Meanwhile came many heroes to the town: Asterion, dweller on the windy down Below Philaus, far up in the north; Slow-footed Polyphemus, late borne forth In chariot from Larissa, that beholds Green-winding Peneus cleaving fertile wolds; Erginus, son of Neptune, nigh the sea His father sent him, where the laden bee Flies low across the Macander, and falls down Against the white walls of a merchant town Men call Miletus. Behind him there came,

The winter of a great and dreaded name. Theseus, the slayer of the fearful beast, Who soon in winding halls should make his feast

On youths and maidens; and with him there rode

The King, Pirithous, who his loved abode Amid the shady trees had left that tide Where fly the Centaurs' arrows far and wide. Black-haired was Theseus, slim, and still his cheek

Lacked all but down, for yet he had to seek The twisted ways of Dædalus the old; But long and twining locks of ruddy gold Blew round the face of the huge forest king, As carelessly he rode and feared nothing. Great joy had Jason, gazing on the twain, Young though they were, and thought that

not in vain His quest should be, if such as these had will The hollow of his great black ship to fill. Next, threading Argive ways and woody

Came Nauplius, son of Neptune, to those plain

Crossing Anaurus dryshod, for his sire With threats and blows drove up the landstream higher, And sucked the sea-waves back across the

sands: With him came Idmon, mighty of his hands, But mightier than he was skilled to know The counsels of the god who bears the bow, His very father; who bore not to see Unloved Cyrene wandering carelessly Beside the Peneus: Iolaus came From Argos, too, to win a deathless name: And if henceforth came any heroes more I know not, and their names have died of yore.

A GOSSIPY ARTICLE FOR LADIES.

Modern Style in Dress.

From Belgravia for July.

hard pomatum.

Never before, during the memory of woman, and, searching back still further among the archives of costume of past ages, have such advantages been enjoyed with respect to dress as are now in full force in the zenith of the date of 1867. Plunge back suddenly fifteen years, and make a rapid résumé of dress as it was, taking cognizance of the disadvantages under which our mammas and elder sisters suffered. Skirts equal at waist and hem, drawn up round the figure on the principle of a curtain round a shower-bath-making an awkward bulk about the hips, and wagging uncomfortably against the heels with every movement of the body; too long to disclose the dainty foot or reveal the graceful tournure of the ankle; too short to flow into the stately folds of the train. The bodice, long, straight, and stiff, was distorted as certain Indians depress and elongate the heads of their infants. and "a shape" only achieved at the expense of tight lacing, the injury of the wearer's health, and what, perhaps, she prized far more, her complexion. Mantles were drawn up at the neck, pulled over the arms, and cut short and square behind, rendering the shoulders high in aspect, the back broad, and the whole figure as angular as artificial means permitted, exhibiting at the same time to the greatest advantage, or disadvantage, the bundles of gathers at the waist, rendered still more ridiculous through extension by means of a huge pad placed beneath, and technically known as a "bustle." The cunning intention of this strange ornament was, by its size and the force of contrast, to give apparent smallness to the waist; and the larger the bustle the more stylish the wearer was considered. Bonnets three times the dimensions of the head, to the shape of which they bore no sort of resemblance, swung behind, half on the crown, half off. The hair was arranged sometimes with a certain amount of taste, because the outline of the head was preserved; but a prevailing tendency existed to bind it too close, and flatten it down with bandolines and

As for our poor grandmammas, their scanty skirts and low bodices-very low bodicesand bare arms and operatic ankles infringed sadly on propriety. We are quite sure we should blush to see one of them now, and hastily throw a shawl or cloak about her till something more could be done. People did not regard such a scantiness of habiliments with any uneasiness when it was the fashion; but the disadvantages personally were terrible. It might be all very well for sweet sixteen to ent her dress très décolletée, but when any one was a little past forty, the matter was different. It might be equally suitable for beautifully moulded arms to have no covering but twenty buttoned gloves (a style likely to appear once more); but the little muscular exercise taken by the fair belles in society leaves a great many with slender arms, flat wrists, and pointed elbows, passable enough in hangingsleeves, or coat-sleeves, or princess sleeves, nay, very graceful and proper in any sleeves, are unfit to meet the glare of the day un-shrouded. No doubt the youngest daughter tripped gracefully enough in her scanty petticoat-it might even have been pretty to see her twinkling feet in tiny silk shoes with only brown paper soles, though she was going into consumption in consequence of wearing that bewildering chaussure, and her disease was accelerated during the January snows and March winds and chilly autumn evenings by the bare neck and arms that, nevertheless, were so pretty; but to her dear mamma, who was just sixty and weighed three stone, it could by no means be considered so suitable a mode of dressing.

So at last we return to the fact we have sought to establish-that never before had ladies so many advantages in dress, or so many varieties of fashion whence to suit themselves. There are still abuses; there are those who have had the bad taste to cut their corsages too low-and we really pity them, since an arrangement of a little elegant lace would look much more pretty and modest. We have scarcely discarded the large crinoline that confounded grace and deformity; and we still rejoice in an English gottre on the head known as a chignon; a great beauty, namely, a well-formed head, is as much obscured by the latter fashion, as grace of motion, that exquisite charm, was by the former. But then there is the gored skirt flowing into such incomparable elegance and dignity! Those to whom Nature has been kind may drape forms of beauty in strictly plaitless garments which are the very perfection of style; and those too stout or too thin, by adopting a few folds, are at liberty to drape exuberance or conceal deficiency of outline without losing the character of the

Figure of the Conquest of the Golden | gored skirt. We have jaunty little jackets for outdoors, for petite figures; the tight fitting mantle for the tall, perfect form; and the demination of the degree of the Conquest of the Golden | gored skirt. We have jaunty little jackets for outdoors, for petite figures; the tight fitting mantle for the tall, perfect form; and the demination of the conquest of the Golden | gored skirt. We have jaunty little jackets for outdoors, for petite figures; the tight fitting mantle for the tall, perfect form; and the demination of the conquest of the Golden | gored skirt. We have jaunty little jackets for outdoors, for petite figures; the tight fitting mantle for the tall, perfect form; and the demination of the conquest of th figure; to say nothing of ample cloaks of mingled silk and lace or velvet for less youthful forms. As for bonnets, they are pretty enough, and we could only wish them larger, because they necessitate much wearing of talse hair, less on account of natural deficiency than for warmth. The beautiful outline of the bust is preserved in the plain bodice with the low darts; the short waist adds to its apparent fullness, and has abolished tight-lacing. fifteen years ago tight-lacing was an absolute necessity to stout or square figures. A thick waist was such a crime that a young lady would rather have been dead than eyed as she would have been eyed in society by other ladies, and sneered at at home. And so she screwed herself in, and suffered, and sometimes died. A thick waist in those days was as great a fault as a penchant for a younger son, or penniless but charming barrister or artist, with their career yet before them.

OLD AND NEW JOKES.

A Chapter of Facetire.

A writer in the North British Review, dis-coursing of "Facetia," brings together some consical stories, old and new.

An example of the blunders or absurdities which excite laughter, arising rather from a confusion of words than of ideas, is afforded by the paragraph in the Irish newspapers announcing, "with much pleasure," that on such a day "Lady —— had publicly re-nounced the errors of the Church of Rome for those of the Church of England." The pennya-liner had merely forgotten that his antecedent to those was "errors" and not "doc-

trines. A ludicrous class of failures are those of which "Mrs. Slipslop," in "Joseph Adrews," and "Mrs. Malaprop," in *The Rivals*, supply us with the richest or most finished examples. The attempts of ignorant persons to use fine or peculiar words, and their unconscious substitution of others having quite a different meaning or character, never fail to amuse. Take as specimens the old lady who in windy weather observed that the ante-nuptial gales seemed to be coming earlier than usual; the would-be connoisseur who spoke of a picture of the Venus Anno Domini; the military veteran who was for always taking time by the jirelock; and the nabob who told a ragged school the fable of the hare and the tortoise, and exhorted them thence to perseverance, as the likeliest means of bringing them first to the

AN OLD JOKE IN A NEW DRESS.

Some readers may remember the amusement afforded by the late Sir William Allan's story of the minister and the cuddle, which most of us, in the days when he told it, believed to be of Scotch extraction. It happens, however, to be a very old joke, not traceable perhaps, to classical times, but a great favorite and standing jest against the clergy from the middle ages downwards. The general idea, or as we may call it, the algebraic expression of the incident, seems to be this:— Vanity when fishing for praise, catches nothing but mortification." A monk, chanter, or preacher, while exercising his function with a stentorian power of voice, is flattered to see in the church an elderly female in tears, and apparently much affected by his performance. On afterwards asking the cause of her emotion, he finds it arises from the likeness between his voice and that of an ass or "cuddie" which she or her husband had lately lost. We meet with this story in Bonerius, a German writer of metrical fables in the fourteenth century, in whose collection it occurs as No. 82, under the title, "Von einem Pfaffen und von einem Rsel." We meet with it again in Poggie's "Facetize" in the fifteenth century, under the But we title, "Concionatoris asinina vox." may notice, as proving the superior art with which Poggio tells a story, that in Bonerius we are informed from the first of the reason of the woman's demeanor, while in Poggio the explanation is reserved to be equally a surprise to the reader as it is a disappointment to the inquirer. It is to be found repeated in half-a-dozen other writers, in all forms-in Latin and in French verse, as well as in French and Italian prose.

THE WISDOM OF FOOLS.

The enjoyment that proceeds from the ab surdities of weaklings and fools has always had a recognized place, though not one of a very high order, in the range of merriment. The sight of those who have the beard and body of a man with the intellect of a baby, produces great mirth and satisfaction to the vulgar mind. Clowns and court-fools and low-coaches of all kinds, and still more, perhaps, absent men, please us by the absurd dis crepany between what they do and what they ought to do, and perhaps think they are doing. It is in this department of the comic that there seems most foundation for the theory of Hobbes, "that the passion of laughter is nothing else but sudden glory arising from some sudden conception of some eminency in ourselves by comparison with the infirmity of others; or with our own formerly; for men laugh at the follies of themselves past where they come suddenly to remembrance, except they bring with them any present dis-honor." We always thought that of the innumerable Londoners who laughed at "Lord Dundreary," a large proportion did so with increased heartiness from the comfortable conviction that here was at least one "fellow" to whom they were intellectually superior.

But there is another and better way in which fools and simpletons become a source of amusement, and that is by the unexpected displays which they sometimes make of wit, spirits, or ingenuity for which one gave them no credit, and, in particular, by their successful retorts upon assailants who had looked upon them as an easy prey. This latent and fitful power of turning round upon a too confident adversary was a well-known characteristic and essential ingredient in the character of the court jester, who, amid the eccentrici-ties of an unsettled and ill-regulated intellect, was often more knave than fool. The flashes of sense and cleverness that thus came out were all the more striking from the general darkness and duliness which they enlivened and they always command that sympathy which we so readily bestow upon the weak, when they get the better of the strong or

Some of the sayings or answers ascribed to fools are very good. We think it was Will Somers, Henry the Eighth's jester, who said of Wolsey, against whom he had a grudge, that if he was made Pope it would be a great boon; "for that Peter, the first Pope, being a fisherman, had ordered people to eat fish in Lent for the good of the trade, but that Wolsey, being a butcher's son, would be all for butcher meat. We know well the revenge that poor Archie Armstrong took upon Archbishop Laud, who had forbidden him to speak of such magnates, but could not prevent him from saying, as his grace before meat, "Great praise to God, and little Laud to the devil." It is reported of more than one court fool, and among others of Triboulet, the fool of Francis I, that when told by his sovereign that if a certain courtier beat him to death, as he threatened, he would I'

hang him the hour after, his request was that his Majesty would rather do so the hour before.

The earliest French fool on record seems to have been one named Jean, at the court of have been one named Jean, at the court of Charles the Simple, of whom Dr. Doran tells us some anecdotes. "This good fellow's influence was so great, that Charles once remarked to him he thought they had better change places. As Jean did not look well pleased at the proposal, Charles asked him if he were not content at the idea of being a king. 'Oh, content enough,' was the reply, 'but I should be exceedingly ashamed at having such a tool.' It was this fool that once tried his master's nerves by rushing into his room one morning, with the exclamation, 'Oh, sire, such news! four thousand men have risen in the 'What!' cried the startled king, 'with what intention have they risen ?' 'Weil,' said Jean, placing his finger on his nose, 'probably with the intention of lying down again at bed-

One of the best examples of this kind of unlooked-for sagacity occurs in the story in Rabelais, where a cook, seeking to charge a porter for eating a crust of bread to the ac-companiment of the savor that came from his kitchen, the dispute is referred to a poor fool who is passing, and who, after gravely hear-ing the parties, decided that the cook shall be paid for the smell of his shop with the chink of the porter's money.

Scene in a Truly Rural Retreat. [Dramatis Persona-Gentleman from New

York and Local Inhabitant. Scene-Piazza of the Mountain House. Time-11 A. M.] Local Inhabitant, advancing-Fine day, sir. New York Gent-Very.

L. I.—Beautiful prospect from here. N. Y. G.—Charming. L. I.—Look this way! There! Isn't that

a fine view over the river? N. Y. G .- Magnificent ! L. I .- Twenty-five cents, if you please, for

the view. Quarter paid in a moment of stupe L. I .- Thank you, sir. Perhaps you would like to see the falls?

N. Y. G .- I think I should. L. I.—Step down this way. [The characters move down the road.] There you are, sir. N. Y. G .- Is that the falls? L. I.—Them's them.

N. Y. G .- Where is the water? L. I .- Water? Would you like to have the water turned on ? Certainly! The water makes a very fine effect. One dollar, if you please, to have the water let on. N. Y. G.—[Forks over the stamps and awaits the dampening of the cataract.] I say, sir, what

is that cannon planted there for? L. I .- That cannon over yonder! Why, that is fired sometimes to start the repeating echoes among the mountains. Would you like to have it fired? Only one dollar a pop. Visitor invests one hundred dollars, and the bombardment begins.] Exeunt ownes. Curtain falls.

The Oldest Relic of Humanity. The oldest remnant of mortality extant is the skeleton of one of the earlier Pharaohs, incased in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect, considering its age, which was deposited about eighteen or twenty months ago in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archeological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Mykerimus, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid about two centuries before Christ. Only think of it, the monarch whose crumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London reigned in Egypt before Abraham was born, and only about two centuries or so after Misraim, the grandson of old father Noah and the first of the Pharaohs, had been gathered to his fathers.

-A smash-up on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, a few days since, which cost the Company \$30,000, was caused by a drunken engineer.

-Senator Ferry talks about "Ryetalyun" liberty.

PROPOSALS.

E NGINEER OFFICE HARBOR DEFENSES No. 55 SECOND Street, Third Story, BAL-IMORE, Md.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M, of FRIDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, 1867, for the Timber and Fra-ming required for the construction of three (3) Cribs in the Susquehanna river, below Havrede Grace, Md.
Proposals must be separate for Timber and

Framing, and in duplicate for each
Proposals for "Timber" will embrace all the
timber, scantling, and piles required.
Proposals for "Framing" will embrace driving the piles, framing and putting together in place the timber of Cribs, including all bolting, spi-king, and bracing required to complete the For particulars as to payments, time of be-ginning, and completion of work, etc., apply at this Office, where plans and specifications can

Contractors furnishing "Timber" are expected to hold it without expense to the United States until required for use by the engineer in charge

of the work. No bids will be considered except such as No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12:30 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 8th day of August, 18:07, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned. dersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, Byt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers, Post Office Box 341, Baitimore, Md. DROFOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE,) Baltimone, Md., July 25, 1867. §
Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., August 5, 1867, for the delivery, in the city of Baltimore, of twenty (20) Cavalry

The Horses will be subjected to careful in spection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old well adapted in every way for cavalry pur-

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the The Horses must be delivered within fifteen (15) days from the date of acceptance of any

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payment to be made on completion of con-Bids will be endorsed 'Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned,

Baltimore, Md. 7 27 71 STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A.

OVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ET? If you want an extra Awning very cheep, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1806 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the heat it ounce duck. Also, Government Haddles and Harness of all kinds, sto.

FITKIN & ON.

Nos. 337 and \$35 North FRONT Street. DRY GOODS.

MARRET AND NINTH.

> LADIES' BATHING ROBES, Of good quality, at the low price of \$ >10.

> > CLOAK ROOM.

Water-proof Cloaks for tourists. Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists, \$2 to Shetland Shawls, another good lot.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM,

Summer Jackets reduced from \$750 to \$700. Linen Garisaldis, a good a sortment, Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.

WHITE PIQUE.

Extra Qualities White Corded, at \$100 and \$11234. Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents. Fine atook White Goods, Edkis., Hoslery, etc.

RELACE SELES.

A complete stock, from \$1.40 to \$6.00 per yard, Black Alpacas, from \$0 to 60 cents, Black Glossy Mohair Albacas, 75 cents to \$1.80, black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.

MUSLINS

Of every width and quality, low down prices, Shirtings and sheetings, wholesale prices by the

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made. Fiannels, Good White Domet, 21 cents. Fiannels, Grey twilled extra, for 57% cents. Fiannels, the right kinds for suits, etc. Brown Huck and other Toweilings. [12 stuth4p]

229 FARLES & WARNER.

NORTH NIN'TH STREET,

ABOVE BACE,

Have just received-

Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain, Fine quality Shirred Musitus, 60, 75, 850., \$1 and \$1 15. Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 81, 57%, 48, 50, and 600, Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics. Nalpsook Musitus, Swiss Mulis, etc. etc.

White Piques, 50c. Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc. Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 371/4, 45, 50, 621/4 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap. Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. Linen Fans below Importers' prices. Table Linens, 45, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Linen Napkins, Towels Doylies, etc. Linen Drills for Pants, 37%, 45, and 50c. Plain Linens, 25 cents.

Fine quality Bley Linens, 3714, 40, 45, and 50 cents DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!

FARIES & WARNER,

Bleached Muslins, 12%, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc. Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, Unbleached Muslins, 12%, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc. Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents. Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37% cents. Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes, Black and White Baimorals, \$1. Best Hoop Skirt in the city, \$1.25.

NO. 239 NORTH NINTH STREET, 2 292] ABOVE RACE.

OOPER'S. C

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES. Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Snirt-

ng Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard White Goods in every variety and price,

White Goods in every variety and price,
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 15c.; best qualities,
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents'
Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shiri Fronts better than ever; every
style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all
Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached,
8-4, 85c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every
lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S. NINTH and ARCH Streets,

6 15 stuth4p. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES,

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE. E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

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REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. Beg to inform their friends and the public that they

have removed their place of business from No. 322 to NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS,

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments. Represented by S. STORY.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37%, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 22, 75, 37c. \$1, \$1.25, \$1.37, and \$1.56; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, \$1.50; Engilak Tapestry Brossels Carpets, \$1.50 and \$176; Hemp Carpets, \$1.50 to 57c.; Window Shades, \$1 to \$7. The Linear, 50c.; 61 to \$7. Window Shades, \$1 to \$7. The Linear, 50c. to \$1.50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flainel for Bathing Robes, inc. Muslins, 10 to 25c. Callocae, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Rei all Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET Novelties Opening Dally,

-Real Cluny Laces.

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Thread Velis from \$2.0. WHITE GOODS.

-Marseilles for Dressos-Bargains.
-French Muslins, Syards wide, at 60 cents,
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India TwillLong Closh; Piald, Stripe, and Pialn Naincooks; se
Enjah Cambric, 12 yard wide; Cambric Edgings at

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE: NOS. 435 AND 437 CHENNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, \$4,553,146'18, Accrued Surplus. ... 946,718 96 UNSETTLED CLAIMS. \$27,481'18 INCOME FOR 1866,

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1899 OVER \$5,500,600. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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10 or 20 year Fremiums, Non-forielture,
Annuities granted on invorable terms.
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This Company, while giving the insured the security
of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of
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OF NORTH AMERICA. OFFICE, No. 182 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA INCORPORATED 1784. CHARTER PERPETUAL

CAPITAL, \$500,000. ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, \$1,763,967-24 INSURES BARINE, INLAND TRANSPOR TATION AND FIRE BIBLIS, Arthur G. Coffin. DIRECTOR George L. Harrison.

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