

GETTING RID OF THE COPPERS.—Although the new nickel cents, with their flying buzzard device, and leaden dump, when raring, are not the prettiest coin that ever was minted, they are, nevertheless, far superior to the old bungling coppers. Notwithstanding the fact that many tons of the latter have been taken back to the Mint to be melted down, there are still sufficient of them in circulation to supply a circulating medium for about half the Union and to annoy all persons whose facilities for carrying change are short of a carpet bag and wheelbarrow. In business establishments, where much small change (a misnomer when applied to copper cents) is received, the ancient, clumsy coin, with its liberal admixture of battered half pennies and business tokens, is a nuisance, which can only be properly appreciated by being experienced. Taking the coppers is easy enough, but to get rid of them in bulk is another matter. Every body rejects them, and persons in the receipt of small weekly salaries, and who receive a percentage of them in coppers, carry home as much money as their pockets will hold of a Saturday night. These coppers are then shoved off to the grocer, the baker, and the butcher, and those worthy people again push them out to go the same round again. Talk about nimble sixpences! why the old fashioned cents, with all their clumsy awkwardness, beat them all to pieces in nimbleness; for as nobody wants to be bothered with them, they are kept upon the go, much in the same way and upon the same principle as the traditional bad penny.

We are informed by an officer of one of the Passenger Railway lines, that although the receipts of coppers by the company are very large, none of them are ever paid out again. They are carted off to the Mint and exchanged for nickels, which latter are given to employees and others in fair doses, while the old coppers literally go to pot, for they are melted down and never see light any more. This system tends to diminish the stock of coppers afloat very materially, and if it was observed by all the Passenger Railway Companies, and by all the business establishments which receive large numbers of cents, the copper nuisance would speedily be abated, and a neater, cleaner, and far lighter coin would be substituted for the ancient cent, which, like omnibuses and market sheds, has been very useful in its time, but which has grown out of date and outlived its usefulness. Nobody will mourn when the only copper to be seen will be found in the cabinets of coin collectors, when some enthusiastic and sympathizing poetaster will sing the Lay of the Last Cent, and when "nary red" will have a great practical and general significance.

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QUIDNUNC.—"Have the city authorities the power to lease the ends of streets fronting on the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, to individuals and companies, so that those companies can fence them in, so that citizens are not permitted to see the river in front of them—such as Dock, Walnut, and others? My idea was that the ends of streets were as much needed for public use, and to be kept clear, as Third and Chestnut, or any other street. We will suppose that all the private wharves were fenced in and shut up; where are boats from vessels to land? I always thought that the public wharves at the ends of streets were for that purpose. Am I in the right?..... We doubt very much the right of the city to lease the public landings to parties who erect impassable barriers upon them, so as to exclude the public from all opportunities of using them. Penn's charter of 1701 has the following:

"And I do for me, my heirs and assigns, grant and ordain that the streets of said city shall forever continue as they are now laid out and regulated, and that the end of each street extending into the river Delaware shall be and continue free for the use and service of the said city and the inhabitants thereof."

The new charter of 1789 transferred to the city corporation all the rights of the old corporation in the streets, landings, &c. It has been decided that the city has a right to demand tolls and wharfage for the use of the landings, but we do not believe that the shutting of them up, so that nobody can use them but the lessees, would be supported by our courts.

PHILADELPHIA FURNITURE—A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.—The superiority of Philadelphia manufactures is so well known, that orders from north, south, east and west are just as common among our large manufacturers as sales to parties at home. We had the pleasure, yesterday, of passing through a first class Philadelphia furniture establishment, and on examining the articles in the warerooms, were more than ever convinced that for elegance and style, as well as substance and solidity, Philadelphia has no rival. The warerooms in question were those of Messrs. W. & J. Allen, Furniture Manufacturers, No. 136 South Second street, and this large building is entirely occupied by finished sets and articles of furniture, which are turned out by their workmen at the rate of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

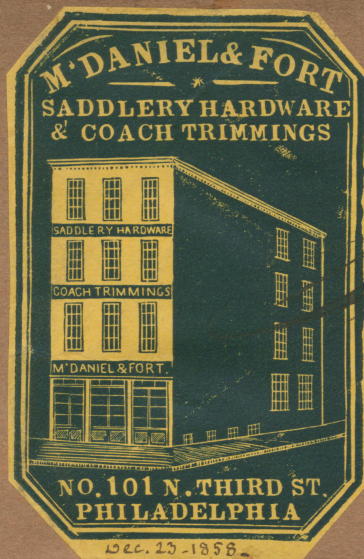
Among the sets of fine furniture we observed three sofas, a table, and eight chairs, of solid rose-wood, the set being of what Messrs. Allen call the "bird pattern." The sofas and chairs are covered with most superb brocade and the finish, polish and elegance displayed in their manufacture is equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind ever manufactured in this country. These fine articles were ordered by a wealthy physician of Mobile, who has also ordered a dining-room set, and other articles, in all amounting to \$5,000. The set described costs \$700. They seemed to be worth every dollar of the money so far as really magnificent work could make them. The brocade covers are green and gold, the pattern is the neatest, most perfect, and most recherche ever imported in the United States.

Among the very large stock of Messrs. Allen was another set, of a different pattern, but we thought fully as beautiful, and the hundreds of other tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, lounges, reclining chairs, dressing tables, &c., &c., all showed superior workmanship and an artistic variety of pattern, which pleased us much. A long experience, personal superintendence, and an immense custom has enabled this enterprising firm to take a position among the first in the trade, not only in this city, but everywhere else, and the character of their wares has spread their reputation in all quarters. We observed patterns of furniture ordered in New York, as well as further east, west and south, and feel assured that Philadelphia will sustain her manufacturing reputation so long as Messrs. Allen conduct their trade as at present.

A visit to the establishment, No. 136 South Second street, will greatly facilitate the work of buying fine and substantial furniture, and such a hint should not be thrown away on our readers, now that the holidays are upon us, with their times of giving and receiving appropriate presents.

CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—If any of our lady readers are anxious to see how great a variety there is in the way of cloaks and mantillas, we would advise them to call at the store of J. W. Proctor & Co., No. 708 Chestnut street, where they will be gratified with an inspection of a stock which is as varied as it is extensive. Among the goods will be found cloaks for ladies and misses; cloaks of fine Lyons velvet; cloaks of fine French beaver; cloaks of domestic and cloaks of Paris make, and Esquimaux cloaks which would brave the rigors of an arctic winter. We know of nothing more acceptable or more useful to a lady or a miss, as a holiday gift, than one of Proctor & Co's. cloaks or mantillas.

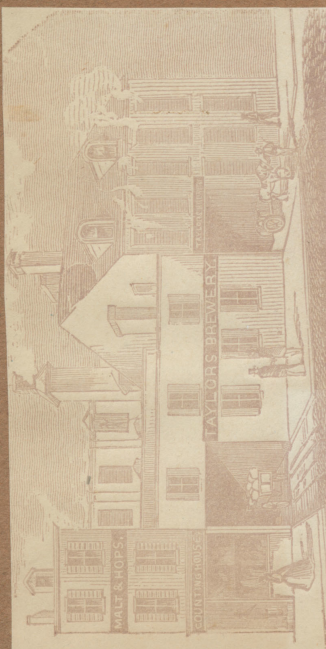
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J. W. cor. Ninth and Walnut Sts.



Dec. 23- 1858
Plumbers & Gas fitters.



W. BANKSON TAYLOR
XX ALE
BROWN STOUT & PORTER
BREWERY.
Corner of Vine and Eighth Sts
PHILADELPHIA

Dec. 28-58-