to every man; that it is, therefore, a public want, and so the schools may justly be required to impart it; but it is the skill of the accountant of greater public benefit, or more worthy of public encouragement, than the skill of the seamstress? At any rate, while we are liberal in fitting the boy to perform well what may be thought a necessary part of his coming duties, would it not be quite as much a public good, to say nothing of the humanity of it, to do the same for his sister who may be equally dependent upon herself for a livelihood? We are happy to know that in one State, at least, popular opinion is beginning to recognize that girls are as much in need of "practical" instruction as boys are. Some time since, the School Committee of Providence, R.I., stated that instruction in sewing had been given in five intermediate schools; and two hundred and twenty-five children, from ten to fifteen years of age, have taken their first lessons, in the use of the needle. "The time devoted to these lessons is limited, yet it breaks the monotony of the daily routine, and will enable many to be more useful and happy in life." No more than half the girls who were anxious to enter the sewing classes could be received. Many of these girls, says the Superintendent, are orphans, "and some more unfortunate than orphans, without any opportunity for fitting themselves to perform those needful duties by which they may gain a decent and respectable livelihood." The same desire for instruction in needle-work is felt in every community; and, to our mind, the good that would be effected by imparting it in the public schools, would surely be as great, and as widely felt, as that attending upon the instruction now given in bookkeeping.

Heating and Ventilation.—Superintendent Jones of Erie City says in his recent report: A really successful method of keeping the air of a school-room warm and pure, has not yet been invented. Stoves, furnaces, steam-heaters, have defects, and the most highly recommended system of ventilation has its points of failure. The importance of comfort and healthful surroundings in school-life, is more fully realized now than formerly. Unwholesome air is the foundation cause of many diseases as well as the source of disability and impaired health. Fifty to sixty growing children confined in a school room, rapidly consume the life-giving oxygen of the air, and also throw off effete matter, poisonous in character, which is soon diffused and taken back into the system, unless washed out by unpolluted air currents. Stoves are effective as to warmth, but they cause but little circulation, hence some are exposed to fever heat, and others to chills, and the lungs are breathing over and over again that which is deleterious. Furnaces, except during cold, high winds, distribute heat quite equally, and materially assist in obtaining thorough ventilation; but owing to the common fault—lack of capacity—the air is often super-heated or "burned," and thus damaged considerably. Steam heaters as generally arranged, fail to distribute heat, and when on the "radiating" plan, are open to the same objection as stoves, besides causing trouble by condensation and impractical mechanical combinations. When combining "radiation" and "hot air circulation," they seem to solve the problem more completely.

If stoves are used, no room, unless small, should be heated by a single fire, and each stove should have a "cold air" chamber running from its base to the outside of the building. This arrangement would obviate the baking and freezing of pupils, and cause the ingress of fresh air, thus forming an active force in ventilation.

If furnaces are determinee upon, the number and size should be double the "estimates" and "warranties," the hot air flues larger than common in "specifications," lined with tin, and the ventilating flues large and near the chimney stack or placed in the warmest wall in the building; and the hot air pipes sent from the furnaces at the sharpest angle possible, which requires a deep basement or pit for the furnace. This arrangement would enable "slow" fires to perform the ordinary work, and "quick" fires to warm the building in the worst of weather.

If steam be adopted, the apparatus that combines radiation and hot air circulation, should be preferred, and the same precaution taken as to "estimates" and flues in air furnaces.

There is no danger of putting too much emphasis on the importance of ventilation. Much of the occasional indisposition of teachers and pupils, and the restlessness of schools, can be traced to defective ventilation. Teaching, study and recitation are mainly brain work, and the brain is the first to suffer from vitiated air; hence for successful school work, every proper means for driving the used air out, and drawing fresh air in, should be adopted, such as lowering windows, "ventilators," "transom windows," &c., this during the cold season cannot be done with a meagre supply of fuel, the bad air is warm, the good that is wanted to take its place is cold and must be warmed, so if the circulation be rapid, the expenditure of fuel must be in proportion. As to the amount of fuel required, the usual experience has proved that furnaces consume the most, stoves next and steam apparatus the least.

Last summer one of the teachers in the public schools of Salem, Ohio, whipped a boy quite severely for persistent disobedience. She was arrested for assault and battery, but the grand jury failed to find a bill against her, and the case was dismissed. The affair caused much public excitement, and at the school election, which occurred soon after, "anti-corporal punishment" candidates were run against the regular nominees, who had sustained the teacher, and were elected. The Board then passed a rule limiting and conditioning the use of the rod, but not wholly forbidding it. The anti-rod clamor had, however, caused the pupils to feel, and some to boast, that the teachers dare not touch them, and the spirit of disobedience and insubordination awakened made it difficult to maintain order in the schools. The matter recently culminated in a brutal assault, upon the Superintendent by three large boys, who had been suspended from school for disorderly conduct. Being ordered to leave the Superintendent's office, they insolently refused, and, arming themselves with chairs, made a desperate attack upon the Superintendent, and also on one of the teachers, who came to his assistance. We need not add that "moral suasion" is at a discount in Salem just now. There is a fair prospect that the mischief, resulting from last year's clamor, may be corrected.

News of the Week.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will meet in Pittsburgh on the 10th of September. They will then take steps towards the completion of the equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas, for which Congress has appropriated $8 condemned cannon.

Schuyler Colfax arrived at South Bend, Ind., on Saturday. He proceeded in a carriage to the Court House, followed by an escort consisting of carriages and wagons as far as the eye could reach. After an address of welcome by Mayor Miller, Mr. Colfax made a lengthy speech in answer to the charges against him in connection with the Credit Mobilier business. At the conclusion of his speech, Colonel Humphreys presented him with a letter having 1,500 signatures attached, expressing the signers' confidence in the ex-Vice President. A resolution to the same effect was also unanimously adopted by those present.

Amelia Spockley, aged 14, was shot dead by George Hall, aged 18, as she was returning from school, near Salisbury, Md., on Friday afternoon. It appears that the youth was a lover of the girl, that she did not favor his advances, and that he had laid in wait for her the previous day, but did not then carry out his purpose, owing to the presence of her brother. Hall and his victim belong to respectable families in Wicomico county, living a short distance from Salisbury. He escaped arrest, but is supposed to have committed suicide by throwing himself under a freight train near Crisfield, Md., on Saturday night.

At San Francisco, Miss Lizzie Gannor, who shot at a stock broker named C. T McDermott, was released on Saturday on $5,000 bail. Among her sureties was ex-Mayor McCoppin.

A. M. Dorland, Stanley's lecturing agent, has published a statement under oath, at Chicago, denying Stanley's allegation that he absconded with the receipts of the lecture in that city.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week numbered 325, a decrease of 18 from the mortality of the preceding week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that hereafter the Government price for silver bullion shall be $1.20 per standard ounce, instead of $1.22½ as heretofore.

At a caucus of Democratic Senators, in Washington on Monday morning, it was decided to decline the places on the standing committees offered to the Democrats, on the ground that the latter, as they compose one third of the entire Senate, are entitled to at lesast two members on each committee. At a Republican Senatorial caucus in the afternoon, the matter in dispute was referred to a committee to report this morning. The Republican caucus decided not to take action in the case of Senator Patterson, he being no longer a member of the Senate.

The latest returns from New Hampshire indicate the re-election of Shaw, Republican, by a small majority. There will be a Republican majority of about 40 in the Legislature. The Congressional Districts are Democratic, the First being close.

Argument on the Railroad Lease question was begun on Wednesday before the Court of Appeals at Trenton, Mr. Voorhees opening for the appellants. He was followed by Mr. Isaac Scudder for the appellees. The Court allotted five hours for argument to each side.

In reply to the demand of the leading railroad companies for increased compensation for carrying the mails, coupled with the notification that, unless the rates demanded were paid, the companies would withdraw their post-office cars after the 1st of April next, and return to the old mode of transportation, the Postmaster General cites the action of Congress in the matter, and says that he is loth to believe the companies would assume the attitude before the public in which such withdrawal would place them. This reply will be considered at a meeting of the Eastern Railroad Association in New York to-day.

The Wine Cup and the Church.—In considering this matter, the question, Is it required by direct command? will probably be first to present itself, because, if clearly commanded, it is our duty to obey without regard to any of the attendant evils.

The several accounts of the Institution of the Lord's Supper are found in the Gospel as recorded by Matthew, Mark and Luke, also in Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians. In neither of these accounts is the word *wine* used.

The term cup, however, is used in each account, signifying the presence of a liquid. This liquid, our Saviour said, represented his blood, shed for our sins. That this liquid was wine, we are not told, and many *infer* it only from a remark of the Saviour, beyond which all is speculation.

Is it required by example? To fully consider this part of our subject, it will be necessary to remember that our Saviour was celebrating another feast, and it was *after* they had partaken of the Paschal Supper that he instituted the Lord's Supper, using the same drink at the institution of the latter that had been used in the celebration of the former.

To know, then, what drink was employed at the Passover, let us look back to its institution and early celebration. What do we find? Wine? No. Wine was not used. God himself provided the material wherewith to celebrate this great feast of Israel; and we find water employed. Could not that same power which brought water from the flinty rock have brought wine in abundance if needed, or turned water into wine? But was this done? No; for we find Moses calling to the mind of Israel the fact that for forty years they had been led through the wilderness and had drank no wine.

We do not find in these accounts of the early celebration of the passover, nor in any subsequent account given in the Old Testament Scriptures, the least shadow of encouragement for the use of wine on such occasions.

We do find, however, that its use was neither commanded nor forbidden. And we may suppose, that as the vine came to be cultivated, the juice of the grape became a common drink among the people, and, as a consequence, was used at their feasts. Hence its use as referred to in the New Testament.

It can, however, be hardly presumed that it was ever used to awaken in man a sense of his sinfulness, nor to bring him nearer to his God. On the contrary, we find when God would have persons set apart for a holy purpose, he commanded entire abstinence from wine, and not from wine only, but from everything pertaining to the grape and to the vine. So also the priests, when they were to draw near to Him, He commanded the same entire abstinence from wine.

Finding, then, that in the celebration of the Paschal feast the use of wine was not commanded, yet in the course of time came to be allowed, would it be wrong, inasmuch as the use of wine is not commanded in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and as much mischief does and will arise from its use, would it be wrong, we ask, to substitute some article less harmful.

That wine was used at the institution of the Lord's Supper we believe, but we as fully believe that the wine used was unfermented. We have full confirmation of this view in the fact that everything containing fermentation was banished from the house of each Jew during the seven days alloted to the Passover.

Our Saviour, therefore, gave to his disciples unfermented wine, which, while it cheered the heart, did not poison the brain nor create a burning, insatiate thirst.

The question is sometimes asked, Why did the church adopt the use of fermented wine? So much wonder will not be felt at this course when we consider that to a great extent the early church was formed of converts from heathenism. Rome, Corinth, Galatia and other provinces furnished much of the material of which the church was composed, and they in their feast of heathenism had been accustomed to use fermented wine, and we may readily see how some of these customs could still cling to them.

Reformers even in this enlightened age are not able to entirely dissipate the prejudice occasioned by early education in the system which they now oppose. How much charity may we then have for those who lived when less light shone than shines today.

We have reason then to presume that thus the custom came into the church, and no objections being raised thus it remains. Of late years a few churches have begun to use an article of unfermented wine, but the proportion is scarcely one per cent of the Christian churches.

Another objection to its use is the unfitness of the emblem. Does this wine of commerce, being for the most part a decoction of logwood mixed with poisonous acids, represent the pure and precious blood of Jesus? Say, Christian, does it? Is that which leads men on to eternal death a fitting emblem of that which gives life eternal? or that which brings sorrow and degradation an emblem of that which fills the soul with the highest joy? Say, Christian, is it?

Some churches are very careful on this point, and will not use this wine of commerce, but some one of the members at home prepares the wine for the sacramental board. This is, no doubt, a good plan for avoiding the impurities found in the commerce article, but is this wine not fermented? If it is does it not contain alcohol? and is not alcohol the devil? Is it not this that lurketh in the wine, and at the last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder?

The Apostle Paul says to the Corinthians, "Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of devils." Now the wine used at the Lord's Supper, be it the wine of commerce or home made wine, contains alcohol, and wine containing alcohol when used in those days at the bacchanalian feasts it is called the "cup of devils," but when used at the supper of our Lord it is called "the cup of the Lord."

Now, in the name of all that is consistent, when and where does the transformation take place? Are we to believe that the blessing of the minister works this change? No; we don't think any one will claim any miracle in this connection, and we are forced to the conclusion that there is no change, that the wine will have just the same effect in the same quantities at the one place as it will at the other.

Paul says, "The kingdom of God is not meat and drink," and again, "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby the truth stumbleth or is offended or is made weak."

We ask for this subject a careful and prayerful consideration by every one that has named the name of Christ and desires to see the coming of his kingdom. We ask also, that they read in this connection, the fourteenth chapter of Romans, then, without any prejudice, decide on this question as God shall enlighten their judgment.

☞A Newport correspondent speaks of a couple in a railroad car: 'The presumption is they had 'tunneled' before, but it had been in the daytime, when the darkness of the tunnel was advantageous. On this occasion it was after nightfall, and the car candles were burning. The male lover for miles had been talking tunnel, as if deeply interested in that underground passage, and his love evidently understood the allusions. At last the train thundered into the tunnel, and the lovers indulged in one of those hearty salutations that are made to be felt, but not to be seen by indifferent spectators. Of course the car-load exploded while the impulsive swain apologized to his Dulcinea with the unsatisfactory exclamation, 'Confound the lamps! I didn't think of them.'

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House in Media, on Saturday, the 22d day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit: All that certain tract or piece of land, with the three-story Stone Mill, and steam engine, thereon erected, situate in the township of Nether Providence, in the County of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a stone in the middle of a public road leading from Media to Bancroft's lower factory, and in a line of land of Antrim Osborn, South 83¾ degrees, East 19 85 perches, to the line of land of Nathan Kershaw, thence by the same and by the land of Elton Levis, North 31 degrees, East 50 perches to a stone at the edge of the mill dam, thence down the Southern side of the same, South 80¾ degrees, West 15.48 perches to a point on the breast of the said dam, thence along the breast of the said dam, North 61½ degrees, West 5.45 perches, and South 84½ degrees, West 6.46 perches to a stone on the Northern side of a head race of said mill and near the head gates, thence along the North side of said race the several courses thereof about 38.9 perches, to a stone on the North side of said race and near said mill, then ce South 64 degrees, West 72 perches to a stone in the middle of said public road, thence along the middle of the same, South 12¼ degrees, East 15.46 perches, and South 55¾ degrees, East 15.6 perches to the place of beginning containing 11 Acres and 8 perches, be the same more or less. Together with the said dam, and all the rights of the said Joseph Jackson of raising the same, and the right of digging and hauling dirt and stone for the purpose of raising and repairing the breast of the said dam, from the point of land lying between the two streams that empty into the said dam within the space of sixty-six feet of front part of the stone breast of the same; and also the right at all times hereafter to enter on the North side of said race, and remove earth and stone the whole length thereof within the distance of ten feet therefrom, for the purpose of mending and repairing the bank of said race, and for no other purpose.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate in the township of Nether Providence, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of a public road leading from the Borough of Media to Bancroft's lower factory, and in a line of the land of Antrim Osborne, thence by the same land North 80¾ degrees, West 32.15 perches to a stone near said Osborne's dwelling house, and North 5½ degrees, West 14.98 perches to a stone, thence by land late of Edward P. Bordley, deceased, North 69¼ degrees, East 18 perches to a stone in the middle of said public road, thence along the middle of the same the three following courses and distances to wit: South 20¼ degrees, East 77 perches to a stone; South 12¼ degrees, East 15.46 perches to a stone; South 55¾ degrees, 15.6 perches to the place of beginning; containing 2 Acres, 2 roods and 9 perches of land, more or less.

The improvements are a stone House, three stories high, fifty feet front by thirty-two feet deep, to which is attached a frame building, thirty by seventeen feet.

Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Jackson; to be sold by

JOSEPH WEBSTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Media, February 28, 1873.

N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above property: $100 of the price or sum at which the property may be struck off, must be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise the property will again be immediately put up and sold.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Levaria Facias, to me directed, I will sell at public sale, at the Town Hall, in the city of Chester, on Saturday, March 22d, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot or piece of land with the Mill and Building thereon erected, and all the engine, boilers, machinery and fixtures, erected therein, situate in the city of Chester, on the northern side of a 16 feet wide alley, opening into Welsh street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Bounded on the north by lands of Jane S. W. Graham, on the east by other lands of the said Jane S. W. Graham, conveyed or about to be conveyed to her by the said William Powell, and on the west by lands of Robert S. Taylor, and William Truit, containing on the said alley 77 feet, 8 inches, from the lands of the said Robert S. Taylor, to the fence in the line of the said lands of the said Jane S. W. Graham, conveyed or about to be conveyed to her by the said William Powell and wife, as it now stands, and in depth back from said alley, continuing the same width, 58 feet, 9 inches, more or less, to the outside of a frame wall of the said Mill as it is now erected, together with the use of the said 16 feet wide alley in common with the owners of the other lands abutting thereon.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nathaniel P. Chadwick and Nathan Y. Van Horn, administrators of John Moore, deceased, and to be sold by

JOSEPH WEBSTER, Sheriff.

N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above property. $200 of the price or sum at which the premises may be struck off, must be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise it will be immediately put up and sold. ml 4t

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to the Charter of the city of Chester, in the county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania, I, J. L. Forwood, Mayor of the said city, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified voters thereof, that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of APRIL, 1873, at the places and for the officers below specified.

The electors of the North ward, will hold their election at Fulton Hall, in said ward.

The electors of the Middle ward will hold their election at the City Hall, in said ward.

The electors of the South ward will hold their election at the office of Alderman Entwisle in said ward.

The following officers are to be elected for the city:

NORTH WARD.

One member of Council for 3 years and one for two years.
One School Director for 3 years and one for 2 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of elections.
One person for Judge of elections.

MIDDLE WARD.

Two members of Council, each for 3 years.
One School Director for 3 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of Elections.
One person for Judge of Elections.

SOUTH WARD.

Two members of Council, each for 3 years.
One member of Council for 1 year.
One School Director for 2 years.
One chool Director for 3 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of Elections.
One person for Judge of Elections.

The polls will be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock a. m., and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment, until 7 o'clock p. m., when the polls shall be closed, the votes counted, and returns thereof be made by the election officers agreeably to the fourth section of City Charter, and the election laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

J. L. FORWOOD,
Mayor of the city of Chester.

Mayor's office, Feb. 17, 1873.

Sales.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT MARCUS HOOK.—A new Brick Building, 33 by 55 feet, 2 stories high, intended for a wheelright and smith shop. Might be used for many kinds of mechanical purposes.

Also, for sale six cottages and a variety of desirable building lots at low prices, and easy terms of payment. Apply to HENRY LARKIN, at Marcus Hook, who will show the properties, or to JOHN LARKIN, JR.,

ja 25 At Chester.

FARM FOR SALE.

DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE—Near Elkendale Station, Junction and Breakwater, Railroad. Farm, 175 acres, high ground, 70 acres cleared, 60 acres pine and oak timber, remainder light timber. Two dwellings, stable, corn crib, carriage and other outhouses, and apple orchard. Price low—Terms easy. Will exchange for Chester property. C. S. SMITH,

aug 24 Third and Penn streets.

PROPERTY FOR SALE!

The property known as the "Chester Fire Brick Works." The lot is 150 feet on Hayes street, and 140 feet on Front Street, South Chester. On which there are two Kilns for brick, etc., frame building 32x26 feet, with engine and machinery, suitable for grinding clay, brick, etc. Will be sold whole, or divided in lots to suit, or would be exchanged for a small Farm.

Two Lots on Sixth Street, corner of Butler Street, Chester. Each 20x140 feet deep, to a 15 fectalley.

Brick House and Lot on Penn Street, below Second, 20x142½, containing eight rooms, water, gas and heater, etc. Also, Stable. Comfortably situated.

Brick House, containing six rooms Lot 14½x80 feet, on Townsend Street, above Second, South Chester, Apply to

C. S. SMITH,

nov 4 Third and Penn Streets.

BUILDING LOTS in South Chester.

The undersigned has eight hundred Building Lots for sale in South Chester, Pa., at FIXED prices and on EASY TERMS.

Apply to EDMUND JONES, at the office of Ward & Broomall, Chester, who is the only person authorized to sell them.

mh8 3m J. M. BROOMALL.

Tailoring.

1854. ESTABLISHED 1854.

RICHARD MILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

516

MARKET STREET,

Has always in store

The Latest and Most Fashionable Goods.

The Fall Styles

Just received, are

VERY BEAUTIFUL,

And will be made to order in the best manner at reasonable prices.

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS!

In this department will be found the largest and choicest stock in the city. oc 5

Chester Academy.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

S. W. cor. Broad and Potter Sts.

PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC.

A teacher to every fifteen or twenty pupils. It is useless for children to spend three or four years in learning what may just as well be acquired in one year under proper instruction. Our terms range from $24 to $75 per year. Please send for our new circular.

GEORGE GILBERT, Principal.

LAMB,

No. 13 WEST THIRD STREET,

SELLS

HATS & CAPS

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SILK HATS $4.50 and $5.00, UNEQUALED.

☞All Goods Exchanged or money returned, not satisfactory. mar 13

WM. A. MINSHALL,

GENERAL

Furnishing Undertaker,

Has removed to Fourth street, below Market street, near Bickley's drug store.

Residence, as heretofore, James street, opposite City Hotel.

Every requisite for funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms at the shortest notice. se 21

Fine German Spectacles



At very low prices, at the cheap Hardware store, No. 23 THIRD STREET, below the Bank.

nov 26 THOMAS MOORE.

BILL POSTING.—The undersigned having given up night watching, is now prepared to do all Bill Posting and the distribution of Circulars and Handbills he may be favored with.

All orders left at his residence No. 421 West Third street, or a the office of the ADVOCATE, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Chester, Dec. 7, 1872.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

—o—

COCHRAN,

No. 423 MARKET Street, Chester

Has the most extensive stock of

Fine Groceries & Provisions!

IN THE CITY,

Laid in especially for the Holidays, consisting of

CANNED FRUITS, PRESERVES & VEGETABLES,

Such as

Beefsteak, Quinton Tomatoes,
Peas, Corn, Peaches,
Green Gages, Pine Apples,
Egg Plums, Quinces,
Strawberries,
Cherries, Pears,
Assorted Jellies, Green Apples.

NUTS.

Shellbarks,
Paper-Shell Almonds,
English Walnuts, Pecans,
Filberts, Cream Nuts,
Chestnuts.

FRUITS.

Basket, Dehesa, Crown, Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins, by 1 lb. ½ or ¼ boxes,
Elmira Grapes, at reduced prices,
Florida and Havana Oranges,
Citron, Dates,
Currants and Cranberries.

SAUCES.

Catsup, Worcestershire,
Leicestershire, Lea & Perrins',
Assorted Pickles.

All the Choice Baking Powders.

FISH.

Sardines,
The best Mess Mackerel in the city,
Codfish,
Pickled Salmon.

TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS,

HAMS, SHOULDERS AND DRIED BEEF.

All the Grades of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.

Your Order for the Holidays Solicited.

Price and quality guaranteed,

☞AT COCHRAN'S,

423 Market Street, Chester.

THOMSON & CUTLER,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Cor. THIRD and KERLIN STS.,

South Ward, Chester

Constantly on hand, a large and well-selected stock of every thing that is kept in a first class store, and at prices that will satisfy purchasers.

All kinds of Fruit in Season.

Fresh Country Produce always on hand.

TEAS, COFFEES SUGARS, &c. je10

DON'T forget to stop at the Central Grocery and House-furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall, and examine the stock of Table Knives Forks, Pocket Knives and Scissors. jan 6

CROSBY M. COX,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND

FLOUR,

Has constantly on hand the best brands of red and white wheat flour, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Also a lot of fine

Early Rose Potatoes.

Cor. Fourth and Morton Avenue,

CHESTER, PA.

oc12 tf Near Chester Dock Mills.

GENTS' Underwear at nearly all prices, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Plums, Gages, Strawberries, Lima and String Beans and Asparagus, at the Central Grocery and House Furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PRUNELLES, Dutch Plums, Prunes, Raisins, Citron and Candied Lemon, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PARLOR Brackets, Boot Boxes, Commodes, Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, and Children's Bureaus, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

A LARGE lot of China and other Ware suitable for Christmas presents, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

FURS.—A splendid assortment of Furs, to which we invite special attention, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANDIED Citron, Lemon and Orange, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

SEEDLESS, Valencia, Layer and Muscatel Raisins, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

DRIED Blackberries, very fine, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

E. C. SMITH,

No. 526 Market Street,

CHESTER,

Would call the attention of the public to a large large lot of very fine

HINMAN POTATOES,

Which he sells cheap.

Also, many other articles in the Produce line, such as Fish, dry and salt, in packages and loose; Hams, Shoulders, and Beef, of the very best brands. Also,

GROCERIES,

Of the very best quality.

CASSIMERES.—A full line of Cassimeres for men and boy's wear, at SMITH & KEEL'S,

je 1 S. E. Cor. 3d and Penn Sts.

REMOVAL.

JAMES RACE,

Having removed from Third street, to

No. 715 UPLAND Street,

Between 7th and 8th Streets,

Has now open a full stock of

DRY GOODS,

Trimmings, Notions, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear. Also, Calicoes, Remnants of Collcoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Shirting, Linen, Napkins, Towels, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

FINE GROCERIES,

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Hams and Dried Beef.

All Kinds of Fruit in Season.

We hope to be able to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed. mh8 tf

FINE SHIRTS, at

MILLER'S,

oc 5 516 Market street.



Is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c. Also, all kinds of house work such as Sills, Lintels, Marble Mantles, Marble Tops for Washstands, Bureaus, &c. Cemetery lots inclosed with any desired pattern of plain or ornamental iron railing, all of which I will guarantee to furnish as cheap as any other establishment in the State. ap 22

Stationary.

E. A. COLLIER,

Bookseller, Stationer, News Dealer, &c.,

Bet. 60 and 61st and Lombard Street, West Philadelphia,

And CARDINGTON, DEL. CO. jy 8

WALL PAPER

at 5 cents,
6 cents,
Window Shades, 10 cents,
GOLD PENS. 12 cents,
BLANK BOOKS. 15 cents,
INK. 18 cents,
STATIONERY. 25 cents

PERIODICALS,

Daily and Weekly Papers,

AT THE

News Depot,

Cor. of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,

m25 CHESTER, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOS. R. MILLER,

Bookseller, Stationer & Blank Book Manufacturer,

MARKET STREET, ab. THIRD, CHESTER.

☞ *ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.* ☜

Blank, School, Hymn, BOOKS: Law, Toy, Prayer, Bibles. Writing, Drawing, Star, French. PAPER: Wall. Straw Tissue

Blotting Board, Tracing Cloth, Paper Bags, Envelopes, Window Shades, Artists' Materials, Initial Stamping, Cards of all kinds, Frames, Chromos, Engraving, Binding, Pens, Ink, Printing, Photograph Albums. All the Magazines—month and weekly. nov -

Flour and Feed.

FRANCIS LARKIN,
Dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED,

HAY and STRAW,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

High, Medium, and low grades of

White and Red Wheat Flour.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Fine and Ground Salt,

By the Sack or Bushel.

ALSO,

A Superior lot of fine White Peach Blow Potatoes,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Madison and Upland Streets.

feb19 1y

JNO. ROBERTS. ABNER COPPOCK.

ROBERTS & COPPOCK

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay,

STRAW, &c., &c.

The choicest brands of

FAMILY FLOUR

Always on hand.

Corn Meal,
Bran,
Chopped Corn,
Ship Stuff,
Middlings,
Corn and Oats,
Grain.

HAY AND STRAW!

Being determined to sell nothing but what we select with great care; and to sell at small profits, we respectfully ask an examination of our goods.

ROBERTS & COPPOCK,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CONCORD Avenue,

CHESTER, PA. fe 22 1m



Also dealer in all kinds of

COACH MATERIALS,

525 Market Street, Chester, Pa.,

NEAR THE DEPOT.

Ready-made Wheels a speciality. au 31

MUSIC.

LUKE HEPWORTH,

OF UPLAND,

Has on hand ORGANS and MELODEONS of first-class makers, at extremely low prices

Warranted Organs from $90 to $200. Five new Organs and two Melodeons will be sold very cheap, if called for soon.

LUKE HEPWORTH,

fe1 3m Upland, Del. County.

NOTICE.—The School Tax for the city of Chester, for 1872, is now due and payable at the office of the Collector, No. 137 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.

Office open on Saturday evening.

jy5 tf J. C. BERSTLER, Collector.

WANTED.

Everybody in Chester, to save money, by buying their Trimmings and Notions at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn.

Everybody in Chester, to buy one of those Cheap Umbrellas that WRIGLEY has for sale. Third street, near Penn.

Professional.

W. H. DICKINSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND CONVEYANCER,

Office: 504 Market Street, Chester. jy 13

JAMES VINCENT MAGINN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

609 EDGMONT AVENUE,

Chester.

Legal business promptly attended to. oc 5

SIMON LITZENBURG,

Architect & Draughtsman,

Plans of Dwellings, Churches, &c., neatly drawn, and specifications written out.

Charges moderate. Office over Zook's Book Store, South-west corner of Fourth and Market Street, Chester. ap 27

D. M. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

AND

CONVEYANCER

Practices in the several Courts, and gives particular attention to the settlement of Decedents' Estates and other Orphans' Court practice.

N. B.—Can be consulted as DISTRICT ATTORNEY, at any time at his office, 104 West Third Street, Chester. mh 1

Boots and Shoes.

THOMAS LOVE,

Manufacturer of

FINE  BOOTS

AND

SHOES!

406 MARKET STREET,

CHESTER.

His stock is large, and comprises all kinds of

LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S

Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order

AT SHORT NOTICE.

A portion of the patronage of Chester solicited. oc 6

Boot and Shoe Store,

619 EDGMONT AVENUE,

near the depot.

We have a larger stock of Boots and Shoes than ever before, which comprises a very great assortment of

Ladies,' Gents,'

MISSES,' AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES.

(Fancy and Plain.)

Our motto is not to be undersold by any other dealer selling the same class of goods.

☞ Overshoes in abundance.

P. P. DERRICKSON.

619 Edgmont Avenue.

Tobacco and Cigars.

FRANK LEWIS,

708 MORTON AVENUE,

CIGAR STORE,

AND

OYSTER HOUSE.

Families supplied daily. oc12 tf

HOME AGAIN

W. D. PULLEN

HAVING TAKEN THE OLD STAND,

NO. 321 MARKET STREET,

Will be glad to have his old friends call on him. His stock of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Is large and well assorted, and will give satisfaction.

SEGARS OF THE BEST BRANDS, GIANT, ROUGH AND READY, PEYTON, PLAIN AND DARK CAVENDISH, ALSO SUNNYSIDE, SOLACE, CENTURY, STRAWBERRY AND MICHIGAN FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCOS,

Of superior qualities, and the various brands of SMOKING TOBACCOS,

Such as Lone Jack, Yacht Club, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Durham, Die Tater, Hard to Beat, Killikinick, How is that for High Smoker's Delight, &c. Also Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Segar Cases, and various other articles. Call and examine. Custom respectfully solicited.

☞BOSTON NAVY.☜

Don't forget the Old Stand,

321 MARKET STREET, CHESTER, PA. mar 16

WANTED—100,000 MEN to Smoke our Superior Yara Cigars,

C. A. STORY & SON,

y 3 Market street, nearly op. City Hall.

Go to C. A. STORY & SON'S for your pipes and smoking tobacco, if you want a good article for little money, nearly opposite City Hall, Market street, Chester.

IF you want a good HAVANA CIGAR go to STORY & SON'S.

TO SMOKERS.—C. A. Story & Son have just received a splendid lot of BRIAR PIPES, with rubber Bits, that will never split, at 407 Market street. ap 29

IF you want a superior Sweet Cavendish, Plain Cavendish and Rough and Ready, go to C. A. STORY & SON'S, Market street, Chester.

D. B. THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Sts.,

CHESTER, PA. mh 8

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. A. Torrence and T. Roberts, trading under the firm name of Torrence & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent February 1st, 1873. R. A. TORRENCE.

mh8 6t T. ROBERTS.

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 5.37, 7 43, 8.33, 8.48, 9 15 11.08 a. m., 1.05, 1.48, 2 41, 4.44, 5.33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.55, 10 50 p. m.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.30, 8 30, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12 30, 2.3', 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 10 15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.
CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.
Leave Chester at 9.11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37 7 22 11.07, 12.05.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADLPHIA FOR CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11.30 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7 00 a. m., 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA FOR CHADD'S FORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Henry F. Morrow is our agent for advertising, subscriptions and job work.

Sparrows.—Last Monday afternoon quite a large delegation of American sparrows of English descent visited Chester. They called on Mr. Bickley, at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, and ensconced themselves in the capitals that ornament his store front. The number of the party was variously estimated by the multitudes of passers-by who, with curious gaze, watched them from the pavement. Some easily counted an hundred, some thought that there were three or four dozen, some in their enthusiasm even doubled the largest of these numbers. We, as impartial chroniclers, decided that there were quite a number, and left the odd birds to be computed by more expert arithmeticians. There undoubtedly they were, as twittering and content as ever sparrows were among the hedge rows or houses of merry old England. We regret that our reporter had no opportunity to interview them. Our readers may be assured that it was no fault of ours. The reporter was on the spot, anxious to improve the oppoftunity, but owing to the time of the visitors being limited, their engagements many and pressing, and an unavoidable delay in securing an interpreter who might make the talk mutually intelligible, we were disappointed in gaining as much definite information as we could have wished. All that we feel at liberty now to communicate is, that these sparrows came merely as a corps of inspection. That owing to the present and prospective large increase in their population, and the limited area of territory now occupied by them, it has been determined by their Sachem, and mighty birds in council assembled, to send out numerous colonies, and that probably before very long Chester will again be visited by sparrows who will come to stay. When the new building which the ADVOCATE is about commencing is completed, there will be at least one spot in Chester to which, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne, the sparrows will be welcome.

Sold.—J. Morgan Baker, Esq., has sold his property on the east bank of Ridley creek, just outside the city limits, to the Messrs. Simpson for $26.500. Mr. Baker bought this property three or four years ago for $7.000, and beside the handsome profit indicated by the above figures, had, during his ownership disposed at good prices of several building lots. This is only one of the many instances that are frequently occuring of the marvellously rapid advance in value of real estate in and near Chester. The Messrs. Simpson have within the last year, purchased, at such figures as will compel them to improve it, land on the eastern side of Chester sufficient to build a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants. They are men of untiring energy, and have abundant capital: Will our readers deem us enthusiasts, when in view of these and similar facts, we promise them that during the coming season, Chester is destined to grow as never before?

Mr. Baker, we are glad to know, is planning to build as a residence for himself, a handsome double brick house on the upper side of Fourth street, between Upland and Morton avenue.

Chester promises to vote down license on Friday, 21st, in a close fight. The parent territory must not be behind its offspring. Delaware Countians, do your whole duty on Friday 21st.

Boarding House.—The Eyre mansion on Edgmont avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, is being fitted up for a first-class boarding-house. This promises to aid in supplying a want long felt in Chester. We have often wondered that with the well known results of the experiment in other towns contiguous to Philadelphia and also to ourselves, some one in this city had not long ago opened an establishment that would tempt city boarders hitherward. Media owes much of her prosperity to those elegant accommodations with which she welcomes visitors, and Chester might readily, we think, add handsomely to her revenue by doing likewise. We augur success for the new enterprise, and hope that it is only the beginning of a movement that shall open our pleasant and accessible neighborhood to thousands who every heated term seek escape from the poisoned air and sultry surroundings of crowded cities.

Local Option.—Next Friday the voters of Delaware County will be called upon to decide by ballot whether the legalized traffic in rum shall be continued in our midst. Reader, how are you going to vote? Is it not a grevious injustice that a few men should be allowed to engage in this injurious business, and be protected in their monopoly by law? Is it not high time that every man whether known or not as a temperance man, should aid according to his uttermost ability in wiping out the disgrace and unparalleled evil of this wicked trade? We think so. Whilst by schools and churches, and various other philanthropic measures, we are striving to improve society, by what wisdom of sense of justice can we allow this to continue, which more than all vices combined, is degrading and ruining our community?

Temperance Meetings.—Edwin H. Coates addressed a large temperance meeting in the City Hall, on Saturday evening last. He spoke for over an hour on an important question, which should make itself felt next Friday. On Wednesday evening, Dr. Hargraves, of Philadelphia, spoke in the same place to a small audience. Those who were absent missed the treat, and it is to be regretted that a larger attendance was not present. The temperance people don't appear to have their shoulder at the wheel in this contest, and they have only themselves to blame if their cause is not successful at the coming election. Let the few remaining days be periods of hard, earnest work, and we shall be triumphant.

Gartside Rifles.—An organization of Company B., Gartside Rifles took place at their armory on Wednesday evening last. Between forty and fifty members were mustered in by Major Brown, and signed the muster roll, and the following officers were elected: Captain, David Gwynn; 1st Lieutenant, John Morgan; 2d Lieutenant Simon Lazar. The uniforms of the members will be furnished by Simon Lazar, and will be ready at an early date.

Signs of War.—Recent numbers of our cotemporaries, the *News* and *Republican*, manifest symptons which may result in a rupture of the peace, which has prevailed in newspaperdom since the evacuation of brother Hill. "I repeat it, sir; let it come."

Temperance is above and beyond party politics. All can vote freely "Against License" without interference with party questions or duties; the vote of Friday, 21st, should reflect the voice of the whole people.

Ridley Park vs. Chester.—The proposed interview between the railroad and city officials took place on Wednesday afternoon last. President Hinckley, of the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., stated that he had nothing definite to present at this time. The necessity for further accommodation of the Darby Improvement Line was apparent. Its terminus would have to be established, and the simple object of the visit was to obtain a comparison of views with the city officials, and see whether he would be justified in making the large expenditure at Chester that would be incurred by the change. He always preferred to meet and candidly discuss a question, than to attempt arbitrarily to carry a point. If the disposition of Chester was not friendly to railroad enlargement, he would not attempt to force it, but rather go elsewhere, to a place where the sentiment was undoubtedly friendly. Ridley Park was mentioned in this connection as a suitable place.

Mr. Wood, of the Baltimore Central, also stated that the increase of business on the Chester Creek Railroad was such as to demand additional facilities.

Mr. Geo. Robinson, Chairman of the Street Committee, who never sleeps in the city's progress, and whose timely word heretofore secured the promise of a better depot at Chester, replied to Messrs. Hinckley and Wood, in substance, that the feeling of Chester was not hostile to railroads, but rather disposed to afford every proper facility to their increase and development, believing that the city and railroads have it largely in their power to benefit each other. He said he hoped that the idea of making a terminus for the Darby Improvement elsewhere would not be thought of until every effort had been made in favor of Chester.

Messrs. Ledward and Speakman endorsed these views fully, and the impression made by these gentlemen on the railroad officers was of the most favorable character.

The interview concluded with a final understanding that plans and surveys should be made, submitted at a future day, and considered; and that in the meantime, Council would endeavor to put itself in a position to meet any proposition that, after due consideration, might prove mutually acceptable to all parties.

The railroad companies have now put themselves fairly upon the record in this matter, and in an open and commendable way asked suggestions and advice from the city officers, instead of proceeding in disregard of the public wants and wishes.

It cannot be denied that Ridley Park has many advantages for a terminus. It would be made the end of the local travel the new line is intended to promote, thus save distance and trains, and no doubt the most capacious accommodations could be secured by the companies. But Chester wants this travel, and the buildings and business of this business brought within her borders, and it seems to us that Council have now the whole subject in their control. The railroad officers can do no more.

Movings attended to.—Persons who desire to have their furniture moved carefully to Wilmington, or any part of the county, can have it promptly attended to by calling on Headley & Mahon, at the office of Baker & Hinkson, Edgmont avenue, below Third street, Chester. 4 t

Turn out your wagons on Friday, 21st, and give all a chance to vote "Against License."

Conference Appointments.—The Philadelphia M. E. Conference which adjourned on Tuesday last, made the following appointments for the Chester District, which embraces Delaware and parts of Chester and Montgomery counties. This district was newly formed at the late conference. Joseph Welch, Presiding Elder; Chester, J. B. Maddux; Chester, Trinity, S. Paucoast; South Chester, S. W. Gehrett; Marcus Hook, W. M. Gilbert; Siloam, E. T. Kenney; Village Green, E. Townsend; Media, J. Lindemuth; Crozerville, A. L. Wilson; Lima, Abner Dotterer; Kedron, J. C. Wood; Darby and Mt. Pleasant, M. H. Sisty.

The Modocs.—The Modocs are an uneasy lot of "critturs," and advices from that country show that they are less pacific than was thought a few days ago. Let them be petted and pampered, let them have all the luxuries of civilized and savage life, and let them buy their clothing at Lazar's clothing store, Ludomus' Block, on Third street, and then, perhaps, they will be satisfied.

Jury List for May Term—Grand Jury.—Edmund Hood, Foremen, Newtown; Abraham P. Morgan, Aston; John Davis, Edgmont; Thomas M. Palmer, Thornbury; John Maris, Middletown; Leedom Kirk, Springfield; Thomas Yarnall, Jr., Middletown; John Seatritz, Lower Chichester; Thomas Bonsall, Darby Township; John B. Barney, Birmingham; Philip P. Mullen, Middletown; Jacob Worrell, Ridley; George F. Black, Concord; Pratt Bishop, Upper Providence; Jacob C. Berstler and James Barton, South Ward, Chester; Wm. Playford, Ridley; Joseph Allen, Upper Darby; John E. Heyburn, Birmingham; Robert Allen, Haverford; Samuel Paucost, Springfield; John R. Lewis, Upper Providence; Wm. H. Eves and Thomas Broughton, North Ward, Chester.

Traverse Jury—First Week.—Edward Smith, M. Ward, Chester; George G. Fell, Media; Samuel Crozer, Aston; Arthur Burns, Jr., Springfield; Geo. Litzenburg, Radnor; N. L. Yarnall, South Chester; Haydock Garrigues, Springfield; Wm. Yarnall, Middletown; Wm. P. Rhodes, M. Ward, Chester; Samuel Hay, Springfield; Wesley Clark, Bethel; Jos. M. Bunting, Darby Borough; Wm. Smith, M. Ward, Chester; Perry C. Pike, Upper Providence; Wm. Kelley, M. Ward, Chester; Samuel Jaquette, Radnor; Geo. G. Green, Edgmont; Wm Darrell, Upper Providence; Smedley Green, Middletown; John Braden, Marple; John Paucoast, Upper Darby; B. Bauer, M. Ward. Chester, Elwood Fry, Radnor; Joseph Chandler, Edgmont; John F. Taylor, Marple; John Downs, Jr., Lower Chichester; Edw. Bartleson, Upper Darby; Anthon Bechtel, M. W. Chester; Philip Sipler, Darby Borough; David H. Hill and John J. Thurlow, South Chester; Charles Flowers, Chester Twp.; Chas. Curtis, Marple.

Traverse Jury—Second Week.—Geo. B. Allen Marple; John Smith, Edgmont; James McGahey, Darby Borough; David Lynch, M. W. Chester; Wm. McElroy, Radnor; Wm McClellan and Samuel Dutton, M. W. Chester; John Adams, S. W. Chester; James Strongle, Newtown; Wm. Sharpless, Nether Providence; Jos. Croll, Radnor; Moses Wells, Darby Twp.; Frazier Green Radnor; Geo. Matlock, Bethel; Evan Eachus, Edgmont; Thos. Palmer, Nether Providence; Chas. A. Broomall, Upper Chichester; Samuel Miller and Peter Dunn, Lower Chichester; Robert Register, Edgmont; James Smedley, Upper Providence; Lewis H. Bullock, Birmingham; Lewis G. Howard, Edgmont; Anson B. Hard, N. W. Chester; Ralph Buckley, Media; Isreal H. Lloyd, Darby Twp.; Thos. Clayton, Aston, Homer Eachus, Edgmont; Robert S. Taylor, N. W. Chester; John Pechin and Mark Brooke, Radnor; Henry Palmer and Davis Yarnall, Darby Township; John J. Johnson, Haverford; John Hans, Middletown; Alfred Woodward, Birmingham; B. F. Baker, M. W. Chester; Clement Lawrence, Marple; James Massey, N. W. Chester; John Riggins, Jr., Edgmont; John G. Kitts, Darby Twp.; John J. Green, M. W. Chester; Wesley C. Brodhead, Media; Pearson Pike, Ridley; Isaac Thatcher, Edgmont; Joseph C. Turner, Birmingham; Wm. L. Green, Upper Providence; Robert Owen, M. W. Chester.

JOTTINGS.

The new building association, (Mechanics) has now over 1800 shares.

If you are very particular and want nice white bread, buy "City Mills" flour—only $10.75 per barrel. m 15 4t.

There are plenty of mud geysers under our brick pavements these warm days which are detrimental to clean boots.

Get out a full Anti-License vote on Friday, 21st. Don't rest until every temperance vote in your district has been polled.

The Jersey Blue has resumed her trips to and from Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Red Bank, Billingsport and Chester.

Everybody should read the advertisement headed "The Pending Question." It interests every voter.

We understand that a new livery stable is soon to be established on the vacant lot adjoining Weidner's foundry, on Edgmont avenue.

A Philadelphia gentleman is about to erect twelve new houses in the North Ward. Just the kind of dwellings that the working-classes need.

Rev. Dr. Moss, of Crozer Seminary, will preach in the Oak Grove Baptist chapel, on Sunday morning next, at half-past ten o'clock. Seats free to all.

The will of the people should on Friday, 21st, be plainly shown. Down with privileged classes, down with monopolies! equality and a fair chance in life for all! This is the motto of local option.

Twenty thousand tons of iron are used annually in the United States for making sewing machines, and thirty-three thousand tons a year are used for reaping and mowing machines. If iron is not king, it is certainly heir presumptive.

We have it, on very excellent authority, that if the "no license" party is defeated next Friday, there will be no new licenses granted, and some of those already in possession will not be able to get them renewed.

Muskrats are valuable not only for their pelts, but also as dainty bits of food superior to spring chicken. So we were told by a gentlemen *who has been there*, and we suppose that he knows.

Let all temperance men be early and late at the polls on Friday, 21st.

Rev. Mr. Pancoast will preach in Trinity M. E. Church, on Sunday, (to-morrow) evening, on the subject of temperance. Those interested in local option would do well to attend.

James Greenwood, a native of Lancashire, England, and formerly of Chester, was found dead on the floor of his bed-room in Springfield on Thursday morning. Coroner Minshall held an inquest, and a verdict of death from apoplexy was returned. He will be buried on Sunday. See notice in another column.

Rev. Mr. Maddux will preach on the duties of the hour, (which means local option), in the First Presbyterian Church, next Sunday evening. All who can, should go.

The organized liquor league of Delaware County, has determined to steal a march on Friday, 21st, men are employed to get out their vote. Temperance men, be on the alert!

Mrs. Hugh Shaw, we regret to learn, is suffering acutely from inflammatory rheumatism, and her life in much peril. We sympathise with the family in their affliction, and hope that this loved member of their household will soon be restored to her customary health and strength.

Chester Lodge, No. 76, K. of P., will have an excursion to Atlantic City, on the fourth of July. We don't suppose that Chester Lodge cares a button about having the fact announced so early, but we always like to give the first news. A very pardonable weakness.

The lecture of Prof. Shoemaker, at Tuscarora Hall, on Tuesday evening, was a decided success. The elocution class of Crozer conferred a favor on our town, when they brought the professor here to teach us "*How to say things.*" As a finished speaker, clear and elegant in the expression of his thoughts, Professor Shoemaker has attained to enviable perfection. The audience to which he spoke was much larger than usually greets lectures in Chester, and was composed chiefly of our most intelligent citizens.

A valued correspondent sends us the following:

Lusus Naturæ.—A most extraordinary freak of nature can be seen at the store of Wm. A. Henry, on Ninth street, Philadelphia. It is an animal which is half cat and half rabbit, the result of a cross between a male rabbit and a female cat. The head is as perfect a cat's head as ever was seen, while the body and legs are those of a well formed rabbit, excepting the fore legs which are slightly crooked. Its color is white with a few gray spots, and it has a cat's whiskers and a rabbit's tail. When it moves from place to place, it does so by jumping, and yet it purrs and meows like a cat. It eats boiled meat and cabbage, but shows decided preference for milk. It is very clean and gentle, and seems to be about six months old. Mr. Henry says that he got it from a man in Williamsport, Pa.; that it is the only survivor of a litter of five; and that his place of business has been so run down with visitors to see it, that he has almost been obliged to suspend. It has proved as good an advertisement to him, as was the camel to the English storekeeper in the Sandwich Islands, who kept a Bactrian beast in the yard back of his store, and allowed every native who bought anything to pass through and see him free of cost, which drew the "Kanakas."

By relying on our own resources we acquire mental strength; but when we lean on others for support, we are like an invalid who, having accustomed himself to a crutch, finds it difficult to walk without one.

A Centennial meeting was held in Col. Gray's office, on Third street, on Tuesday last. About a dozen persons were present—hardly enough to fill the offices. More publicity is needed if success is desired. It was just such a spirit as this that retarded the operations of the Delaware County Monument Association, which ought to have completed its work a long time ago.

Cardinglon Items.—The genial weather of Sunday last gave rise to pleasant anticipations of green trees and verdant fields, soothing besides ice and snow. Some few persons were even sanguine enough to imagine the long winter ended; but as regards ourself, we have given up hope, and fallen back on our powers of endurance.

On Thursday of last week, a lad named Hagan had the first joint of the thumb on his right hand taken off at Mr. Henry's mill. This is the second member of the same family who has been injured in the mill, an elder brother having some time ago lost an arm. A fatality seems to attend some persons and families.

On Wednesday afternoon the eldest son of Hugh Whiteley, Esq., fell and broke his arm, near the wrist. This is indeed an unfortunate accident, as the poor little fellow, although not more than fourteen years old, performs the duties of organist both at church and Sunday school services at St. George's in a manner which would be creditable in a grown up person. We hope his sufferings may not be great, and that he may soon return to his duties and sports.

On Sunday last, while on our way to church, in passing Fernwood Station, we saw a poor horse lying in the road, apparently dying. Quite a crowd had collected about the animal, and were using every effort to induce him to rise, but all seemed useless. We do not know whether the horse had been injured in some way, or whether the endless prospect of mud and slush which met his gaze at that point, had been too much for him, and he had resigned himself to despair, but think the latter the most probable supposition.

The concert and exhibition at Fernwood Church takes place this Thursday evening. Notwithstanding the muddy roads, it will doubtless be well attended.

We did not know, until quite recently, that a post office had been established at Pattonville, but such is the fact. We also noticed two fine stone buildings in course of erection, and other indications of prosperity.

At Angora Station, the telegraph office has become quite an institution, and would now be considered indispensible. The young lady operator is also quite a pleasant feature of the place, and doubtless proves quite an attraction. We certainly would prefer a smiling female face to a surly old curmudgeon's, and so would any other man. ALDINE.

Rockdale Items.—There seems to be but little news this week. There is always a lull after a storm, you know, and Rockdale is no exception to the general rule. The stir and bustle among the different societies and secret orders, with their anniversaries, have subsided. Pay day will soon be here, however, and things will assume a busier aspect. Money is a powerful lubricator, and there is nothing like it for setting the wheels of business in motion, and making them run smoothly and nicely. Take it away, and they soon stop. On the 15th we shall have pedlars, storekeepers, butchers, and even paper carriers running busily around hunting up the greenbacks.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, the pastor of the M. E. Church has decided to stay with us another year. Our folks are glad to hear it, as we all consider him the right man in the right place.

The snow is fast disappearing under the beneficent rays of old Sol and the warm rain. It makes one think of Spring, and the preparations for planting "garden sass" and such like things are thought of.

Prof. Graham delivered a temperance address in Rockdale Hall last week. He gave an excellent address full of telling points and encouragement to temperance men, who are working with a will in our midst, and if signs amount to anything, the liquor men's reign in our neighborhood is very short. At the close of the meeting a vote was taken for and against liquor, and all but two voted against license. The professor accounted for the vote of the minority in a way not at all complimentary, and not in the least flattering to the parties themselves.

Upland Council.—A special meeting of Upland Borough Council was held March 11th, 1873.

Members present—R. H. Crozer, Jarman, Leech and Hannum. The minutes of last meeting held Dec. 3d, 1872, were read and approved.

The following bills were ordered to be paid viz:

Bill of B. F. Pretty, sundries,	$ 1.81
" H. Baylor, hardware,	1.90
" Jos. Ladomus, repairing clock,	1.50
" S. A. Crozer, stone and labor,	24 95
" Wm Chadwick, dressing tools,	8.04
	$33 21

The Secretary presented a statement of the cost of labor on the streets from Nov. 22d, to Feb. 28th, amounting to $202.52; approved.

Edward Haliampy, tax collector, submitted for inspection the Borough Tax Book, showing a small amount uncollected.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to make a final settlement with the Collector.

Policeman Reed reported having registered 3 dogs at 75 cents each, $2.25.

Chester City, March 10th, 1873.

EDITOR OF ADVOCATE: The opponents to Local Option are using the argument that if License shall be defeated in this city, the business of the place will be very much injured, and are thus seeking to influence business men to vote against Local Option.

Now there is no doubt but that the business of those that sell liquor will be injured, but every other branch of business instead of being injured will be increased. I think there can hardly be a question.

I suppose there is at least $500 a day spent in the City of Chester for liquor, and I should not be surprised, if the truth could be known, to learn that $800 dollars a day would be much nearer, which would make $3,500 per week. Everyone that knows anything about the class of people that patronize hotels and drinking saloons, knows that the great mass of them are people of little or no means—poor people, who can barely with all their earnings supply their families with the commonest necessaries of life, and I suppose it entirely within the truth to estimate that at least $3,500 (and I should not be surprised if $4,000 a week was nearer the truth) was spent every week in the City of Chester by men and women for liquor, which was actually needed for the necessaries of their families, and which would have been used for that purpose had it not been spent for liquor. It would find its way, or most of it would, into the hands of the grocer, the dry-goods man, the tin man, the miller, for bread, meat, clothing, furniture, carpets, necessaries and comforts, which would be of advantage to every branch of business from banks to butchers, and no one would be injured but the Mayor, the Alderman, Constable, Police officers, Lawyers and Rumsellers. More than that, if the drinking saloons in Chester were closed, there would be more money earned by laboring men and mechanics every week by many hundreds of dollars than there is now. Sober men make better time than men who drink. They are not out all night, or nearly all night, drinking and carousing, and are unfit for work next day, besides losing now and then on a spree for a week. This is a loss of many thousands of dollars a year to the business interests of Chester, not only to the dealers of one class or other who furnish necessaries, but to the employees. In the various branches of industry in which labor is employed, a loom is stopped here, a gang in a brick yard yonder, a cart or team in another place; a vessel loses a tide or two, or perhaps a day. A mechanic is absent, a mason, carpenter, bricklayer or laborer; his time is lost to himself and his family, and the profit lost to the mill owner, the vessel owner, the brick man, the mechanic or merchant whoever may employ him. More than this is a fact which the business men of Chester will recognize. Nearly all the dealers in the City of Chester who furnish necessaries do a credit business. The consequence is very often loss. The laboring man cannot earn enough to support his family and buy rum too. Rum is cash, and the grocer must lose the difference between what he earns less what he gives the hotel keeper, and what it costs to keep the family. Or, if it is not lost to the merchant, the family must go in want the next week that he may be paid. Nobody makes but the man who sells the liquor. If he was out of the way both the family and the merchant would be better off. Now how are any of the business interests of Chester to suffer, but those engaged in the liquor traffic? Will Roach move his ship yard, Bakers their sugar house, Beatty his axe factory, Gartside, Patterson, Lewis & Parker, Ledward, and the score of other manufacturers that contribute so much to the prosperity of the place—will these men, I ask, pull up stakes and leave because 10 men are not licensed to sell liquor to their labor, to make it uncertain, unreliable, vicious and quarrelsome?

The truth of the matter is just this: The sale of rum benefits nobody but the hotel and saloon keepers, Mayor, Alderman, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Police officers, District Attorneys, Sheriff, and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions at Media. To every body else it is a burden and expense—a disadvantage in every business point of view.

SUBSCRIBER.

Rockdale, March 8th., 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF ADVOCATE, SIR: The Local Option meeting held last night at Rockdale Hall, was a great success. We owe our very best thanks to the Executive Committee for its excellent management, and more especially to Mr. Joseph G. Cummins, its able chairman, for giving us the privilege of hearing one of the very best discourses that could be delivered on the question of temperance and no license. Professor P. Graham has left an impression on the minds of our people that no license man can ever remove. His physiological arguments were good and to the point. After laying the law down, he contended that no Christian, no good citizen, nor in fact could any man, laying claim to respectability, vote License. The Professor's reasons, we must say, were sound, and he called upon any one who was in favor of license, to call his statements in question if they could, but there was no reply. The Professor spoke at some length on the accommodation question, as to man and beast. He characterized this argument as a grand farce to prop up one of the most demoralizing traffics that ever cursed a people. He gave his experience as a traveler in Europe and America, and it was in favor of hotels on temperance principles. He spoke in very high terms of the Charter House, Media, and compared it with the Delaware House, Chester. The Professor took a show of hands for No License. All hands were up, with but two exceptions. Much good has been done. S. R. T.

South Ward, Chester, March 10th., 1873.

FRIEND SPENCER: In my opinion, the selling of alcoholic drinks in the City of Chester is a monopoly, and in the hands of a few. My motto is, "all to sell, or none." If I can't have license after I fulfil the requirements of the law, then I ask the Judges of Delaware County, what right have they to select out of the many, a few to sell these drinks? Is one man better than another who sells liquor? I think not. I can't see where any lines can be drawn. What right have my friends Brown, Klotz and others to sell, when my friend Goll and others are refused? I have it from a legal friend that not a single new applicant for license will be granted. I ask why allow this monopoly? I for one, and scores of my friends will vote against License. And the man or men who promise the new applicants license, under the cover of receiving their votes, so that the present monopoly may continue to enrich its coffers, such man or men promise what they know will not be done.

No new Licenses will be Granted in Chester City.

To my friends that were robbed of your Licenses: Vote Against License, and we will show that we have rights as well as others.

SOUTH WARD.

List of unclaimed Letters remaining in Chester P. O for week ending March 13, 1873.

Atkinson Miss Lillie	Miller Jas H
Bain Wm	Mills Mrs
Balten Thomas	Moore Miss C R
Bradley Miss Kate	Morris & Co Wilson
Bartholy Miss Sussie	Murphy John
Bradly Miss Mary	Mullen Howard
Brennan James	McCaffrey Hugh
Cunningham Eugene B	McGlaughlin Mrs Ann
Corson Samuel	Nickols Wm
Davis Alexander	Nolind Chas R
Davis Harvey	Palmer Mrs Mary
Dutton Mrs Ann	Phillips Samuel (2)
Edge Jno	Riley Thos
Eldson Will	Riley Jas
Flinn James	Reed Isaac
Gallagher John	Roads John
Gray Will	Roberts Mrs Isabella
Gerby Jacob	Ross Sydnie Miss
Hankings Richard	Rodger Mrs E
Harris Thos	Ross Chas E
Hart Emmalin	Stouts Wm Henry
Hamilton Wm F	Sanders J L
Hempstout J B	Schweltz Wm
Hempstont R O	Sweeney Patrick
Hoper Mary A	Sanders Samuel
Irwing John	Shaw James
Inghan Miss Ann	Taylor Mrs Eliza
Janson Miss Sarah	Thompson M O
Kelleys James E	Tinneyielt Harriete
Kennedy Mary Ann	Turner H J
Loatman Rachael Jane	Tolan Thos
Lees Sames	Walker M E
Massey Mrs.	Walker J H
Mahel Thos	Wright John W
Mager Mrs	Watson John
Maxwell Fannie	Young Moulton
Mcgonigal John	Yarnall Alfred
Mills Wm	

MARRIED—Several weeks ago, by David H. Hill, Esq., G. W. Samser to Annie Jane Clayton, all of Chester.

On the 11th of March, by the same, John B. Brant, formerly of Boston, to Jane Nealy, of Wilmington, Del.

Feb. 6th, at the Trinity Methodist Parsonage, by Rev. Samuel Pancoast, Mr. William Buchanan, of Germantown, to Miss Mary A. Pyewell of Chester,

At the American House, on the 13th inst., by Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, Mr. William Connelly, to Miss Lizzie Buckley, both of Wilmington, Delaware.

DIED.—In Springfield, on the 13th inst., James Greenwood, aged 65 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of H. B. Grubb, on Sunday next, on the railroad, above Welsh. To meet at the house at two o'clock, without further notice.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, pastor, will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Penn streets, to-morrow morning and evening. The public is cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Services begin at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Luke's P. E. Church, corner of Third and Broomall streets. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

Divine service will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Ulrich streets, to-morrow morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½. Seats free to all and all are cordially welcome to occupy them.

New Advertisements.

ENOS F. CLOUD,

Dealer in

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

AND

WINDOW GLASS,

Fine Cutlery,
Superior Tools,
Garden Implements,
Garden Seeds.

Painters' Materials of all Kinds.

White Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, Colors, both dry and in oil; Paint and Varnish Brushes of the best quality.

☞ A full supply of American Window Glass constantly on hand.

Remember the Place!

Corner of Fourth Street and Concord Avenue,

CHESTER.

Terms—Cheap for cash.

LOVERS of Music call and see

THE CELEBRATED

ESTEY

COTTAGE ORGANS!

Containing the beautiful "Vox Humana," and wonderful "Vox Jubilante."

☞ These Organs are the LEADING INSTRUMENTS of the country.

Adapted to the Church, Sunday School, Parlor and Concert Room. Prices from $50 to $1000.

WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS.

Special Terms to Churches and Sunday Schools.

☞ Price List sent free to any address. ☜

READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY:

No. 19. Containing the "Vox Humana" and "Vox Jubilante," six stops, is the "Gem of the Parlor," being moderate in price, and of sufficient power for the parlor, and of great variety and sweetness of tone.

No. 21. Containing the "Vox Humana" and "Vox Jubilante," eight stops, is the sample instrument. It has all the improvements. Its variety is almost endless. It has the power of about six sets of reeds, and combines every quality produced in the styles described, and WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce any reed organ of its size and price that will bear a favorable comparison to it.

Also, a new series of Organs manufactured by the

Taylor & Farley Organ Co.

THOMAS S. McCREA, Agent,

No. 319 Market St., Chester, Pa.

Organs repaired and Musical Instruments for ren, on reasonable terms.

MISS CLARA V. KRUSE,
mh15 3m Teacher of Music.

Vote down a licensed monopoly, on Friday, 21st. Polls open at 7 in the morning, and close at 7 in the evening.

POLEY, Druggist,

MARKET SQUARE,

CHESTER, PA.

TAR,

Very cheap, at POLEY'S.

CANARY SEED,

Best in the city, at POLEY'S.

FRENCH BLUE,

For Whitewashing, at POLEY'S.

CASTILE SOAP,

Imported, cheap, at POLEY'S.

PRESCRIPTIONS,

The specialty, at POLEY'S.

BE WISE!

Buy Pure Spices of POLEY.

For the best of everything, at reasonable prices, go to

POLEY'S PHARMACY.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of paying the debts of Lewis L. Gregg, deceased.

All that certain Frame Messuage and Lot of Land, situate in the township of Chester, in the said county, on the west side of Edgmont road, bounded on the north by lands of George W. Ramsey, and on the south by lands of Charles J. Morton, containing in front on the said road, 22 feet, and in depth continuing the same width, at right-angles to the said road, 142 feet, to a 15 feet wide alley, together with the right to the common use of the said alley. The improvements consist of a Frame Dwelling House, 2½ stories high, 14 feet front by 28 feet deep, with frame back building, 1 story high, 10 feet wide, and 12 feet deep; all nearly new and in good order. The property is well fenced and is a very desirable residence. The location is within a few yards of the line of the city of Chester.

D. R. ESREY, Executor.

Also, at the same time and place, the personal effects of the undersigned, widow of the deceased, consisting of the following, to wit: Cook stove, dining tables, bedstead, chairs, lounge, and other articles.

mh15 2t MARY GREGG.

LOCAL OPTION MEETINGS.

The Executive Committee of the LOCAL OPTION MOVEMENT announces the following

PUBLIC NIGHT MEETINGS,

And requests the co-operation and attendance of all friends of Temperance in their respective Districts.

Newtown, Newtown Hall,	Saturday	" 15
Chester city, Town	" "	" 15
Edgmont, M. Church,	Sunday,	" 16
U. Darby, Union School House near Cardington,	Monday,	" 17
Media,	Monday Eve.,	" 17
Ridley, Leiperville S. H.,	Tuesday "	" 18
Chester city, Town Hall,	Wednesday,	" 19
Springfield, Oakdale S. H.,	Thursday	" 20
Marple, Marple Hall,	"	" 20
Upland,	"	" 20
U. Darby, Eastern S. House,	"	" 20
Chester city Mass Meeting,	"	" 20

Good speakers will be regularly announced in handbills. Members of the District Committees and other active friends of Temperance are invited to confer with the Executive Committees at Media, Pa.

By order of JOS. G. CUMMINS,
JOEL SHARPLESS,
CHAS. G. OGDEN,
mh 1 Executive Committee.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS Temperance Executive Committee.

MEDIA, PA., March 10th, 1873.

To the various District Committees and to all Temperance Men of Delaware County:

The Executive Committee gives notice that Tickets to be voted "Against License" will be printed by said Committee and distributed in proper hands. We respectfully ask that no tickets be printed or used except those furnished by the Executive Committee, so as to avoid imposition.

JOS. G. CUMMINS,
JOEL SHARPLESS,
CHAS. G. OGDEN,
mh15 2t Executive Committee.

HEADQUARTERS Temperance Executive Committee.

MEDIA, PA., March 11th, 1873.

To the Chairmen and Committees of the Districts of Delaware County:

You are earnestly requested to meet at the CHARTER HOUSE, Media, on MONDAY, MARCH 17th, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m. Business especially in reference to the pending election is to be transacted, and it is highly important that there be a full attendance. The occasion requires that all who feel an interest in Local Option should earnestly work in concert.

JOS. G. CUMMINS,
JOEL SHARPLESS,
CHAS. G. OGDEN,
mh15 1t Executive Committee.

DR. J. W. PITTS,

Office—416 BROAD STREET.

House—406 BROAD STREET,

CHESTER.

Will practice in both town and county.
mh15 6m

Local Option means the will of the people. Turn out and see that there's fair play on Friday 21st.

RESOLUTION relating to the hawking or vending of meats, vegetables and produce, from wagons, &c., in the city of Chester.

Resolved, By the Council of the city of Chester, That within the following limits the hawking or vending of meats, vegetables and produce from wagons, shall be prohibited, and outside of said limits it shall be allowed. Commencing at the foot of Parker street, on the Delaware river, extending along said Parker street to Ninth street, along Ninth street to Upland street, and along Upland street, from Ninth street to the Delaware river, the limits to include both sides of the streets named.

All Ordinances and Resolutions in conflict with the above Resolutions are hereby annulled.

Passed March 3, A. D., 1873.
JAMES STEPHENS,
President of Council.
Attest: J. M. ALLEN, Clerk.
Approved March 6, 1873.
J. L. FORWOOD,
mh15 1t Mayor.

Be sure and vote "Against License." Examine your tickets carefully, and guard against deception.

RESOLUTION directing the curbing and paving of Seventh street, between Kerlin and Lincoln streets, South ward.

Resolved, By the Council of the city of Chester, That the owners of property on both sides of Seventh street, between Kerlin and Lincoln streets, South ward, be and they are hereby directed to curb and pave the sidewalks

OVERWORK AND HEALTH.—There is far too much talk about overwork as an excuse for sickness and broken health, and we have read with much satisfaction an extract from the *Saturday Review*, which takes the ground that the complaint of too much work is among the most flimsy of all the excuses set up by men for the evils which they bring upon themselves. Very few men work hard, and when they do, it generally agrees with them. The merchant hurries away to his business at an early hour, but he finds time to read the daily paper, to talk during the day with half a dozen old friends, and to do many things out of the line of his regular business. The same is true of the professional man with rare exceptions. "A vast amount of good pity," says the *Review*, "is thrown away in the world; and instead of solemnly warning our friends not to do too much, we should find it simpler to refuse the indirect compliment for which they are manœuvering, and advise them to relax their minds by a little strenuous activity." When the danger really exists it may generally be remedied rather by redistributing the burden than by diminishing it. Irregularity, lack of system, disregard of the rules of health, are the causes of broken health, oftener than the overwork to which it is charged. "A little unprejudiced observation of his own system will teach a man of ordinary sense how to keep himself in health; and, by a judicious arrangement of his time and habits, he will find that he can do as much work with perfect impunity as will serve him, if he so pleases, with an admirable excuse for committing suicide and becoming a text for leading articles. It is not overwork that should be denounced, but the bad habits for which work is made to serve as an excuse. Eat too much, drink too much; smoke too much, and do everything in a hurry and at the wrong time, and five hours a day may send you to an early grave. Show a little common sense, and, without injuring your health, you may be as voluminous an author as Voltaire, or do as much legal or official work as the most industrious minister or barrister of the day, and see your children's children, and laugh at the degeneracy of the rising generation in the twentieth century."

PLAYING RESTAURANT.—Sidney, I am tired of this," said little Harry Hunter, as he threw down his bat and ball. "What else shall we play?"

"I know," said Sidney, "let's play keeping restaurant. I'll be the bar-keeper, and you make believe you are coming in to get a drink. I'll fix this board on these bricks for the place the man stands behind when he pours out the drinks; I'll put these old bottles on it, and these boxes for cigar-boxes, as we see them fixed in the windows. There now, that's right; but I bet you can't do your part, Harry, you're too little."

"Can't I?—'deed I can, though—elegant," said Harry, gleefully; "cause I saw pa do it, and he ought to know how."

"I'd like to know where you saw pa taking a drink, Harry? I don't believe it," said Sidney.

"But I did see him," said Harry stoutly. "I went walking with him yesterday, and when we got by the place at the corner where the windows are fixed like our bar here, only ever so much nicer—well, pa told me to wait a minute, 'cause he wanted to see a man in there, and when he opened the door I saw such pretty things—big glasses and pictures, and shiny fixin's, and lots of other things, so I pushed the door open a wee little mite, and peeped in."

"Well," said Sidney, who was much interested, "what did pa do?"

"I can't show you without a tumbler," was Harry's reply; "but I'll find one," and he scampered into the kitchen, and was back in a twinkling, with a cracked glass he found on the table. "There! now I'll show you," and he placed the glass on the make-believe bar.

He went off a short distance and returned with his hands in his pockets, walking with a comical strut, in imitation of his father's long strides. "Brandy," said he, elevating his childish voice.

"Sidney turned around, and pretended to pour something in the glass, which he gave to Harry, and he could hardly keep from laughing as the mimic toper turned his head back, as if draining out the last drop of the supposed contents, and smackad his lips, wiped them with his tiny handkerchief, and, placing on the bar a piece of paper as a substitute for a stamp, strutted away.

Sidney could hold out no longer, but burst into a roar of laughter, upsetting in his merriment the whole establishment, and sending blocks, boards, bricks and tumbler all in one confused pile at his feet.

"Now, Harry, did pa really look that way? I didn't know he ever drank any liquor. Ma says it's wrong," said Sidney, as soon as he could get his face straight.

"Yes, he did do just that way I showed you, and when I'm a man I'll do so too. When he started to come out, I ran out on the pavement, and I heard a man say, 'If Hunter goes on in this way, he'll be in danger soon.' What did he mean, Sidney?"

Before Sidney could reply, the dinner-bell was rung, and the hungry little fellows rushed into the house.

Seated at the window overlooking the play-ground, the father af these children had seen and heard, through the half-closed blinds, all that had transpired. Words are powerless to express the feeling that agitated his breast. The childish lesson, so unconsciously taught, was not lost, for never again did he drink a glass of liquor; the little ones had cured him by "playing restaurant."—*The Little Sower.*

BUTTONS.—A button, singly considered, is not a lively subject. Detached from the place where it belongs it becomes positively melancholy, and frequently gives rise to harsh language and other doleful experiences. Buttons considered in the mass are bewildering, dazzling- perplexing and charming. Certain empty-headed people string buttons on wire and show them as curiosities. They are curious, and so are the people who gather them. To enumerate the varieties of buttons would fill a book, and a precious dull book it would be. Only a few days since it was proposed to load schooners on the coast of florida with shells to be made into buttons. Iron, tin, brass, silver, horn, bone, rubber, paper, cloth, shell, glass, pearl, vegetable ivory, and nobody knows what not are used to make buttons. Boston is the great button-consuming city on the continent. Most of these buttons are made of tin, commonly known as Taggers' tin, though it is probably sheet-iron tinned. They are struck up cold, in a powerful stamping machine, and turned out by countless millions. These sheet-iron buttons, known as "pant buttons" are japanned in smooth black, or are bronzed and plated, or left white, to suit the fancy. Brass is extensively used for buttons, as our boyhood days remind us. Latterly, brass for boys' clothing, is giving way to hard rubber and to cloth-covered buttons.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

THE MICROSCOPE AS A MILK INVESTIGATOR.—This potent instrument has been brought into use as an agent for testing milk, cream and cheese, and frequently gives a direct clue to the source of impurities. Thus ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, who is himself a dairyman, in his address on this subject in Utica, N. Y., to the American Dairymen's Association, said that the application of a microscope to a minute object in the crevice of a milk-can showed that it contained germs of animal or vegetable growth which increased with great rapidity through the mass of milk. By these means the dairyman discovers that he must keep his cans clean, and must examine thoroughly the springs and pools where his cows are in the habit of drinking. In one instance water was found to contain swarms of animal and vegetable corruptions, which entered the system of a cow, drinking from a pool, and whose milk poured into a large can of good milk from other animals, destroyed the entire contents.

REMOVAL!

ELLIS SMEDLEY,

Having REMOVED to

NO. 13,

WEST THIRD STREET,

Has now open a full stock of

STAPLE

AND

FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Trimmings,

Notions,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PHILADELPHIA PRICES FOR CASH.

SAWS

[Established 1830.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Saws.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Every Saw Warranted.

FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

Price Lists and Circulars free.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

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LARGEST Organ Establishment in the World.

7 EXTENSIVE FACTORIES.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

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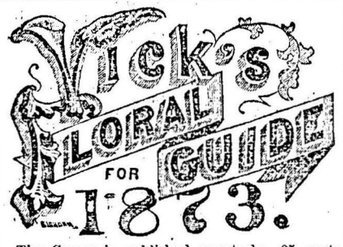
THE CELEBRATED

ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

Established 1846.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. fe 22



The GUIDE is published quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds, may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the GUIDE.

The First Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. 130 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.

JAMES VICK,

fe 22 Rochester, New York.

ONLY 10 CENTS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;

Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1624, Post Office, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We did not know that so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A want long felt at last supplied.—*Scientific Am.*

Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling.—*N. Y. World.*

Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present.—*Chicago Trib.*

In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community.—*Toledo Blade.*

We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73.—*Boston Advertiser.*

We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance.—*Harper's Weekly.*

In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow.—*Frank Leslie.*

We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead.—*Phila. Ledger.*

ONLY 10 CENTS.

LOCAL OPTION as viewed by the official organ of the LIQUOR INTERESTS. Subscription $3 per year; Clubs of 10, $25. Address, AMERICAN LIQUOR MEN'S ADVOCATE CO., No. 100 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe 22

BY SENDING ONLY 25 CENTS to JAS. W. REMINGTON, at Moundsville, Marshall Co., W. Va., you will receive by return mail 500 useful receipts.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS! No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Witherby, Rugg & Richardson,

Manufacturers of

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY GENERALLY.

Specialities:—Woodworth Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.

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Stationary, Portable and Blast

ENGINES.

Saw Mill, Flouring Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery.

H. & F. BLANDY, Newark, Ohio.

WORKING CLASS.—MALE OR FEMALE.—$60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. fe 22

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00. fe 22

Miscellaneous.

NEW

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

AT CHESTER DOCK,

By Morton, Black & Brother,

With new Machinery, Experienced Workmen, and Seasoned Lumber,

Are prepared to guarantee all work manufactured at their mill.

Window Frames,
Shutters,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets, &c.,

On hand and made to order.

SCROLL SAWING.

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SIX CENTS A-PIECE FOR ODD KNIVES AND FORKS, at the Cheap Hardware Store, 23 WEST THIRD STREET. dec 30 THOS. MOORE.

S. B. LOGAN,

Paper Hanger,

No. 22 W. FOURTH STREET,

CHESTER, PA.

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CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.



FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 3 NORTH WHARVES.

For Charleston, every Friday, from Pier 4, Market street.

For Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, every Wednesday and Saturday, from first wharf above Market street.

For Washington, D. C., Georgetown and Alexandria, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Pier 1, first wharf above Market street.

For New York daily, from first wharf below Market street. Steamers leave daily.

Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Towboat Company. Barges towed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

For Freight or Passage (first-class State-room accommodations), apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. de 7 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!

W. E. BARNARD,

Has removed from Edgmont avenue, TO NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET, Where he has for sale, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, cheaper than the cheapest.

BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted. Jewelry neatly repaired, at NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET.

Do not forget the place. my 24

"What I Know About Pumps."

CUCUMBER PUMPS!



The subscriber is now prepared to put in

Cucumber Pumps!

Of the best quality, at the shortest notice and most reasonable rates.

Repairing Pumps Promptly Attended to.

Shop, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market streets. Residence, 512 Second Street, SOUTH WARD, CHESTER. Jan14 tf JAMES CHRISTIE.



MARK Patented TRADE

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.

Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues and price list.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Mf'r, 505 Commerce st., Philada., Pa. oc 19

JAMES CHRISTIE, Agent, Chester.

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Plain and Ornamental

PLASTERER,

Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.

Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

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At their New Trimming and Notion Store, N. W. Cor. Third and Kerlin streets, South ward, are prepared to show their friends a carefully selected stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c. Clark's & Coates' cotton 7 cents per spool.

Thankful for past favors, they respectfully ask a continuance. ja25 1y

THE NEW

SEWING MACHINE

"VICTOR!"

IS THE ONLY

Lock-Stitch Machine

That has its needle SELF-SETTING.

The needle being self-setting and straight, much of the perplexity and trouble usual to beginners or inexperienced operators is avoided, as the needle cannot be set wrong.

It has a positive thread controller and tension, enabling it to sew from the most delicate texture to the heaviest material, and use with equal facility silk, linen, or cotton thread.

The Machine is made of the finest material and of most perfect finish, and no pains or expense is spared to make the Machine in all its points, fitted to meet the wants of every family.

The Machine is highly recommended wherever used in Chester. Also, New York State Fair, New Jersey State Fair, American Institute, New York, Minnesota State Fair, the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, of Lowell, awarded silver medal. Also, Orange Judd, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, says: "We know it to be a good machine from the experience of a sister and several neighbors, and we have recently been trying it in our own family with great satisfaction."

DANIEL K. CASSELL,

Agent for Delaware County, Penna.

OFFICE,

151 West Third Street,

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SOUTH WARD

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OYSTER HOUSE,

No. 125 W. Third Street, Chester.

I have opened an Oyster and other Refreshment Saloon, where you can get the best of Oysters in every style. Families supplied with Oysters at short notice, by the hundred or larger quantity. Delivered in any part of the city free of charge. HENRY GOFF, fe 15 1m Proprietor.

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.

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TIN ROOFER

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TINWARE.

All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a specialty.

Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cop Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.

A good assortment of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves,

ALWAYS ON HAND. oct2 tf

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Delaware County Furniture

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STOVE WAREROOMS,

JAMES HAMPSON,

No. 420 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c.

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Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.

STOVES.

Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and scuttles.

QUEENSWARE.

Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.

P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c. April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

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Having enlarged and improved their

FURNITURE STORE,

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Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furniture and Bedding at the lowest prices. my11 1y

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S

Union Furniture, Bedding,

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Corner Third and Parker streets,

SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.

FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.

BEDDING—Mattrasses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds, Bolsters, Pillows. Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short notice. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.

STOVES—Cook and Parlor. Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.

UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered. Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recaned, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.

KING & DAVIS,

HOUSE, SIGN,

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SHIP PAINTERS,

NO. 520 EDGMONT AVENUE,

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J. F. DANNAKER,

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.

GLAZING MADE A SPECIALTY.

620 *LARKIN STREET,*

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JOHN A. THOMPSON,

House and Sign Painter.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester. je22 3m

JOHN L. ENTWISLE,

SIGN PAINTER,

And

Store Window Shade Manufacturer,

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FIELDING & BURKE,

The House Painters,

WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING AND CALCIMINING.

Particular attention paid to jobbing.

Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.

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CHANGE.

Having purchased the interest of L. W. Govett, in the

Flour and Feed Business,

I would announce to the citizens, that I will keep constantly on hand and for sale, choice brands of

FAMILY FLOUR,

GRAIN & MILL FEED,

OF ALL KINDS.

Feeling I can give entire satisfaction, I desire a share of the public patronage.

L. A. ZEBLEY,

167 WEST THIRD STREET,

ja25 1y Near the Bridge.

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a

NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing

Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE, 1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.

Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. oct 7

STEPHEN T. SMITH,

AUCTIONEER,

CHESTER, PA.

Having been in the business for several years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Orders left at the store of E. F. Cloud & Co., corner of Fourth and Concord avenue, and at 221 West Third street, South ward, will receive prompt attention. au 24

AGENTS WANTED.—We want one good agent in every township to sell our new and immensely popular Books and Engravings. The very largest commission paid. Those now at work report great sales. Circulars and all information free. Write to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

Carpet Weaving.

THOMAS OGDEN,

CARPET WEAVER,

At his father's old stand, basement of NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET, Near Market Square.

Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,

CARPET WEAVER,

Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts., CHESTER, PA.

All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,

CARPET WEAVER,

No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,

WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER.

ectfully soli ci'ed. nov

W. W. PIERCE,

CARPET WEAVER,

1017 THIRD STREET,

Near the Lamokin Depot.

Carpets of my own make for sale. se28 6m

Sewing Machines & Washers

THE WEED

"M. F."

Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."

This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.

With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powerful mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family Favorite" does for general uses.

The Company has received the most gratifying testimonials from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M. F.," and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!

JOB HOOPES & SON

Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of

The Surprise Washer,

Which is without doubt, the

Best and Cheapest Washer

In existence, price only

SIX DOLLARS.

Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. aug19

Mortimer H. Bickley,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS,

Medicines,

Paints,

Oils,

Glass,

Varnishes,

Dye Stuffs,

Acids,

Paint Brushes,

Perfumery,

AND

PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.

Cor. Market and 4th Streets,

CHESTER,

DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,

Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at

VERY

LOW PRICES.

PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at HOWARTH & BROS., my7 508 and 510 Market street.

FOR PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery,

PATENT MEDICINES,

And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on

HOWARTH'S,

508 and 510 Market Street.

m 7

Carpentering & Sash Making.

W. C. BOATWRIGHT,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,

Chester, Pa.

Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.

SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,

mh 30 Opposite the Freight Depot.

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S

Union Sash Works

AND

PLANING MILL,

(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors,

BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,

MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.

PACKING BOXES

Made to order.

FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,

CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m



COAL!

The subscriber, having opened a

COAL YARD,

At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,

Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 421 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 121 W. Third st., or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.

KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.

jy 29 WM. A. BRAMALL.

NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER, No. 411 Concord Avenue, no 9 South ward, Chester.

Lumber and Coal.

COAL LIME

LUMBER!!!

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old

Yard on Edgmont street,

(Near R. R. Depot,)

Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH

COAL!

These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.

BUILDING LIME,

fresh from the kiln every day.

y1 8-1y. DAVID E. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,

Dealer in Coal,

LIME FRESH EVERY DAY

Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. ap1 20

RAVEN Stove and Nut Coal

TRY IT. RUN

At MORTON, BLACK & BROS., Chester Dock. sep 24

COAL! COAL

THE CELEBRATED

RICHARDSON COAL,

For sale by

J. D. OLIVER & CO.

Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.

J. D. OLIVER & CO., jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,

SOUTH CHESTER

COAL YARD.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14

KINDLING WOOD.

COAL AND WOOD

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FRANCIS LARKIN,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Madison and Upland Streets. eb19 1y

BAKER & HINKSON,

EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,

Keep always on hand a general assortment of

LUMBER.

WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,

Spruce Joist, Plank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles.

LIME AND SAND.

FERTILIZERS.

Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuine,
Ground Bone,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,

HAIR, CEMENT.

TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.

Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.

THE BEST COAL,

IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.

Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at

MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock. may 22

Lines of Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:

Way-Mail Train at 8.30, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R.R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12.15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5, and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2, 4, 5.50, 7.15 and 10.26 p. m. The 4 p. m. train stops at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.26 p. m.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.50 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave for Philadelphia—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.42, 8.33, 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 2.11, 4.41, 5.31, 6.13, 7.56, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 a. m., Way Mail, 9.50 a. m., Express, 2.45 p. m., Express, 7.25 p. m., Express, 11.00 p. m., Express.

From Baltimore to Port Deposit and intermediate Stations at 5.50 p. m.

Accommodation Train from Port Deposit will leave Perryville at 6.47 a. m., for Baltimore and intermediate Stations.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 12.06 and 9.11 a. m., and 4.35 p. m.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 12.52, 2.13 and 10.02 a. m., 1.08 and 5.17 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.

DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.

Commencing December 19th, 1872.

MOVING SOUTH.

Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Meriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.30. 10.15, 11.45 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.

58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.

Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, 12.51, a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.

Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.

Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.

Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.58, 12.28 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.

Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.22, 11.07, 12.37 p. m.

Lamokin, 8.25, 10.55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.10, 12.40.

MOVING NORTH.

Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.30, 7.40, 9.10 a. m., 1.45, 2.38, 5.30, 6.39, 7.08 p. m.

Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.13 a. m., 1.48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33 7.11 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.19 a. m., 1.54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39 7.17 p. m.

Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.

Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9.33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.

Darby, 5.57, 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 2.12, 3.05, 5.57, 6.57, 7.35 p. m.

Paschall, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40, a. m., 2.15, 3.08, 6.00, 7.00, 7.38 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 6.02, 8.12, 9.42 a. m., 2.17, 3.10, 6.02, 7.02, 7.40 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 6.04, 8.14, 9.44 a. m., 2.19, 3.12, 6.04 7.04, 7.42 p. m.

58th street, 6.06, 8.16, 9.46, a. m., 2.21, 3.11, 6.06, 7.06, 7.44 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 6.10, 8.20, 9.50 a. m., 2.25, 3.18, 6.10, 7.10, 7.48 p. m.

Philadelphia, 6.20, 8.30, 10 a. m., 2.35, 3.28, 6.20, 7.20, 7.58 p. m.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after Sunday, June, 2, 1872, Train will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. F. R., corner of Broad st. and Washington Av., For Port Deposit, at 7.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

" Oxford, at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

" Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

At 2.30 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only, for Chadd's Ford and Oxford.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 a. m., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m., Oxford

The Chester Advocate

AND DELAWARE COUNTY ITEM.

VOL. 5—NO. 43. CHESTER, PA., MARCH 22, 1873. PRICE TWO CENTS

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The CHESTER ADVOCATE is published every Saturday morning,

One Dollar per annum. Single Copies, Two Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—70 cents per square for one insertion; 40 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

TEN LINES FORM A SQUARE.

A liberal discount on permanent or extra large advertisements.

Special Notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞ Having extraordinary facilities, we will execute Job Printing of every kind with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Notices, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of all kinds and in various colors, printed on short notice.

OFFICE
EDGMONT STREET,
NEAR THE RAILROAD,
CHESTER, PA.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

JOHN SPENCER Proprietor

Miscellaneous.

WANTED!

TO GIVE AWAY!

FOR CASH.

MILES & SON, CHEAP GROCERY STORE, No. 228 East 5th St., Chester.

CALICOES,	COFFEES,
Muslins, Hosiery, Stone and Queensware, Glass, Earthen, and other Ware.	Pure Spices, dried Fruits, French Prunes, Seedless Cherries, Canned Fruits, Corn and Tomatoes.
TINWARE, From first hands, sold cheap.	TOILET & OTHER SOAPS.
Brooms, Brushes, and Buckets, Willow-ware, from the manufacturers.	**FLOUR** BY THE BARREL, Delivered free of charge and warranted.
Groceries AND PROVISIONS	**Burning Fluid** AND **Coal Oil, &c.**
Such as Sugars, Japan, Imperial, Breakfast and Oolong Teas.	Come and see us! One and all.



REPAIRED,

AT W. WRIGLEY'S,
Third street, near Penn, Chester. j6

GOOD and cheap hosiery of all kinds at WRIGLEY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! Do you want a good shirt? If you do, go to WRIGLEY'S, 203 Third street. au 17

CALICOES and Muslins as cheap as anywhere else in the city, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street. au 17

KNIT Jackets, Shawls and Comforters, very cheap, at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn. se 28

IF you want a good umbrella, go to WRIGLEY'S, and he will either sell you a new one or repair an old one. au 7

EDMUND JONES,

Real Estate Agent,

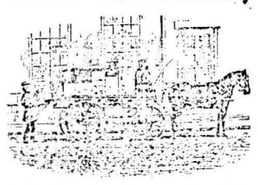
WARD & BROOMALL'S OFFICE,

CHESTER, PA.

Property in South Chester a specialty. my 25 6m

HEADLEY & MAHON'S

CITY EXPRESS,



BAGGAGE, FURNITURE AND EXPRESS WAGONS,

To Hire at all times.

Orders received at Baker & Hinkson's office, Edgmont Avenue below Third street, 718 Mcllvaine street, and at Stables 2nd below Fulton.

J. M. HEADLEY. [mh 9] GEO. MAHON.

C. W. JONES,

West End Farmers' Market.

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER.

Apples by the barrel,
Butter by the ½ bbl., tub or firkin,
Canned Fruits and Pickles,
Hood's Figs, very low.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stand, West End Farmers' Market.
de 21 C. W. JONES.

G. W. CATTELL'S

131 West Third Street,

Is the ONLY place in Chester city or Delaware county, to buy

FULLER'S

COMBINATION FLUID,

The best Fluid in the world!

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.

Go to Cattell's Stove Store and get the PURE ARTICLE. Ja 11

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas of the best brands, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

J. A. BATES,

Third Street and Concord Avenue,

Groceries, Provisions,

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

And every variety of Goods belonging to a first-class

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

AT CITY PRICES.

Goods delivered free. Jan 25-1yr

THE NEW

"SANTLEY COLLAR,"

At MILLER'S,
oc 516 Market street.

POLEY, Druggist,

MARKET SQUARE,

CHESTER, PA.

TAR,

Very cheap, at POLEY'S.

CANARY SEED,

Best in the city, at POLEY'S.

FRENCH BLUE,

For Whitewashing, at POLEY'S.

CASTILE SOAP,

Imported, cheap, at POLEY'S.

PRESCRIPTIONS,

The specialty, at POLEY'S.

BE WISE!

Buy Pure Spices of POLEY.

For the best of everything, at reasonable prices, go to

POLEY'S PHARMACY.

LOVERS of Music call and see

THE CELEBRATED

ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS!

Containing the beautiful "Vox Humana," and wonderful "Vox Jubilante."

☞ These Organs are the LEADING INSTRUMENTS of the country.

Adapted to the Church, Sunday School, Parlor and Concert Room. Prices from $50 to $1000.

WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS.

Special Terms to Churches and Sunday Schools.

☞ Price List sent free to any address. ☜

READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY:

No. 19. Containing the "Vox Humana" and "Vox Jubilante," six stops, is the "Gem of the Parlor," being moderate in price, and of sufficient power for the parlor, and of great variety and sweetness of tone.

No. 21. Containing the "Vox Humana" and "Vox Jubilante," eight stops, is the sample instrument. It has all the improvements. Its variety is almost endless. It has the power of about six sets of reeds, and combines every quality produced in the styles described, and WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce any reed organ of its size and price that will bear a favorable comparison to it.

Also, a new series of Organs manufactured by the

Taylor & Farley Organ Co.

THOMAS S. McCREA, Agent,

No. 319 Market St., Chester, Pa.

Organs repaired and Musical Instruments for ren, on reasonable terms.

MISS CLARA V. KRUSE,
mh15 3m Teacher of Music.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

CITY MILLS

CHOICE WESTERN FLOUR.

This Flour is made from the best Western White Wheat, which stands unrivalled for the plumpness of the berry and the uniform quality of the Flour made therefrom.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PAY

$12 or more for a barrel of Flour when they can buy "City Mills," which has a standard reputation, for

$10.75 PER BARREL.

W. T. SHOEMAKER,
Sole Agent.

N. B.—If customers should be dissatisfied, or find the "City Mills" Flour not all that it is represented to be, the customary rule of exchanging will be promptly attended to, or the money refunded, by calling at the office. mh 1-1m

POWDER.

Dupont's Gunning and Blasting Powder for sale at the Hardware, Agricultural and Seed store of H. B. TAYLOR,
mh 15 103 Third street, Chester.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Dreer's Garden Seeds in bulk or by the paper, and at Dreer's catalogue prices. Call and get catalogue of seeds for 1873.

H. B. TAYLOR,
mh 15 103 Third street, Chester.

CLOVER SEED.

Pure, clean and good Clover Seed, for sale at H. B. TAYLOR'S Hardware, Agricultural and Seed Store,
mh 15 103 Third street, Chester.

PLOWS.

The celebrated Bucks County Plow. Also, Field Harrows, and Cultivators, for sale at the Hardware, Agricultural and Seed store of H. B. TAYLOR,
mh 15 103 Third street, Chester.

GARDEN TOOLS.

Such as Garden Rakes, Hoes, Lines, Trowels, Reels and Spades, for sale cheap, at the Hardware, Agricultural and Seed store of H. B TAYLOR,
mh 15 103 Third street, Chester.

THOMAS MOORE,

No. 23 West Third Street,

CHESTER, PA.,

Pruning Knives,
Trimming Shears,
Spades,
Hoes,
Rakes,
Shaker Garden Seeds,
AND
Hardware of Every Description.
mh 15

DR. J. W. PITTS,

Office—416 BROAD STREET.

House—406 BROAD STREET,

CHESTER.

Will practice in both town and county.
mh15 6m

WINDSOR SCARFS, at

MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

Lengthening Days.

There's a new face at my window,
A face that charms and cheers,
A face that is true and changeless,
Through all the changing years.

It brightens the floor and ceiling,
It brightens the shadowy wall,
It brightens the fireside faces,
Ere the night's dark curtain falls.

'Tis the face of the new pure daylight,
That the year in its onward track,
With the snowdrops meek in the garden,
And the crocus is bringing back.

And it shines and shimmers softly,
It shines and it seems to say,—
Thus ever the darkness endeth,
Thus ever comes back the day.

And I know by that gentle token,
By that pure soft shimmering light,
By that quiet face at my window,
That the dark will soon be bright.

A brief to-day and to-morrow,
And the wind and the storm will cease,
And the earth from its weary warfare
Will rest, and repose in peace.

For like the soul that is in us,
The soul that nature holds,
The earth in its shadow and silence
A fairer future enfolds.

The Tawny Mustache.

She saw him first on the corner of Main and Chippewa Streets. This is how it happened. It was in a heavy snow storm: she was in the cutter with Delia Howe, and was driving. They were dashing around the corner; he crossing the street. The wind was blowing the snow into her face in a blinding fashion, so she never saw him, until her horse was stopped by a strong hand on the bridle. It was done so suddenly, it almost threw Delia and herself from the seat. She had come very near running over him. Of course it was her place to beg pardon; but, instead, she flashed an indignant glance at him, for having presumed to lay hand on her horse, and saw a heavily built gentleman, whose great coat and fur cap were completely white with snow. He still had his hand on the bridle, as if waiting for her to speak; as she did not do so, he coolly twirled his tawny moustache with the hand not employed, and said, "Your apology is accepted!" then walked on.

The horse, as suddenly released as he had been stopped, dashed ahead at a furious rate; she did not succeed in getting him fully under her control and broken into an even trot, until they had struck Delaware Avenue. Then, for the first time, the girls looked at each other.

"Did you ever know such unparalleled impudence?" Her cheeks were brilliant; her eyes flashing with the excitement of taming her infuriated horse.

"He came near being our death!" gasped Delia, looking as though she were going to faint.

"I should actually enjoy running over such a man," said Hagar, to whom the "unparalleled impudence" seemed the all-absorbing theme.

"How we did dash around those corners," and the tones of Delia's voice trembled.

"I don't feel as if I could go home without giving it to him," from Hagar.

"I remembered every fib I ever told," from Delia.

"I should know him anywhere; he had a tawny moustache," from Hagar, and she loosened her sable boa as if the recollection of the cool manner in which he had twirled said moustache made her warm.

The next time she saw him was at Hadley's grand party on Delaware Avenue. She was robed in that "gorgeous new pink silk," gotten for the occasion. It just suited her marked brilliant style. One would have singled her out the instant one entered the room. She was, as usual, holding a levee; the centre of a group of gentlemen, made up partly of exquisites, who live on the froth of life, and partly of sensible, dignified men, all held by the charm of her conversation. She was witty and sarcastic; she made them first laugh, then think. Her voice was low and cultivated, and never changed its soft musical utterance, no matter how animated or discordant her theme.

He was standing outside the circle, apparently giving unbroken attention to the insipid platitudes of a *passe* belle. His organs of hearing must have been remarkably keen, for he answered correctly every time, and yet heard every word that passed in the circle. At length, glancing up, she caught his eye. The recognition was instantaneous. Her face flashed; he coolly twirled his tawny moustache, and contradicted some trifling remark of the *passe* beauty's, who looked at him in blank amaze.

At that moment one of Strauss' waltzes floated through and filled the room. He abruptly excused himself to his astonished companion, who had been counting on his asking her to dance; saying, as he did not waltz, himself, he might be the means of preventing her. As the dancers began to sway through the room, he sauntered to the conservatory. Fannie Hadley saw him go, and followed him. He was their guest. thus it was her right, and the most casual observer might see that it was her pleasure. From the conservatory door, where they stood, they had a fine view of the dancers. Fannie was gay and lively, and had a bit of characteristic information about each as they glided past. Her fresh, school-girlish ways—for she was but sixteen, and not in society yet, evidently pleased and amused him.

Presently Hagar Southey floated by. "That is the most beautiful girl in Buffalo," said Fannie, enthusiastically; then added, "Everybody is in love with her; even Joe would put himself out to win her, and you know how lazy he is."

He was Joe's visitor—they had been friends for years; of course he asked her name. A moment later, Delia Howe entered the conservatory on her partner's arm. They stopped to speak to Fannie, and were introduced to the stranger. Delia did not recognize him; he knew her instantly, and before the evening was out, she was highly flattered at the attention he gave her. Once, when she and Hagar happened to be a minute together, she went into ecstacies over this strangar, Joe Hadley's friend, finishing with the question,—

"Hagar, who *does* he look like? It has puzzled my brain ever since I was introduced!"

"Himself," was the abrupt reply.

"But he must look like some one, or his face would not be so familiar, for I never saw him before," persisted Delia.

"You only think so," was the provoking reply, and Hagar was gone. Delia naturally took the answer for the first part of her remark, and pouted.

A few minutes later, Hagar Southey was listening to a very sentimental offer of marriage in the conservatory. She rejected the young fop, and he went away with dejected mein, his very moustache looking wilted. She turned to retrace her steps to the drawing room, and there, seated within full hearing, shielded by the shrubbery, sat Joe Hadley's friend. Her eyes flashed; he coolly twirled his tawny moustache again, and arose to let her pass. She swept by him, her head erect, the folds of her silk drapery brushing his feet in the narrow passage. He watched her out of sight, then, whistling a low tune, comfortably took his seat once more.

About an hour later, she met him face to face on the door step. She looked like a white cloud in her zephyr wraps. He had just been assisting the *passe* beauty, who had come without an escort, to her carriage. He had on the identical great coat and fur cap; even Delia Howe might have known him then. So surprised was Hagar at meeting him, that she failed to notice the single step from the vestibule; her escort had gone ahead, so she must have fallen the entire flight if he had not caught her; yet she would rather have fallen than been thus saved. So annoyed was she, that even her innate courtesy forsook her. She had actually been in his arms, and her ungloved hand, thrown wildly out to save herself, had absolutely brushed his tawny moustache.

He waited an instant; then, as she did not thank him, said in the same cool way he had that other day in the snow, "You are perfectly welcome," and went into the house.

On the way home she had not a word to say. They had but a block to drive. All that block, she was drawing on her glove, as if thinking thus to cover up the memory of the touch of that long silky moustache. But she must have failed signally, for when she had reached home and gained her room, the first thing she did was to pull the glove off which she had just got on, and look at the hand it had covered. A singularly childish act for the brilliant, sarcastic Hagar Southey, but any one who knows any woman well knows that woman is a contradiction.

After that, all winter long, she seldom went out of an evening without meeting him. He was very wealthy, and had been traveling abroad ever since he and Joe left college; he had no home ties, so had very willingly allowed Joe Hadley to persuade him to winter in Buffalo. Such being the facts of the case, more than one pretty girl had found it remarkably easy to smile upon him.

Hagar Southey had, of course, been introduced to him, but there their acquaintance seemed to end, that is, so far as conversation goes to make acquaintance. Yet the girl felt that this cool Mr. Klemn, Joe Hadley's friend, knew her singularly well. Struggle against it as she would, he had an odd, irresistible fascination for her; even on entering a crowded building, her eyes, as if by magnetism, instantly singled him out.

This girl had never received more attention, or refused more lovers, than she did that winter. Even Joe Hadley, lazy fellow that he was, made the effort to win her; but when he failed, took it good-naturedly, and did not fret over it, so their friendship was never suspended for a moment.

Once, in her half-merry, half-earnest way, she asked him "if his friend was as easy as himself?" Joe came nearer being excited then than she had ever seen him.

"Easy? By Jupiter, Miss Hagar, I wish you knew Bert Klemn; his coolness is enough to rouse anybody. If fire could be frozen, it would be like him! It would serve you right to lose your heart to him, Miss Hagar, after all you have put us fellows through this winter."

"Why?" she demanded curtly.

"Because I believe you would have to find it again. He has his emotions so under his control, that I doubt if he could love."

One day after that, Delia Howe dropped in to have a chat with Hagar, and entering her room unbidden, found her standing in the open window. Before her, lying on the window-sill, was a live coal, that she had taken from the grate, and against it was a piece of ice of similar size. The two elements were contending; the fire lived an instant the longer.

"What are you doing?" exclaimed Delia, looking over her shoulder.

"How do you do, Dell?" was the answer she got, and the girl tossed the coal, with its almost extinct flame, into the snow below, and closed the window.

"What *have* you been doing?" again demanded Delia.

"Satisfying myself that you can't freeze fire; that heat is stronger than cold," was the reply.

"What a queer thing to think of!" said Delia, who set the act down as one of Hagar's oddities, and in a few moments forgot it.

She had come for her to go to the rink and skate. Hagar ordered Dandy and the cutter, and in a few minutes they were on their way. When within a block of the rink, Hagar suddenly reined up the horse. There was a ragged little urchin sitting on the curb-stone, crying in a dumb pitiful way with the cold.

"What is the matter, little boy?" demanded Hagar.

The child, used to bearing his troubles in silence, and having all the reticence of long-accustomed poverty, stared at her in amaze.

"O fie, Hagar, drive on! You are attracting attention; and see, there comes Mr. Klemn," said Delia, in a tone of annoyance.

"Be still, Del. Who cares for Mr. Klemn? I am going to know what is the matter with this youngster if all the city gathers to listen," was the unceremonious reply. Delia was instantly silenced. Mr. Klemn had heard every word, and now quietly joined the crowd of boys that had curiously collected on the curb-stone, at seeing a fine lady stop her sleigh to talk to a ragged urchin.

Again came the question: "Little boy, what is the matter?"

"Cold," was the laconic reply.

"Well, why didn't you say so, at first?" with a queer mingling of kindness and impatience. Then she turned to Delia.

"Del, if you object to riding with that youngster, you can get out. There is only a block to walk."

"What do you intend to do?" from Delia.

"Take him home and stand him over the register," she said, with a comical face, to hide the quiver of pity on her lips. Delia attempted to argue; it was useless. Hagar tossed back the robes, and left her no choice; so she got out. Mr. Klemn had been looking on in his cool, impenetrable way. Delia turned to him, expecting him to take her skates and escort her to the Rink, to which he evidently was bound, when to her astonishment she saw him gently lift the ragged urchin into the sleigh, then spring to the seat she had but a minute before vacated, take the reigns from Hagar's hands, and turn the horse's head homeward. In that instant she recognized him, and watched them out of sight, saying over and over to herself, "Well, I never!"

Hagar Southey was like one dazed with surprise. Here was this "unparalled impudence" actually driving the very horse he had stopped! Yet even that thought came second to the wondrous gentleness there had been in his lifting of the little boy. The urchin had accepted this fate in a dumb, unquestioning way. She wrapped him well in the robe, never glancing at this cool, quiet gentleman. Dandy fairly flew. The ride was a silent one. When she had drawn rein before her home, he carried the urchin up into the vestibule, leaving her to follow. When there he stood him on his little, frozen, bare feet, and suddenly facing this girl, took one of her hands in both of his, and looking down into her startled, wondering eyes, said, "Hagar Southey"—not another word, and was gone. She led the child into the house, her eyes brilliant, her cheeks vivid, her lips trembling. In that moment she knew that she had met her master, and that she loved him.

The next evening she went to the rink again—a party called for her in a large three-seated sleigh. He was one of the number. She had hardly taken her seat before they began to chaff her about her odd *protege*, having heard the story from Delia Howe. Her quiet, independent retorts soon silenced them. "What was she going to do with him?" "Keep him." "Who did he belong to?" "Nobody." "How did she know?" "She had made the lawful inquiries." When they reached the rink, Bert Klemn coolly swung her skates over his shoulder, without even so much as "By your leave," and gave her his arm; then afterward buckled her skates on in that same way, as if it was his right. There was a dash of color in her cheeks, and, without thanking him, she started off in her fearless, graceful way.

The night was bitterly cold; there were very few on the rink, save their own party. She was some distance from them all, when turning, she found he was giving her chase. She increased her speed; her foot struck some slight projection in the ice—she fell, and suddenly all the world was a blank. It was but for an instant. Then she came back to consciousness, with the strange impression that that tawny moustache, whose touch she had never been able to banish from her recollection, had swept her lips; and she became possessed with the uncomfortable idea that that very touch had had the power to bring her back to life. She was in Bert Klemn's arms, and the others were gathering about in alarm. "There, it is over," she said, sitting erect, and setting her lips to brace herself against a second faint. She was as pale as death. Delia Howe sat down beside her, and tried to make her lean against her, but she said, impatiently, there was nothing the matter, and she was going to skate. Mr. Klemn, in his quiet way, bade one of the ladies take off her skates. Resistance was useless. While it was being done, he took off his. Then helping her to arise, he almost carried her from the rink.

The others were beginning to take off their skates, and insist on breaking up their party. He left them urging it, placed her in the sleigh, gave the driver his directions, and sprang to her side. When they reached their destination, he ordered the sleigh back to the rink in an hour—led her up the steps, and went in with her, though quite unasked. He even coolly stopped in the hall to lay off his overcoat and fur cap. When he entered the drawing-room, she was seated in an easy chair, her cheeks a brilliant red.

"It was entirely unnecessary. I am as well as ever," she said impatiently. He paid no attention to her remark, but drew a chair directly before her, and took both her hands in his. She had drawn off her gloves, and tossed them on a chair near by.

The strange feeling about the sweep of that moustache took sudden possession of her. Her eyes drooped, her very lips quivered in her effort for control.

"Hagar, resistance is useless. That first day when I stopped your horse, and met the flash of your dark eyes, I determined, if you were not already married, you should be my wife."

"*Should!*" she exclaimed angrily, struggling against his strong will; then, snatching away her hands, she sprang to her feet, and paced the room in a nervous, excited way. He sat quietly watching her. Her strength had been broken, so presently she sank in a chair at the farther end of the room. He went over and stood beside her, one hand resting on the back of her chair, the other just touching either pale cheek; suddenly they crimsoned.

"Hagar, such love as mine is as sure to bring love as the magnet to draw the needle. It has already drawn yours. I know it. You cannot hide it. His hand, placed under her chin, raised her proud head. He bent his, and then, what had been but a vague impression became a certain conviction. She knew that this was not the first time that that tawny moustache had swept her lips. Then her innate independence came to her aid. She said, half-shyly, half-comically, "Joe Hadley said you were frozen fire; he would have come nearer the truth, if"—she stopped.

"If what?" looking amused.

"Nothing, only I believe heat is stronger than cold," and she threw aside her fur wraps. A little later there was a sound of sleigh-bells at the door. He bade her a hasty good-night, and went out to satisfy the party's anxiety.

The next afternoon, Delia Howe called, and found Hagar in the drawing-room, where Mr. Klemn had left her a few minutes before. Of course, she went into ecstacies at finding her well enough to be down stairs, then exclaimed excitedly, "Hagar, I told you Mr. Klemn's face was familiar; he is the gentleman who stopped our sleigh, and almost proved our death that day!"

"How did you find that out?" asked Hagar, coloring.

"Oh! it came to me suddenly day before yesterday, when"—evidently something had come to her suddenly now, for she looked at the magnificent new solitaire on Hagar's forefinger, and said, like one absolutely dulled by amazement, "I believe you knew it all the time."—*From the Aldine for March.*

CLEAN YOUR CELLARS.—A goood cellar seems indispensable to a house; but, my friend, you had better be without any than to keep a good one in a filthy condition. The general practice among people is to carry to the cellar all the musty barrels and all the other trash that accumulates about the house. This is done simply to place these articles out of sight. Now recollect that a cellar is apt to become foul of itself. The sun is obscured and the air moist; in addition the apples, potatoes, cabbages and turnips decay more or less and load the air with poisonous odors. Now this air must escape, and if you don't drive it out it will force itself perhaps into your house, and you may awake some morning to find one or more of your family suffering with diptheria or scarlet or other fevers, measles, and even small-pox. These diseases are all produced by foul air in the first place, but can be and are propagated by contagion.

We all recollect that when the Prince of Wales had the fever, that the cause of his sickness was found to be a drain in a bad condition, the foul air of which had found its way into his large and elegant sleeping room. Owing to his vigorous constitution and youth he recovered, but some of his attendants took the fever and died.

Now, if you have a filthy cellar, and your children take sick and die, and if there are rotten fruits, bins of decaying potatoes, turnips, cabbages, musty barrels, and all manner of disagreeable odors in your cellar, do not forget that they breed disease, and do not wonder where the scarlet fevers and measles come from; but set to work and root out all the foulness which lies under your feet.

Look to your musty barrels, and keep them clean; let the air and sunshine into your cellar and deodorize it with copperas and lime. It is coming near spring, and now is the time to attend to this matter. To be sure, it is not easy work; but neither is it easy to watch by the sick bed, to see our loved ones suffer, to have no rest night or day, and finally move them to the grave. Science teaches us that we sow the seeds of epidemic fevers—sow them ignorantly, and then weep over the destruction that ensues, and call it God's doings.

LOOKING AFTER THE EYES.—Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eyesight in reading fine print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight or on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that on waking the eyes shall open on the light of the window.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light of a window or door.

It is best to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Too much light creates a glare and pain and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment you should stop, and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a blueish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking, do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger, and then wash your eyes and face with warm water.

LIVING GLACIERS IN CALIFORNIA.—In the gorges of Mount McClure and Mount Lyell, of the Nevada range, lying west of Lake Mono, living glaciers have been discovered. Alpine and other glaciers are called living to distinguish them from the beds of former glaciers, with their lines and heaps of stones, deposited ages ago when the glacier was in action. Such signs of past glacier are found in all the mountainous parts of the north Temperate Zone.

The history of a glacier that has ceased to act is written in its rocky bed, and on its sides. in the smooth furrows and streaks made in the rocks by the slowly gliding ice, as it flowed along, bearing with it pieces of rock. It is also written in the rows of boulders on each side, and often in the middle, as well as in the mass of rocks and boulders lodged at the place where the ice of the glacier melted away when it reached the plain.

The reason why glaciers exist is found in the fact that on some mountain tops snow falls both in summer and winter. This snow hardens into a kind of ice, which if it did not pass away, would reach a great height. At length, when a greater thickness of this snow ice is formed on the summits, it begins to pass slowly down the mountain slopes and valleys in consequence of the pressure from above, bearing along fragments of rocks which it tears off, or which fall upon it from the rock walls which overhang it. The pieces of rock are likely to be rolled over and over, and being ground against the rocky bottom and sides of the ice river they become smooth and rounded, and are called boulders. The gravel and stones thus carried down are called drift of diluvium.

A gentleman traveling on the California side of the Nevada Mountains noticed that the mud of a mountain stream resembled that which comes from a fine grit grindstone, and having traveled among the Alps, he was sure it was glacier mud. He traced the stream to the place whence it issued, and found himself face to face with a moraine, or heap of stones such as a glacier deposits at its mouth. Climbing some sixty or seventy feet to the top of this he saw what seemed to be a huge snow bank, half a mile long, but which, from certain sure signs, he found to be a living glacier.

A deep crevice in this great snow bank showed that the ice within was clear and green; and on looking around from a high point he discovered another glacier like the former. Certain other banks of snow which had become famous enough to receive names he afterwards visited, and found that they too were living glaciers.

One day in the middle of August he planted five stakes in the glacier of Mount McClure, extending from one side to a point near the middle of the snow bank. These stakes were so placed that they would be in a line with one another, and with a fixed object on each shore, the five stakes and the two objects being carefully sighted. Forty-six days afterward, on revisiting the spot, he found that the first stake had been carried down stream eleven inches, the next eighteen, the third thirty-four, and the others forty and forty-seven inches. The stake in the middle of the stream had moved farther down because the motion of a glacier is less slow in the middle than at the sides. These stakes proved that the snow bank was a glacier, and that its downward motion was about an inch a day.

The latitude of the mountains in which these glaciers were found is about the same as that of Richmond, Virginia, but their height is much greater than that of any mountains belonging to the older states. The highest mountain in United States territory is Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, being 17,780 feet high. The Sierra Nevada range is 15,000 feet in height, while Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, reaches a height of only 6,200. The mountain streams flowing from these glaciers empty into the Merced River, and are not far from the famous Yosemite Valley.

It is very interesting to know that in one of the United States glaciers are at work. Truly California is a land of wonders.—*Young Folks' News.*

It has been proved by careful experiments, in this country and in England and France, that carbonic oxide and carbonic acid gases will freely pass through cast iron when under the influence of heat. This metal should therefore be discarded in the construction of hot air furnaces, and wrought iron substituted. The latter does not permit these deadly gases to pass through.

BIRDS THAT SING TUNES.—Would you not think it strange to hear a robin whistle "Yankee Doodle," or a lark soar upward with a sweet hymn tune warbling up from her throat? But birds can be taught to sing tunes. There is a town in France, I think, where the business of teaching birds is quite extensively carried on. They have regular music schools for them. They must be taken very young or they cannot be taught. The little things are placed in classes of six or eight, and then, when they get quite hungry, food is given them, and at the same time a little organ plays the tune they are to learn. By degrees they come to connect their food with this tune, and when they get hungry they will chirp a note or two of it. This is rewarded by food, and by being brought out into a light, pleasant room, out of the dark one where they are at first kept. They soon grow more lively, and sing more and more until they know the whole tune. They are then taken in charge by little boys of the town, who make a business of teaching birds, and are taught several tunes. In nine months this education is pronounced finished, and they are taken to the large towns for sale, where they usually command good prices.

It is no uncommon thing for birds to teach themselves new notes quite different from their own. A tame crow, owned by a gentleman, had been brought up with the chickens, and, as his little adopted brothers began to try their hand at crowing, he concluded to do the same. The result was, the crow out-crowed them all. He was so proud of his accomplishment that he was given to practising it at all hours of the day, to the great surprise and amusement of strangers who passed that way.

A few weeks ago, we are told, a certain religious newspaper being in a rapid decline, a meeting of ministers took up the case. "The pastors present were urged to zeal in introducing the paper among their people. It was intimated that otherwise the present incumbents would be compelled to relinquish the work. To this it was replied by some of the pastors that the people had got into the habit of judging of the merits of newspapers for themselves, and that their pastors could not persuade them to take a paper unless they liked it. The only way to secure their patronage was to make such an interesting paper that they would have it." This is good sense. "Recommendations," and "resolutions," and "pledges" amount to nothing. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the test of a newspaper is in the reading.

The late Lord Lytton left a written injunction that after his death, or presumed death, his body should be allowed, for three days, to lie untouched upon his bed, and then should be examined by medical men, who should certify that life was extinct. Here, in New York, last week, a *post-mortem* examination was made by the orders of a coroner, only ninety minutes after death, on the body of a gentleman who had died at one of our hospitals. If there is no other penalty for such an inhuman act, the coroner who ordered the examination, and the deputy who executed the order, deserve to be held up for public condemnation.—*Exchange.*

☞ A Captain Beaumont, of the British army, who is trying to form a class in "fencing" at the University of Michigan, is advised by the Detroit *Post* to transfer his field of labor to the Agricultural College.

☞ "I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared an irate lawyer to an exasperating witness. "Well, I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

☞ A young woman propounds a conundrum, to wit: What does the man mean when, on the day of his wedding, he says to his bride, "With all my earthly goods I thee endow," knowing, that at his death she will get but one-third?

Said a youngster in high glee, displaying his purchase to a bosom friend on the sidewalk: "Two cocoanuts for ten cents; that will make me sick to-morrow, and I won't have to go to school."

☞ The New York *Mail* tells us that a favorite hotel is to be kept this season at one of the watering places "by the widow of Mr. ——, who died last summer on a new and improved plan." It is unkind of the *Mail* to keep this improved method of going out of the world all to itself.

☞ Youthful generosity was illustrated in Albany recently. A little boy, smeared all over with molasses, came running up from the river, flourishing a dirty shingle, and screaming at the top of his lungs to a comrade: "Oh, Bill! Bill! get as many boys and shingles as you can, for there's a big hogsit of 'lasses busted on the pavement—busted all to smash!"

☞ Thermometers were put into the Louisville High School last week, for the first time, and Taylor, the colored janitor, exerted himself to the utmost to keep up the warmth to the required standard, but all his efforts failed, and the rooms were cold. At the close of the school he went to Prof. Chase and said: "Mr. Chase, I'se gwine to try dem dar komomicks one mo' day, an' if I can't keep dese rooms wa'am, I'se gwine to put de las' one in de stove an' stick to de ole plan."

☞ The fourth wife of a man in the eastern part of Milton, Mass., was (as is usual with ladies after marriage) regulating the fixtures in general about the house, and went into the attic, accompanied by a boy of some six or seven summers, where she saw a pair of neatly-made saw-horses, such as carpenters use in cutting lumber. She said, "Sammy, my son, what are these horses for?" "Well, father keeps them horses to put his wives' coffins on." Imagine that span of horses taking a Sam Patch leap from the attic window of a two-story house, with, "I guess my coffin won't ride you this week."

☞ A comical twin story is reported from Dublin. A barber was waited upon one morning by a nice young gentleman, who desired the hair-dresser's lowest terms per week for keeping his comely *caput* in condition. A moderate sum was named and accepted. Thereafter the new customer appeared regularly every day for a "close shave," with frequent additions of shampooing and hair cutting, and often twice a day. In short, the barber marveled much at the rapidity with which this young man's hair and beard grew, and the mystery was only solved after a considerable lapse of time, when one day 'two of him' came into the shop at once for a shave. The original customer who made the bargain had a twin brother so exactly like him in personal appearance that 'one couldn't tell t'other from which," and the two had been getting the attentions of the tonsor for the price paid for one.

Our Educational Column.

Office hours of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester, are, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons wishing to see him in relation to school matters, or admission of children to any of the Schools, are requested to call at the Grammar School Building, on any school day, at the above named hours. Children are admitted to the Public Schools on any Monday morning, by an order from the Superintendent.

Hints to Teachers, No. 2.—One ought to be well read up in Mathematical Geography on the following points:

1. Relations of the earth to the Solar System, and its distance from the various heavenly bodies.

2. Form of the earth, and how it is proved to be round and spheroidal.

3. Magnitudes and Motions of the earth, and a careful knowledge of the artificial lines and divisions upon its surface.

4. Phenomena, as day and night: length of days; sun's declination; change of seasons; tides, eclipses and changes of the moon.

In Physical Geography, the important points are

1 All the divisions of land and water, and the location of the principal ones.

2. Mountains and their divisions into systems, ranges, peaks and volcanoes, including the theories of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

3. Oceans, includidg extent, depth, temperature, currents, arms or branches, and movements.

4. Lakes and Rivers, situation, basins, tributaries, &c.

5. Climate, and what pertains to it, as winds, rain and snow, and the various electrical and optical phenomena.

6. Most important mineral, animal and vegetable productions of the earth.

In Political Geography, it is well to know what and where every division is, and be able to bound it; to tell its capital, chief towns, government, language, and something of the manners and religion of the people.

2. The Races of men, their characteristics, number, and locality of each.

3. States of society, or civilization, and the nations belonging to each.

4. Different Religions, their divisions, and subdivisions, and some knowledge of their history.

Schools of Old Time.—The late Elkanah Watson, in his annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, gives a notable illustration of this severity, as exercised by one John Todd, the master in the Friends' Academy in Fourth St., Philadelphia, about 1790.

"The State House clock, being at the time visible from the school pavement, gave to the eye full notice when to break off marble and plug top, hastily collect the 'stakes,' and bundle pell-mell, to the school room, where, until the arrival of the 'master of scholars,' John Todd, they were busily employed, every one in finding his place, under the control for the time of a short Irishman usher, named Jimmy M'Cue. On he entrance of the master, all shuffling of the feet, 'scrouging,' hitting of elbows, and whispering disputes, were hastily adjusted, leaving a silence which might be felt, 'not a mouse stirring.' He, Todd, dressed after the plainest manner of Friends, but of the richest material, with looped cocked hat, was at all times remarkably clean and nice in his person, a man of about sixty years, square built, and well sustained by bone and muscle.

"After an hour, maybe, of quiet time, everything going smoothly on—no sound, but from the master's voice, while hearing the one standing near him, a dead calm, when suddenly a brisk slap on the ear or face, for something or for nothing, gave 'dreadful note' that an eruption of the lava was now about to take place. Next thing to be seen was 'strap in full play over the head and shoulders of Pilgarlic.' The passion of the master 'growing by what it fed on, and wanting elbow room, the chair would be quickly thrust on one side, when, with sudden gripe he was to be seen dragging his struggling supplicant to the flogging ground, in the centre of the room; having placed his left foot upon the end of a bench, he then with a patent jerk, peculiar to himself, would have the boy 'completely horsed across his knee, with his left elbow on the back of his neck, to keep him securely on. In the hurry of the moment, he would bring his long pen with him, griped between his teeth (visible the while), causing both ends to descend to a parallel with his chin, and adding much to the terror of the scene. His face would assume a deep claret color—his little bob of hair would disengage itself, and stand out, each 'particular hair' as it were, 'up in arms and eager for the fray.' Having his victim thus completely at command, and all useless drapery drawn up to a bunch above the waistband, and the rotundity and the nankeen in the closest affinity possible for them to be, then once more to the 'staring crew' would be exhibited the dexterity of master and strap. By long practice he had arrived at such perfection in the exercise, that, moving in quick time, the fifteen of bridle rein (*alias* strap) would be seen after every cut, elevated to a perpendicular above his head; from whence it descended like a flail on the stretched nankeen, leaving 'on the place beneath' a fiery red streak, at every slash. It was customary with him to address the sufferer at intervals, as follows: 'Does it hurt?' 'Oh! yes, master; oh! don't master.' 'Then I'll make it hurt thee more. I'll make thy flesh creep—thou shan't want a warming pan to-night. Intolerable being! nothing in nature is able to prevail upon thee but my strap.' He had one boy named George Fudge, who usually wore leather breeches, with which he put strap and its master at defiance. He would never acknowledge pain—he would not 'sing out.' Todd seized him one day, and having gone through the evolutions of strapping (as useless, in effect, as if he had been thrashing a flour-bag), almost breathless with rage, he once more appealed to the feelings of the 'reprobate,' by saying: 'Does is not hurt?' The astonishment of the school and the master was completed, on hearing him sing out, 'No! Hurray for leather crackers!' He was thrown off immediately, sprawling on the floor, with the benediction as follows: 'Intolerable being! Get out of my school. Nothing in nature is able to prevail upon thee—not even my strap!"

Japan.—The most beautiful, historical, and important, as well as the highest, mountain in Japan is Fuzi-yama. Though its height has been repeatedly measured, it has never been done with that scientific accuracy which is desirable, and which is attained with comparative ease. An officer of the Royal Marines at Yokohama made the ascent of the peerless mountain Sept. 9th. Very delicate thermometers and barometers were used, and the readings of the instruments on the summit were collected by others kept at the sea-level. By using three different methods of calculation, taking the mean of these, and applying all the necessary corrections, the height of Fuzi-yama was found to be 13,080.32 feet. It may be remembered by those interested, that previous measurements have varied between 12,000 and 14,418 feet. Fuzi is but an ash-heap, a cone of lava and clinker. At the top were lichens only. The crater, by approximate measurement, was found to be 2¼ miles in circumference, and its depth about 440 feet. Many thousands of pilgrims ascend it during the summer months. It is thought to be the most beautiful mountain in the world, being of an almost perfectly symmetrical form, and standing entirely alone. The next highest mountain in Japan, is Hakusan or Sire-yama (White Mountain, Mont Blanc.) It is situated near the West coast, in the provinces of Yetsizen and Kaga. It is also sacred, and is ascended yearly by thousands of pilgrims. Nearly all the large mountains of Japan are extinct craters, and a few of them are occasionally active. Hakusan is covered with snow about eight months in the year, and even in summer is streaked with white. Like Fuzi-yama, it is visible on a clear day, at a distance of one hundred miles or more, so clear is the air of Japan.

News of the Week.

There was a partial strike of the engine drivers on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad of Missouri on Saturday night. Several freight and passenger trains have been delayed in consequence. It is said that the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers demanded that Charles Chapin, who is not a member of the Brotherhood, and who had been given an engine, should be discharged; that the company refused this demand, and that as the freight trains arrived at St. Charles the engineers left their locomotives and refused further service. The firemen and other employes sympathized with the engineers, and a riotous demonstration took place. Policemen were sent from St. Louis to preserve order, Superintendent Van Horn, of the road, has discharged all the strikers, and is sending engineers who do not belong to the Brotherhood to fill their places. On Monday matters assumed a more serious aspect. Several locomotives were thrown from the track, property was destroyed, water tanks were tapped, and emery was put in the axle boxes of running trains. Governor Woodson has ordered a detachment of militia up the road to arrest rioters and preserve the peace.

The little pleasure steamboat Grace Irving, 26 tons burden, foundered off Duxbury, Mass., on Sunday afternoon, during a gale. Persons who saw her founder from the beach say she sank so suddenly that those on board had no time to save themselves by the boats or otherwise. The Grace Irving was purchased last week by Hon. James Ritchie, of Boston, Captain Benjamin F. Lowdon, George A. Browne and Israel F. Parsons, of New Bedford, and it is supposed that all her owners were on board and perished in her. The vessel was valued at $4000.

At Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday, Albert Keeler, aged 21, killed Ida Spencer, aged 14. The murderer was first cousin to the girl. He lived in Canada, and was visiting his uncle, the girl's father. After the murder he hurried to the railroad depot to escape on a train just starting, but missing his hold as he was getting on the cars, he fell down on the track and broke his neck.

Isabel Anderson, a nurse at the Marshall Infirmary, at Troy, committed suicide by hanging herself on Sunday night.

Peter A. Wheeler, a brakesman, was killed while uncoupling railroad cars at Binghampton, N. Y., on Saturday night.

J. B. Grover, a constable, was fatally stabbed by a man named Chandler in Henrico county, Va., on Monday.

A Portsmouth, N. H., despatch says, the fishing schooner, Joseph Garland, is supposed to have been lost on February 20th, with all on board.

The steamship Petersburg, from Amoy, China, for New York, put into St. George, Bermuda, on the 5th, having burned her spare spars, bulkheads, boats, and 100 chests of tea for fuel, she being short of coal. After coaling she was wrecked outside the harbor of St. George, and became a total loss. Her cargo was valued at over $2.500.000, and at last accounts about half of it was saved.

The steamship Niagara, for New York, put into Bermuda on March 6th, for repairs to her machinery, which broke down in a terrible gale on the 2d and 3d instant.

Forty-seven buildings in Lawrenceburg, Ky., comprising the greater portion of the town, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Among the burned buildings were the Galt House, the Witherspoon Bank, and every store but one. The wind blew a gale at the time, and there were no fire engines in the town. Most of the houses were owned by the occupants, and the insurance was very small.

The total loss by the fire at Elyria, Ohio, on Saturday night, is $278,000.

A fire at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Sunday, destroyed all the buildings from Ford to Water streets, and from Catharine street to the river. J. H. Morgan, W. B. Allen & Son's, Kellogg, & Co., Pope, sash and blind manufacturer, and Daw, photographer, were the principal sufferers. Loss $250,000.

IT IS THE FASHION.—Thin, scraggy, badly-made women invented hoop-skirts and puffed out dresses which gave the hips huge proportions, and they said, "It is the fashion."

Beautifully formed women, who needed no stuffing, consented to the disfigurement, and they too said, "It is the fashion."

Short little women invented high heels and high head-dresses, making the face in the middle of the body, and they said, "It is the fashion." Tall and graceful women, with a sigh, said, "It is the fashion," and so made themselves too tall, giving the dwarfs the stature that nature, without high heels and high head-dresses, had bestowed upon them.

Women with large, fat feet, thick ankles and low insteps, said, "We must hide our feet and ankles." They invented long, dragging dresses, and said, "It is the fashion." Then all women with dear little feet, said, "Oh, dear! it is the fashion, and we, too, must wear long dresses."

That long dresses have a certain style about them is not to be denied, and a pretty woman can manage to show just a glimpse of a small foot, a high instep, and a well-turned ankle. Dresses with trails may be worn in the drawing-room (the carpet supposed to be clean) and in a carriage, but in the street, dragging through mud and dirty water, making the stockings filthy, it is the height of folly and the extreme of vulgarity. The opposite of cleanliness in a woman is a crime so great that, like the absence of a law against paracide in the code of Lycurgus, it is not to be supposed possible.

ROSE CUTTINGS.—Max Klose, an experienced gardener, says, "Instead of throwing my prunings away last Spring, I used them as cuttings—put a whole lot of them, about a dozen or more, in a marmalade jar filled with coarse sand and water, with sufficient of the latter to be about a quarter of an inch above the sand. I then plunged the jars into a slight hot-bed, and let the cuttings have all the light and sun possible—never shading once." After eight weeks he examined the jars and found the roots to fill them, and the shoots in the healthiest condition. Nothing could be more so. He adds: "Out of about 120 cuttings of three dozen kinds of roses, I only missed striking fifteen, which I think is a very encouraging result; anyhow, I shall consider it the road royal, and experiment in a similar manner in the summer, when I shall pay more attention to the preparing of the cuttings and the way they will strike the readiest."

ANOTHER HORSE DISEASE.—During the last few weeks, ssys the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, the owners of valuable roadsters in Brooklyn and New York have been startled by the appearance of a disease among their horses which renders them incapable of their usual work. The disease first manifests itself by tenderness of the feet. All over the city the signs of the disease are visible. The horses attached to every kind of vehicle are limping along the streets with their legs swathed and bandaged. The absence of fine horses is everywhere remarked. The owners of livery stables refuse to let out teams except to regular customers. Sick horses are seen in front of nearly all of the cars. In answer to the question, 'What is it?' the veterinarians answer, "Scratches." The keepers of the private horses say it is caused by the salt on the railroad tracks.

Notice.—"Whisky Drips" is the peculiar and suggestive title of an intensely interesting and exciting book, written by United States Detective officer James J. Brooks, of the Internal Revenue department. It contains, first, a series of interesting sketches, illustrating the various evasions of the laws and its penalties by the "Whisky Rings," including not only illicit distillers but men of apparent respectability, and even officers with Government appointments. It gives a circumstantial account of the attempted murder of Officer Brooks, giving an inside view of the causes which led to the authenticated instance of hired assassins in the United States. It is written in a vigorous, spicy style, and well illustrates that "truth is stranger than fiction," for all that is here written, the Author asserts to be strictly *true*. We recommend for it a close perusal by every one, and we predict for it a large sale. It is handsomely printed and illustrated, elegantly bound in morocco cloth, yet sold at the low price of $2.00, the publishers desiring to give it the widest circulation. As it is issued by subscription, it will not be found at the bookstores, but will be mailed free on receipt of the advertised price or delivered through an agent. As reliable canvassers are wanted, we advise any of our readers, who are out of employment, to apply for its agency to the publishers, William B. Evans & Co., 749 Samsom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

From 'Whiskey Drips.'—"You see, Mr. Davis, twenty cows, a distillery, and a farm of a hundred acres, give me and my four boys a heap o' work to do; but we do it all ourselves; no hired folks about anywhere. It don't pay; they pry into things too much. So for three or four years past we've done pretty well, and only for stupid Joe leaving that handle in the pump, they'd never have found us out.'

'Pump?—handle?' interjected Davis.

'Yes. I'll tell you how it was. The whiskey we made and put in barrels we paid tax on. That we put down the well we—'

'Put down the well?' interrupted Davis again.

'I forgot to say,' continued McKelvey, 'we have a well that has been dry three years anyway. So I got a tub a leetle smaller in circumference than the well, and made tight at both ends, and slipped it down, connecting with it the old wooden pump that still stood there. When we took whiskey out we had to gear her up, but unshipped her lively soon as we were through. So in looking at that forlorn old post without an arm, nobody suspected it was a head-board for the grave o' whiskey.'

'Somebody did, it seems,' said Davis, getting interested.

'The officers suspected something, and at different times searched my barns and stables and cellars, and lay out in the fields to capture the stuff as it was taken away. They frequently seized my tax-paid goods but always released them again in a few hours. *How did I get the whiskey away?* Why, just the easiest thing I had to do. You see, I ran two milk wagons, and sometimes only one can in five was filled with milk, and that for use in case a stranger stood, with pitcher in hand, by the roadside to purchase. Such instances, though seldom occurred. The rest were filled from the pump.'

'And was caught at it?' said Davis,

'No, not exactly. The filling was all through, and wagon gone, when two of those revenue fellows popped in on me before break o' day—the Inspector hadn't come yet—and turned things over generally. They got through at last, and seemed satisfied all was right. Their hands were pretty dirty; so I said, leading the way toward the house, 'Gentlemen, come in and wash your hands.' One o' them started after me, the other made for the old pump, and when I turned to look, I felt just like sinking out o' sight. Joe, who used the pump last, had forgot to unship the handle, and the revenue man's hand was on it, I yelled to him, 'That pump don't suck!' It warn't no use. It did suck, and sent out a pretty good stream, which he commenced rubbing over his hands. He sniffed some, and, putting both hands under his nose, gave a long whistle. Then I knew it was all up with me.'

'You'll go to prison,' remarked Davis.

'Not if the entire Congressional Delegation o' the State can save me,' said the distiller.

'Your property will be confiscated.'

'Only so much as lies loose on the farm and in the still-house, and that don't take a hundredth part of my four years' gains,' replied McKelvey.

A BREATH OF SUMMER IN MID-WINTER. While we are in the midst of the severest winter weather known to the oldest inhabitants, the following description of the delightful weather in San Augustine, Florida, reads like a fairy tale: There are five ladies sitting near me in summer attire, and the thermometer stands at 79 degrees in the shade, this 3d of January. The roses and jouquils are filling the air with their fragrance, and the birds are cheering us with their sweet songs. A walk on the sea wall would give us a light breeze and brings us to old Fort San Marco, the most ancient building in the United States. It is a Spanish fort built in the seventeenth century, and with its moat, its sallyport and its Spanish inscription and coat of arms over the entrance, has a very foreign appearance. It is built of coquina, and the eastern side next the sea still bears the marks of the attack of General Oglethrope. A little to the west of the fort stands the pillar of the old city gate, a curious relic of past ages. Entering St. George street by this gate, and reaching the centre of the town, you find another ancient building, which was formerly the residence of the Spanish governors, in front of which is the piazza, with its Spanish monument in the centre. North of the piazza stands the old Romish Cathedral, whose doors are never closed. On the opposite side of the piazza stands the beautiful residence of Dr. Bronson, with the tall palm trees and luxuriant roses always in bloom. As you enter the city by rail you pass the elegant residence of Senator Gilbert who has done much for St. Augustine, and whose orange grove, bananas, magnolias, and drooping moss cheer the eye and heart just fresh from northern snows. But strongest of all the attractions at St. Augustine is the delightful climate, where the tropical sun never gives chills and fever or other malarious disease, but where health and pleasure come with every breath.

A California correspondent writes, under date of January 20: "What lovely air we have; balmy as the breath of June in New England on her brightest day. The country is green and beautiful. Grain is about six inches high; and the winter kitchen gardens are filled with beets, cauliflower, celery, lettuce and the like; while in many fields ploughing and potato planting are in progress.

A letter from Worsley, Lancashire, in the north of England, dated January 20th, says: I was walking this morning, a day more like May than January, through the Worsley-hall gardens, and was surprised to find pansies in full bloom, and wallflower as fragrant as the middle of April; the budded peony I observed had long shoots. Should the present mild weather continue I quite expect the rhododendrons (hybrid) will be in bloom in the course of the next three weeks. The buds on the gooseberry trees in every garden are getting quite green. We have the thrush and blackbird in full song."

Strawberries were sold in the streets of Rome on New Year's Day, and gardeners have picked peas grown in the open air.

BOYS AND THEIR MOTHERS.—Some one has written beautifully to the boys, in the following manner. Here is a whole sermon in a few sentences: 'Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the love of a big boy for his mother. It is pure and noble, and honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, saying to everybody plainly that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of a son to her. And I never yet knew a boy 'turn out' badly who had begun by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant with the girl may cruelly neglect his worn and weary wife. But the boy who is the lover of his mother, in her middle age, is a true knight, who will love his wife as much in the sere-leafed autumn, as he did in the daisied spring time.

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MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to the Charter of the city of Chester, in the county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania, I, J. L. Forwood, Mayor of the said city, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified voters thereof, that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of APRIL, 1873, at the places and for the officers below specified.

The electors of the North ward, will hold their election at Fulton Hall, in said ward.

The electors of the Middle ward will hold their election at the City Hall, in said ward.

The electors of the South ward will hold their election at the office of Alderman Entwisle in said ward.

The following officers are to be elected for the city;

NORTH WARD.

One member of Council for 3 years and one for two years.
One School Director for 3 years and one for 2 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of elections.
One person for Judge of elections.

MIDDLE WARD.

Two members of Council, each for 3 years.
One School Director for 3 years.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of Elections.
One person for Judge of Elections.

SOUTH WARD.

Two members of Council, each for 3 years.
One member of Council for 1 year.
One School Director for 2 years.
One School Director for 3 years.
One person for Assessor,
One person for Constable.
One person for Inspector of Elections.
One person for Judge of Elections.

The polls will be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock a. m., and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment, until 7 o'clock p. m., when the polls shall be closed, the votes counted, and returns thereof be made by the election officers agreeably to the fourth section of City Charter, and the election laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

J. L. FORWOOD,
Mayor of the city of Chester.
Mayor's office, Feb. 17, 1873.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE!

Eight room Brick House, with piazza and yard front, 3 stories, 16x30 feet, with two-story back building. Lot 20x120 feet; well of good water, with pump under cover, dry cellar. For sale low.

Two Lots on Sixth Street, corner of Butler Street, Chester. Each 20x140 feet deep, to a 15 feet alley.

Brick House, containing six rooms Lot 14½x50 feet, on Townsend Street, above Second, South Chester, Apply to
C. S. SMITH,
nov 4 Third and Penn Streets.

FARM FOR SALE.

DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE—Near Elkinsdale Station, Junction and Breakwater, Railroad. Farm, 175 acres, high ground, 70 acres cleared, 60 acres pine and oak timber, remainder light timber. Two dwellings, stable, corn crib, carriage and other outhouses, and apple orchard. Price low—Terms easy. Will exchange for Chester property. C. S. SMITH,
aug 24 Third and Penn streets.

BUILDING LOTS in South Chester.

The undersigned has eight hundred Building Lots for sale in South Chester, Pa., at FIXED prices and on EASY TERMS.

Apply to EDMUND JONES, at the office of Ward & Broomall, Chester, who is the only person authorized to sell them.
mh8 3m J. M. BROOMALL.

Tailoring.

1854. ESTABLISHED 1854.

RICHARD MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
516
MARKET STREET,

Has always in store

The Latest and Most Fashionable Goods.

The Fall Styles

Just received, are

VERY BEAUTIFUL,

And will be made to order in the best manner at reasonable prices.

GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS!

In this department will be found the largest and choicest stock in the city. oc 5

Chester Academy.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

S. W. cor. Broad and Potter Sts.

PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC.

A teacher to every fifteen or twenty pupils. It is useless for children to spend three or four years in learning what may just as well be acquired in one year under proper instruction. Our terms range from $24 to $75 per year. Please send for our new circular.

GEORGE GILBERT, Principal.

LAMB,

No. 13 WEST THIRD STREET,

SELLS

HATS & CAPS

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SILK HATS $4.50 and $5.00, UNEQUALED.

All Goods Exchanged or money returned, not satisfactory. mar 13

R. RAWNSLEY,
Marble Works,



EDGMONT AVENUE, Near Broad Street, CHESTER, PA.

Is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c. Also, all kinds of house work such as Sills, Lintels, Marble Mantles, Marble Tops for Washstands, Bureaus, &c. Cemetery lots inclosed with any desired pattern of plain or ornamental iron railing, all of which I will guarantee to furnish as cheap as any other establishment in the State. ap 22

Stationary.

E. A. COLLIER,

Bookseller, Stationer, News Dealer, &c.,

Bet. 60 and 61st and Lombard Street, West Philadelphia,

And CARDINGTON, DEL. CO. jy 8

WALL PAPER

	at 5 cents,
	6 cents,
Window Shades.	10 cents,
GOLD PENS.	12 cents,
BLANK BOOKS.	15 cents,
INK.	18 cents,
STATIONERY.	25 cents

PERIODICALS,

Daily and Weekly Papers,

AT THE

News Depot,

Cor. of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
mh25 CHESTER, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOS. H. MARKLE,

Bookseller, Stationer & Blank Book Manufacturer,

MARKET STREET, ab. THIRD, CHESTER.

ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

Blank,	BOOKS	Law,	Writing,	PAPER. Wall.
School,		Toy,	Drawing,	Straw
Hymn,		Prayer,	Star,	Tissue
Bibles.				French.

Blotting Board, Tracing Cloth, Paper Bags, Envelopes, Window Shades, Artists' Materials, Initial Stamping, Cards of all kinds, Frames, Chromos, Engraving, Binding, Pens, Ink, Printing, Photograph Albums. All the Magazines—month and weekly. nov

Flour and Feed.

FRANCIS LARKIN,
Dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED,
HAY and STRAW,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

High, Medium, and low grades of

White and Red Wheat Flour.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Fine and Ground Salt,

By the Sack or Bushel.

ALSO,

A Superior lot of fine White Peach Blow Potatoes,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Madison and Upland Streets.
feb13 1y

JNO. ROBERTS. ABNER COPPOCK.

ROBERTS & COPPOCK

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay,

STRAW, &c., &c.

The choicest brands of

FAMILY FLOUR

Always on hand.

Corn Meal,
Bran,
Chopped Corn,
Ship Stuff,
Middlings,
Corn and Oats,
Grain.

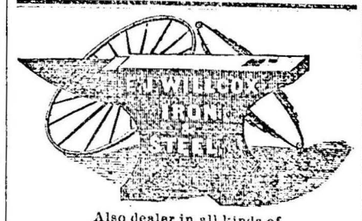
HAY AND STRAW!

Being determined to sell nothing but what we select with great care; and to sell at small profits, we respectfully ask an examination of our goods.

ROBERTS & COPPOCK,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CONCORD Avenue,

CHESTER, PA. fe22 1m



Also dealer in all kinds of

COACH MATERIALS,

525 Market Street, Chester, Pa.,
NEAR THE DEPOT.
Ready-made Wheels a speciality. au 31

MUSIC.

LUKE HEPWORTH,
OF UPLAND,

Has on hand ORGANS and MELODEONS of first-class makers, at extremely low prices

Warranted Organs from $90 to $200. Five new Organs and two Melodeons will be sold very cheap, if called for soon.

LUKE HEPWORTH,
Upland,
fe1 3m Del. County.

NOTICE.—The School Tax for the city of Chester, for 1872, is now due and payable at the office of the Collector, No. 137 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.

Office open on Saturday evening.

J. C. BERSTLER,
jy6 tf Collector.

WANTED.

Everybody in Chester, to save money, by buying their Trimmings and Notions at WRIGLEY'S, Third street, near Penn.

Everybody in Chester, to buy one of those Cheap Umbrellas that WRIGLEY has for sale. Third street, near Penn.

Professional.

W. H. DICKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND CONVEYANCER,
Office: 504 Market Street, Chester. jy 13

JAMES VINCENT MAGINN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
609 EDGMONT AVENUE,
Chester.
Legal business promptly attended to. oc 5

SIMON LITZENBURG,
Architect & Draughtsman,

Plans of Dwellings, Churches, &c., neatly drawn, and specifications written out.
Charges moderate. Office over Zook's Book Store, South-west corner of Fourth and Market Street, Chester. ap 27

D. M. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
AND
CONVEYANCER

Practices in the several Courts, and gives particular attention to the settlement of Decedents' Estates and other Orphans' Court practice.

N. B.—Can be consulted as DISTRICT ATTORNEY, at any time at his office, 101 West Third Street, Chester. mh 1

Boots and Shoes.

THOMAS LOVE,
Manufacturer of
FINE BOOTS
AND
SHOES!
406 MARKET STREET,
CHESTER.
His stock is large, and comprises all kinds of
LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S
Fine and Course Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes Made to Order
AT SHORT NOTICE.
A portion of the patronage of Chester solicited. oc 5



Boot and Shoe Store,
619 EDGMONT AVENUE,
near the depot.
We have a larger stock of Boots and Shoes than ever before, which comprises a very great assortment of
Ladies,' Gents,'
MISSES,' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES.
(Fancy and Plain.)
Our motto is not to be undersold by any other dealer selling the same class of goods.
Overshoes in abundance.

TRAVELING LINES.

FROM CHESTER TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 5.33, 7 43, 8 33, 8.48, 9 15, 11 08 a. m., 1.03, 1.43, 2 41, 4.44, 5 33, 6.19, 6.33, 7.56, 10.56 p. m.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00, 7.30, 8 30, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12 30, 2 30, 3.30, 4.00, 4 30, 5.00, 6.30, 10 15, 11.30, 11.45 p. m.

CHESTER FOR WILMINGTON.
Leave Chester at 9 11, 11.22, a. m., 3.07, 4.35, 5.37 7 22 11 07, 12 05.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.11 and 10.56 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM PHILADLPHIA FOR CHESTER.
Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 and 11 30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR OXFORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7 00 a. m., 4 30 and 6 30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA FOR CHADD'S FORD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 4 30 and 6 30 p. m.

The Chester Advocate.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Henry F. Morrow is our agent for advertising, subscriptions and job work.

The Result.—We have met the enemy, and we are theirs. Gentlemen of the City Council, go on with the \$15,000 jail, and down with the "Cholera Den." The figures are below:

NORTH WARD.

For License, 253 | Against License, 242
Majority for License, 11.

MIDDLE WARD.

For License, 302 | Against License, 125
Majority for License, 177.

SOUTH WARD.

For License, 261 | Against License, 246
Majority for License, 15.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

For License, 38 | Against License, 110
Against License, 72.

Larkingtown Sunday School.—The Missionary Anniversary of this School was held on Friday evening the 14th inst., in the school room which was crowded to its utmost capacity, many going away unable to gain access.

The sides and ends of the room were tastefully decorated with evergreens. On the platform were several stands of flowers, so arranged as to make a very handsome display. Upon brackets on the walls were some fine flowering plants, among which was a beautiful fuschia, which received general attention and compliment. Suspended from the ceiling were two very beautiful hanging baskets. These flowers, we learn, were furnished for the occasion by Mrs. Rhodebach and Mr. Josiah Ledward, both of whom are certainly able to make a very fine display in that direction.

Upon the platform was a rock, rising from which was a cross surmounted by a crown. The cross at a little distance bore a strong resemblance to wax, and seemed to be covered with flowers of the same material.

The walls were covered with pictures and mottoes neatly framed in walnut and gilt frames. The committee on decorations, who are certainly entitled to very great credit for the fine effect produced by the entire arrangement, were Messrs. W. Z. Harpur, Jno. N. Wilson, Jno. Earnshaw, Mrs. Derrickson, Mrs. Brogan, Miss Maggie Burk, and Miss Sadie Blakely.

The exercises opened with an address of welcome by the Superintendent, followed by singing by the school and prayer by Rev. J. B. Maddux.

The singing, under the leadership of Mr. John Earnshaw, was very highly complimented.

Addresses on Missions were delivered by Miss Mary Moore and Master John McCartney, both of whom are good speakers, having a clear and distinct enunciation. These addresses were listened to with profound attention. Miss Ella McCartney and Miss Florence Carter, each gave a recitation. The amount of contributions received were one hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-five cents. The Young Ladies' Bible Class having contributed the largest amount the banner was presented to them by Mr. F. Powell, and received for the class by Mr. H. L. Powell, the teacher.

The closing speech was delivered by Mr. Clarence Larkin, after which the people dispersed, seemingly well pleased with the missionary spirit of the occasion. Among the visitors we noticed our old friend Prof. J. W. Birth, assisting the singing.

Sunnyside Mill.—The fire at this mill last Monday was one of the most serious that has lately happened in this region. It commenced about ten in the morning, in the picker room, and burned furiously for some time, threatening the entire destruction of the whole establishment. Our indefatigable fire companies, aided by the precautions taken against such an emergency in the planning of the building, finally succeeded in conquering the flames, and averting this calamity. Mr. Ledward estimates his loss at \$15,000. While attempting to render assistance, Daniel Rothwell, a young colored man, fell from a wall, injuring himself severely. The day after the fire, as Mr. Josiah Ledward, and another man, were putting a blank flange on a steam pipe which had been damaged, and consequently wasting much live steam, they were badly scalded about the face and neck, but we are glad to say that nothing serious is apprehended.

Mechanics' Building Association.—The above association held its first regular meeting in Pardoe & Donaldson's office on Saturday evening, and promises to be one of the largest and most influential ever started in this city. Over two thousand shares have been subscribed, and over thirteen hundred dollars were paid in at its first meeting. Shares will be sold at par until next meeting night. Any one who desires stock had better apply soon. An Act of the Legislature limits the number to 2,500, and it is thought they will reach those figures during the ensuing month. The following officers were elected:

President.—B. F. Baker.
Treasurer.—T. J. Leiper.
Solicitor.—Geo. M. Pardoe.
Secretary.—C. Rush Barr.
Directors.—Charles Roberts, B. F. Baker, Ebenezer Johnson, W. Armstrong, Wm. Windle, Jr., Melchior Pierce, Wm. Devers, John Oliver, John Spencer.

Two loans were sold for 21 and 26 per cent.

Chester Heights.—Those wooded hillsides to which so many of our readers made picnic excursions during the last warm weather—say in July or August, 1872—are about to have their charms increased, by some very handsome improvements. Among these is a large boarding house, the contract for building which was to have been awarded during the past week, although we have not learned who was the successful bidder. According to the plans for which bids were asked, this house is to have a main front of ninety-six feet, and be thirty-two feet deep. In the rear of this, and connected with it, by a hall ten feet wides is another building thirty-two feet square. Both the main building and its adjunct are to be three stories high, with a two-storied verandah extending around the front and both ends. A kitchen two stories high, and linked to the main edifice by a suitable hall with various other appendages for promoting the general comfort and welfare, completes what promises to be one of the most admirable summering retreats in Delaware County.

Darby Improvement.—It is proposed to make Lamokin the southern terminus of this road, and to erect workshops and other improvements there which must greatly contribute to the growth of Chester. To facilitate this purpose the rail road authorities have asked from the City Council certain privileges, which, if the general welfare permits, we hope that our fathers will generously grant. It would be in many respects a fine thing for Chester to have the proposed terminus established.

Personal.—Joseph G. Cummins, Esq., the chairman of the Local Option County Executive Committee, is worthy of all praise for the able manner in which he has conducted the present campaign. Early and late and often at the sacrifice of both health and business, he has labored assiduously for the advancement of temperance principles. He has left no stone unturned in any honorable way, that would tend to better the condition of the inebriate, and whatever the result may be in the present canvass, every one must say, and say truthfully, "he hath done what he could."

Constitutional.—The Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania declared the Local Option Law constitutional on Monday last, Judges Read and Sharswood dissenting from the majority. This is cheering news for those cities and counties that have already voted against license. The arguments of the dissenting judges reflect like credit on their high standing in the law courts of Pennsylvania. They were lame, weak, and would have disgraced some of our schoolboys. However, as they were in the minority, and consequently harmless, we will throw the mantle of charity over them and attribute it to their old age.

Conference Year.—Trinity Methodist Church in Third street, commenced their conference year on last Sabbath, with hopefull anticipations. Their new Presiding Elder preached a short, pointed and interesting sermon.

In the afternoon all their available Sunday School space was filled. A German department was organized. Thirty were present, men, women and children. The movement is one of importance to the Germans of Chester, and all are invited to come. Everything possible will be done to make it pleasant and interesting. In the evening Rev. S. Pancoast preached to a full house on the evils of the liquor traffic, and the necessity of its suppression.

The Academic Student.—The first number of this amateur paper greets us this morning. It is published by the students of Chester Academy, and is designed to afford them "free scope and opportunity for developing whatever talent they may possess for original composition." Our readers are all familiar with the *Academy Record*, the publication of which has ceased, and the *Student* will henceforth occupy its place. It is nicely printed, and the contents creditable. Will be printed monthly, at the low price of 25 cents per year. We tender it a cordial welcome, and wish it unbounded success.

Accident.—A lime car standing on one of the side tracks near the Philadelphia depot, on Thursday last, projected so much toward the main track that it struck the 2 30 p. m., train, bound south, and "barked" the left side of every car, streaming the ground with yellow splinters of panneling and moulding from four of the handsomest of the accommodation cars. They will all have to be sent to the repair shops. The passengers were greatly alarmed by the noise of the collision, but no one was hurt.

A Fine Picture.—A few days since we were shown a portrait of Mr. Benjamin Gartside, familiarly known among us as "Father Gartside," which was photographed by Messrs. Maginn & Sons. These gentlemen certainly have succeeded well, and may be proud of their work. Mr. G. intends this picture as a present to the Gartside Rifles, so named in honor of him.

Curious Notices.—The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Wednesday last, contained a notice of a marriage of parties in that city which wound up with "No cards, no cake." In its list of deaths the following appeared: Getz—Entered into rest, Sunday, March 16, Anna V., wife of the Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, and eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Morgan, of New Rochelle, New York.

Isaiah Wears, Esq.—Mr. Wears is a colored man residing in Philadelphia. A few days ago he gave a temperance lecture at the Bethel church on Second street in Chester. We wish that those who think the colored race are incapable of intellectual effort would have heard him. His address was replete with thought, telling wit, and bursts of eloquence.

South Chester.—The growth of South Chester is something remarkable even in these times and this region of progress. A number of houses have already this spring been *permitted*, and a number more are talked of. Mechanics are busy reconstructing the old steel works property and fitting it up for its new uses, and everywhere is visible an air of marked prosperity. Forward, march.

Hat and Furnishing Store.—Mr. J. J. Morgan has rented the store corner of Broad and Madison street, North Ward, and stocked it with a good assortment of hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods. He will sell at city prices, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Roll of Honor.—After Mr. Willcox, Messrs. Shaw & Esrey, were the first in Delaware County to subscribe fifty shares to the Delaware County Centennial Fund.

Movings attended to.—Persons who desire to have their furniture moved carefully to Wilmington, or any part of the county, can have it promptly attended to by calling on Headley & Mahon, at the office of Baker & Hinkson, Edgmont avenue, below Third street, Chester. 4 t

Rockdale Items.—Mr. Spencer: I would like to give you some little idea of the improvement in the morals of the community, of Rockdale, since I first came into this neighborhood twenty-three years ago. To the best of my recollection we had at that time but one church, and that was the Episcopal, on Mount Calvary, (we believe in big names, you see,) and one Sunday school, which was attached to the church. We have now two churches, both very well attended with worshippers, and three Sabbath schools in excellent working trim. At that time we had five or six licensed taverns, and three or four grog shops that had no license, and there would have been seen any day men and women and half grown boys under the influence of strong drink. We have now but one licensed tavern in the village, and if signs are anything, it will soon be numbered with the dead. The people here begin to see the evil of grog shops in our midst. Drunkenness has become so unpopular, that even moderate drinkers are becoming ashamed of even taking the social glass in public. To make our community a happy and prosperous one, is a little more liberality on the part of our land-owners. What I mean is that they will set off a part of their land into building lots, and offer them on liberal terms to our working classes, thus enabling them, through the building association, to secure homes for themselves in a few years. By this means we should soon have a nice village in some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in eastern Pennsylvania. There is no earthly reason why Rockdale should not be as prosperous, happy and contented as any place on the globe, if all the bounteous gifts of nature are worth anything.

Cardington Items.—The Local Option meeting at the Union school house, in our village, was not very successful. As we have not at the present time any grog shops in the place, the people are not as much interested as they otherwise would be.

The exhibition at Fernwood M. E. Church was, we are told, a very interesting affair, and added, by the sale of many tickets, to the fund accumulating for the erection of a new church. The members of this church are very persevering, and will certainly succeed in accomplishing their purpose.

The business men are determined to make Pattonville a lively place. There are, we learn, to be two lumber yards added to the many other business advantages of the place.

The closing exercises of the Angora night school, were celebrated on Monday evening last, and everything passed off in a very encouraging manner. The declamations by the scholars were excellent, and the singing by the Hayes quartette very highly applauded. The night school is evidently doing a good work in Angora.

The high wind on Sunday last played some rather undignified antics. As it came whistling around the unprotected corners, it seemed to say, "Take care; here I am on a frolic, although it is the Sabbath day;" and hats and veils performed some astonishing evolutions. There is nothing more provoking to the party interested, or more laughable to the spectator, than a chase after a hat in a high wind. Just as you think you have captured the blowaway, a fresh gust will take it far out of your reach and the race must be begun over again. Several grape arbors and outbuildings of various kinds were blown down on Sunday last, and quite a number of trees were uprooted.

The children of St. George's S. S., are to commence on Sunday next the practice of their Easter carols. The Easter festival is always a bright occurrence to the hearts of our little ones, and their happy voices ring out as if they fully appreciated the joyful event they celebrate. During the present week some alterations have been made in the arrangement of the choir at St George's. The organ has been raised about two feet, and the seats for the singers altered. When the arrangements are completed, there will be few opportunities for whispering or note sending in "our choir," for the singers' position will be too elevated to allow any such misconduct.

We last week made a slight mistake in our notice of the accident which happened to the lad, Hagan. He worked at Whiteley's instead of Henry's mill.

ALDINE.

Upland Items.—The fire that occurred at No. 2 Mill on the 6th inst., should teach mill owners that some things are necessary to have in the right place and some specially appointed persons to take charge of the things that shall be useful in case of fire, so that the best possible use may be made of them when fire does take place. There is great need of two or more lamps on the Upland fire engine and a dozen water buckets; the fire engine did good service at the fire, but much more might have been done if lights and water buckets had been on it. Then, in each of the mills there is a donkey pump and hose pipe, which some one should know how to use and should be responsible for using in case of a fire.

A young man named James Hamilton, who has lived in Upland many years, died this week in circumstances of poverty. The people generously contributed money to pay the expenses of interment, etc. The persons in whose hands the money has been placed, find they have money left after the expenses have been paid and talk of spending it in a tombstone for his grave. Now we would suggest that it be given to his widow who has been working and striving to pay his and her own board through the long months of sickness that he has been unable to work, and we understand that in her present condition she cannot work much longer; therefore we think the object for which the money was given would be more properly carried out by giving it to the widow.

The meeting for local option was not very well attended we are told, on Thursday evening. The friends of temperance think they can carry Upland Borough by a majority of sixty-four. UPLAND.

JOTTINGS.

Mr. Hugh Shaw advertises for a vegetable and fruit gardener.

Seventh street ought to be curbed and paved from Edgmont to Concord avenue.

Healthy childhood insures robust manhood. Feed your little ones on Dr. Ridge's Food.

Mrs. Rogers, milliner, on Market street, will have "a grand opening" to-day, Saturday. An item for the ladies.

Edgmont avenue is being repaired—a very acceptable attention for our street commissioner.

The pupils in our public schools are studying hard in anticipation of the approaching holidays.

If you are very particular and want nice white bread, buy "City Mills" flour—only \$10.75 per barrel. m 154t.

Rev. Dr. Pepper, of Crozer Theological Seminary, will preach in the Oak Grove Baptist Chapel, on Sunday next, at half-past ten o'clock.

Lamokin Circle, No. 80, is the name of a new Circle of the order of the Brotherhood of the Union in South Chester. There are three circles in this city, every one of which is prospering.

There is not a small house to be rented in Chester for love or money. Who will be the first to make a fortune in building small dwellings? Scores of them would be readily rented.

The sale of carriages and harness, as advertised by E. J. Willcox, to take place on April 3d, has been postponed to Thursday, April 10th, at one o'clock, at which time a sale will positively be made.

When is Seventh street to be curbed and paved from Edgmont to Concord Avenue? This is one of the urgent necessities of Chester, and we hope that just so soon as the season permits, Council will give the usual thirty days notice.

C. H. Allen will have a "beneficial ball' in National Hall on Monday evening, March 31st. It will be remembered that Mr. Allen had both legs amputated on the Baltimore Central Railroad some months ago, and is certainly deserving of the kindly remembrance of our citizens.

There were more drunken men on Thursday in the streets of Chester than we have had for years, and probably less money was spent for rum than on any previous day for six months. It looks like an anomaly, but it is true as gospel.

The first annual military and citizens' dress ball of Co. B., Gartside Rifles, will be held in National Hall, on Easter Monday, April 14. Those who wish to attend had had better secure their tickets early, as a limited number only will be disposed of. Tickets, one dollar.

A reporter of the *Philadelphia Press* has been on a visit to our city, and thus speaks of Roach's shipyard. It is an interesting article, and is worth reading:

A Model Shipyard.—All around us was noise, bustle, and activity, which contrasted strangely with the quietness of the town. It would be no difficult matter to lose oneself in this labyrinth of streets, along which are machine, engine, and carpenter shops, and a host of others too numerous to mention, while towards the east, looming up against the blue sky, are immense steamships, of which there are *eleven* here at the present time being built. Hither and thither fitted the workmen—an army of 1,100 men—some rolling out into large oblong plates the red-hot metal used for the ship's armor, others dressing timber for their construction, and all busily engaged in their respective trades. This jostling crowd, and the deafening din of hundreds of hammers, dealing sturdy blows upon the ringing iron, together with a host of vociferous voices giving orders and commands, reminded us most vividly of our ideas of Babylon, and we could not help but question whether there was really any order or system in the government of this little world—a second thought, however, convinced us of the absurdity of the question. Finding the utter impossibility of gaining information in this noisy throng, we retired into the company's spacious offices. These occupy a large and commodious brick building, and in the special draughting department, of which Mr. J. A. Hargan is superintendent, a gentleman of culture and refinement, and to whose generosity we are greatly indebted, we learned the following particulars: The Colima, a truly magnificent steamship, which is to run between Aspinwall and San Francisco, will be finished in June. She is a sister ship to the Colon, built by this company for the same trade, and which is now lying at New York city. Her length by load line is 294 1-2 feet, and extreme length 312 feet. Extreme length of beam, 40 feet. Depth from hurricane deck, 39 feet, and from spar deck, 30 1-2 feet. Tonnage (old measurement), 2,425. Mean draft, 18 feet. She carries 1 compound direct-acting engine, with 2 cylinders, high and low pressure, the diameters of which are 51 and 88 inches, giving a 42-inch stroke of piston. There are 4 cylindrical boilers, the diameter of each being 13 feet, and length 9 feet, 9 inches. Each boiler has 4,855 square feet of iron tubing. There are 11 furnaces, with 6,690 square feet of total heating surface, and 227 square feet of grate surface; these will consume about 30 tons of bituminous coal per day. The propeller wheel, with 4 blades, has a diameter of 16 1-2 feet, and will make about 52 revolutions per minute. The average speed of this vessel will be about 10 knots per hour. She has a straight stem, is full brig-rigged, and will carry about 2,135 yards of canvas. The main cabin is 100 feet long, handsomely furnished, and situated aft. The state rooms, 45 in number, are 6 1-2 x7 1-2 feet in size, and will comfortably accommodate 90 first-class passengers. The steerage will carry about 250 passengers. This vessel stands remarkably high out of water, and presents a very trim appearance. Besides the Colima, there are many others which also deserve mention. Two powerful steamers, in particular, are being built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to be used in the China trade. They belong to the largest class of vessels, their length being 421 feet, and a tonnage of 5,000. Every care is being taken to make these vessels surpass any now in use in the Oriental trade; also, two others for the same company, which are 260 feet in length. Two steamers, which are rapidly approaching completion, built for C. H. Mallory's Texas line, are respectively 244 and 250 feet long. Also, two for the Reading Railroad Company, 196 and 218 feet in length. A vessel for Dickerson's line of 207 feet, and a ferry-boat—length, 192 feet beam, 64 feet, for the Erie Railroad company, to ply on the North River. There are many other vessels of smaller dimensions, which we will not occupy space in describing; suffice to say, that Mr. John Roach has certainly enough contracts on hand to occupy his entire force for more than a year to come.

With thoroughness and care, which are such noticeable features in their work, and with such gentlemen as Messrs. Roach, Marsland, Hargan, Rowland, and Parker for the ruling and controlling spirits, is there any wonder that this ship-yard has risen to such prominence, and that the construction of such important vessels as the above mentioned ones are entrusted to its care?

Council Proceedings.—A stated meeting of the Council of the City of Chester was held on Monday evening last, President Stephens in the chair. Members present, Messrs. Robinson, Broomall, Fairlamb, Gartside, H. Hinkson, Appleby, Goeltz, Roberts, J. Hinkson, Leiper and Deshong.

Minutes of March 3d, were read and adopted.

A remonstrance was received from sundry citizens on Third Street, Middle Ward, against the construction of a sewer on said street, between Market Square and Chester Creek.

A petition in favor of said sewer was also presented from citizens on said street, both of which were referred to the Street Committee.

A communication was received from Mr. J. Frank Black, tendering his resignation as member of Council from Middle Ward, on account of his removal from said Ward. The resignation was accepted.

The Mayor transmitted to Council a message, notifying them that he had suspended George Dieroff from the Police force of the city, and gave his reasons for so doing.

The said officer presented a petition asking to be reinstated.

A petition was also received from sundry citizens and property owners in Middle Ward, asking the reinstatement of Deiroff.

On motion, the papers relating to the case were referred to the Police Committee, with instructions to confer with the Mayor, and report at next meeting of the Council.

William Duncan presented a communication complaining, as he alleges, that he was unlawfully imprisoned in the city lock-up by officer Burk. The matter was referred to the Mayor.

The Street Commissioner presented a petition asking that his salary be increased to \$700 per annum. Placed on file.

The Street Committee presented a report recommending that for the accommodation of the P. W. & B. Railroad, and the P. & B. Central Railroad, an Act of Assembly be procured at the present session of the Legislature, giving Council increased authority over the streets of the city.

They also presented an Act to be presented to the Legislature, covering the grounds taken in their report. The report and Act of Assembly having been read, Mr. Gartside offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That the report of the Street Committee and the Act of Assembly therewith submitted, be approved, and that the Committee on Legislation be directed to procure the speedy passage of the same by the legislature, and that our representatives in the State Legislature be respectfully requested to have the same enacted into a law.

The Ordinance Committee reported an ordinance relating to the rate of speed on the Chester and Delaware River Railroad. The same was read a third time and passed under a suspension of the rules.

They also reported an ordinance changing the grade of North, Pine, and Sixth streets, North Ward. The same was read and laid over until the next meeting of Council.

On motion of Mr. Hinkson, the Health Committee was instructed to abate a nuisance said to exist on Welsh street.

Sundry bills were presented with the approval of the Committee on Accounts, amounting to \$98.46 were ordered paid.

The ordinance relating to liens for sewer on Upland Street, laid over from last meeting of Council, was taken up and again postponed.

Council adjourned.

Runaways.—Toward the close of last week we had quite an epidemic of runaways, none of which, however, resulted so seriously as sometimes happens. On Friday a frightened horse dashed along Third street, his feet clattering on the pavement to the music of "clear de kitchen, young folks, clear de kitchen, old Virginy never tire." We noticed that the music had a very exhilerating effect on the listeners, and that everybody cleared with an agility and promptness that marvellously proved the power of music to move the hardest heart, and quicken the slowest feet. One or two persons were scarcely on time, and made very narrow escape from the consequent punishment; but even these yielded to the persuasive melody, and finally achieved a very handsome getting out of the way.

On Saturday morning a cadet, who was driving one of Col. Hyatt's carriages, attempted to cross the railroad at Market street, in front of the locomotive. The horse became refractory, and his driver, with a discretion worthy of commendation, leaped from the vehicle and left the steed to his own free will. This will selected the railroad track as its preference, and with his head toward the bridge, the horse started down the track, promising to repeat the more than once-before vainly-attempted effort to cross safely an unfloored bridge. Providentially he was caught in time to avert the certain injury which must have resulted.

That same Saturday morning, George Wunderlich's horse, whose owner had stopped him in front of the Market house, on Fourth street, concluded that he was not stopping at Market Houses that day, and with a pedal action more graceful than grateful, bade adieu to his owner's beef and mutton.

Saturday afternoon, a horse of Mr. James Irving's, closed this series of mishaps by dashing down Edgmont avenue, at more than the legal rate of speed, breaking the carriage to which he was attached, by striking a wagon that was standing by the wayside, and unceremoniously *spilling* Mr Irving's son, and a son of Dr. Ulrich, who were under his care for the time being. The boys got somewhat muddy the carriage had to go into a dry dock, the horse after a short scamper was caught, and thus ended a rather unusual succession of accidents.

Political Notes.—Vice President Wilson, Senator Boutwell, and the Hon. W. A. Richardson, the new Secretary of the Treasury, are all from Middlesex County, Massachusetts. We know a little county in Pennsylvania that would feel herself highly honored to have three such distinguished representatives in the National councils at one time, even if one had been a little mixed up in the Credit Mobilier fog. Said little county has hardly had her share of official greatness, but hopes now to see the ice broken by the election of her gallant citizen General Beale, to take charge of the naval portfolio at Washington. Abler hands could not be found to take it, but whether those hands are to get it or not, is one of those little things which no fellow can find out. The Presidential electricity fetches up in curious places, and cannot be counted on. If we once get a portfolio or a mission for somebody or anybody, however, we are all right, for these things of State seem to be entailed. See Mexico, where Foster succeeds Nelson, both from Indiana. See Cabell, where Logan succeeds Root, both from Kansas. See the Treasury Department, where Richardson succeeds Boutwell, both from Massachusetts, and so on. It holds true also of families. See the McMichaels, the Delanys, the Dents, etc., and this is both cheerful and hopeful.

The Hon. Frederick A. Sawyer, who succeeds Judge Richardson as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is a most excellent man, (chalk it down) and will do honor to his office. He is a native of Worcester County, Mass., but has resided in South Carolina since 1857, and is appointed from that state. He is a graduate of Harvard University; was principal of the State Normal School at Charleston; was loyal throughout the war; was the first civil officer appointed in South Carolina after the war, being made an Internal Revenue collector, and was elected to the United States Senate from 1868 to March 4th, 1873. He aspired to Secretary Boutwell's shoes, which he will probably get upon the retirement of Secretary Richardson, which may occur next July.

The debate in the Senate upon the Caldwell corruption has drawn itself out amazingly, and has raged upon delicate ground. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind" sometimes, and Senators suspected of similar questionable practices in securing their elections, who have hitherto gone unrebuked, find it difficult to conceal their sympathies and impatience. There seems to be more hope of expulsion than the adoption of the mild Morton resolution declaring his seat vacant, but not enough of either to produce any feeling save that of lamentation for the departed glory of the American Senate.

Media, March 28th, 1873.

DEAR ADVOCATE: Since I last addressed you, a great change as regards the weather has taken place here. We are no longer ice and snow-bound. "Old Sol," some warm showers and a southerly wind have caused the snow and ice to almost entirely disappear. Our people and those coming into the town, seem to have but one subject of conversation just now, and that is, of course, Local Option. At every street corner, in the Charter House, at the Court House, wherever you see two or three persons together talking, that is almost invariably the subject. We had a public meeting on the subject at the Institute Hall on Monday evening last, Hon. John M. Broomall presiding. The speakers were the Revs. Mr. Pancoast and Shanafelt, of your city, and Rev. Mr. Dale of our town. The meeting was a large one and the speeches able. Some fears were expressed that the Rev. Dr. Dale would, by flattery &c., so affect the very Honorable Chairman that we should lose his vote on Friday, but he stood it nobly. Yes, dear ADVOCATE, even to being smothered with the broad brimmed hat of one Wm. Penn, two hundred years old. I read on in that blessed book, the Bible, of one Joseph, her of the coat of many colors, (you remember) how he was a pioneer on a journey of the chosen ones to Egypt, and that he was there made chief of the land, for (in God's good providence) the wisest of purposes, gathering together corn, &c.

Now we have a man here, I won't mention his name, who has been put forth as a chief or general in this Local Option fight, and right well has he battled in that direction, not, to be sure, in gathering together corn &c., to make the vile stuff called whisky, but to give Captain John Barleycorn such a downfall as he never had before. Certain it is, he is one of the most anxious of men. I suppose he has determined neither to sleep or eat until this thing be accomplished. But aside from all this, let me whisper to you and say he has done nobly, and may we all rejoice on Saturday in success is the wish of

Yours truly, SCRATCH.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, pastor, will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Penn streets, to-morrow morning and evening. The public is cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Services begin at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Luke's P. E. Church, corner of Third and Broomall streets. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

Divine service will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Ulrich streets, to-morrow morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½. Seats free to all and all are cordially welcome to occupy them.

DIED.—In this city, on Thursday, March 20, James Platt, aged 59 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence 503 W. Third street, corner of Fulton, on Sunday next. To meet at the house at two o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Rural Cemetery.

In Ridley, on Thursday, March 20, Lizzie W. Johnson, aged 18 months.

New Advertisements.

ENOS F. CLOUD,
Dealer in
HARDWARE, PAINTS,
AND
WINDOW GLASS,
Fine Cutlery,
Superior Tools,
Garden Implements,
Garden Seeds.
Painters' Materials of all Kinds.
White Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, Colors, both dry and in oil; Paint and Varnish Brushes of the best quality.
☞ A full supply of American Window Glass constantly on hand.
Remember the Place!
Corner of Fourth Street and Concord Avenue,
CHESTER.
Terms—Cheap for cash.

COCHRAN'S
SIXTH AUCTION SALE OF
Stocks and Real Estate,
AT THE CITY HALL,
On Tuesday, April 1st, 1873,
AT TWO O'CLOCK, PRECISELY.

No. 1.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 8 acres, at Village Green, Delaware county, 4½ miles from Chester, ¾ of a mile from station on the Media railroad, bounded by lands of Dr. Crawford and J. Lewis Garret, FRAME COTTAGE, 10 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, water closet, beautifully shaded, a large quantity of fruit, stable and carriage house, ice house filled, fish pond, two springs. One-half the purchase money may remain three or five years.

No. 2.—All that desirable BRICK RESIDENCE, situate No. 534 East Fifth street, three stories, with two-story brick back building, ten rooms. Lot 42 by 178 feet, nicely shaded, front and side yard, stone coping, with iron fence in front, street cobble-paved. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

No. 3.—Two-story BRICK HOUSE, with frame kitchen, six rooms, situate on the west side of Townsend street, second door north of second St. Lot 15 by 80 feet, dry cellar, good water. One-half can remain on mortgage three years.

No. 4.—Valuable corner lot, north-east corner of Sixth and Butler streets, 40 feet on Sixth St., 120 feet on Butler street. Sixth street curbed and paved. Terms cash. mar 22

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture.
Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Edgmont avenue, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, inst., at one o'clock p. m., precisely, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of two pair of mahogany bedsteads, walnut bedstead, two marble-top dressing bureaus, two marble-top enclosed washstands, cottage set, two common bedsteads; cane seat chairs, walnut extension dining table, dozen dining room chairs, etagere, sewing machine, two rosewood crimson seated reception chairs, handsome walnut hat rack, with mirror and umbrella stand, three pair of lace curtains and gilt cornice, vestibule and entry oil-cloth, bench table, kitchen dining table, dough tray, cook stove, dishes, wash tubs, work stand, ingrain and three-ply carpets. Potatoes, new wheelbarrow, lawn mower, hoe harrow, one hundred pounds of dried beef, lot of chickens, meat saw, cleaver, shears, double trees, spades and shovels, one superior three year old roan heifer, with second calf by her side, grindstone, and many other articles. [1t] JOHN COCHRAN.

PRESTON LAKE
ICE!
The citizens of Chester and the public generally are informed that I have 2,000 tons of ICE.
PRICES FOR 1873:

Eight pounds per day,		50 cents per week.		
Twelve	"	"	65	" "
Sixteen	"	"	80	" "
Twenty	"	"	95	" "

40 to 100 pounds 40 cents per 100 pounds.
Orders, complaints or alterations sent to this office, immediately attended to.
Orders left at the Grocery Store of Alfred Taylor, corner of Fourth and Market streets, or Post Office Box 209, will be promptly attended to.
OFFICE AND ICE HOUSE,
Cor. of SEVENTH and PENN Streets.
mh 22 JOSHUA P. EYRE.

GARDENER.—A fruit and vegetable Gardener wanted. Apply to
HUGH SHAW,
mh 22 Powhattan Mills.

LOST.—On the evening of the 14th, on Fourteenth street, between Potter street and the Military Academy, a part of a Lady's Ear Ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. mh22 1t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A Sturgeon Boat and Fishing Skiff. Apply to
WM. B. ROBERTS,
mh 22 122 Penn street.

This method of working resembles o system of distributing clothing, to be ma up at home, as practiced by our wholes clothing makers, and we can see no reas why, with the same tools, the work cou not be done here. Sewing machines ha been used in glove making, but it is n generally found to be profitable, as t seams are so short and the work requires much moving about.

The lamb and kid skins are collected fr the farms through the country, and the p paring, dyeing and cutting out is done small shops scattered over nearly all Eur

PRIME Clover Seed, at
COCHRAN'S.

FRESH lot of Havana Oranges.
At COCHRAN'S.
Cor. 5th and Market streets.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The firm of Fairlamb Brothers, doing business in Chester, Pa., was dissolved on the first day of March, 1873, by the withdrawal of Harrison Fairlamb. The business will be settled by the remaining partners, who will carry on as heretofore, under the same name.
HARRISON FAIRLAMB,
HUMPHREY A. FAIRLAMB,
mh22 3t ALFRED FAIRLAMB.

ESTATE OF ANN SINGLETON, Deceased.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Ann Singleton, deceased, all persons being indebted to the same, will make payment, and those having claims will present them without delay, to
ROBERT SINGLETON,
Administrator,
mh22 6t Chester, Pa.

LOST.—On Friday morning, in going from Chester Depot to Broad and Potter streets, a maroon colored pocket-book, containing a sum of money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

WANTED.—A Gardener, for vegetables, flowers and fruits. Must have good reference. Apply to
GEO. K. CROZER,
mh15 tf Upland, Del. Co.

MOTHERS, NURSES AND INVALIDS
Will find DR. RIDGE'S FOOD just what is needed. (Ask your physician about it.) Sold in cans, 35 cts., 65 cts., \$1.25 and \$1 75. WOOLRICH & CO., Manufacturers for United States.
mh22 16t

PUBLIC SALE
OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Will be sold at public sale,
On Wednesday, March 26th, 1873,
At the residence of Amos Shaw, in Shoemakerville, (opposite the Baptist Church,) Chester Township; the following described Personal Property: Consisting of 2 good horses, suitable for all kinds of work; 1 good cow, 4 shoat pigs, Chester Whites; 1 good Germantown carriage, 1 trotting wagon, 1 dearborn wagon, with tongue and shafts; 1 cart, for one or two horses.
HARNESS.—3 sets of carriage harness, 1 set of light wagon harness, 2 sets of plow gears, set of leading gears, cart gears, halters, bridles, headhalters, &c.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—Three plows, 2 good cultivators, 1 drag harrow, cutting-box, 2 sets of double and single trees, hay and manure forks, 4 grubbing hoes, lot of corn hoes, rakes, shovels, spades, 2 coal shovels, 2 ice hooks, maul and wedges, &c., &c.
About 6 acres of wheat in the ground. Three hives of bees, 10 or 12 pairs of Bramah chickens, lot of lima and bunch beans, onion sets, &c. A small lot of good hay, about 100 bundles of corn blades, lot of boxes, barrels, old iron, and various other things not mentioned.
TERMS.—Ninety days credit an all sums of 30 dollars and upwards, by giving a note with an approved endorser, payable at the Delaware County National Bank. All sums under 30 dollars, cash, before removal of the goods.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
mh22 1t AMOS SHAW.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—The sale of Carriages and Harness, as advertised for April 3d, is unavoidably postponed until April 10th, (Thursday,) upon which day at 1 o'clock p. m., the sale will positively take place. Full particulars next week.
mh22 1t EDWARD J. WILCOX.

GRAND OPENING
OF
FRENCH MILLINERY!
At Miss M. C. O'Neill's,
Cor. NINTH and EDGMONT Avenue,
CHESTER, PA. mh22 1m

FOR SALE.—A good, quiet, family Horse. Also, 3 or 4 tons of Hay.
Apply to MRS. ROBINSON,
mh22 3t Thurlow, Pa.

WANTED.—A girl to do housework for a small family. Liberal wages to a good one. T. B. JARMAN, Storekeeper,
mh22 1t Upland.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. E. ROGERS,
(Form

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.—Spring is the time to set out ornamental climbing plants. They can be procured from any of the nurserymen; and in order that those not familiar with their character may know how to select, a list and brief description of some of the most popular varieties is appended:

Wistaria fruitescens can be trained as a dwarf weeping tree, or as a climber, or for the purpose of covering lattice work, &c.

Chinese and Japan honeysuckles present a very beautiful appearance when trained upon short posts. They grow to massy, evergreen, weeping bushes, with blossoms, and delightful fragrance. They are also suitable for covering arbors, verandas, lattice frame work, &c.

The golden-leaved honeysuckle, with its yellow marbled foliage, is a desirable low climber.

The coral, yellow and monthly honeysuckles can also be made deciduous shrubs, or, if desired, can be trained as common climbers. They can be kept in flower for several months by removing fading blooms, so as to prevent the maturing of seeds.

The sweet-scented hardy jessamine can be made a shrub or trained as a climber. It blooms for two months.

The sweet-scented clematis is of delightful fragrance, and can be trained to grow as a bush or climber, as desired. It blooms for two months. There are various other kinds of the blooming clematis, with blooms of several colors, and some of them largely variegated. Having slender stems, they can only be grown as climbers.—*Rural World.*

CARE OF HORSES' LEGS.—Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs; especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing, and smoothing the hair, on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now, be it known that the feet of the horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much; for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case, the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs, there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons generally are terribly severe on the feet and legs of horses; and unless these buildings can afford a dry room, where the horse can walk around, lie down, or roll over, they are not half so healthy and comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.—*North British Agriculturist.*

GIRLS, DON'T TALK SLANG.—Girls, don't talk slang. If it is necessary that any one in the family should do that, let it be your big brother, though I would advise him not to adopt "pigeon English" when there is an elegant systematized language that he can just as well use. But don't YOU do it. You can have no idea how it sounds to ears unused or averse to it to hear a young lady say, when she is asked if she will go with you to some place, "Not much!" or if requested to do something which she does not wish, to hear her say, "Can't see it."

Not long ago I heard a young miss, who is educated, and accomplished, in speaking of a young man say, that she intended to "go for him!" and when her sister asked her assistance at some work she answered "Not for Joe!"

Now, young ladies of unexceptionable character and really good education fall into this habit, thinking it shows smartness to answer back in slang phrases, and they soon slip flippantly from their tongues with a saucy pertness that is neither lady-like nor becoming. "I bet" or "you bet" is well enough among men who are trading horses or land; but the contrast is startling and positively shocking to hear those words issue from the lips of a young lady. They seem at once to surround her with the rougher associations of men's daily life, and bring her down from the pedestal of purity, to their own coarse level.

TRAINING A HEIFER TO MILK.—Cows usually become addicted to kicking when heifers, from being milked by abusive milkers. I have never seen an old cow become a kicker unless abused. Instead of cows being averse to being milked when giving a large quantity, I have ever found it the reverse. When pasturage is good, and cows come home at night with udders distended with milk, they seem grateful to have it removed. Milking a heifer for the first time requires patience, for they will almost invariably kick. In such a case, put a broad strap around her body, just in front of the udder, and buckle it up moderately tight, and as soon as she gets quiet, (for she may dance around a little at first,) take your pail, sit down and go to milking, for she is as helpless as a kitten. Do not attempt to use a rope instead of a strap, for it will not answer. This is a much better method than tying the legs, etc., as it does not hurt the animal in the least. A few applications of the strap, with plenty of patience and kindness, will cure the most obstinate case.—*Rural Home.*

THE YOUTH OF THE PERIOD.—The London *Saturday Review* says: "The growing emancipation of young people from old-fashioned forms of respect, would seem to be making them so unendurable in society that they are more and more exiled from it. What does it profit that they have all knowledge if they do not behave according to their age and condition? Affection is damped for the learned little roughs, who would have been delightful if only they had been trained in habits of respect by attention to its outward and visible signs. Nature is not altogether a holy thing, whatever Squeers and Rousseau may assert; she has to be reformed from the cradle, and infant-school teachers can witness how important the conduct of the body is in training children. We see how charming it is in a Russian child to kiss his parent's hand, to remain standing until bidden to sit, and listen until asked to speak. The discipline of these Tartars and Cossacks is the same in which our Philip Sydneys and Jane Greys were trained, which gave model to Vandyke, and kept green the family affection that was once our boast; and we hardly do well to neglect it."

RUINS OF THE BOSTON FIRE.—Although it is some months since the great fire, the rains and snows of winter have not succeeded in entirely quenching it. In many parts of the burnt district, dense columns of smoke are still ascending, and bright flames dart out from beneath piles of brick and granite. The influence of heat upon various kinds of merchandize found among the ruins has afforded, says the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, examples of metamorphosis interesting and curious in a high degree. Huge piles of leather in some cases were precipitated into cellars, and so covered with *debris* as to undergo a kind of dry distillation or fusing, out of contact with air. The resultant mass resembles a dry gum, with a clean vitreous fracture, upon the surfaces of which are seen the lines between the hides, like thin strata in a mass of silt. We have a lump of coke, produced from clover seed, which closely resembles cannel coal. It came from a mass of two thousand bushels which tumbled into a cellar, and was subjected in dry distillation under the bricks and mortar. Many other substances have undergone curious changes, and we may allude to them at a future time.—*Exchange.*

Notwithstanding the announcement that few changes in offices are likely to be made, hundreds of letters are received at Washington asking for places. On Saturday the mail brought over 100 of these to Secretary Fish alone.

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Be

Shell...,
Paper-Shell Almonds,
English Walnuts, Pecans,
Filberts, Cream Nuts,
Chestnuts.

FRUITS.

Basket, Dehesa, Crown, Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins, by 1 lb. ½ or ¼ boxes,
Elmira Grapes, at reduced prices,
Florida and Havana Oranges,
Citron, Dates,
Currants and Cranberries.

SAUCES.

Catsup, Worcestershire,
Leicestershire, Lea & Perrins',
Assorted Pickles.

All the Choice Baking Powders.

FISH.

Sardines,
The best Mess Mackerel in the city,
Codfish,
Pickled Salmon.

TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS AND DRIED BEEF.
All the Grades of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.

Your Order for the Holidays Solicited.

Price and quality guaranteed,

☞AT COCHRAN'S,

423 Market Street, Chester.

THOMSON & CUTLER,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Cor. THIRD and KERLIN STS.,

South Ward, Chester

Constantly on hand, a large and well-selected stock of every thing that is kept in a first class store, and at prices that will satisfy purchasers.

All kinds of Fruit in Season.

Fresh Country Produce always on hand.

TEAS, COFFEES SUGARS, &c. je10

DON'T forget to stop at the Central Grocery and House-furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall, and examine the stock of Table Knives Forks, Pocket Knives and Scissors. jan 6

CROSBY M. COX,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND

FLOUR,

Has constantly on hand the best brands of red and white wheat flour, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Also a lot of fine

Early Rose Potatoes.

Cor. Fourth and Morton Avenue,
CHESTER, PA.

oc12 tf Near Chester Dock Mills.

GENTS' Underwear at nearly all prices, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANNED Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Plums, Gages, Strawberries, Lima and String Beans and Asparagus, at the Central Grocery and House Furnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PRUNELLES, Dutch Plums, Prunes, Raisins, Citron and Candied Lemon, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

PARLOR Brackets, Boot Boxes, Commodes, Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, and Children's Bureaus, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

A LARGE lot of China and other Ware suitable for Christmas presents, at the Central Grocery and Housefurnishing Store, under Lincoln Hall.

FURS.—A splendid assortment of Furs, to which we invite special attention, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

CANDIED Citron, Lemon and Orange, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

SEEDLESS, Valencia, Layer and Muscatel Raisins, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

DRIED Blackberries, very fine, at SMITH & KEEL'S.

E. C. SMITH,

No. 526 Market Street,

CHESTER,

Would call the attention of the public to a large large lot of very fine

HINMAN POTATOES,

Which he sells cheap.

Also, many other articles in the Produce line, such as Fish, dry and salt, in packages and loose; Hams, Shoulders, and Beef, of the very best brands. Also,

GROCERIES,

Of the very best quality.

CASSIMERES.—A full line of Cassimeres for men and boy's wear, at SMITH & KEEL'S,
je 1 S. E. Cor. 3d and Penn Sts.

REMOVAL.

JAMES RACE,

Having removed from Third street, to

No. 715 UPLAND Street,

Between 7th and 8th Streets,

Has now open a full stock of

DRY GOODS,

Trimmings, Notions, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear. Also, Calicoes, Remnants of Colicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Shirting, Linen, Napkins, Towels, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

FINE GROCERIES,

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Hams and Dried Beef.

All Kinds of Fruit in Season.

We hope to be able to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed.
mh8 tf

FINE SHIRTS, at MILLER'S,
oc 5 516 Market street.

Miscellaneous.

NEW

ASH AND DOOR FACTORY

AT CHESTER DOCK,

By Morton, Black & Brother,

With new Machinery, Experienced Workmen, and Seasoned Lumber,

are prepared to guarantee all work manufactured at their mill.

Window Frames,
Shutters,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets, &c.,

on hand and made to order.

SCROLL SAWING.

y1

B. LOGAN,

Paper Hanger,

No. 22 W. FOURTH STREET,

CHESTER, PA.

ap1 24

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.



FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 3 NORTH WHARVES.

For Charleston, every Friday, from Pier 4, Market street.

For Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, every Wednesday and Saturday, from first wharf above Market street.

For Washington, D. C., Georgetown and Alexandria, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Pier 1, first wharf above Market street.

For New York daily, from first wharf below Market street. Steamers leave daily.

Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Towboat Company. Barges towed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

For Freight or Passage (first-class State-room accommodations), apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
de 7 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!

W. E. BARNARD,

Has removed from Edgmont avenue,

TO NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET,

Where he has for sale, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, cheaper than the cheapest.

BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted. Jewelry neatly repaired, at
NO. 33 WEST THIRD STREET.

☞ Do not forget the place. my 24

"What I Know About Pumps."

CUCUMBER PUMPS!



The subscriber is now prepared to put in

Cucumber Pumps!

Of the best quality, at the shortest notice and most reasonable rates.

Repairing Pumps Promptly Attended to.
Shop, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market streets.
Residence, 512 Second Street,
SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.
jan14 tf JAMES CHRISTIE.



MARK Patented TRADE

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.

Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues and price list.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r,
oc 19 505 Commerce st., Philada., Pa.
JAMES CHRISTIE,
Agent, Chester.

CHARLES H. DICKERSON,

Plain and Ornamental

PLASTERER,

Fourteenth Street, between Edgmont and Providence Avenues.

Contracts taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at W. H. Eve's store, will receive prompt attention. au31

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!

MRS. HAMMOND,

No. 700 EDGMONT Avenue,

CHESTER. ja 18

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

McLEAN & MURRAY,

At their New Trimming and Notion Store, N. W. Cor. Third and Kerlin streets, South ward, are prepared to show their friends a carefully selected stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c. Clark's & Coates' cotton 7 cents per spool.

Thankful for past favors, they respectfully ask a continuance. ja25 ly

THE NEW

SEWING MACHINE

"VICTOR!"

IS THE ONLY

Lock-Stitch Machine

That has its needle SELF-SETTING.

The needle being self-setting and straight, much of the perplexity and trouble usual to beginners or inexperienced operators is avoided, as the needle cannot be set wrong.

It has a positive thread controller and tension, enabling it to sew from the most delicate texture to the heaviest material, and use with equal facility silk, linen, or cotton thread.

The Machine is made of the finest material and of most perfect finish, and no pains or expense is spared to make the Machine in all its points, fitted to meet the wants of every family.

The Machine is highly recommended wherever used in Chester. Also, New York State Fair, New Jersey State Fair, American Institute, New York, Minnesota State Fair, the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, of Lowell, awarded silver medal. Also, Orange Judd, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, says: "We know it to be a good machine from the experience of a sister and several neighbors, and we have recently been trying it in our own family with great satisfaction."

DANIEL K. CASSELL,

Agent for Delaware County, Penna.

OFFICE,

151 West Third Street,

CHESTER. fe1 3m

J. P. HORNE,

FLORIST,

NO. 629 THIRD STREET,

CHESTER.

Flowers, various, beautiful and cheap. mh8 3m

EGGS FOR HATCHING!

From Very Choice Birds!

Silver Spangled Hamburg, also, Black Spanish, $2.00 per dozen; and other sorts in great variety, selling off cheap.
JAMES DRAPER,
Upland,
mh 15 4w Delaware county, Pa.

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware.

JAMES BRACKENRIDGE, JR.,

No. 803 EDGMONT Avenue,

CHESTER,

TIN ROOFER

And manufacturer of

TINWARE.

All kinds of tin work for cotton and woolen machinery made a specialty.

Roving Cans and Rubbers, Spinning Cylinders, Fancy Covers and Cap Boxes, Throstle Guards, &c. Repairing of Cylinders promptly attended to.

A good assortment of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves,

ALWAYS ON HAND. oc12 tf

1848. ESTABLISHED 1848.

Delaware County Furniture

AND

STOVE WAREROOMS,

JAMES HAMPSON,

No. 420 Market Street, corner of Fifth, Chester.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having received my full SPRING STOCK, I respectfully request you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have the largest and best assortment of Furniture and Stoves ever kept in this county, such as sofas, tetes, hair-seat chairs, lounges marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture in sets or by the single piece, extension, dining and breakfast tables, dressing and plain bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, cradles, bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds and pillows, cane-seat and windsor chairs and rocking chairs, settees, looking-glasses, cedar washing tubs, wash-boards, buckets, &c.

CARPETS, &c.

Also, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpet, rag, cottage and hemp carpet, matting, floor and table oil cloth.

STOVES.

Cooking and parlor stoves, castings, fire bricks and pipe for repairing stoves, coal shovels, riddles and scuttles.

QUEENSWARE.

Crockeryware, queensware and glassware, and a full assortment of tinware, all purchased for cash in New York and Philadelphia, and sold for cash only.

☞P. S.—I will pay the highest cash prices for old furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, beds, bedding, carpets, stoves, china, glassware, &c.
April 27 JAMES HAMPSON.

833. H. Kampe & Co., 833.

Having enlarged and improved their

FURNITURE STORE,

823 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Offer their customers a complete stock of new and elegant Furniture and Bedding at the lowest prices. my11 1y

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH'S

Union Furniture, Bedding,

AND

STOVE STORE,

Corner Third and Parker streets,

SOUTH WARD, CHESTER.

FURNITURE, consisting of Bureaus Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane and Windsor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Lounges, &c.

BEDDING—Mattrasses, (Hair, Spring, Husk and Straw,) Beds, Bolsters, Pillows. Flock and Feather Beds, &c., made to order at short notice. Good Straw Mattrasses, with cotton flock top, always on hand, cheap.

STOVES—Cook and Parlor. Old Stoves repaired and taken in exchange. All kinds of fixings for stoves on hand or procured at short notice.

UPHOLSTERING—Sophas, Lounges and Cushions upholstered. Old Mattrasses renovated. Chairs Recaned, Painted, &c. dec 16

Painting and Paper Hanging.

KING & DAVIS,

HOUSE, SIGN,

AND

SHIP PAINTERS,

NO. 520 EDGMONT AVENUE,

Near the Railroad,
CHESTER, PA. fe 22

J. F. DANNAKER,

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER.

GLAZING MADE A SPECIALITY.

620 *LARKIN STREET,*

CHESTER, PA. mh 11

JOHN A. THOMPSON,

House and Sign Painter.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders may be left at the Segar Store, Cor. of Broad and Edgmont Streets, at L. W. Govett's, Third Street, near the Bridge, and at his residence, No. 713 West Seventh Street, Chester.
je22 3m

JOHN L. ENTWISLE,

SIGN PAINTER,

And

Store Window Shade Manufacturer,

229 PENN STREET,

au31 tf South Ward.

FIELDING & BURKE,

The House Painters,

WALL PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING AND CALCIMINING.

☞ Particular attention paid to jobbing.

Shop—No. 521 Edgmont Avenue.

tept 2

CHANGE.

Having purchased the interest of L. W. Govett, in the

Flour and Feed Business,

I would announce to the citizens, that I will keep constantly on hand and for sale, choice brands of

FAMILY FLOUR,

GRAIN & MILL FEED,

OF ALL KINDS.

Feeling I can give entire satisfaction, I desire a share of the public patronage.

L. A. ZEBLEY,

167 WEST THIRD STREET,

ja25 1y Near the Bridge.

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

1642 *GERMANTOWN AVENUE,*

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber begs leave to inform you that by the success of his business, he has been required to open a

NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

WHERE WE CLEAN, SCOUR AND DYE, BY A NEW PROCESS,

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Clothing

Of every description, without being taken apart. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Shawls of all kinds, Damask, Lace, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Refinished in the best manner. A call and examination of my prices is respectfully solicited. JOHN DERBYSHIRE,
1642 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.

☞Orders received by Amos Holt, the Sole Agent for Chester. ☜ o t 7

STEPHEN T. SMITH,

AUCTIONEER,

CHESTER, PA.

Having been in the business for several years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Orders left at the store of E. F. Cloud & Co., corner of Fourth and Concord avenue, and at 221 West Third street, South ward, will receive prompt attention. au 24

AGENTS WANTED.—We want one good agent in every township to sell our new and immensely popular Books and Engravings. The very largest commission paid. Those now at work report great sales Circulars and all information free. Write to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

Carpet Weaving.

THOMAS OGDEN,

CARPET WEAVER,

At his father's old stand, basement of
NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST THIRD STREET,
Near Market Square.

☞Carpets of our own make for sale. Carpet Balls bought. jy 10

ROBERT SMITH,

CARPET WEAVER,

Fifth Street, between Madison and Upland Sts.,

CHESTER, PA.

All kinds of RAG CARPET wove to order.

MARTIN FARRADY,

CARPET WEAVER,

No. 330 EDGMONT AVENUE,

WEAVES ALL KINDS OF RAG CARPET TO ORDER.

ectfully soli cited. nov

W. W. PIERCE,

CARPET WEAVER,

1017 THIRD STREET,

Near the Lamokin Depot.

Carpets of my own make for sale. se28 6m

Sewing Machines & Washers

THE WEED

"M. F."

Or, "Manufacturers' Favorite."

This machine is designed for sewing the heaviest goods, and is especially adapted to carriage, harness, and general leather work.

With a capacity of ten by eighteen inches under the arm, simple and powerful mechanism, ease and quietness of operation, and a high rate of speed, it commends itself as highly for this class of work as the "Family Favorite" does for general uses.

The Company has received the most gratifying testimonials from the many manufacturers, tailors, and leather-workers who have used the "M, F.", and are assured, wherever it has been placed in competition with manufacturing machines of other styles, it has in no case failed to prove its superiority upon the test of genuine merit and undeniable improvement. au 24

The Surprise Washer!

JOB HOOPES & SON

Having bought the exclusive right for Delaware County for the sale of

The Surprise Washer,

Which is without doubt, the

Best and Cheapest Washer

In existence, price only

SIX DOLLARS.

Call and see it, at 232 NORTH FIFTH ST., CHESTER. aug19

Mortimer H. Bickley,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS,

Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
Paint Brushes,
Perfumery,

AND

PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.

Cor. Market and 4th Streets,

CHESTER,

DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,

Has on hand a large and complete assortment of articles in his line, which he offers to the citizens of Delaware and adjoining counties, at

VERY

LOW PRICES.

PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions carefully Compounded, at reasonable prices, at HOWARTH & BROS.,
my7 508 and 510 Market street.

FOR PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

Accurate Compounding of Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery,

PATENT MEDICINES,

And every article connected with the DRUG and PAINT business, call on

HOWARTH'S,

508 and 510 Market Street.

m 7

Carpentering & Sash Making.

W. C. BOATWRIGHT,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

NO. 119 FRANKLIN STREET,

Chester, Pa.

Contracts for buildings taken on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.

SHOP ON SIXTH STREET,

mh 30 Opposite the Freight Depot.

JOHN H. STROUD & CO.'S

Union Sash Works

AND

PLANING MILL,

(Late shops of Jackson, Sharp & Carey,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors,

BLINDS AND SHUTTERS.

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,

MOULDINGS, &c.

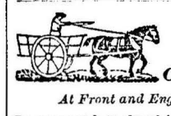
Scroll and Circular Sawing and Planing.

PACKING BOXES

Made to order.

FRONT and CONCORD AVENUE,

CHESTER, PA. ap15 6m



COAL!

The subscriber, having opened a

COAL YARD,

At Front and Engle Sts., South Chester,

Is prepared to furnish all the various brands of coal at moderate rates. Orders left at 421 Third st., C. Borden's cigar store, Second and Fulton sts., Wm. Dolton's cigar store, 121 W. Third st., or at the yard, will receive prompt attention.

KINDLING WOOD by the load or barrel.
Jy 29 WM. A. BRAMALL.

NOTICE.—State and County Tax now due and payable at the office of the Collector, ENOS THATCHER,
No. 411 Concord Avenue,
no 9 South ward, Chester.

Lumber and Coal.

COAL LIME

LUMBER!!!

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention his friends and the public to his stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

among the largest and most varied in this county, at the old

Yard on Edgmont street,

(Near R. R. Depot,)

Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Also, to the HENRY CLAY (Shamokin,) LOCUST MOUNTAIN and LEHIGH

COAL!

☞These standard Coals have been selected as the purest and best for family use.

BUILDING LIME,

fresh from the kiln every day.

y1 8-1y. DAVID R. BUNTING.

C. R. HOLLAND, ROCKDALE,

Dealer in Coal,

LIME FRESH EVERY DAY

Constantly on hand, and for sale in small quantities. ap1 20

RAVEN RUN

Stove and Nut Coal

TRY IT.

At MORTON, BLACK & BROS.,
CHESTER DOCK. sep 24

COAL! COAL

THE CELEBRATED

RICHARDSON COAL,

For sale by

J. D. OLIVER & CO.

Orders left at Henry Oliver's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.

J. D. OLIVER & CO.,
Jy 27 6th St., between Mechanic and Madison.

J. McDOWELL & SON,

SOUTH CHESTER

COAL YARD.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Henry Clay Shamokin, Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, under cover. Coal carefully screened. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 14

☞ KINDLING WOOD. ☜

COAL AND WOOD

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FRANCIS LARKIN,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Madison and Upland Streets.
eb19 1y

BAKER & HINKSON,

EDGMONT ST., NEAR THIRD,

Keep always on hand a general assortment of

LUMBER.

WHITE PINE,
HEMLOCK,
YELLOW PINE,
FLOOR & FRAME STUFF,

Spruce Joist, Plank and Frame Timbers, Pickets, Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, Shingles.

LIME AND SAND.

FERTILIZERS.

Whann's Phosphate,
Baugh's Phosphate,
Cope's Phosphate,
Thomas' Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure,
Gray's Phosphate,
Pacific Ocean Guano,
Peruvian Guano,
Phuine,
Ground Bone,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,

HAIR, CEMENT.

TERRA COTTA PIPE OF ALL SIZES.

Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Open Tile.

THE BEST COAL,

IN THE MARKET. se 21

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Short Kindling Wood, $2.50 per load, delivered.

Four-ft. Slabs for $5 per Cord, at

MORTON, BLACK & BROTHER'S
Steam Saw Mill & Sash Factory, Chester Dock.
may 22

Lines of Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 18th, 1872, Trains will leave depot corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:

Way-Mail Train at 8.30, A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, Clayton with Smyrna Branch R.R. and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Eastern Shore Railroad, at Salisbury with with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12.15, m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4, p. m., (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgwood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30, p. m., (daily) for Baltimore and Washington stops at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 10.45 a. m., 2.30, 5, and 7 (daily) p. m. The 5 p. m. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8.10 and 10.30, a. m., 2, 4, 5.20, 7.15 and 10.26 p. m. The 4 p. m. train stops at Lazaretto and Bell Road. The 8.10 a. m. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. On Sunday leave Wilmington at 6.30, and 10.26 p. m.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.45 a. m. and p. m. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains for Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Chester for Philadelphia.—Leave Chester at 6.03, 7.42, 8.23, 8.48, 8.53 and 11.08 a. m., 1.03, 2.23, 2.41, 4.41, 5.31, 6.19, 7.56, 8.18 and 10.56 p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 a. m., Way Mail, 9.50 a. m., Express, 2.45 p. m., Express, 7.25 p. m., Express, 11.00 p. m., Express.

From Baltimore to Port Deposit and intermediate Stations at 5.00 p. m.

Accommodation Train from Port Deposit will leave Perryville at 6.47 a. m., for Baltimore and intermediate Stations.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 12.06 and 9.11 a. m., and 4.35 p. m.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 12.52, 2.13 and 10.02 a. m., 1.08 and 5.17 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 p. m., stopping at Magnolia, Perrymans, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood and Chester.

DARBY IMPROVEMENT TIME TABLE.

Commencing December 19th, 1872.

MOVING SOUTH.

Trains leave depot Broad street and Washington avenue, for 58th Street, Mt. Moriah, Bonnaffon, Paschall, Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Chester and Lamokin at 7.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.30, 10.15, 11.45 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 7.40, 10.10, 12.40, a. m., 3.40, 6.40, 10.25, 11.55 p. m.

58th Street, 7.43, 10.13, 12.43, a. m., 3.43, 6.43, 10.28, 11.58 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 7.45, 10.15, 12.45, a. m., 3.45, 6.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 7.47, 10.17, 12.47, a. m., 3.47, 6.47, 10.32, 12.02 p. m.

Paschall, 7.51, 10.21, 12.51, a. m., 3.51, 6.51, 10.36, 12.06 p. m.

Darby, 7.54, 10.24, 12.54 a. m., 3.54, 6.54, 10.39, 12.09 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 7.58, 10.28, 12.58 a. m., 3.58, 6.58, 10.43, 12.13 p. m.

Glenolden, 8.03, 10.33 a. m., 1.03, 4.03, 7.03, 10.48, 12.18 p. m.

Ridley Park, 8.13, 10.43 a. m., 1.13, 4.13, 7.13, 10.58, 12.28 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 8.15, 10.45 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 7.15 11.00, 12.30 p. m.

Chester, 8.22, 10.52, a. m., 1.22, 4.22, 7.22, 11.07, 12.37 p. m.

Lamokin, 8.25, 10.55, a. m., 1.25, 4.25, 7.25, 11.10, 12.40.

MOVING NORTH.

Trains for Philadelphia will leave from Lamokin, 5.30, 7.40, 9.10 a. m., 1.45, 2.38, 5.30, 6.30, 7.08 p. m.

Chester, 5.33, 7.43, 9.13 a. m., 1.48, 2.41, 5.33, 6.33, 7.11 p. m.

Crum Lynne, 5.39, 7.49, 9.19 a. m., 1.54, 2.47, 5.39, 6.39 7.17 p. m.

Ridley Park, 5.42, 7.52, 9.22 a. m., 1.57, 2.50, 5.42, 6.42, 7.20 p. m.

Glenolden, 5.49, 7.59, 9.29, a. m., 2.04, 2.57, 5.49, 6.49, 7.27 p. m.

Sharon Hill, 5.53, 8.03, 9.33 a. m., 2.08, 3.01, 5.53, 6.53, 7.31 p. m.

Darby, 5.57, 8.07, 9.37 a. m., 2.12, 3.05, 5.57, 6.57, 7.35 p. m.

Paschall, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40, a. m., 2.15, 3.08, 6.00, 7.00, 7.38 p. m.

Bonnaffon, 6.02, 8.12, 9.42 a. m., 2.17, 3.10, 6.02, 7.02, 7.40 p. m.

Mt. Moriah, 6.04, 8.14, 9.44 a. m., 2.19, 3.12, 6.04 7.04, 7.42 p. m.

58th street, 6.06, 8.16, 9.46, a. m., 2.21, 2.14, 6.06, 7.06, 7.44 p. m.

Gray's Ferry, 6.10, 8.20, 9.50 a. m., 2.25, 3.18, 6.10, 7.10, 7.48 p. m.

Philadelphia, 6.20, 8.30, 10 a. m., 2.35, 3.28, 6.20, 7.20, 7.58 p. m.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after Sunday, June, 2, 1872, Train will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of Broad st. and Washington Av., For Port Deposit, at 7.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

" Oxford, at 7.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

" Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7.00 a. m, 10.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

At 2.30 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only, for Chadd's Ford and Oxford.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 a. m., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m., Oxford 6.10 a. m., Port Deposit 9.25 a. m., and 4.25 p. m., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9.25 a. m., 4.25 p. m., on arrival of trains from Baltimore

Oxford at 6.10 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Chadd's Ford, at 7.29 a. m., 11.53 a. m., 4.20 p. m. and 6.48 p. m.

On Sundays train leaves Oxford 4.45 P. M., Chaddsford 6.04 P. M., for Philadelphia and all intermediate stations.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent

CHESTER AND PHILA., STEAM FREIGHT LINE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.



On and after WEDNESDAY, March 12th, the Boats of this Line, under the direction of CAPT. JOHN PHILLIPS, will leave Chester, daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Philadelphia, from Pennell's wharf, at 7 a. m., and from Sharpless' wharf, at 8.30 a. m. Philadelphia for Chester, from Arch street, wharf at 2 p. m.

Orders for goods delivered as heretofore, without charge, by William Phillips.

☞ All Store Goods and transient freights by the Freight Boat, will be landed at Baker's storehouse, on Chester Creek, that by the Steamer Jersey Blue, at Sharpless' wharf, foot of Market Street.

☞ Freight for Philadelphia can be left at Pennell's storehouse the day before sailing, but that received on the morning of sailing, must invariably be sent to Sharpless' wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As two Freight Boats will be run by the Line in the future, there will always be one in Philadelphia, and Freight will be received there and taken care of from 8.00 a. m., to