Interesting Letter from Annapolis, Md.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 17, 1860.

It is an old saying, that "one portion of the earth is ignorant of the doings of the other," and yet this will apply with equal force to our own country, notwithstanding the many triumphs of mind over matter in this age, and the velocity with which man propels his thoughts, "winged, as it were, upon the breath of morn," through the instrumentality of the "pen and the press."

I have, therefore, sat down this morning, with the intention of contributing my mite, and giving your readers an idea of matters and things in and about this ancient city.

Annapolis is beautifully situated on the banks of the Severn river—almost an island—presenting a peninsular appearance. The town almost forms a circle, with the streets running towards the State House as a common centre—similar to the spokes of a wagon-wheel; and woe to the stranger, unacquainted with the run of the streets, who once gets within the circle; he is very apt to go around and around, unconsciously, until, overcome with exhaustion, he requests of some one to lead him to his proper place of abode, as was the case with your humble servant. Indeed, it is said that on one occasion, a member of the Legislature wandered within the circle, and concluded to drop into a saloon and inquire the way to his hotel. He was told to go half way round the circle, and turn down at the first street. After walking a good distance, and not finding the street, he made inquiries again, and was told the same thing. After walking on until greatly fatigued, he stepped again into a saloon, and, on looking around, thought things appeared familiar, and asked the barkeeper if he had not been in there before, and was told that this *was only the third* time within an hour that he had inquired of him the way to his hotel.

The State House is a very fine building, and very similar to the one at Harrisburg, but not so well furnished. The Senate chamber is ornamented with some fine paintings, one of which *represents* Washington's resignation before returning to the shades of Mount Vernon. It cost about six or eight thousand dollars, and exhibits genius of the highest order.

There were scenes of deep and thrilling interest within those halls during the past winter. It was from there that the infamous decrees went forth, to censure Winter Davis for casting his vote for the Hon. William Pennington, and thus cast on the waters of sectional strife, destroying the seeds of alienation and *distrust*, which were fast germinating, and once more moving on the machinery of government, where, brooded anarchy and confusion. It was this same Legislature which was so severely rebuked by Maryland's oldest Representative in the council halls of the last Congress; advocating his cause, vindicating his course, and appealing to his country, his constituency, and his own conscience for the rectitude of his conduct.

One of the most striking peculiarities of Annapolis is its old and ancient-like appearance. It is one of the oldest cities in this country, and might have been one of the largest, but Baltimore has entirely undermined it, by taking away the trade and connecting with the large Eastern and Western cities. It has an excellent harbor, and presents very facility for commerce. The Great Eastern presented a fine view when anchored in the bay a few miles from the city.

There are many fine buildings and flourishing institutions here—the St. John's College, President Nelson, belonging to the Episcopal denomination; a fine Catholic institution, with a large Cathedral; the Female Collegiate Seminary, Prof. Munroe, and the United States Naval School, founded in the year 1845, under President Polk's Administration, when Hon. George Bancroft was Secretary of the Navy. This school has cost "Old Sam" several millions of dollars, and yet will no doubt prove a profitable investment. It is a beautiful spot, presenting the appearance of a parallelogram; on the eastside flows the *Severn*, on which *side stand the fort and* buildings for the students; on the north are the hospitals and out-buildings; on the west and south the residences of the officers and professors. In the centre there is a very large campus with pleasant walks and shade, in which are two monuments: one to commemorate the noble and heroic conduct of Lieutenant Hazendon, of United States Navy, the other in memory of four midshipmen lost in the Mexican war. The students are now on an their annual cruise; one-half are absent each year during vacation and the other *half* on board ship, practising the art of navigation. The ship Plymouth, manned by the students, crossed off the western coast of Spain and Africa; but has now arrived in the Annapolis Rhoads, and will not be permitted to anchor here until the 22d of this month. The old ship "Ironsides," or Constitution, is now lying at the navy yard, and will be used hereafter by the students. She is a fine-looking vessel, and has been repaired at great expense. There remains but little of the old ship. She is the same vessel which whipped the British *frigate* Gurriere in a fight lasting but one-half hour, and proved to the world the efficiency of the Yankee sailors, by plucking the laurel from the haughty Empress of the seas. It was this same vessel that did so much execution at the bombardment of the harbor of Tripoli, under command of Commodore Preble. Although there is but little left of her once "Ironsides," yet it is fitting that she should be chosen as the nursery for the American student. It should be with proud hearts *that they tread the decks of the gal*lant old ship which bore the brave Hull on to victory, conquered proud Albion upon the waves, and now remains as a relic of the past and a memento for the future. JUNIATA.

Eloquent Extract.

We copy from the Madison (Wisconsin) *State Journal*, of the 13th, the following *extract from the speech* of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, delivered in that city on the 12th of September. Governor SEWARD possesses, in an eminent degree, the graces of the finished orator in his written speeches, and is never happier than when he refers to the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, and the growth and grandeur of his country:

It is a bright September sun that is shining down upon us—such a sun as Nature, pleased with the remembrance of her own beneficence, seems to delight in sending forth to grace the close of a season which has been crowned with abundance and luxuriance, unknown even to her own profuseness. It is such a sun as Nature, pleased with seeing the growth of a noble capital in a great State, may be supposed to shed down to illuminate and to make more efulgent the magnificent beauties of the place on which we are assembled. It is such a *September sun as we might almost suppose* Nature, sympathizing with the efforts of good men, lovers of liberty, anxious to secure their own freedom, to perpetuate that freedom for the enjoyment of their posterity, and to extend it the blessings throughout the world, and for all generations, may have sent forth in token of sympathy with such a noble race. [Applause.] But, fellow-citizens, bright and cheerful as this hour is, my heart is oppressed, and I am unable at once to lift myself above the sadness of recent scenes and painful recollections. I obeyed the command of the Republican people of Wisconsin, to appear before them on this the 12th day of September, and as I approached the beautiful seaport, if I may so call the city that crowns the shores of Lake Michigan, and affords entrance to this magnificent State, I had anticipated, because I *had become habituated to, a welcome that should* be distinguished by the light a thousand torches, and by the voices of music and of cannon. But the angel of death passed just before me on the way, and instead of footsteps lighted with the greeting of thousands of my fellow-citizens, I found only a thick darkness, increased, as only Nature's darkness can be, by the weeping and wailing of mothers for the loss of children, and refusing to be comforted. I have been quite unable to rise from that sudden shock; to forget that instead of the voice of a kind, and merry, and genial welcome, I heard only mourning and lamentation in the streets.

To you, perhaps, the scene seems somewhat foreign, because it occurred in your beautiful seaport, but it was not merely a municipal calamity. It is a calamity and disaster that befalls the State, and strikes home dismay and horror to the bosoms of all its people, for these were citizens of the State who have perished, and those who survive are the mourners; the desolate widows and orphans who are bereaved. Let me, before I proceed, take the liberty to bring this subject home to the State authorities of Wisconsin, and to ask and to implore that nothing may be left undone—if there is yet anything that can be done—to rescue a single sufferer from that dreadful calamity, and to bring to the comforts of social life, and of a sound, good, religious, and public education, the orphans who are left to wander on the streets by the lake side.

Fellow-citizens, it is a political law—and when I say political law, I mean a higher law—juries of God, that is a law of Providence, that empire has for the last three thousand years, so long as we have records of civilization, made its way constantly westward, and that it must continue to move on westward until the tides of the renewed and of the *decaying civilizations of the world meet on the* shores of the Pacific ocean. Within a year, I have seemed to myself to follow the track of empire in its westward march, for three thousand years. I stood but a year ago on the hill of Calvary. I stood soon afterwards on the Pinus of Athens.

Again, I found myself on the banks of the Tiber. Still advancing westward, I rested under the shade of the palaces of the kings of England, and trod the streets of the now renovated capital of France. From those capitals, I made my way at last to Washington, the city *of established empire for the* present generation of men, and of influence over the destinies of mankind. [Applause.] Empire moves far more rapidly in modern than it did in ancient times. The empire established at Washington is of less than a hundred years' formation. It was the empire of thirteen Atlantic American States. Still, practically, the mission of that empire is fulfilled. The power that directs it is ready to pass away from those thirteen States, and, although held and exercised under the same Constitution and national form of government, yet *it is* now in the very act of being transferred from the thirteen States east of the Allegheny Mountains and on the coast of the Atlantic ocean, to the twenty States that lie west of the Alleghanies, and stretch away from their base to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The political power of the Republic, the empire, is already here in the plain that stretches between the great Lakes on the east and the base of the Rocky Mountains on the west; and you are heirs to it. When the next census shall reveal your power, you will be found to be the masters of the United States of America, and, through them, the dominating political power of the world. [Applause. A Voice—"Amen."] Our mission, if I may say that I belong to that eastern and falling empire, instead of the rising western one—the mission of the thirteen States—has been practically accomplished. And what is it? Just like the mission of every other power on earth. To reproduce; to produce a new, and greater, and better power than we have been ourselves [applause]; to introduce on the stage of human affairs twenty new States, and to prepare the way for twenty more, before whose rising greatness and splendor all our own achievements pale and face away. We have done this with as much forethought, perhaps, as any people ever exercised, by saving the broad domain which you and these other forty States are to occupy, saving it for your possession, and, so far as we had virtue enough, by surrounding it with barriers against the intrusion of ignorance, superstition, and slavery. [Applause.]

Because you are to rise to the ascendant and exercise a dominating influence, you are not, therefore, to cast off the ancient and honored lineage that speaks the way for you and marshalled you into safe possession. nor are you to cast off the new States of the West. Each you are to lay still broader foundations, and to erect still more noble columns to sustain the empire which our fathers established, and which it is the manifest will of our heavenly Father shall reach from the shores of the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. It was a free government which they established, and it was a self-government—a government such as, on so large a scale, or indeed on any scale, has never before existed. I know that when you consider what a magnificent destiny you have before you, to lay your hand on the Atlantic coast, and to extend your power to the Pacific ocean and grasp the great commerce of the East, you will fully appreciate the responsibility. It is only to be done by maintaining the Democratic system of government. There is no other name given under heaven by which, in this generation, nations can be saved from desolation and ruin, than Democracy. This, to many conservative ears, would seem a strange proposition, and yet it is so simple that I lack the power almost of elucidating it. I look at England. She is ambitious, as she well may be, and ought to be, to retain that dominion, resulting from her great power of elucidating it. I look at England. She is ambitious, as she well may be, and ought to be, to retain that dominion, resulting into every part of the habitable globe, which she now exercises. She is likely to do it, too, and may do it, by reducing, every succeeding year, the power of her aristocracy, and introducing, more and more, the popular element of Democracy into the administration of your Government.

A Daughter Shoots Herself to Escape Her Father's Brutality.

Her Father's Brutality.

[From the *New York Times of Saturday.*]

A very remarkable and distressing case of attempted self-destruction occurred on Sunday evening at the residence of Mr. Enoch Griffith, No. 221 West Thirty-sixth street, the principal in the tragedy being Miss Josephine C. Lyon, a young lady who is represented by her friends to be possessed of more than ordinary beauty and intelligence.

Attending the sad affair are very peculiar circumstances, which were related to the writer by Mrs. Griffith, the lady of the house in which the occurrence transpired, and other persons to whom the facts relative to the history of the unfortunate young woman are perfectly familiar. From these statements it appears that Miss Lyon, who is but *seventeen* years of age, was forced, in February last, to leave the house of her parents in First street, to escape falling into a snare which had been laid for her destruction. Her father, who, years ago, was in well-to-do circumstances, and kept an extensive livery stable at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, met with reverses in his business, and eventually became reduced almost to want.

With the disappearance of his property, so runs the story, he seemed to lose all affection for his family, and on several occasions he made disgraceful propositions to his daughter, suggesting that the wages of her iniquity would secure them at least the means of subsistence. Such unnatural overtures the young woman invariably repelled, but seemingly without diverting the purpose of her parent, as on several occasions subsequently, young men were brought to the house, and an attempt was made to bend her to their designs. She states that during the last few days of her stay at her father's house, it became necessary for her to look and barricade the door of her bedroom, to protect herself from violence at the hands of a man whose intentions toward her were abetted by her parent. On Sunday, the 26th of February, this person called to see her, and attempted, evidently with a base purpose in view, to make her insensible with chloroform. She detected the odor of the narcotic, and unable to bear the torment to which she had been subjected any longer, she fled from the house.

That evening she called upon the family of a Mr. Jennings, with whom in some degree she was intimate, and disclosed to them all her troubles, entreating that a temporary shelter might be afforded her. Her request was complied with, and in the course of a few weeks she obtained a situation to nurse an invalid lady in Macdougal street. While filling this position her father by some means learned where she was, and in June last he caused her to be arrested and taken before Justice Quackenbush, at Jefferson Market, on a charge of being a disobedient child. The magistrate remonstrated with her, and advised her to go home with her parent, asserting her that in case she should refuse, imprisonment would be the alternative.

The poor girl, however, persistently declined to accompany her father, and, finding it was useless in trying to talk with her any further, the justice consigned her to a cell, where she passed the night. Next morning, she was again brought before him, and in reply to his demand if she were ready to return to her father's house, she besought that he would send her anywhere but there. In the interval, however, proper representations of the nature of the case had been made to the magistrate, and he told her to her great joy, that she might return to the residence of her friends in Mercer street. This she did, but a constant fear that her father would abduct her made her life miserable, and in the hope of eluding his presence, she, about six weeks since, went to live at the house of Mr. Griffith. That gentleman had known her from her infancy, and was perfectly familiar with the circumstances of her history, and that of her family. He at once extended her a shelter, and literally has been *living at his house ever since*, although it was not long after she had taken up her residence there, that her father traced her, and annoyed her by his persecutions.

Recently he instituted proceedings against Mr. Griffith in one of the courts, charging him with having abducted the young lady, and laying the damages at $25,000. Under these circumstances Miss Lyon became very despondent in mind, and Mrs. Griffith states that for the past week or two she has at times appeared to be perfectly insensible. On Sunday, however, she seemed to be more cheerful than for several some days previously, and the family did not entertain the slightest apprehension of her tragic intention. She retired to her bed room about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued there for a short time, half past six in the evening, when the report of a pistol proceeding from her room on the second story alarmed the family, who were assembled in the parlor on the first floor. Hastening up stairs, Mr. Griffith found that the young woman had shot herself with a revolver, which she had secretly procured. Dr. Burdick, of West Thirty-sixth street, was at once summoned, and found her unconscious, bleeding from a wound in the abdomen. The ball had entered the epigastric region, a little to the left of the median line, and penetrated in the stomach, inflicting an injury which, in all probability, will prove fatal. On application of restoratives, the patient revived sufficiently to state that she had given the wound herself. Dr. Burdick called Dr. Carnochan to his assistance, and after consultation, the case was pronounced hopeless, except in the contingency of the ball not having perforated the stomach in two places, but even in such a case her chance of living are extremely slight. At a late hour last evening the unfortunate girl was still alive, and in full possession of her faculties. She seems to rejoice in the fact that her condition is so precarious, and asserts that, even should she recover, she will repeat the attempt on her life.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDWARDS CLARKE,
HARRY CONRAD,
WM. L. REHN,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship John Trask, Lindsay, Liverpool, soon
Bark Imperador, Hubbard, Pernambuco, soon
Bark Sea Eagle, Kenny, Havana, soon
Bark Suliote, Stoppani, Mobile, soon
Brig Black Squall, Davis, St Jago de Cuba, soon
Schr Pathway, Lemenager, Cienfuegos, soon

FOR WEST COAST OF AFRICA—The brig Calvert, Wilbar, will be despatched from the port of Philadelphia, for Sierra Leone, &c. All letters and packages intended for the African market, or persons on the coast, will be forwarded, if left at the Foreign Letter Office, Philadelphia Exchange, on or before the above date.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1860.

SUN RISES ..... 6 14—SUN SETS 5 46
HIGH-WATER 4 20

ARRIVED.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to Jas Wilson.
Brig Vandovi, Bray, 10 days from Hillsboro', NB, with plaster to E A Souder & Co.
Brig Alamo, Ingles, 13 days from St Marys, with lumber to E A Souder & Co.
Brig Robert Jordan, 8 days from Eastport, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.
Brig Orinus, Baker, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober, Bunting & Co.
Brig Emma, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Martha Nickels, Sawyer, 7 days from Salem, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Turk, Allen, 13 days from Eastport, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Orbit, Robinson, 6 days from Portland, with plaster to E A Souder & Co.
Schr George Byron, Hardy, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to John Mason & Co.
Schr Helen, Carroll, 10 days from Eastport, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Richard Borden, Ireland, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Cahoon & Co.
Schr H Westbrook, Littlejohn, 3 days from N York, with salt to Wm Bumm.
Schr Sahwa, Small, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr W H Mueller, Colby, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Twelis & Co.
Schr Cornelia, Crego, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober, Bunting & Co.
Schr Sarah, Benson, 4 days from New Bedford, with mdse to captain.
Schr Paugassett, Waples, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to N Nutt'evant & Co.
Schr Nightingale, Sears, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr S A Kay, Bunker, 7 days from Portland, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Sloop J S Hills, Sewall, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr John & Thomas, Hilliard, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with oats to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr F Edwards, Babcock, from Boston.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr A Cordery, Babcock, from Boston.
Schr Snow Flake, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr E T Allen, Allen, from Boston.
Schr H R Cossehall, Tilton, from Boston.
Schr John Cadwalader, Clayton, from Boston.
Schr J G Baxter, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr J B Johnson, Johnson, from Salem.
Schr Pauline, Clark, from New York.
Schr N Holmes, Hewitt, from Providence.
Schr A Henderson, Crowell, from Providence.
Schr E H Daley, Stephens, from Providence.
Schr Blank Diamond, Young, from Lynn.
Steamer Tacony, Sisom, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.
Wyoming American-Ship Village Belle, which arrived on Monday, should have been consigned to the captain.

CLEARED.

Steamship Virginia, Kelly, Richmond, Thomas Webster, jr.
Steamship Phineas Sprague, Matthews, Boston, H Winsor.
Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Brig M E Milliken, Norton, Cardenas, J W Prescott.
Brig Sea Breeze, Coombs, Boston, Sinnickson & Oliver.
Schr C Newkirk, (new, 246 tons) Higbee, Charleston, Baker & Foulkrod.
Schr F Edwards, Babcock, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Corson, Boston, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr D Smith, Douglass, Boston.
Schr Snow Flake, Weaver, Boston, L Rothermel & Co
Schr J Cadwalader, Clayton, Boston.
Schr S M Shaddick, Williams, Hartford, do
Schr A Cordery, Babcock, Boston, C A Heckscher & Co
Schr E T Allen, Allen, Boston, do
Schr H R Cossehall, Tilton, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr Paugassett, Waples, Boston, do
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Lynn, do
Schr J B Johnson, Johnson, Washington, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr Alex Henderson, Crowell, Providence, L Audenried & Co.
Schr N Holmes, Hewitt, Providence, B Milnes & Co.
Schr J G Baxter, Babcock, Salem, do
Schr R H Daley, Stephens, Georgetown, Reynolds, Goulding & Co.
Schr M P Stevens, Reed, do do
Schr Ocean Wave, Steelman, do do
Schr Wm Henry, Fossegra, do do
Schr Sarah Lavinia, Erickson, Washington, do
Schr Ellie, Cann, Norfolk, do
Schr D S Wolfe, Buckalew, Waymouth, do
Schr A & E Baker, Baker, Norfolk, do
Schr Sahwa, Small, Boston, captain.
Schr W H Mueller, Colby, Salem, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr J G Stille, Swain, Boston, do
Schr H May, Hopper, Boston, R R Corson & Co.
Schr Lizzie Small, Green, Boston, Blakiston & Cox.
Schr E Chester, Brower, Richmond, do
Steamer T Tyler, Sisom, Richmond, do

(*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 1.

The fleet at the harbor has increased to about one hundred vessels, detained by the NE wind, accompanied with rain. Ship Gov Langdon, for Liverpool, was towed down by the tug America, and proceeded to sea last evening.

Yours, &c., N. W. HICKMAN.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Oct. 2, 1860.

The Kinnston left with 6 boats, laden and consigned as follows:

Ocean Wave, lumber to Wilmington; Mary Emma, do to *Samuel Bolton & Co; Col J Reese, do to M Trump & Son*; Capt F Shay, do to Norcross & Sheets; Chas Blanchard, do to Chester.

MEMORANDA.

Bark C W Poulney, Sprague, from New York, arrived in the Clyde 1st inst.
Brig Alfaratia, Bibber, sailed from Providence 30th ult. for Philadelphia.
Brig Keokuk, Trent, hence, previously reported ashore off Old Orchard Beach, Saco, was towed to Portland 30th ult. She was full of water, and has a hole in her bottom.
Ketchel Commerce, Barnes, hence, was at Matanzas 23d ult, discharging.
Schr Lacon, Hearse, cleared at Boston 29th ult. for Philadelphia.
Schr Lamat Dupont, Corson, J M Bayles, Thompson, S B Wheeler, McGlauchlin, M Plater, Blizzard, and Cordelia, Willis, arrived at Wilmington, Del, 1st inst.
Schr William & Mary, Phippin, cleared at Baltimore 1st inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Mary Miller, Dayton, and S E Jayne, Jaye, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.
Schrs Carroll, Crocker, Juliet, Barter, and A Z Douglass, Saunders, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.
Schrs Phebe and Elizabeth, Smith, from Boston, Christine, Smith, from Fall River, and R S Dean, Cook, from Taunton, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 30th ult.
Schr D G Floyd, Racket, for Philadelphia, and Mary Nowell, from Sandwich for do, sailed from New Bedford 30th ult.
Schr Tilton, before reported, was towed into Greenport 22d ult, bottom up. On the 24th she was righted, and has since been pumped out. The balance of her cargo, consisting of bbls mackerel and several thousand laths, was discharged, and she taken to East Marion, where she is now on the railway undergoing repairs.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the fog bell at Nanhaigan Island having been repaired, will be rung as usual in foggy weather.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
THEO. T. GREEN,
Lighthouse Inspector First District.

Portland, Oct. 1, 1860.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HENRY D. FOSTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st District—WILLIAM E. LEHMAN.
2d " JOHN BRODHEAD.
3d " JOHN KLINE.
4th " WILLIAM MORGAN.
5th " HARRY INGERSOLL.

STATE SENATOR.

1st District—SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

LEGISLATURE.

1st District—JOSEPH CALDWELL.
2d " THOMAS E. GASKILL.
3d " PATRICK McDONOUGH.
4th " ROBERT E. RANDALL.
5th " SAMUEL JACKSON.
6th " CHARLES L. WOLFF.
7th " PAUL KETTERLINUS.
8th " JOHN SMITH, Jr.
9th " HENRY DUNLAP.
10th " HENRY G. LIEBERMAN.
11th " JOHN S. RIEHL.
12th " WILLIAM C. SNYDER.
13th " WILLIAM D. MORRISON.
14th " GEORGE W. H. SMITH.
15th " JOHN M. ARUNDEL.
16th " THOMAS W. DUFFIELD.
17th " S. M. ZULICH.

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS,
GEORGE W. WUNDER.

FOR PROTHONOTARY OF DISTRICT COURT,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
PHILIP H. LUTTS.

FOR CORONER,
ANDREW LOWRY
ses-tf

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN.

CONGRESS.

1st District. JOHN M. BUTLER.
2d " EDWARD JOY MORRIS.
3d " JOHN F. VERREE.
4th " WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS,
ALFRED C. HARMER.

PROTHONOTARY OF DISTRICT COURT,
PHILIP S. WHITE.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
GEORGE H. MOORE.

CORONER,
ANTHONY CONRAD.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by River, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1859.

Par.		Market Value.
$125,000	Philadelphia City 6 ₩ cent. Loan	$125,000 00
100,000	Pennsylvania State 5 ₩ cent. Loan	92,000 00
21,000	Pennsylvania State 6 ₩ cent. Loan	21,000 00
52,000	U. S. Treasury 6% ₩ cent. Notes and Interest due	52,962 64
50,000	U. S. Treasury 5 ₩ cent. Notes and Interest due	50,618 00
25,000	Temporary Loan to the City of Philadelphia	25,000 00
60,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage ₩ cent. Bonds	4,800 00
30,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	12,600 00
34,000	West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company 7 ₩ cent. Consol. Bonds	12,600 00
15,000, 500	shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,000 00
8,000, 100	shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,776 00
5,000, 100	shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	350 00
72,650	shares Philadelphia Ice Boat and Steam Tug Company, Philadelphia and Savannah Steam Navigation Company, Ocean Steam Navigation Company, Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Company, Philadelphia Exchange Company	2,310 00
$435,580		$348,718 64
	Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate, Office Building	75,563 55
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	181,698 69
	Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, interest, and other debts due the Company	65,564 68
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance Companies	3,200 00
	Cash on Deposit in Bank	67,060 31
		$801,565 67

DIRECTORS.

William Martin, Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, J. F. Penston,
Theophilus Paulding, Henry Sloan,
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