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**The Buzzards on Flour Barrels.**

The Buzzards held a meeting last week, and, as usual, disgraced themselves by their unseemly proceedings. Having disposed of the flour question several weeks ago in a way very satisfactory to LUKENS and themselves, but imminently dangerous to the health of such paupers as eat preparations from flour, the Board last week devoted their benevolent, disinterested, and economical attention to the subject of flour barrels.

According to the characteristically graphic report of Buzzard doings in the *Daily News*:

"A communication was received from Michael Carlin, proposing to pay \$30 per hundred for good empty flour barrels, from the present time till the first of January next. This gave rise to a brief debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Brown, Garvin and Lafferty.

"A motion was made to accept the proposal of Mr. Carlin.

"Mr. Henszey moved as an amendment that the Secretary be authorized to advertise for proposals. The yeas and nays were called on this, and resulted as follows: yeas 12, nays 4. So the motion was agreed to."

So far very good. MICHAEL wants barrels for \$30, but may be somebody will overbid MICHAEL. This looks as if their Buzzardships, *excepting the four nays*, were really desirous of economising and making as much addition as possible to their funds. But lo! how this brief sunshine of apparent good intention glooms into the usual Buzzard shameless rapacity. Says the report from which we have quoted:

"The subject of the flour barrels was again taken up, and the following resolution was offered by Mr. Brown:

"Resolved, That the Steward be required to furnish the Board with a statement of the number of flour barrels sold, and the price received. Also, the amount of wrought iron, brass, tallow, &c., from the first of January to the first of July, 1857.

"Mr. Brown said that he had requested the Steward, in writing, to furnish him with a statement, as he had a right to do, and his communication had been treated with silent contempt. He wanted a statement, as the Board had a right to know, and they should know, as he was going to perform his duties right, whether the Steward did or not.

"The Steward was then called in, and said that the barrels had all been rated together during the year. Frequently the barrel-man had come and paid him, when he put down the cash without the price. As he had no record he could not make out a statement, and he did not know why one was insisted upon.

"An exciting debate then took place, which was participated in by Messrs. Garvin, Lafferty, Henszey and others. The yeas and nays were called on the resolution, and resulted as follows:

"YEAS—Messrs. Dunlap, Henszey, Huhn, Taylor and Brown, President—5.

"NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Cook, Garvin, Gamble, Hackett, Hartman, Lafferty, Reeves and Smith—9.

"Did not vote—Messrs. Heishley, Moseley, and Server—3.

"So the resolution was lost."

To understand all this, let it be recollected that old materials, such as barrels, iron, tallow, brass, &c., make a very considerable portion of the property at the disposal of the Board of Buzzards. When sold to advantage, they realize considerable sums of money. It is well known what a handsome thing Chief Engineer OGDEN has made of the old materials in his department. From him, or from the late Portage Railroad, or from their own selves, fully up to such rascalities, the Buzzards have gotten a new idea, and accordingly strike upon a new vein of plunder. The Steward evidently has been bagging the proceeds of the old materials. President Brown tries to run him down and smoke him out. But the Buzzards instinctively interpose. They reason thus; "it won't do to throw light upon this matter; *firstly*, because some of us may have pocketed some of the old material, and *secondly*, because there will probably be chances for pocketing more, and the less light the better the chances."

A text of Scripture is at once a revealed and a perfectly philosophical explanation of the recent as of the former conduct of the Buzzards.

"Ye love darkness better than light, because your deeds are evil."

**LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES.**

108-4  
Times and Places of Meeting.

By the following table it will be seen that the Legislatures of twelve of the States commence their sessions in January—

States	Time of Meeting	Capitals
Alabama	Second Monday in Nov.	Montgomery
Arkansas	First Monday in Jan.	Little Rock
California	First Monday in Nov.	Sacramento
Connecticut	First Wednesday in May	Hartford
Delaware	First Tuesday in Jan.	Dover
Florida	First Monday in Nov.	Tallahassee
Georgia	First Monday in Nov.	Milledgeville
Illinois	First Tuesday in Jan.	Springfield
Indiana	1st Thur. after 1st M'y in Jan	Indianapolis
Iowa	First Monday in Dec.	Iowa City
Kentucky	Last Monday in Dec.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Third Monday in Jan.	Baton Rouge
Maine	First Wednesday in Jan.	Augusta
Maryland	First Wednesday in Jan.	Annapolis
Massachusetts	First Wednesday in Jan.	Boston
Michigan	First Monday in Jan.	Lansing
Mississippi	First Monday in Jan.	Jackson
Missouri	First Monday in Nov.	Jefferson
N. Hampshire	First Wednesday in June	Concord
New Jersey	Second Tuesday in Jan.	Trenton
New York	First Tuesday in Jan.	Albany
North Carolina	Third Monday in Nov.	Raleigh
Ohio	First Monday in Nov.	Columbus
Pennsylvania	First Tuesday in Jan.	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	At various times and places	
South Carolina	Fourth Monday in Nov.	Columbia
Tennessee	First Monday in Oct.	Nashville
Texas	First Monday in Nov.	Austin
Vermont	Second Thursday in Oct.	Montpelier
Virginia	First Monday in Dec.	Richmond
Wisconsin	Second Wednesday in Jan.	Madison

\* In the States marked with an asterisk the Legislatures meet biennially.

**THE RULERS OF THE WORLD FOR 1858.**

Country	Name of Ruler	Title	Date of Accession
Anhalt Bernberg	Alexander Charles	Duke	1834
Anhalt Dessau Coe'n	Leopold Frederick	Grand Duke	1817
Argentina Confed'n	J. J. Urquiza	Governor	
Austria	Francis Joseph II.	Emperor	1848
Baden	Louis	Grand Duke	1852
Bavaria	Maximilian II.	King	1853
Belgium	Leopold I.	King	1831
Bolivia	P. Linarez	President	1857
Brazil	Don Pedro II.	Emperor	1831
Brunswick (Duchy)	Louis William	Duke	1831
Buenos Ayres	Phillippe Liavallo	President, pt.	1856
Cabool	Dost-Rishomed	Ameer	
Chile	Manuel Montt	President	1856
China	Hein Fung	Emperor	1852
Costa Rica	Juan Raphael Mora	President	1856
Denmark	Frederick VII.	King	1848
Dominica	Pedro Santana	President	1857
Ecuador	Francisco Roblez	Pres. lent.	1856
Egypt	Said Pasha	Viceroy	1854
France	Napoleon III.	Emperor	1852
Great Britain	Victoria I.	Queen	1837
Greece	Otho I.	King	1833
Guatemala	Rafael Carrera	President	1851
Hanover	George V.	King	1851
Haiti	Faustin I.	Emperor	1852
Hesse Cassel	William I.	Electoer	1847
Hesse Darmstadt	Fred'k William I.	Grand Duke	1847
Hesse Homburg	Ferdinand Henry	Landgrave	1848
Holland	William III.	King	1849
Honduras	Santos Guardiola	President	1856
Liberia	Stephen A. Benson	President	1856
Lichtenstein	Alois Joseph	Prince	1836
Madagascar	George Frederick	Grand Duke	1816
Mecklenburg Strelitz	Frederick Francis	Grand Duke	1842
Mecklenb'g-Schwerin	Ignacio Comonfort	President	1855
Mexico	Francis Frederick	Duke	1846
Modena	Mariano Ospina	President	1856
New Granada	Thomas Martinez	President	1857
Nicaragua	Nicholas P. Pelaez	Grand Duke	1853
Oldenburg	Carlos Antonio Lopez	President	1857
Paraguay	Robert I.	Duke	1854
Parma	Nesser-ad Din	Shah	
Persia	Ramon Castilla	President	1855
Peru	Don Pedro V.	King	1853
Portugal	Frederick William IV	King	1840
Prussia	Henry X.	King	1830
Rouss Elder Line	Henry LXVII	Prince	1854
Rouss Younger Line	Alexander II.	Czar	1855
Russia	Kamehameha IV	King	1855
Sandwich Islands	Rafael Campo	President	1856
San Salvador	Victor Emmanuel II.	King	1849
Sardinia	Ernest II.	Duke	1844
Saxe Coburg Gotha	Ernest Frederick	Duke	1855
Saxe Altenberg	Charles Alexander	Grand Duke	1853
Saxe Weimar Eisen.	Phra Bard Klyu	1st King	
Siam	Phra Pin Klau	2d King	
Society Islands	Pomare I.	Queen	
Spain	Isabella II.	Queen	1833
States of the Church	Pius IX.	Pope	1846
Sweden and Norway	Oscar I.	King	1844
Swiss Republic	Jules Martin	Pres. Council	1856
Turkey	Abdul-Medjid	Sultan	1839
Tuscany	Leopold II.	Grand Duke	1824
Two Sicilies	Ferdinand II.	King	1830
United States	James Buchanan	President	1857
Uruguay	Gabriel A. Pereira	President	1856
Druguay	Jose Tadeo Monagas	President	1855
Venezuela	George Victor	Prince	1845
Waldeck	William I.	King	1816
Wurtemberg			

The *Almanach de Gotha*, of 1858, contains the names of 47 emperors, kings, princes, grand dukes and dukes reigning in Europe, as well as the Emperor of the Brazils. The oldest of the sovereigns is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who was born on the 12th of August, 1779; and next to him the King of Wurtemberg, born on the 27th of September, 1784. The prince who has had the longest reign is the Prince of Schaumbourg-Lippe, the date of his accession, when quite a child, being the 15th of February, 1788. The youngest princes are the King of Portugal, born the 16th of September, 1837, and the Duke of Parma (represented by his mother as regent), on the 9th of July, 1840.

**THE DELAWARE WATER WORKS.—Messrs. Editors.**

—There appears to be considerable difficulty at the Delaware Water Works, to obtain pure and wholesome water for the supply of the district at the present time. As the Committee on Water of Councils are said to be on a tour of observation in reference to this matter, permit me, through the medium of your useful paper, to call their attention to a few facts in connection with the works in this city. We draw the water from the De'aware river, and about three years ago, the water in our reservoirs was troubled pretty much, as is said to be the case at present with the works at Kensington—having a very foul fishy taste and smell. Since then the reservoirs have been very much enlarged, and a capacious filtering apparatus, planned by one of our Civil Engineers, connected therewith, which has completely obliterated all objections to the character of the water, rendering it pure and wholesome all the year round.

Trenton, N. J., July 30, 1857. 108-1  
We have no doubt that the Kensington water-works can be put into a very good condition again—three years ago nobody complained of the water—at a very little expense to the city, by merely running a pipe out to the main channel, where the swift running tide keeps the water pure. The idea of expending half a million of dollars at this time for new works at Tacony is nonsensical. No purer water exists there than at any other place along the river. The same trouble, in fact, exists as high up as at Trenton, as our correspondent shows. The simple remedy of a filter cured the evil there, and we have no doubt that a pipe to the channel, and a filter, would be a complete remedy here. This would cost but a small sum of money compared with the enormous expense to which the Watering Committee now propose to subject the city. 108-1

**Boston Theatre to be Sold.**

At a meeting of the Boston Theatre Corporation, on the 16th inst., it was voted to sell the entire establishment at public auction. The following notice of the meeting of the corporation we copy from the *Boston Bee*:

From the report submitted by a committee of stockholders on the 9th inst., it appears that the present property of the corporation amounts in value to \$416,385 49, that sum having been expended for real estate, construction of theatre, furniture, &c. Their indebtedness is as follows:—

A note made by E. Baker to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, secured by a mortgage on the Melodeon estate	\$40,000
Interest, due August, 1857	1,209
A note made by Baker to Jas. Redman, secured by a mortgage on the portion of the estate used for an entrance	10,000
A note made by the corporation to the Provident Institution for Savings, secured by a mortgage on the theatre	\$0,000
Interest, due August 2, 1857	1,500
A note made by the corporation to Miss S. P. Pratt, secured by a mortgage, on the power of sale on all the property	64,323
Interest will be due on this Nov. 5, 1857	1,923
A note made by the corporation to the Suffolk Savings Bank, secured by a mortgage on all the property, with power of sale, due Oct. 11, 1857	30,000
Six months interest	906
Sundry premiums of insurance	1,000
Bill for gas fixtures	300
Rent to John Rossie	150
Insurance on Melodeon, due Dec. 5	110
Sundry bills, estimated at	2,200
<b>In all</b>	<b>\$203,712</b>

In addition to this there are a few other liabilities, swelling the entire indebtedness to \$205,000 in round numbers. The immediate sum to be paid is about \$15,000. It is stated that the principals of the various mortgages will not be demanded so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. It is necessary, then, as it appears from the report, to provide for the interest about to fall due.

The committee made an elaborate statement, and drew up a series of propositions to meet the present difficulty, and at the same time alluded to the management in the most unjust and undeserved manner.

Agreeably to adjournment the corporation met yesterday afternoon in the saloon of the Boston theatre, the President, Thomas Weimor, Esq., in the chair. Some fifty stockholders were present, representing about one hundred shares in the corporation.

Messrs. Bates and Willis made a verbal report upon the question suggested at the former meeting, as to the feasibility of collecting an assessment, deeming it expedient to go into the market at present to raise the required sum.

Mr. Bassett went into the merits of the whole question, assuming that the entire value of the theatre had been wasted in three years, and charging it upon the excessive outlay in erecting the theatre over and above the amount subscribed, and also by encumbering the property with other real estate, which they had been obliged to hold at a great sacrifice.

This called forth angry rejoinders from the Clerk and Treasurer of the corporation, Messrs. Fluke and Lee, who assumed an injured tone because the action of the directors had been questioned.

It was proposed by Mr. Frederick Tudor to lay the whole matter over till April next, when there would be an easy money market. Mr. Tudor asserted that the directors were bound to fill the gap till then, as they had got the corporation into the present difficulty.

More spicy and personal debates ensued thereupon. Mr. J. Murray Howe dissented from the views of Mr. Tudor. If the theatre was left and the debt untouched till April next, the directors would be obliged to adopt the fashionable mode of "issuing a card," a custom he thought more honored in the breach than in the observance, and it yet remained to be proved whether card issuing did and would pay debts. For his part he would rather have the money. He, for one, meant to stand by the directors, and hoped every stockholder would do the same.

It was by this time quite dark. The stockholders were fast leaving, when a vote was taken to offer the whole property at public sale, provided it would bring \$210,000, and to form a new corporation, to which the old stockholders would be entitled to subscribe before the rest of the world, which privilege, after recent experience, was estimated by most of the gentlemen present at its real worth. The vote was carried, and the meeting adjourned without day.