

BUTCHER'S IMPREGNATED IRON.—This valuable invention, a description of which appeared in the *Bulletin* on Saturday last, has created a furor in the mechanical and scientific world. New and important uses are constantly suggesting themselves for the preparation, and it is confidently believed that iron for railway tracks thus rubberized, would be free from vibration and consequent noise, and by excluding the frost would be far less liable than the raw iron to snap in severe weather. A member of the establishment of Butcher & Son, succeeded while in Europe, recently, in obtaining a knowledge of the secret art of tinning iron, and this art is used by the firm in conjunction with rubberizing, to render roofs, spouts, gutters, &c., perfectly water tight. The edges of the iron are tinned before the metal is impregnated with the gum elastic preparation, and the joints can then be soldered as the work is put in its place. A coat of gum elastic paint over the whole finishes the job and renders the work weather—and almost time—proof. For marine work the gum elastic coating material is of the last importance. Salt air or salt water do not affect it, nor will barnacles adhere to it. For iron ships, and the iron work about other craft, the preparation is of great value. Messrs. Butcher & Son sell the coating material in cans, for shipping purposes, at their store, S. W. corner of 12th and Filbert streets. The inventors have also a weather proof gum elastic paint, which can be made any color that is desired. The manufacture of the different preparations of gum elastic, and the working and impregnating of iron, is carried on in a factory 129 feet deep, recently erected by the inventors on the Wetherill lot, at the corner of 12th and Cherry streets.

— April 15-57 —

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following properties were disposed of last evening, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons:

10 shares San Francisco Land Association, \$520; 2 do Frs. Cooper Building Association, \$20; 600 do Tioga R.R. Co., Consolidated, \$27a28; 300 do N. Y. and Middle Coal Field R.R. Co., \$1 65; 10 do Huntingdon and Broad Top R.R. Co., 18; 10 do Hazleton Coal Co., \$53; 1 do Philadelphia Library, \$30; 1 do Mercantile Library, \$8; 1 do Athenaeum, \$16; 1 do Second Mortgage Coupon bond, \$500 Barclay R.R. Co.—51 per cent.; \$230 scrip Phoenix Mutual Ins. Co., 38 per cent.; \$35 Delaware Mutual 46 per cent.; 30 Union Ins. Co., 31 per cent.

Steamboat Sun, 232 33-95ths tons, with furniture, &c., \$3000; house and lot S. E. side of Centre street, Germantown, 33x122 1/2 feet, \$640; house and lot No. 174 North Third street, 18x75 1/2 feet, ground rent \$150, \$6275; house and lot adjoining the above, No. 172, same dimensions, ground rent \$175, \$6050; lot with two buildings, Marshall above Coates street, 18x64 feet, ground rent \$48, \$1450; ground rent of \$54, lot S. E. corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets, 18x77 1/2 feet, \$330; ground rent of \$54, lot adjoining the above on Buttonwood st. 18x77 feet, \$310; ground rent of \$30, lot S. side of Frankford Turnpike, below West st., 20x87 feet, \$405; ground rent of \$30, lot adjoining the above, 20 by 90 feet, \$395; ground rent of \$20, lot next the preceding, 20 by 68 feet, \$280; ground rent of \$25, lot north of the above, 20 by 72 feet, \$230; ground rent of \$56, lot also adjoining, 40 by 110 feet, \$660; ground rent of \$15, lot S. W. side of Crown street, 98 feet deep, \$210; ground rent on \$24, lot on West and Union streets, 40 by 80 feet, \$325; lot of ground, N. E. side of Marlborough street, 40 by 105 feet, \$1200; lot on Frankford Road below West street, 80 by 106 1/2 feet, \$4050; lot on Frankford Road near Shackamaxon street, 21 1/2 feet front, \$725; lot on Shackamaxon street, 20 by 108 1/2 feet, \$1550; house and lot, No. 269 Filbert street, 30 by 127 feet, \$7450; house and lot, No. 275 South Eighth street, 18 by 95 feet, \$5900; house and lot No. 125 Callowhill street, 18 by 72 feet, ground rent \$18, \$1500; house and lot, No. 397 South Tenth street, 18 by 57 feet, ground rent \$37 1/2, \$1225; lot, N. W. corner Ninth and Master streets, 100 by 110 feet, ground rent \$388 30, \$4700; house and lot, No. 318 Pine street, 20 by 100 feet, with three brick dwellings on the rear, \$4750; house and lot, No. 395 North Front street, 17 by 66 feet, \$1950.

— April 15-57 —

BUTCHER'S IMPREGNATED IRON.—Butcher's Impregnated Iron is attracting the attention among those interested, which its importance deserves. Several scientific men have put the prepared metal through a severe ordeal, and they are satisfied that its power of resisting acids, water and the atmosphere, is all that has been claimed for it. Practical men who understand the importance of procuring iron prepared in a way which renders it cheaper than tin, and more lasting than copper, are putting it into actual use, and orders for roofing, piping, &c., of the gum impregnated metal, are pouring in to the inventors, Messrs. Butcher & Son. Those who are interested in iron—and who are not?—should call on the Messrs. Butcher at the south-west corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets.

— April 18-57 —

Our Retail Markets.—The backwardness of the season has affected our retail markets, which are not quite as well supplied as usual at this period.—Vegetables and poultry are quite scarce. The following are about the prices:—

MEATS.—Beef—Roasting rib per lb, 16a17c; sirloin steak, 14a16c; rump do, 12a14c; chuck pieces, 8a12c; plates and navels, corned, 8a10c; tongues, fresh, each, 40a50c; leg, each 30a37c; shin, 25a40c; kidney, 8a12c; liver, per lb, 6c; dried beef per lb, 20c. Lamb—Fore quarter, 87a\$1; hind do \$1a\$1 1/2; chop, per lb, 9c; calves head, each, 25a31c. Mutton—Leg, loin, chop, per lb, 12a; breast and neck, 9c; whole carcasses, 9a9 1/2. Veal—Fore quarter, per lb, 9c; hind do, 11c; chop, 12a; outlet, 14c; sweetbread, each 18c. Pork—Young pigs, each \$1 25a1 75; salt and fresh, per lb, 10a12 1/2c; feet, per set, 18a31a; tripe, per lb, 4a6c; lard do, 14a16c; hams, smoked, 12a14c; Bologna sausage,

16a20c; fresh sausage, per lb, 14a16c; scrapple, per lb, 9c; spare rib, per lb, 10c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, each, \$1 37a2; ducks, pair, 87a\$1 37a; spring chickens, pair, 75a\$1; old do., 87a\$1 25; squab pigeons, pair, 20a25c; wild pigeons, dozen, \$1a1 1/2; wild geese, each, \$1a1 50; snipe, pair, 50a87c; plover, pair, 50c.

SHELLFISH.—Lobster, pound, 8a10c; shrimps, quart, 75a\$1; terrapin, dozen, \$1a10; oysters, Absecom, per basket, 37a60c; do. per thousand, \$4a5; New York do., per barrel, \$8; Clams, thousand, \$2a2 50c.

FISH.—Halibut, 10a12c; bass, 6a8c; porgies, 4a6c; flounders, 6a8c; cod, 6c; black fish, 8c; rock, 12a; perch, bunch, 12a25c; catfish, 6a12c; eels, 6a12c; salt shad, pound, 12c; salt mackerel, 12c; dry cod, 4a6c; smoked herring, bunch, 6c; shad, 25a62 1/2c.

FRUIT.—Cranberries, quart, 14c; plums, quart, 15a16c; apples per basket, 37a\$1; do per half peck, 6a20c.

VEGETABLES.—Turnips, basket, 25a31c; beets, bunch, 4a6c; cabbage, barrel, 87a\$1; do head, 3a8; celery, bunch, 6a12c; salad, head, 2a4c; sweet potatoes, basket, 35a50c; do per pound, 6a9c; onions, bushel, \$1a\$1 37; do half peck, 18a20c; lima beans, quart, 15a18c; pickles, basket, 37a62 1/2; carrots, dozen, 12a.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Butter, per pound, 31a40c; eggs, dozen, 17a20c; honey, per pound, 20a25c; apple butter, quart, 12a15.

There are but few changes in the market since last week.

The Farmer's Hay and Straw Market.—The Old Haymarket in Sixth street below Parrish, is to be swept away by the tide of improvement. The extensive ground will be covered with handsome dwellings. The "Farmer's Hay and Straw Market Company," has occupied the site for many years, and from which, to their new market yard at Oxford and Marshall streets, will be transferred all the operations of weighing, storing and selling of hay and straw. The business done in these articles is quite large; much more extensive than many persons have any idea of. The new location, with the various accommodations, will be found such as to give satisfaction to the large number of farmers who bring in their produce for sale, and also to those who are purchasers.

— April 18-57 —

FAIRMOUNT PARK AGAIN.—Some months since the City Councils, by resolution, authorized the Committee on City Property of the two branches of Councils to confer with citizens in relation to securing to the city the possession of the premises which intervene between Fairmount and Lemon Hill, and also between Lemon Hill and the Spring Garden Water Works, with a view to the preservation of the purity of the Schuylkill water, and forming a public park capable of affording to our citizens generally pure air and healthful recreation. This committee, through Mr. Cuyler, of the Select Council, reported to that body, at its meeting on Thursday last, that a number of our most esteemed and public spirited citizens have united together in the purchase of the Sedgely Park estate, at the sum of \$125,000, and paid thereon \$60,000, leaving the balance to be assumed by the city, secured by mortgages upon the property, payable in instalments over a period of five years. Sedgely Park adjoins Fairmount Park on the north, and contains thirty-three acres of ground. It fills the space between Fairmount and the grounds of the Spring Garden Water Works. In connection with the city grounds at Fairmount, containing forty-five acres, and the Spring Garden grounds, containing eight acres and a half, an area of one hundred and ten and a half acres upon the banks of the Schuylkill, for the benefit of the people as a public park, will be secured, the same extending from Callowhill street on the south (with the interruption of a small piece of wharf property at and adjacent to Coates street), to a point more than a mile northward of the dam. The quiet shades and sunny slopes of these beautiful grounds, the noble trees which adorn them, the beautiful river which flows by, and the extensive and charming prospect which they command, combine, independently of the necessity for the preservation of the purity of the Schuylkill water, to mark the spot as one of peculiar fitness for a park, intended to be kept sacred to the health and enjoyment of our citizens for ever.

The property is estimated to be worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000, but Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer liberally consented to accept, in view of the noble purpose contemplated in its use, the sum of \$125,000 for the same, contributing also \$5000 towards its possession by the city. Among the other contributors towards the purchase, are Henry Cope, in \$10,000, and Alfred, also for \$10,000; Matthew Newkirk and others in sums of \$5000 down to \$150. The report of the committee concluded with a resolution that the city of Philadelphia accept the gift, and that the premises be devoted to the public use for ever, which resolution was adopted.

In Common Council the matter of the acceptance of this property has been postponed for the present—a certain sneaky member contending that it was only another scheme of "snakish" speculators to make the city pay \$2000 per acre for useless land, or 25 per cent. more than it is worth. In view of the fact that property near these grounds has been recently sold at \$13,000 per acre, and the high and honorable character of the parties who have subscribed \$60,000 towards the purchase, we are constrained to believe that they have been actuated solely

for the public good, and that Councils, in behalf of our grateful citizens, should promptly accept the splendid domain, and immediately set to work to lay it off as a public park, or zoological garden, for which the spot is so admirably adapted.

— April 19-57 —

OLD TIMES.—"It is said in a paragraph published upon one of the outside pages of the last number of the Dispatch, that the invention of door-locks, the modern screw auger, gimblets, the cradle for harvesting, &c., are credited to the Germans. Let me say to you that if so, it is a mistake. Although they have been a useful people to the world they live in, do not give them the credit for everything. Door-locks and latches were invented, I think, in England, in the fifteenth century. The modern screw auger is a Pennsylvania invention, and there never was one seen in Europe until the brig *Eliza*, of this city, took some to Ireland, in the year 1789, among her carpenter's tools. They were thought a curiosity, and were laughed at by many good workmen there, but like many other American inventions, they outlived ridicule. They were invented by Mr. William Henry, a gunsmith, of Lancaster, Pa., before the Revolution. He was the father of Judge Henry, of that place. Screw gimblets he also invented, to bore the rammer-holes for gun-stocks. The harvest cradle, everybody knows, or ought to know, is a Pennsylvania invention, which originated in Chester or Philadelphia county. The iron mould-board, in ploughs, is also ours; so are also the elevators in grist mills, made by Oliver Evans, but claimed by Tyson, at York Haven. The double iron plane-bits, used by carpenters, cabinet-makers, &c., were invented in Dublin, (Ireland,) in 1770, by an apprentice-boy by the name of Sands. Grooving-planes were invented here during, or just after, the Revolution, I think, by an employee of old Col. Smith, the master carpenter of Gen. Washington's building, in Ninth street, which was afterwards made the University building."

— April 19-57 —

HOUSE NUMBERING.—The ordinance of Councils, providing for the re-numbering of the houses of the metropolis, is being carried into effect. Many of the places of business, and of the abodes of our citizens, are already re-numbered, particularly in those streets running east and west, although there is evidently a strong disposition on the part of many to adhere to the old system of numbering, by neglecting to carry the law into effect, or by putting up the new figures and allowing the old ones to remain also. This is a very foolish idea, and must occasion a great deal of confusion and trouble in matters of business in particular. It is decidedly an offense against the spirit of the law, to keep both numbers on the same house, and will doubtless not be permitted by those who have the execution of the laws. Persons who have been in business a long time need have no fear of losing their customers by the mere change of the number of their store, for the same spot will always be sought by them, while by advertising their business under the new number, other parties with whom they have never done business would be readily attracted to the same location. The present is a proper occasion for the display of public spirit, and those business establishments will show themselves most worthy of patronage which readily fall in with the new order of things. By advertisements, circulars, cards, etc., they can render their names and places of business familiar by keeping them constantly before the public, and be great gainers in the long run. It is certainly desirable that the old figures should be discontinued and disused entirely, and this reform should be accomplished by a general and spontaneous public effort.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette and North American, speaking of the advantages of the new system of house numbering, as regards the streets running east and west, thinks that the streets running north and south will require to be re-named in order to secure the fullest object of the law for re-numbering the houses of the city. He suggests that Market street should be the central or dividing line of the city, and those streets north of it should be named avenues; as, for instance, Arch street should be known as First avenue, Race street as Second avenue, etc., and those streets south of Market might be named ways, as Walnut way, Pine way, etc., while smaller, intermediate streets, might be designated as passages, alleys, lanes and courts, and diagonal thoroughfares as at present, viz:—Ridge road, Passyunk road, &c. By this plan, in connection with the system adopted by the house numbering ordinance, the locality of any dwelling in the smallest street would be known from its number, without further inquiry. The use of the word way finds its illustration in one of the most famous American streets, that of Broadway, of New York. It is also the *viz* of the Latin, applied in naming all the great thoroughfares of Rome. The word is, in fact, ancient, brief and euphonious, and might be readily adopted under an improved nomenclature of our streets. To illustrate the idea of calling streets avenues suppose 200 North Sixth street be required; it would be readily found at Sixth street and Second avenue, i. e. Arch street, &c.

These views are worthy of earnest consideration. Any rational plan of nomenclature would doubtless be preferred by our citizens to the present bungling and absurd system.

— April 19-57 —