THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of THE BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a negro woman, good cook, washer and ironer; also, at same time and place, two valuable female slaves, for a partition; also two other valuable slaves, for liquidation.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 48 and 47 Old Levee street, automobile clothing, shirts and drawers; also boots, shoes and brogans.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at 26 Customhouse street, foreign and American dry goods, embroideries, and some damaged goods; also, at same time and place, lace mantilla, mantillas, &c.

By Wm. Nye, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel Exchange, valuable building lots in the First District.

By N. Varner, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, lot of ground on Johnson and Franklinton streets; also, at same time and place, a large and splendid residence on St. Peter, near Carrollton street; also, two lots and building at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Toulouse streets; also, a brick dwelling on Toulouse street, two-story brick dwelling on Esplanade, near Royal; three-story brick dwelling on Esplanade, near Royal; four lots of ground fronting Gentilly road and Route St. John; also, sundries lots of ground in Faubourg Treme; also, a large tract of land fronting Bayou road.

By M. Bertoni, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, traveling bags, riding, hosiery, &c.

By the Sheriff at noon, at the City Hotel, a small dwelling-house on Orleans street, between Tonti and Rochelieu.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, hardware and cutlery.

AUCTION SALES BY N. VIGNIE, ESQ.—Will be sold THIS DAY, at the St. Louis Hotel:

A splendid four-story brick residence, at a short distance from Jackson Square.

Lots and buildings corner Treme and Toulouse streets.

Three-story brick dwelling house on Toulouse street, No. 122.

An elegant three-story brick dwelling-house on Esplanade street.

A fine building lot on Johnson, near Dauphine street.

Also, 11 lot fronting on Canal Carondelet.

Sixteen lots in Nelson's Tract, Gentilly road.

Four large lots of tracts of land fronting on the Gentilly road.

A CONTRAST.

The contrast between Northern free labor and Southern slave labor is, in many striking respects, favorable to the South, and to none more so than in the relative amount of pauperism existing in the two sections. According to the message of Governor MORGAN, of New York, pauperism in that State augments in a positively frightful ratio. While in twenty years from 1830 to 1850, the population of the State increased only 61 per cent, pauperism increased 706 per cent. In 1831 there was only one person relieved to every 130 inhabitants; in 1845 one to every 39; in 1851, one to every 24, and in 1856, one to every 17.1. We learn from the report of the Secretary of State of New York that the entire number of paupers relieved throughout the State during the year 1858 was 93,155, constituting, upon the State population of 3,500,000 a ratio of between 7 and 8 per cent, or one pauper in every 13 of the population of the Empire State thrown upon public charity during the past year.

In view of this extraordinary fact, the Richmond Whig compares it with the statistics of Great Britain, and finds that during the same year the number of paupers in England and Wales, who received public support, was 885,000—making a ratio of 6.10 per cent upon the population of 14,515,000. In Scotland, says the Whig, the number of paupers was 146,000, or a ratio of 10.10 per cent upon her population of 3,605,000. In Ireland the number was 850,000, or a ratio of only nine tenths of one per cent upon her population of 6,500,000. Great Britain, and particularly Ireland, were formerly regarded the great hot-beds of pauperism, but now it is officially published to the world that that unnatural vice distinction is confined by a State or a locality to be frowned on the American Union—the Empire State.

We should be glad to present to the reader an official transcript of the statistics of pauperism throughout the Union, for the purpose of demonstrating the difference between the slave holding and non-slaveholding sections. That, however, is rendered impossible, in consequence of the absence of proper information in the census and other works. There can be no doubt, however, that pauperism in anything like an extended sense, requiring organized, systematic and continued public aid, is scarcely known in the South. Few of our Southern cities—even the most populous and thriving—are favored with any Alms-House and shelter for the unfortunate such as haunt the purlieus of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Beggars with us are rarely unknown, and though of late years there appear amongst us in limited numbers, it is well known they are not of home origin—all are birds of passage who wing their way hither from their Northern residences to ply their arts in our midst, and to return, as soon as such a course indicates apprehensions of sickness. A native mendicant would be an extraordinary phenomenon in New Orleans.

The reason why pauperism is perpetually on the increase in the free States, while the South is almost exempt from the evil, is to be found in the superiority of our system of labor over that of the North. There an unremitting strife and rivalry exist among the lower classes for employment. Capital rules with a high hand and an inexorable despotism. As the command in the law of immigration adds to the laboring population, the supply in kept regularly above the demand. Capital, which in power is more remorseless, avails itself of the strong position to dole out starvation wages to labor, and even then must necessarily pick and choose the best materials offered, leaving the inferior to drag want and distress. This is the normal condition of things in the North. Hence we see daily compulsion of the very basis of pauperism existing—from the absolutely vice and crime—the inevitable results of ignorance and luxury—hence the brutal riots, almost on a European scale, the spectacles of the infuriated and suffering, worthiest against their ruthless masters; hence, too, their miserable hovels and abject poverty, contrasted in a brief revolt, labor, however stalwart and obstinate, being no match for cool, pushing, patient Capital, which looks on in stern complacency, certain that poverty and hunger will eventually conquer the unruly elements. But Capital in the long run suffers, since every pauper removed adds to the burthen of taxation which he can least endure.

Far different is the relation between Capital and Labor in the South where the interest is correlative. Capital must retain treat labor kindly, abstain from working it to death, feed, clothe and shelter it for obvious reasons. The laborer is the property of the capitalist, and the latter is natured by every possible motive, exultant and ignoble, to take care of his own. Hence there can be no pauperism in the South so long as the toil of the servant is confined chiefly to the black population, but as work is the demand for labor exceeds the supply, the result is that the white laborer earns liberal wages in no danger whatever of starving, and never becomes a pauper except in the comparatively rare instances of incurable drunkenness or other degrading vice. Abolish slavery to-morrow, and in less than five years we should be inundated with just such an overwhelming amount of pauperism as oppresses Northern society with the weight of an incubus.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—In another column, Col. Peck, of 120 Canal street, agent for these machines, publishes an imposing array of testimony in favor of their unmitigated advantages over those of other inventors. The impartial reader will examine it and form his own conclusions.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.—Messrs. Alfred Munroe & Co., corner Camp and Common streets, are the agents for these machines, which are rapidly increasing in popularity in consequence of their adaptation to a great range of workmanship, and other advantages set forth in the advertisement in our columns. The simple & Lyon machine is sold at prices ranging from $50 to $125.

NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING, &c.—As spring advances, Alfred Munroe & Co. are constantly receiving at their mammoth establishment, corner Camp and Common streets, a full supply of ready-made clothing and piece goods for men and boys, made up with great care, and in the latest styles. See advertisement.

COMMERCIAL BANK AND WATERWORKS.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders, on the 5th, Messrs. Gelpi, Carriere, Smith, Bradford, Stewart & and Lanata were elected Directors, and Mr. Adam Gellen was re-elected President unanimously. The Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable the 1st April next.

CREDIT SALE—BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND CLOTHING.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of boots, shoes, brogans and clothing, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom of E. Rogers & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms—four months, approved paper.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, a small Dwelling-house, just raised on Orleans street, between Tonti and Rochelieu, above Second. See advertisement.

The particular attention of city and country buyers is called to the unreserved sale of upwards of four hundred and fifty packages and lots Forage and Assorted Dry Goods, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock. Terms liberal.

The attention of dealers in Hardware and Cutlery is called to the extensive sale which takes place THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer.

J. L. Carman, Auctioneer, sells, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, a No. 1 hide dressed seamstress, washer and ironer, and several other valuable slaves. See advertisement.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATE FAIR AT BATON ROUGE.—We understand that Dr. A. L. Plough, of our city, so long identified with the subject of industrial exhibitions, and whose pen has done much service in this cause over the signature of "Pioneer," intends leaving to-day for Baton Rouge, where his experience and energy may be directed with good effect toward securing the success of the Industrial State Fair to be opened there on the 12th inst., the name of which, by the way, was suggested by "Pioneer." The first fair ever held in Louisiana was the Mechanics and Artisans Fair at Dr. Plough's Museum in this city, in 1838, of which we find a full and favorable notice in our paper of that date, and the first Agricultural and Mechanics' Association Fair was originated in Baton Rouge by Dr. Plough, in 1841. Four successive fairs were held there, all recorded in the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, and it was at that of 1844 that Henry Clay perpetrated the witticism, referring to the doctor, of "God speed the Plough." The labors of "Pioneer" in this cause have been untiring. Where so few are willing to devote their time to matters of public importance, the enthusiasm of "Pioneer" is commendable. We hope that our citizens generally will contribute toward the success of the Baton Rouge Fair.

THE BRIDE PANORAMA.—This attractive exhibition, which has called so many thousands to witness it during its stay at Masonic Hall, in St. Charles street, will not be open to the public on Saturday afternoon, nor at night, but will open again, for our week longer, commencing on Monday night, March 12th.

During the conflagration of Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our Government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Jonny Stick to Doctor, and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall be supported on facts that are very barren.—*Reformer, Trenton, N. J.*

We are indebted to Mr. McKeever for Express papers.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."—We are indebted to Reckiel, No. 7 Exchange Place, for No. 10 of this excellent and cheap publication

From statistics lately prepared relating to the extent of lunacy among the negroes of the various States of the Union, we find that in Louisiana there is one lunatic out of 2477 negroes, in South Carolina, one in 2999; in Massachusetts, one in 45; in Maine, one in 14. Positive evidence, we imagine, that freedom is not the normal condition of the negro race.

TEXAS ITEMS.—We have Texas dates to the 7th inst. The municipal election at Galveston on Monday last resulted as follows:

Mayor, Thos M. Joseph Marshal; John H. Woodridge, Assessor and Collector; A. Carpenter, Treasurer; D. Wakelee, Surveyor; M. C. Lawton, Inspector and Gauger; J. J. Jenny, Harbor Master; Lieutenant of Police, Fort Worden; F. Hotchkeck, L. Parker, L. A. Fisher, Searcher of Vessels, Bryan Magennis, Sexton, F. Peters, Alderman, First Ward, F. W. Wagner; S. Tier Ward, Second Ward, H. H. Morgan; J. C. Kuhn, Third Ward, Chas. Leonard, T. O. Wilson; Fourth Ward, M. Brinkley, H. H. Andrews, L. Bolker, W. Evans.

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Mr. WILLIAM NAPIER, K. C. B., whose death is announced by the *Edinburgh*, was born at Castlehaven, in Ireland, in 1785. His father was Colonel the Honorable George Napier, and his mother the celebrated Sarah Lennox, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. When but fifteen years of age, Sir William entered the army. He served at the siege of Copenhagen, followed Sir John Moore to the Spanish Peninsula in 1808, and was in command of the Forty-third Regiment at Salamanca, Nivelle and Nive. The wounds which he received in the battle in which he was engaged, were emphatic proofs of his daring and bravery as a soldier. For six years, from 1842 to 1848, when he was created a Military Knight, and became colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, Sir William was Governor of Guernsey. In 1851 he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant General. The intervals of leisure which he enjoyed were devoted to recording the history of the wars in which he had taken part. To his pen we are indebted for the "History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France, from the year 1807 to 1814." The publication of this work, which consisted of six volumes, was commenced in 1828, and finished in 1840, but less formidable works are "The Conquest of Scinde," "Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier," and "English Rights and Sieges in the Peninsula," the last of which was published in 1856, and completes the series of narrative writings. The first historical work besides treating of these heavier themes, Sir William's pen found relaxation in the composition of various reviews, and one or two works of fiction. Sir William died a few days ago from an attack of paralysis, and was a brother of the inventor of Scinde, was a brother of the inventor.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

[EVENING SESSION.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

BATON ROUGE, March 9.—During the evening sitting of the Senate, Mr. Gardere introduced a bill to repeal the fourth section of the act relative to Sheriff sales and writs of fieri facias, as far as practicable, in the parish of Jefferson, approved on the fifteenth day of March, 1855. Passed.

Mr. Tucker introduced a bill for the relief of land owners on Ship Island, whose properties have been forfeited by the State for non payment of taxes.

The Senate adheres to the amendment of the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. Leeds introduced a bill to amend the seventh section of act one hundred and sixty four of the acts passed in the year 1856, entitled "An act to amend an act to consolidate New Orleans, and to provide for a government and the better administration of its affairs." The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

[MORNING SESSION.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

BATON ROUGE, March 9.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Phillips, from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably on the bill to amend an act to better and carry out the one hundred and thirty-sixth article of the Constitution.

He reported unfavorably on the bill to amend an act to provide for a revenue, and the manner of collecting the same.

Mr. Beggs introduced a bill to incorporate the Carrollton Fire Company No. 1, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Chair submitted a communication from the Board of Public Works in regard to the public works of the State.

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BATON ROUGE, March 9.—In the Senate today the chair presented a communication from the Board of Public Works relative to the public works of the State. The communication was referred to the Board on Public Works.

Mr. Goode, from the Committee on Judiciary, said that he found nothing illegal in recommending the bill providing for the incorporation of the First Louisiana Free Rifle Company of New Orleans to the Committee on Militia for correction. The bill was referred to the Committee on Militia.

The bill relative to the collection of licenses was passed.

The bill to authorize the Board of Public Works to repair the levee at Bonnet Carre head was passed.

Mr Smith introduced a bill to grant aid to the Louisiana Stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill regulating jurisdiction to the Justices of the Peace of Orleans parish was passed.

A good portion of the day was occupied in discussing a bill by offering amendments to make necessary appropriations for local schools. A vote was taken upon it and resulted as follows:

Nineteen ayes to seventy noes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, gave notice of a bill providing for the retrocession of the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland and the removal of the Capital.

A joint resolution was introduced providing for the restoration of Henry Fort Wardrobe, Hotchkeck, L. Parker, L. A. Fisher, Searcher of Vessels, Bryan Magennis, Sexton, F. Peters, Alderman, First Ward, F. W. Wagner; S. Tier Ward, Second Ward, H. H. Morgan; J. C. Kuhn, Third Ward, Chas. Leonard, T. O. Wilson; Fourth Ward, M. Brinkley, H. H. Andrews, L. Bolker, W. Evans.

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The brother smiled, and their friendship was sealed forever. How very true and feasible God's word, "A soft answer turneth away wrath."—*Sunday Withesses.*

Wonderful Meeting of Outcasts.

One of the most extraordinary meetings for years past took place recently at midnight at the St. James's Hall, Regent street, London. The meeting was one of "fallen women," for the purpose of hearing prayer and addresses. Some gentlemen connected with benevolent and reformatory societies, being anxious for the welfare of the unfortunate of women who congregate every night in the Haymarket, Regent street, and principal casinos and cafés in the neighborhood, resolved to attempt to collect some of those unhappy persons in a suitable place near by, where judicious addresses might be given, to be followed by prayer. Neat cards, enclosed in envelopes, were distributed among this class of persons at the casinos, cafés and in the streets, invited as follows:

"The favor of your company is requested by several friends, who will meet at the St. James's Restaurant, 60 Regent street, to take tea and coffee together on Wednesday night, February 8, at 12 o'clock, precisely."

Some hundreds of these were distributed and the experiment met with great success, although many treated the matter with ridicule, while others thought the whole affair a hoax. Seventy-eight unfortunate creatures appeared at the entrance and were shown into the large dining room of the hall, capable of holding some hundreds of persons. Coffee, tea, and substantial supper, coffee and edibles at the various tables about the room, round which they clustered in parties of six or eight, chatting over the peculiarity of the meeting, and wondering what was to be the course of proceeding. The number increased till there must have been at least two hundred and fifty persons present, solely composed of the unfortunate creatures whose moral and social condition the meeting was designed to affect, except the clergymen and gentlemen who had been instrumental in calling the meeting. Of course, the meeting was not public as regarded the admission of the other sex, for had it been so, no doubt a large number would have assembled out of curiosity, if not for any worse motive. While the repast was going on, the principal gentlemen present mustered together at a conspicuous spot for the purpose of addressing the meeting.

Prayers were offered up and appeals were made to the persons present, in some cases with long intervals, and it was announced that any present who regarded of their sins would be received into the London Reformatory or the Trinity House, and that further arrangements would be made for the reception of others elsewhere. The meeting broke up shortly after three o'clock. The conduct of those present was highly creditable, and quite void of levity or contempt, and the experiment so far as it is announced successful.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.—Rev. W. G. Brownlow, in the last number of his paper, the Knoxville Whig, gives the following particulars of the affray at Emory and Henry College, Va., in which his son killed James W. Breese, of Georgia. It appears that his son was a much smaller boy than his antagonist, and had been knocked down and cruelly kicked in the face, before he gave the fatal blow, which was inflicted with a stick that lay within his reach. He adds:

He did not leave until after the physicians pronounced Breese deceased in no serious danger, and until my son was arrested before the Magistrate, and acquitted and ordered to go to his studies. He will return to Abingdon at the proper time, and surrender himself into the proper authorities, and await his trial under the laws of Virginia. As he is not and never was in sympathy with the Abolitionists or locofocos, and comes favorably with the better class of young men at colleges, I respectfully suggest to newspapers and others their correspondents the great importance of having given them the points of my personal case of his father, over whom he has never exercised any control.

WATER—*Its Transformation*.—There is no natural substance whose transformations are more marvelous and whose relations are more complex and extensive than those of water. A recent writer on the subject says:

You take into your hand a hailstone, and it quickly melts into a transparent fluid; which gradually vanishes, only to reappear, during frosty weather, in the deep upon your window pane, in the form of delicate ramifications of the former crystalline solidity. You place another under a hot sun, with thrice its weight of lime, and it soon melts and disappears, leaving in its place a powder of lime, of which it constitutes a fifth part. If beet steak be strongly pressed between two sheets of blotting paper, it will yield a little more than one-twentieth of its weight of water. While the experiments of Berzelius and Dalton prove that of the human frame, not excepting the bones, water forms one-half. Again, the fat of the long water, Dalton found, by subtraction of the rest, a person that five sixths of the food taken by day go to repair the human frame a day when it is at work, again, no less than 75 per cent is water, and of turnips, at least three-fourths. Lastly, we may remark, "explains the small proportion of turnip fed cattle and sheep for drink."

EASTERN LITERATURE.—*An Arabic Newspaper*.—An Arabic newspaper, the Boustoun, published at Beyrout, Syria, presents most of the stirring features of its western prototypes. It is a weekly, and is printed on Saturdays at 6½ p.m. It was established, by consent of the Sultan, at the beginning of 1856 as the organ of the Porte. The Editor is Khalil el Khoury, and is aided by Mr. Michael Mesherjee. The publisher and editor is Chahid el Chidiac, a native writer and poet of fine culture, and the author of a volume of Arabic poetry published at the mission press in 1857. The contents of the *Bakhat* are divided between diplomatic and foreign news, miscellaneous articles, letters from correspondents, and notices. The miscellany presents a great variety, including literary, scientific, industrial and commercial matters. Translations and selections are made from the periodical literature of Europe, and occasionally from the English and French papers. The letters of correspondents are called *Ajaib*, or wonders, and are addressed to the editor, Mr. Boustoun. The newspaper is conducted with much ability, and is a valuable medium for the dissemination of useful and interesting information.

Fatal Accident.—A negro laborer named Joe, forty-five years of age, a slave of Mr. Pugh, was killed on the railroad near Bayou Sara on Saturday last. He was accidentally struck and fell from the steam of the steamboat Nebraska, sliding on his back. Deputy Coroner Simpson held the inquest.

Dismissed.—Assistant Recorder Bent yesterday dismissed the case of Mr. Batchelder, charged with knocking down and kicking Andrew Johnson, as the prosecutor did not appear. The case of Alexander Maitland, charged with striking Hunter Lewis in the face, was also dismissed for want of prosecution.

Fire at Mobile.—About eleven o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in Michel Saltzman's bakery, at Mobile, which was destroyed, together with its stock and contents.

Another Nest of Counterfeiters.

BRANDON Peters.—Information having been received by the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS that their celebrated restorative has been extensively counterfeited, the public are cautioned that they are daily applying for it at the drug stores in all parts of the Union, to see that every bottle they buy bears upon its label a fac-simile of the proprietors' signature, and also upon the glass of the bottle, and upon the cover of the cork. As a remedy for indigestion and debility in youth, or age, for dyspepsia, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, imperfect digestion, and for all disorders incident to every crisis of female life, Hostetter's Bitters are the most celebrated of the preparations for similar purposes now before the world. wh5 4t

New Lusitanean Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Died, yesterday, MANUEL VEGAS, aged 36 years, a native of Portugal and late a member of the New Lusitanean Benevolent Association.

The members of the above Association are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Greatness and Elysian Fields streets, to-morrow evening (Sunday) at 3 o'clock, precisely, in order to attend the funeral of our deceased brother.

By order of the President.

ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Secretary.

mch10

To Rent.

THE fine two-story HOUSE, with out-houses, on Rusle street, No. 30, between Bienville and Conti streets. The lot fronts on two streets.

Apply to J. F. CLAY,
mch8 66 Royal street.

Overseer.

WANTED, by a husbandman who has been for five years on the coast of Africa, where he had 1000 negroes under him, familiar with the cultivation of corn and sugar cane, and speaking English and French, a situation as overseer on a plantation. Apply at the office of the Bee. mch8 2t

LARD.—50 bbls and tierces prime leaf; 100 kegs do. for sale by O. PASCAL,
mch8 6t 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

BRANDY.—20 Otard fashionable Brandy. Just landing and for sale by S. FLANNAGAN, 55 and 56 Old Levee.

RAPIDLY INCREASING IN POPULARITY.

Universal and Unqualified Satisfaction.

A FULL GUARANTEE.

THE FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES

Are guaranteed by us to give better satisfaction to the purchaser, and more profit to the agent, than any other Machine in market.

Many superior advantages can readily be seen by a few moments' examination of these Machines.

They are adapted to a great range of workmanship—SEWING FOR THE FINEST GAUZE TO HEAVY LEATHER.

Or, from one up to twenty thicknesses of Cloth,

And doing this without Change of Thread or Tension.

And run

MACHINE RUNNING AT THE HIGHEST SPEED.

They make but little noise, are strong and well made, and durable in all their parts. They make the same stitch on both sides of the cloth.

The Finkle & Lyon Hemmer

Is the best ever invented, and is exceedingly simple.

PRICES

OF THE FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.

$55, $80, $85, $90, $100, $103, $115, $125.

And recollect that we will

TAKE YOUR OLD MACHINE AND REFUND THE MONEY

If they do not in every respect prove perfectly satisfactory.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Over our Clothing Establishment,
STORY BUILDING,
mh10 Corner Camp and Common streets.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

STORY BUILDING,

Corner of Camp and Common streets,

—Are constantly receiving in store—

NEW GOODS AND NEW STYLES

IN THE GREATEST VARIETY,

And respectfully invite all in want of

CLOTHING

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

To Call and Examine their Assortment.

No deviation in prices. mh10

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SEWING MACHINES OVER ALL OTHERS

I.

They are the only Machines that need in any Shop Manufactory in the United States—Singer's, Grover