The Great London Saturnalia-How It Flourished for Seven Centuries and a Half-How it was Suppressed in 1855.

At about this season of the year the evenings in England become so chilly that this saying has become proverbial:-

> "Saint Bartholomey Brings the cold dew."

But for many centuries the good people of London had sufficient cause to note the annual recurrence of St. Bartholomew's day without paying any attention to the state of the weather. or its changes. On that day, the 24th of August, was celebrated in the very heart of the city a grand saturnalia, passing under the name of Bartholomew Fair, which at last became such a public nuisance that it was found necessary to suppress it.

The origin of this fair was somewhat curious, and dates back to the time of King Henry I. One Rabere, jester and minstrel to that credulous monarch, becoming tired of the neverceasing gaveties of his profession, retired to the closster, but his shrewdness did not desert him along with his frivolity. Friar Rahere, like many gilted persons in their latter days, posthe happy faculty of "seeing visions," and in one of these supernatural interviews of his, he was for some hours closeted with the

disembedied spirit of St. Bartholomew.

The saint, ambitious of benefiting his fellowmortals who were still in the flesh, gave Friar Rahere to understand that it was his duty to tound in his honor a church and hospital, and the then London suborb of Smithfield was pointed out as a proper location for these institutions. Friar Rabere duly reported the behests of the saint to hissovereign, and craved the gift of a marshy tract of land in Smithfield. the site of Hosier Lane. In those days the present thorough iare was a small brook emptying into the Fleet river. This brook was lined with osiers, from which the modern name was de-The King was not slow to accede to the request, as the ground was of little value in its marshy condition, and the foundation of the proposed establishments would inaugurate the improvement of all that section. So the marsh was drained, and in 1123 the monastery was founded. Friar Rahere was made Prior, and great success attended the new shrine, the penevolent saint in whose honor it was established coming to the assistance of his devotees in so marked and substantial a manner, that miracles were wrought on the spot, and many of the afflicted were made whole.

But Prior Rahere did not ignore temporal assistance in his undertaking, and so he supulated with the King that he should have the privilege of holding an annual fair on the anniversary of his patron Saint. This was also duly inaugurated, and became remarkably successful. It continued during three days, cattle and mer-chandise being the staple articles placed on exhibition and sale. In those primitive days travelling was both difficult and dangerous, and commerce in a very unsatisfactory condition. The royal sateguard was vouchsated to all persons going to and returning from the fair, and as the result it was frequented by multitudes from all sections of the country. The collection of such a crowd of people presented a fine opportunity for the operation of minstrels and jesters, and shows of all descriptions, which soon became a leading and attractive feature of the occasion. In the lapse of time society underwent great changes, travelling became comparatively safe, commerce and trade obtained their modern footing, and the original purposes of Bartholomew Fair, being thus gradually superseded, were finally lost sight of. By the time of Queen Elizabeth it had lost its importance as an occasion for the barter of cloths and other wares, and was given over entirely to the

A German traveller, who visited England in 98, thus describes the formalities and sports attending the fair in his day:-"Every upon St. Bartholomew's day, when the fair is held, it is usual for the Mayor, attended by the twelve principal aldermen, to walk in a neighboring field, dressed in his scarlet gown, and about his neck a golden chain." These dignified officials then seated themselves under a large tent, erected for their especial accommodation, and contemplated with great seriousness a game of wrestling, "After this is over," continues our traveller, "a parcel of live rabbits are turned loose among the crowd, which are pursued by a number of boys, who endeavor to catch them with all the noise can make." Such were the weighty labors which were incumbent upon the City Fathers of London in the latter part of the sixteenth century. A vivid picture of the Fair a few years later (1614) is given by Ben Jonson in the comedy which is supposed to be enacted within the precincts of the Fair. By this time the whole routine of the occasion had been transformed into a continued round of eating, drinking, and general jollification. Roast pig was one of the principal attractions, and over this savory dish the frequenters of the Fair were then accustomed to linger in epicurean delight, Puppet plays, or "motions," as they were styled, plays, or "motions," as they were styled, were likewise in great favor. Religious history was largely drawn on for the subjects of these performances, the Fall of the Story of the Chaste Susanna, and the like, being enacted over and over again. The Siege of Troy, the Loves of Hero and Leander, and other classical burlesques, which bore a striking resemblance to those of more modern days, were also exceedingly popular. Curiosi ties and monstrosities of nature contributed to the entertainment of the multitude, one of Ben Jonson's characters being made to say:—"I have been at the Eagle and the Black Wolf, and the Bull with the five legs, and the Dogs that dance the Morrice, and the Hare with the Tabor." For the especial delectation of the young folks, there were provided enormous dolls in fancitul attire, gingerbread disguised in a glitter of gold, and trumpets, drums, and other instrumentaliries of noise.

By the year 1641 the Fair had become greatly increased in size, and a pamphlet of that date informs us that it was "of so vast an extent that t was contained in no less than four several parishes—namely, Christ Church, Great and Little St. Bartholomew's, and St. Sepulchre's." Knaves arrayed in fools' coats held forth on all sides concerning the attractions of their puppet shows, with a flourish of trumpets and the din of drums; while conjurors and wizards and fiddlers did their best to add to the uproar. "All these together," says the pamphleteer, "made such a distracted noise, that you would think Babel not comparable to it."

But uproarious as was Bartholomew Fair in the times preceding the Commonwealth, the Restoration of the Stuarts brought with it so much license and profligacy that it was not a matter of surprise that this carnival became even grosser and noisier than ever. Three days were found to be insufficient for the purpose, and the duration of the fair was extended through a fortnight, during which time all the theatres in the city were closed, in order that the actors might participate, and that there should be no attractions elsewhere to divert the attention of the people. Everybody in London devoted one or more days to the revelry, whether high or low, rich or poor, famous or infamous. The principal attractions at this time were the booths of the actors and conjurors. These structures were two stories height, and were specimens of substantial woodwork, wailed and roofed with plank, and rendered weather-proof. In front of them, on rendered weather-proof. In front of them, on a level with the second story, was a balcony, on which the managers and leading performers appeared, to attract the attention of the multi-tude below; and above this balcony there was usually a large daub of a painting represent-ing an athlete in various difficult postures, or some savage scene from the tragedy which was enacted within. As already stated, the regular theatres were closed at this period, during the continuance of the fair, the members of their companies participating in the carnival, either | been completely covered; he was perfectly safe

as proprietors of booths, or actors therein, Henry Fielding, the celebrated novelist, commenced his career as a part-proprietor in one of these establishments, continuing in the business for nine years. One of the most famous performers at the fair, in the time of Charles II. was Faux, the conjuror, whose exploits in sleight of hand approached, if they did not equal, those of our latter-day wizards. He left behind him a fortune of \$50,000, all of which he

acquired by his jugglery and legerdemain.

Among the other attractions of this period were all sorts of natural monstrosities and prodigies, such as dwarfs, giants, and learned pigs in general; and "a productious monster, with one head and two distinct bodies," "an admira-ble work of nature" in the shape of "a woman having three breasts," and "a live child with three legs," in particular. In later days the "mermaid"—not the one of Barnum's devising—

was a leading attraction.

The Fair was characterized by so much disorder and rioting that the civil authorities at length made an effort to check the disturbances growing out of it. In 1708, by a resolution of the Common Council, the duration of the revelry was again restricted to three days. although the authorities did not succeed in accomplishing this without repeated failure and breaches of the peace. Again, in 1769, the the Mayor interposed by appointing seventy two special officers, who were charged with the duty of preserving the peace, preventing gam bling, and hindering the performance plays and puppet shows. About plays and puppet shows. About this time a deputy marshal lost his life while endeavoring to enjorce order in the fair. In 1776 a great deal of rioting was occastoned by the refusal of the Major to permit the erection of booths at all. For a long time the fair was the occasion of the most disgraceful proceedings on the part of a crowd of ruffians who assumed the title of "Lady Holland's Mob," and were accustomed to assemble on the evening previous to the proclamaton of the fair by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of inaugurating it after a fashion which suited their own tastes. Hone gives the following account of their outrageous doings:—'The year 1822 was the last year wherein they appeared in any alarming force, and then the inmates of the houses they assailed, or before which they paraded, were aroused and kept in terror by their violence. In Skinner street, especially, they rioted undisturbed until between three and four in the morning. At one period that morning their number was not less than five thousand, but it varied as parties went off or came in to and from the assault of other Their force was so overwhelming that

and the riot continued until they had exhausted Notwithstanding that the Fair was then in its decline, we are told that in the year 1828 the receipts of the three leading places of amuse ment were as follows:—Wombwell's Menagerie £1700; Atkins' Menagerie, £1000; and Richardson's Theatre, £1200. The principal admission fee to each of these was sixpence only. The "Pig-Faced Lady" drew £150; the "Fat Boy and Giri," £140; the Chinese Juggler, £50; and the "Scotch Giant." £20; the admission fee ranging from a half-penny to twopence. During the three days of the Fair the total receipts of the

the patrol and watchmen feared to interfere,

sixteen principal menageries and side shows amounted to about £5000, or \$25,000. After this period the influence of all the decent people of the metropolis, as well as the countenance of the civil authorities, was directed against Bartholomew Fair so effectively that it gradually dwindled down to nothing Permission to remove the stones of the pave ments, for the purpose of placing the poles of the booths in the earth, was refused. The showmen overcame this difficulty by fixing their poles in large, heavy tubs filled with earth; and then the authorities hit upon the expedient of high ground-rents, which proved much more effectual. Until the year 1850, however, the Lord Mayor continued to resort to the arch over Clothfair Gate, to proclaim the opening of the Fair, as had been the custom of his prede sors in office for seven centuries. In 1850 the worthy official found nothing on the ground of consequence, which so disgusted him that the reading of the proclamation was thereafter committed to a deputy. In 1855 Bartholomew Fair, with all its opening ceremonies, marvellous shows, and disgraceful riots, was formally abolished, and it is now entirely a thing of the past, to the great delight of the peaceful denizens of

CONSCIENCE AS A DETECTIVE. "Oh, coward Conscience, how thou dost afflict me!" exclaimed the immortal bard. Of course, he meant to say "accuse me," for in his time, and even long before, conscience was a sort of public accuser and prosecutor. It has also always played a prominent part as a detective-has been, in fact, a veritable Chief of Detectives. It had much to do, though not in the interest of the internal revenue, in exposing the illicit distillation of apple-juice on the part of our first parents, as well as in exposing Cain's first attempt at a quibble. It even played the part of public executioner in the famous case of Ananias and Sapphira; and I have always imagined that it must have made Peter think that that cock crowed with unusual and unnecessary force. It is an immense source of revenue to the Church of Rome at this day; and even under the State and Church governmental organization of the early Puritans it controlled, in a great measure, their corporation rings. In fact, it has been in all ages and countries a strong instrument of truth and justice; and has done more than any other one power, faculty, or thing,

to give universal acceptance to the old saying

that "murder will out." There are many remarkable instances of the singular way in which conscience has hunted down criminals. It hunted down John H. Surratt: the story of his flight and detection is one of the most remarkable of these narratives on record. At the moment the murder of Mr. Lincoln was committed by Booth, Surratt was on his way from Montreal to Washington city to act as an accomplice, and had reached the town of Elmira, New York, when he first heard that the horrible deed was done. He immediately turned to fly, and made his way to Canada without suspicion, and was concealed there for several months. So completely lost was all trace of him that the Government expended a great deal of money in searching for him at the South, and a man who resembled him was arrested in Mississippi, and confined for many weeks in Washington. In September, 1865five months after the commission of the crime and the withdrawal of the proclamation offering a reward for his arrest, so entirely lost was all trace of him-Surratt took passage, under an assumed name and thoroughly disguised, in the Quebec steamer Peruvian for Liverpool. On board he introduced himself to the surgeon, L. J. McMillian. Although McMillian had up to that time been a perfect stranger to him, not even his opinions on our war being known to the criminal, Surratt insisted on talking about himself. No other subject seemed to have any interest for him; and so persistently did he refer to himself and his exploits, that Surgeon McMillian began to look on him as a weakminded egotist. At first he represented that he had been a Rebel spy, and told marvellous

tales of his exploits; next he told, in great con-

fidence, that he had planned with Booth the

abduction, not the assassination, of President

Lincoln; then that the Government had very

unjustly hung his mother, exclaiming in his

passion that he "hoped to live long enough to

serve Andrew Johnson as he had served Lin-

coln!" And finally, impelled by his guilty

conscience or that singular vanity possessed by

many great criminals, announced that he was

John H. Surratt. Before this his track had

from suspicion or arrest; his conscience, "steal- | counted for by the following, received a short ing away his brains," led him to talk, talk, talk, and now it appears, by the official correspondence of the State Department, that this confession of identity to Surgeon McMillian was the first positive trace obtained of him. He was closely watched, but finally mysteriously disappeared, and all trace of him was again lost, until conscience impelled him, through his insane desire to talk of himself, to seek a confidant in a comrade in the Papal Zonaves, in which troop he had enlisted. Mr. Detective Conscience found a cooperator in this man, and, aided by him, the agents of the Government again resumed pursuit. Arrested, Surratt escaped and fled to Alexandria, Egypt, but was again arrested and sent to this country. On the voyage he repeatedly denied that he was Surratt; but on being asked, on his arrival at Washington, in an authoritative tone by the United States Marshal, "Is your name John H. Surratt?" he quickly and nervously answered affirmatively. The pursuit of Surratt was continued for nearly two years. If any reward for his detection is ever paid it will doubtless go to McMillian and St. Marie; but it should, in all justice and honesty, be trans-ferred to Treasurer Spinner's "Conscience ferred to Treasurer Spinner's Fund," for undoubtedly Surratt was hunted down by his own guilty conscience, and the chief witnesses against him have been, as one might say, subpornaed by conscience.

There has lately been recorded another less prominent but not less remarkable instance in which conscience has revealed a crime, and given additional proof that Hudibras was right when he declared that

"Ill-gotten gains befog men's brains; Ill-gotten wealth reveals the stealth."

A paymaster in the United States Navy named Belknap was rubbed in 1863 of Government funds to the amount of \$130,000. His safe was broken open and the money extracted in the most mysterious manner; no trace was left by the burglars, and their success was complete. Mr. Belknap could not explain his loss. much less give any clue to the robbers; the burglary became more complicated the more it was inquired into; and finally Mr. Belknap fell under suspicion, and a Board of Inquiry had his name dropped from the rolls. Nothing could be proved against him, however, and no criminal prosecution followed. But Mr. Belknap was not content to remain quiet under the unjust suspicion of the Government, and actively continued his search for the culprits. Nearly three years were spent in the search without finding any clue likely to lead to the detection of the robbers, when a professional detective heard that a broker in Wall street, named Dewitt C. Wright, had declared that Paymaster Belknap had lost the money at cards. The detective, who appears to have held this theory to be the true one, sought Mr. Wright and heard the declaration from his own lips. He also promised to give full particulars of the time, place, and circumstances under which the money had been lost; but though repeatedly urged to do so, finally avoided giving the facts in detail. The detective set to work, and soon satisfied himself beyond doubt that Belknap had never gambled in his life. Naturally this discovery ed to inquiries as to the motives of Wright in making the statement; inquiries led to suspicions; suspicions were confirmed by certain facts elicited. A year was devoted to learning about Wright's antecedents. By this time he had left New York and gone into business at Charleston, South Carolina. Here he was dogged, hunted down and finally arrested, it having been discovered that he had not only committed the burglary in question, but many others, and that he had been a desperate character in England. The sole clue by which he was dogged, and finally detected, was furnished by himself in his insane and useless attempt to further secure his own safety by destroying the character of the man he had robbed.

Conscience has not only done universal service as a detective, but has played a not insignificant national part as a United States Revenue officer; and a very considerable amount stands on the books of United States Treasurer Francis E. Spinner to the credit of the "Conscience Fund, 17 as the account is technically called. The history of the "Conscience Fund" is not without interest and entertainment. The account was opened in 1861, soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, and on the receipt of the sum of \$6000, forwarded in bonds, and accompanied by a statement that the restitution which had long been due the Government was prompted by Conscience. This gave the account its name. It has since remained open, and all amounts returned to the Treasury in consequence of the prickings of the inward monitor (which in too many instances seems to be iron-clad) have been credited to it until it showed, at the end of 1866, a balance of over thirty-five thousand dollars. The sums vary in size, ranging from one cent, contributed by one who signed himself "Beggar Jimmy," to the original remittance of \$6000. Treasurer Spinner has preserved a great many of the letters which accompanied the remittances, and by his kindness in severing the red tape of the establishment I was enabled to get copies of a few of the more interesting. The majority of bond fide conscientious correspondents either gave no explanation, or contented themselves with very brief statements of the reasons for the return of the money, without attempting the bootless task of working upon the tender feelings of Treasury officials. Judging from these letters, the correspondents are chiefly those who have defrauded the Government while acting as its agents and officers, or who have evaded the Internal Revenue taxes or customs duties. Among the more interesting of the letters of the bond fide conscience-stricken are

the following:-"Dear Sir.—Several years ago a small sum of money belonging to the United States was left in my hands with an order from the Department, to which it belonged, to me to retain it till payment should be required by the Department. This requisition has never been made, and probably never will be. As the property is not mine, I send it, with interest added, to you, knowing you will put it to the use of the United States, to whom it belongs. The sum United States, to whom it belongs. Vou. knowing you will belongs. The sum United States, to whom it belongs. The sum was originally \$50. I inclose \$100, thinking that will discharge my obligations. May I ask a brief intimation to the public press that the inclosed \$100 has reached you safely?

"With high consideration, a lover of our glo-rious Union, which will live and flourish for ages through the power and mercy of God, if we prove ourselves worthy of such interposi-"Hon. Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the

It can hardly be said that this restitution was dictated by conscience, as the writer would have been justified in retaining it. It s related of Mr. Lincoln that a sum was left by the Government in his hands on his retirement from a position as a country postmaster. Many years after a demand was made for it when he promptly drew forth an old stocking frem his desk, and delivered up the exact sum in the very pieces of coin received by him years before.

"MAT, 1866.—Sir:—Enclosed are twenty-five bundred dollars due U. S. Treasury. Please cause this sum to be placed to the credit of the

The Treasury clerk who opened the mail bringing this letter was somewhat exercised at finding that it contained only \$1500 instead of \$2500 as stated therein. But this was ac-

"SIE:-Enclosed are One Thousand Dollars (1000). Please place this sum to credit of United States Treasury. It is the balance of my in-debtedness to United States Internal Revenue Dept. I remitted \$1500 some weeks since

The following contain suggestions which, it received and acted upon by all who were equally guilty, when in the army, of the same practises, would go a great way towards hastening an early return to specie payment: hastening an early return to specie payment:

"Boston, IFebruary 15, 1886,—Sir;—Enclosed is check for \$190. I will briefly explain why it is there. I have been in the U.S. Service and a part of the time with rank which entitled me to two servants. I drew pay for two, but acturally had but one. It was the common practice of officers to do this, and the Paymasters were well aware of it. But though I do not think it exactly a wrong to the Gov't, it is yet a wrong, and I have always regretted doing it. I entered the army poor and sick—too poor, in fact, to get along well without a clear conscience.

"But is it right for Government to hold up get along well without a clear conscience,
"But is it right for Government to hold up
such a premium to her officers to evasion of
the exact truth? Ask tens of thousands who
have done as I did this question,

"Very respectfully,
"John L. Markham,
"P. S.—The above is estimated for seven

"P. S.—The above is estimated for seven months with in't at 73-10. I hardly need say that the name is assumed.

"To the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.—I transmit herewith Ninety-one Dollars and thirty cents money that my conscience tells me I cannot keep commutation money for a servant that I exacted when I was not entitled to it and not having a servant employed. I was a quartermaster Capt & A. Q. M. and having 'contrabands' employed in the Dept. I used one as my servant and charged for my servant also, which was wrong. I send the money with also, which was wrong. I send the money with interest at 7:30 per cent. Also commutation for a servant for 20 days while I was not on duty and had no servant employed.

Respectfully &c." "Amount \$92.30. Many of the letters on file in the Department are from jocose correspondents, who have not scrupled to make light of so serious a matter as to address to the Treasurer pretended "conscience letters," whose humor, or desperate attempts at it, were far in excess of the money inclosed. Among the best of these humorous letters is the following:-

"Sir:-Enclosed please find seventy-five cents (75) fractional currency, won from a U.S. Pay-master at draw poker, and which I am con-vinced rightfully belongs to 'Uncle Samuel.' vinced rightfully belongs to 'Uncle Samuel.' I have carried it for nearly six months, and dare not trust myself with it longer. Once, in an unguarded moment, I offered it to the door-keeper of Canterbury, but that incorruptible sentinel gave a look of reproof from the toe of his boot which went to my heart—or thereabouts. I came home a wiser and a madder man, and am determined to follow the noble example of many of my countrymen. My conscience calls for relief—My harassed nature cience calls for relief -My harassed nature demands the luxury of a good night's sleep. I can have neither so long as I carry these terri-ble witnesses. They haunt me day and night. They are more frightful in my eyes than the last fifty cent issue which the little children are buying up for comic valentines. Take it and do what you can with it. You can at least sell it for old paper, and let the proceeds apply in liquidation of the national debt.
"Now can I feel a realization of the proverb Be virtuous, and you will be happy!" Now can I feel an assurance that in years yet to come, it

may be said of my children (yet to come), 'they were of poor but honest parients!' "Please acknowledge receipt through the morning papers, and request them to put it in double-leaded lines, just beneath the regular standing editorial on Reconstruction. Con-scientiously yours, PROBITY."

Enclosed in this were a fifty-cent note and a twenty-five cent note, both counterfeit. From the style and careful punctuation of this letter, and the request that it be inserted in "double leaded lines," it was surmised that it was probably from a correspondent of a newspaper or some one connected with the press.

"Sir:-A clear conclence softens the hardest bed—a proverb says—and as I am a poor gov-ernment clerk my bed is very hard and needs much softening—so I herewith return money which I cannot conscientiously keep—having loafed considerably the other day,
"Yours respectfully, C. M. H."

Inclosed in this was a fragment-a little more than half-of a dilapidated five-cent note. Here is a quiet thrust at Congress:-

"Aug. 8th, 1866,-Sir:-The Enclosed Dilapi-Soldier who Received just that much more Bounty than he ought to in 1862 and as the last act Passed by our Noble and Generous Congress gives an Extra 100 Dollars why he is afraid he will get too much under the last act you will Oblige him very much by investing the Enclosed 10 cents Fractional Currency in the Great National Soldiers Gift Concert and Draw a Brick house (if you can) and give it to the Concert with the Polymer Prints Fenians. Yours truly "to the honable treasurer of the U.S. A.
"please find inclosed \$22 due the U.S. post

office department consions money from an un-faithful officer who has repented."

It was suggested by the matter-of-fact Treasurer, who enjoys his joke hugely, that the writer hadn't thoroughly and entirely repented, as the inclosure was short 75 cents of the amount stated, and contained \$1.50 counterfeit Thus much for Conscience as a revenue-

officer. It will readily be admitted that he hasn't done his whole duty in this line, and has not been so successful as a Collector as in his role of Detective. At least so Treasurer Spinner is convinced. Talking of the "conscience letters" on file in his office, he once said, no doubt with as much truth as good humor, that "it is to be regretted that the workings of the spirit which animated the writers has not been more etensively eperienced and obeyed by more important offenders; for I venture the statement that if all the big rascals had followed the example of the smaller ones who have contributed to the 'conscience fund,' we would have extinguished the national debt long ago." "Tis never too late to mend," and some of

"big rascals" may yet take warning, or become conscience-stricken. - Harper' Magazine for August.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO. OFFER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS. ADAPTED TO THE SEASON. Summer Ganze Blankets Fruit Cloths and Doylles,
Bath and other Towels,
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Pillow and Sheeting Lineus,
Floor and Stair Lineus,
Honeycomb, Allendale, AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

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To No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU-INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legis-inture of Pennsylvania, 1835. Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, MARINE INSURANCES

on yessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
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all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dweiling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,

November 1, 1886. \$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, \$114,000.00 120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881.

200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes.

125,006 City of Philadelphia 6 Peg Cent. Loans (exempls).

54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan.

66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan.

50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.

Loan.

20,000 Pennsylvania Railrand 181 Marro 136,800-00 211,500,00 128,562-50 54,700.00 44,620'00 Loan.

20,000 Pennayivania Railroad, ist Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds...

25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...

25,000 Western Pennsylvania Bailroad Six Per Cent, honds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)...

30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan. 50,739\*00 20,500.03 24,250 00 20,750100

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent, 40.00 15,000 100 shares Stock of Germantown 7,150,143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company 5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylva-nia Kailroad Company. \*20,000 Shares Stock of Philade'phia and Southern Mail Steamship Com-panys. 195,000 Loans on Bondi and Mortgage, first liens on City Property. 8,258:25 3.950400 20,000:00

195,900 00 Market value...\$1,070,280.75 Cost, \$1,030,582.05. 

38,923 90

2,920\*00

41,540 00

\$1,407,321.56 \*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Slean, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dailett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hogh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBUAN, Secretary. John R. Fenrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dailett, Jr., James C. Hand, William G. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hogh Craig, John D. Taylor,

1829--CHARTER PERPETUAL

## Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: ROS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET. ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

\$2,553,146.13. Accrued Surp.us... Premiums UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1886.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER 85,500,000.

Perpetual and Temperary Policies on Liberal Terms. DIRECTORS. Charles N. Bancker,

George Fales, Alfred Fitter, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCal., Th. mas sparks, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, CHARLES N. BANCKER, President, GEORGE FALES, Vice President, J. W. Mcallister, Secretary protein, [81ti23]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA. OFFICE, No. 2.2 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1791. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, 8500,000. ANNETS JANUARY 8, 18 -7 ...... \$1,763,267-20 INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPOR. TATION AND PIRE RISHS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin.
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CHARLES PLATI, Secretary. CHARLES PLATT, Secresary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisborg, Pa., Central
Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
1202

DROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH, Street,
INCORPORATED 2d MONTH 220, 1865.
CAPITAL, \$150,000, PAID IN.
10. or 20 year Fremining, Non-foresture.
Annuities granted on hayorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, white giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its poincy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand, authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate,
DIRECTORS.

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DIRECTORS.

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PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPAN's - incorporated 1920—Charter Perpetual—No.
516 WALNUT Street, opposite independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community
for over forty years, continues to insure against loss
or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings,
either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on
Furniture. Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund,
a invested in the most careful manner, which enables
them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in
the case of 1088.

them to offer to the insured the case of ioss.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux, Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robbins, J. Glilingham Fell, Daniel Haddeck, Jr., DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President, Secretary. 3 20)

DECENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MAKINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise,
furniume, etc. for limited periods, and permanently
on buildings, by deposit of president.
The Company has been in active operation for more
han SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have
een premptly adjusted and paid.

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John I., Hodge, Lawrons.

John I., Hodge, Law M. B. Mahony, Dav John T. Lewis, Ben William S. Grant, The Hobert W. Leaming, A. J. D. Clark Wharton, Edn Bamuel Wilcox, JOHN WILLIAM Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. B. McHenry,
Edmund Castilion,
Louis C. Norvis JOHN WUCHERER Preside SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

## BRANCH OFFICE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT. CAPITAL ... ...81,600,000'00

NET ASSETS. D. R. SATTERLEE, President. CHARLES WILSON, Vice-President. W. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

The Office of the Company has been removed from NO. 300 WALNUT STREET TO

No. 409 WALNUT STREET, Where all business of the Company will be promptly

attended to. Persons already insured in this Company, and those desiring Insurance on all kinds of property, will please call upon or address

WM. W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

8 20 tutbast NO. 400 WALNUT STREET.

## SHIPPING

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW Pier 45 NORTH RIVER, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, August 25, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Hates of Passage—First Cabin, \$100 Steerage, \$50—Currency.

5 22 51 No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL-CALL-

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CAILIBER OF PARKS CILASS, \$200 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS
CITY OF PARIS
CITY OF NEW YORK..... Wednesday, August 22
CITY OF NEW YORK..... Wednesday, August 22
CITY OF ANTWERP...... Saturday, August 22
CITY OF BOSTON.... Saturday, August 22
CITY OF BOSTON.... Saturday, September 7
ETNA.... Wednesday, September 12
ETNA.... Wednesday, September 13
ETNA.... Mednesday, September 14
And esch succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, a;
noon, from Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin... \$110 Steerage... \$30
To London... \$15
To London... \$15
To London... \$25
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, \$10 Steerage, \$30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passage spot the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, \$10 Steerage, \$30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passages and Information apply at the Company's office, at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown \$45
currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their iriends.
For further information apply at the Company's office, The Steerage passage from Liverpool or Currency.

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PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES,
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES,
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
II Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg. Va., Tennessee, and the West, vis Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Eichmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this rouse commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regarlariy from first wharf above Market street,
Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.

No. 14 North and South Wharves,
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO. Agents at Norfolk. 61

T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 51

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
POR NEW OBLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. P. Hoxie,
TlOGA, 1575 tons, Captain J. F. Morse,
STAR OF THE UNION, (1076 tons.) Captain T. H.
COOKSEY.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, September 7, from Pier 18 (second wharf ociow Spruce atreet).

Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port September 7.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobil e. Galveston, Natches, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nasnyal e. Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS, E., DILKES, Freight Agent, 4 18 1.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Oo,

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
TONAWANDA, 800 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings, WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship Tonawanda, Mill leave for the above port on Saturday, August 31, at 8 o'clock a. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for sill points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS, E. DILKES, Freight Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenua.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-PANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE The steamship PIONEER, SIZ tons, Captain J. Ben-cett, will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, Sepl. St., at so'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below spruce street). sept.5th, at so/clock A. M., from Fig.

Selow spruce street).

Blis of lading signed at through and reduced rates
to all principal points in North Carolins.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

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No. 314 S. Delaware avenue. HAVANA STEAMERS.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL 

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest. steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above

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Freight received daily.

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ginia.

OPPOSITION TO MONG-POLY, DAILY LINE FOR BALTI-MORE, via Chesapeake and Delawhite Canal.

White Canal.

Philadelphia and Belitimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points. other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchanduse, Horses, Carriages. For further information, apply to
JOHN L. RUOFF, Agent,
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DEKAN Ware and Raritan Canal.

Express Sicamboat Company Steam Pro-petiers leave Daily from first wharf below Marked street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods for-warded to all points, North, East and West, freedi

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Freights received at the lowest rates.
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FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSUB Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftener Lines, via Delawace and Baritan Canal, on and after the lish of Manhi leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommoda-ting terms, apply to

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