A

SARATOGA.

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one of us." Dark-eyed Cubans abound here this year. One family are reported to have a retinue of fifteen servants. The horse mania, too, is increasing every year. Superb four-horse turn-outs, costing thousands, are seen every day on Brosdway and the drives to the lake. Within Broadway and the drives to the lake. Within proper limits, this growing rage for horses may be commendable. It may mean the healthful recreation of a father with his family in the parks or the suburbs of our cilies; but then, on the other hand, it often means a most reckless ostentation, which ends in bankruptcy of purse and of morals. I would rather trust a young man who has a sharp eye for books than one who has a sharp eye for horse flesh. The Sara-toga gambling-houses are said to have reaped large harvests. Their victims are mostly among the weak, extravagant sons of rich fathers. The

large harvests. Their victims are mostly among the weak, extravagant sons of rich fathers. The bait to the "club-room" is a free sumptuous supper, with abundance of "choice wines." What water-power is to Lowell and Lawrence, that is wine power for the driving of nearly all the devil's machinery. But there is another side to Savatoga. If the Evil One has been here in full force, it is equally true the "Lord hath not left himself without witnesses" by the hundreds. The daily prayer meetings have been full in numbers and in effusions of the Spirit. One of the best speakers at the meeting is a negro bishop. Last Sabbath I delivered (in the Baptist Church) my seventy-first sermon in Saratoga; and during all my twenty summer visits have never been per-mitted to preach the precious Gospel of Jesus to mitted to preach the precious Gospel of Jesus to such packed congregations. Our temperance gathering, too, on Friday evening last, was thronged to the outer doorway. So there is sait in Saratoga, as well as in her springs.

RESUSCITATION.

How to Treat the Drowned. The utility of the methods recently adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Health for the resuscitation of the drowned was tested a few resuscitation of the drowned was tested a few days ago in a very practical way. Antonio Buch, a Spanish seaman, living at No. 93 Mon-roe street, New York, attempted to commit suicide while partiy intoxicated. On Tuesday, about 5 P. M., he threw himself into the river at the Bridge street ferry. The act was seen by the policeman on duty at that place, and the apparatus for the rescue of drowning persons was immediately brought into use. The man resolutely refused to catch at the roose that were thrown to him, and was rapidly

The man resolutely related to cated at the ropes that were thrown to him, and was rapidly carried out into the stream by the ebbing tide. Officer Mahoney, of the Fourth Precinct, jumped into the water and with much difficulty suc-ceeded in bringing the man to shore. The officer was almost exhausted; the seaman ap-margently altograther lifeless

officer was almost exhausted; the seaman apparently altogether lifeless. Some policemen who had been drilled in Sylvester's method of resuscitation by the officers of the Board of Health took charge of the body and immediately began to apply the rules re-commended for restoring life. After half an hour of persistent effort the drowned man began to breathe, and was finally fully restored. This is the first opportunity that has presented itself for practically testing the value of the rules adopted by the Board of Health, and its

things might be mentioned. Wood planting in things might be mentioned. Wood planting in this treeless country would pay largely, and ten years give growth that other climates and soll-would not give in twenty years; for all winter long the growth keeps on with little interrup tion. The dairy farm pays at once and hand-comely. We still import butter and cheese. Farm hands and miners would find steady work at large wages in gold. Miners get three dollars

a day. "In conclusion, California is especially recom-mended to persons whose health demands a genial atmosphere. Drink no spirits, but do-mestic wine in moderation. Eat sparingly of meat, take your coffee weak, and avoid specula-tion of the spirit of the spirit and specula-tion of the spirit of the spiri a day. tive excitement. Then, if you bring a liver not entirely leathered, and lungs not over half consumed, and choose from a variously distributed climate the locality best adapted to your compluint, you may live yet long in the land."-Overland Monthly.

The Viceroy of India.

The London Spectator gives the following highly wrought account of the enormous powers vested, under the British crown, in its repreentative in the East:-

"The holder of that office is emperor over one clear fifth of the human race, directly controls the fifth treasury in the world, must act every day as premier, captain-general, supreme legis-lator, and grand referendary for a continent peopled by two hundred multions of men. There is not a day in which he is not called upon to issue some order, sanction some law, initiate some reform which may directly affect the hap-ness, the prejudices, or the material interests of a population as great as that of Italy or Spain. From upwards of a hundred separate provinces, from a score of kingdoms, from eight enormous satrapies there flows up incessantly a stream of demands, suggestions, complaints, and menaces, military, administrative, financial, and personal, three-fourths of them important, one-balf urgent. and all requiring the personal, often the instant decision of the Viceroy himself, who must act, even though he knows that a blunder may involve a war, an insurrection, or a provincial famine.

"As head of the administration the Viceroy has to perform all the functions of the British War Office, to command yet not affront the chief of an army of three hundred thousand nien; who owes a direct obedience also to an independent authority seven thousand miles away. As Chief Foreign Secretary he has the diplomacy of some twenty courts to direct, to manage all our relations with Central Asia, to keep an eye on Teheran, and not be quite ignorant of any movement in China, Malaya, or the Archipelago. As Governor-General he has the direct administration of the five or six king-doms known as chief commissionerships, must sanction everything, however minute, and in all important cases assume the initiative. As President of a federation of great States, he has to perform all the duties which fall to the President of the United States, and most of the functions now devolving upon Congress; to restrain and animate and supplement eight Governors, two of whom have direct communication with the mother country; to supervise their legislation, to baille the demands for expenditure, to see that their neglect causes no catastrophe, to provide that their fondness for popularity does not make administration impossible

"At this very moment it is in contemplation to turn the whole theory of the empire upside down, to make the presidencies contribute their surplus to the empire, instead of the empire granting its surplus to the presidencies. At this very moment it is imperative that the organizavery moment it is imperative that the organiza-tion of the native forces should be thoroughly remodelled. At this very moment disputes are pending with the Mahratta States which may bring armies into the field; there is a project almost matured for making India a naval power; there is a scheme for dividing all railways into 'commercial' and 'political,' a scheme involving principles that would tax the intellect of the late Sir Robert Peel, military considerations over which Lord Napler of Magdala would ponder for weeks, and the creation of new departments vast enough to have alarmed Lord Dalhousie, who once organized a kiugdom by a decree in the Gazelle.

It is interesting to compare this view of the Viceroy's position with that given by Lord Macaulay of the powers of the "Governor-General of India" over the empire of the old East India Company, in his essay on Warren Hastings, Civilization has failed to devise any means of governing these populous provinces save by giving the absolute sovereignty of millions to one man. Is not Lord Mayo possessed of a lord-lier empire than ever belonged to Belshazzar or

in her of horrebair, they are curled in the same manner as the latter, a ter which they are steeped in water until sottened, and finally baked at a temperature of about one hun ired and forty degrees Fahrenheit

A Maharaj Marriage in India. THE BRIDE & CHILD TEN YEARS OLD.

Au Indian paper describes a singular mar-riage which took place in Bombay, in June: --'Chimunialjee Maharaj, long past the meri-dian of life, has taken unto himself as second dian of hic, has taken unto himself as second wife a girl ten years of age, his first wile being alive. On Monday, the 29th of June, the Ma-haraj's wedding day, the spirit of joy and en-thusiasm that pervaded the Vyshanov commu-nity for some days preceding knew no bounds. Early that alternoon when the marriage pro-cession was to move about, men, women, and shidten nedeched in balatovarities and raid children, vedecked in holiday attire, and rows of carriages thronged the principal thoroughfares leading to Bhoolesh wur. From the Moom-badevi chowkey to the entrance of the Maharaj's residence, opposite the Portuguese church, rays residence, opposite the Portuguese church, moved a dense crowd, blocking the entire road, while every window and verandah was crowded with speciators. They had been in-vited there by other Maharajs, who are at pre-sent the guests of Chimun lalge, and who induced the Vyshunovs to attend the temples, in which each was by blandishment or threat induced to represent the section of the other threat induced to subscribe something to make a purse for presen-tation to Chimunialjee on the occasion of his wedding. That day Chimunialjee sat in his own temple with a 'wealth of smiles' upon his face, and vied with each other in offering at his feet presents of money, jewels, and clothes. "In the atternoon a gorgeous procession

moved from the temple, preceded by a long line of tom-toms, cymbals, native drams, etc., of children riding horses decked with silver appen-dages, of carriages drawn each by a pair of horses. In which sat other Maharajs in their gaudiest dresses, with pearl and diamond neck-laces on their persons, and gold and silver wands in their hands, taking a pride in display-ing their lips made vermilion-like with the junce of panso parce, of which their jaws were full. In the midst of the procession was Chimunialjee himself, the 'cynosure' of all eyes, bestriding a horse led by two of the wealthiest Enatta merchants. He was followed by a mass of men and women, pressing onwards in their esgerness to have a look at the bridegroom at every possible turn. In this way the procession passed along the Marwaree Bazar, the Chowk-see Bazar, Withulwaddy and Ramwaddy before they reached a garden, in which the bride and her relatives were accommodated.

"The scene of hubbub and confusion that prevalled there is said to have been almost indescri bable-a narrow space that could not contain a portion of the anxious crowds which poured in. Many clambered up posts, on the top: of sheds and houses, to have a glance at the bridal party. In the middle of the compound was a raised temporary pavilion, under which were placed two huge baskets containing rice, in each of which sat the bride and the bridegroom. The Brab-mins muttered incantations, and while on one side presents poured in at the feet of the bridegroom, on the other merciless jahpateeas (the ushers of the Maharaj's temples) whipped away with their dreaded cords, men, women, and children, who could find no standing place. Yet neither the rain nor the lashes of the cords could check the blind zeal of the Vyshunovs, who rushed again to the places from which they were

driven away. "The bride was the daughter of a poor Telinga Brahmin, of Sholapore, who received Rs. 20,000 for giving the girl in marriage. The Maharajs are considered as outcasts, and no Brahmin gives his daughter in marriage with them without a large compensation in money as he and his family are outcasted immediately after the marriage. For several days after his wedding Chimunlaijee engaged dancing girls to dance and sing at his house for the amusement of his guests-a proceeding, says our contemporary, which any minister of religion would be ashamed of. But who paid the large sums expended on Chimunialjee's marriage with this girl of ten years? Not a penny came out of his pocket, althougo he is reputed to be rich. Every fraction of it was drawn from his blind devotees. For days before the marriage he acted the intruder at every house occupied by Vyshuvoys, on the pretense of offering the spiritual advice. It was the custom of the Maharajs not to go to any place unless invited to do so; but under the guise of a greater regard than the rest of his brethren for the spi-ritual welfare of his flock, this plous man levied black mail in every street. In chawls occupied by a large number of tenants he moved from room to room, standing a very Beelzebub at the threshold of every door at which he knocked in succession. It is esti-mated that by this system of begging Chimunlaljee collected 40,000 rupees. The subscriptions at the temples amounted to about 25,000 rupees. The writer of the account in the Guzeratee paper commends the Vyshunov community to lay to heart the moral of it, and to unite to expel the Maharajs from Bombay."



Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

result is alike gratifying to those who secured this addition to the duties of the waterside police as to those by whom they were so successfully applied.

cessfully applied. One of the police captains has offered a re-ward of fifty dollars for the first life similarly restored in his precinct. He ought to insist, however, that the rescued person shall have failen overboard by accident. When a man re-fuses to catch a rope thrown him in the water, and expresses a determination to drown, the police expendence belowed to risk their own police should not be allowed to risk their own valuable lives to save his. Probably the wisest course to pursue towards the Spanish sallor would have been to let him drown.

POLITICAL.

-In an establishment in Albany forty-five

voters are employed, of which two are for Sey-mour, three doubtful, and forty for Grant. -A correspondent of the Hartford Post says Rosecrans goes to Maxico in the threefold char-

acter of Minister, Miner, and Manifest Desti-

Reservans goes to Maxico in the threefold char-acter of Minister, Miner, and Manifest Desti-nariah. —A Republican paper at Des Moines, Iowa, states that, by actual count, fifty-two persons in the township who have heretofore been Demo-crais have declared their intention to vote for Grant and Colfax. —"The same privileges to one section as to the other." Such is the motio of Governor Sey-mour, from his own lips, if he is elected. The Sun says he ought to revise his Democracy. Pure Democracy does not deal with sections of country, but with human rights. "The same privileges to one man as to another," would be a more ennobling sentiment, and is the essence of democratic government. —The London Spectator thinks "the South is slowly but surely repairing the losses of war, that the negro question will be settled by the whites recognizing the negro vote and the blacks identifying themselves with Southern interests, and that the South will resume its place as a distinctive and powerful part of the Union. How far in such a case the antipathles that still rankle from the late miserable contest will influence the point of the Southern leadthat still rankle from the late miserable contest will influence the policy of the Southern lead-ers is a question on which it is difficult to speculate

-The Harrisburg Tetegraph says:-The elec-tions in the New England States are sura indi-cations of the result in November. Whatever party increases their vote in these States is cer-tain of a victory in the Presidential contest. Little Vermont has opened the ball; Maine will follow on the 14th of the present month. Penn-sylvania will follow, as sure as the sun rises, on the second Tuesday of October next. Generals Hartranft and Campbell will be re-elected by increased majorities, and the Republican ma-jority in the Legislature will be greater than it was last year.

was last year. - Governor Baker and Senator Hendricks, the rival candidates for Governor of Indiana, have arranged for their joint debate. They commence on the 12th instant. Governor Baker wanted two debates in each district, but Hen-dricks would only agree to one. The arrange-ments for the debate are that one man shail open in an hour and a quarter speech, to be followed by the other in an hour and a half, then the first shall answer in half an hour, and then the other have fifteen minutes to close. This makes three hours and a half of the de-bate. The discussion closes on the 1st of Oc-tober.

Farming in California.

"For what kind of persons is there room in "For what kind of persons is there room in Californis? Farmers who have means to buy a house and maintain themselves one year have a sure thing if they will enter into more varied culture than only wheat. The garden and orchard go far to supply the table the whole year in this climate if you have water for the farmer. Every place has grapes. These pay, if you can make and hold your wine, and they have a sure future, not far off. Mul-herry trees grow like weeds. There are five berry trees grow like weeds. There are five millions now growing. You can get them one year old. In two years these will feed silk. worms. Any quantity of recied silk is salable, All your family can work at this; and two crops of cocoons are certain. There is no such coun-try for silk, in quantity and quality. Flax, castor bean, hops, tobacco, and many such

Xerxes?

The Trades of Animals.

The following observations, which we copy verbatim from an "Old Curiosity Shop," have reference to animals, and exhibit their at least structed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest-sized spaces and the least possible loss of interstice. So, also, is the ant-lion; his tunnel-shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skillful artists of our species, with the aid of the best instruments. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician; so, also, is the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel are electricians.

The nautilus is a navigator; he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs his anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder, and woodcutter; he cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer; he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts, and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. The East India ants are horticulturists; they make mushrooms, upon which they feed their young. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The bird ploceus textor is a weaver; he weaves a web to make his nest. The primia is a tailor; he sews the leaves together to make his nest. The squirrel is a ferryman; with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants have regular day-laborers. The monkey is a rope-dancer. The association of beavers presents us with a model of republicanism. The bees live under a monarchy. The Indian antelopes furnish an example of patriarchal government. Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Wild horses are said to select their leader. Sheep, in a wild are said to select their leader. Sheep, in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram. - Once-a- Week.

Vegetable Hair.

Under the title of "Vegetable Hair," M. Wer-ner Staufen, of Paris, announces a new inven-tion. It consists in the manufacture of a species of vegetable hair from the florous material which grows through and proceeds from the bark situated near the foot of the palm known as the Levistonia chinensis. Roxb., or Latania chinensis, Jacq. The fibrous material and ad herent bark, as imported in the rough state, being first disintegrated by an opening machine, is boiled in an aikaline lye, composed of from five pounds to ten pounds of soda, or potash, dissolved in one hundred gailons of water. This operation, which occupies from half an hour to two hours, according to the strength of the lve, is continued until the gummy, resinous, and ligneous matters adhering to the fibres are completely removed. The material thus cleansed is exposed to the action of a mordant preparatory to its removal to the dyeing vat charged with the required color, to which is added from one pound to four pounds of oll soap for every one hundred pounds weight

of fibre, The dycing process being completed, the mais is dried either in the open air or artificially, and is afterwards submitted to the action of ordinary opening and combing machinery, by ordinary opening and combing machinery, by which the blaments are glazed and divided to the required degree of fineness. The fibrous material thus obtained is to be applied to the different purposes for which horsehair, bristles, and other kinds of hair have hitherto been employed as articles of commerce. When m-tended as a substitute for bristles (as for in-stance in the manufacture of brusbes), the coarser fibres are selected and left straight; but when intended for stuffing and similar nurposes employed as articles of commerce. When in-tended as a substitute for bristles (as for in-stance in the manufacture of brushes), the coarser fibres are selected and left straight; but when intended for stuffing and similar purposes when intended for stuffing and similar purposes

The German "Von."

To the Editors of the Evening Post:-Since I first delivered my lecture upon yon Bismark, the Prussian Minister-President, in the Lexington Avenue Presbyterian Church last winter the question has frequently been asked me what the word "von" signified, and why it was so

the word "von" signified, and why it was so often attached to German names. The word "von," abbreviated v. (it should always be written in small letters), like the French "de" when found preceding a name, designates nobility, though not invariably so, as for instance, when followed by the word "der," e. g. Von der Brucke, Von der Cammer. In this respect it bears strict auslogy to the French "de," which does not ex necessitate de-signate nobility, being at times an etymological part of a name; as, for example, in the case of the Domremi peasant-girl Jeanne Darc, erromethe Domremi peasant girl Jeanne Darc, errone-ously written D'Arc. I think it will be found that the origin of the use of these words dates back to about the twelfth century. Up to that period sire or surnames-i. e., family nameshad not come into use, as among the ancient Greeks and Romans; hence arose an absolute necessity of adding another name in order to distinguish the innumerable Williams, Roberts, and Henrys from each other.

To this end, trades or callings, individual peculiarities or birthplaces, were joined to the Christian names, as Henry Smith, *i.e.* Henry the smith, Wilhelm Laugbein, *i.e.* William the long-legged, Carl Rothkopf, *i.e.* Charles the red-headed, etc.; but the "von" or "de" without a doubt first exemplicities modelling a doubt first came into requisition when the name of the birthplace was made use of as an adjunct of distinction, e. g. De Courcelles, D'Ecremmeville, von Oldershausen, von Mauns-

berg, etc. Probably this brief explanation of a little word now so often met with in the columns of our newspapers may not prove uninteres ing to the

readers of the Evening Post, INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD, Late of U. S. Consular Service.

Washington Heights, August 31, 1868.

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COAL.

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SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, at 12 M. for all the Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for sale or issue to all connected with the Depart-ment of Waahington, in this city. Also for supplying the troops at Forts Foote and Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef. Said proposals for Washing-ton, D. C., will include all Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for issues, and for sales to officers and others authorized to purchase at this depot. The Fresh Beef required for sales to officers made by the officer in charge, from the hind quarters and ribs of the fore quarters. That required for the troops to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters; necks, shacks, and kidney tallow not received. All the meat will be subject to rigid inspection; to be of excellent marketable quality, and in unexceptionable condition. In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the storehouses, at the piaces named, where he will distribute it in auch quantities, and at such times, as an officer of the Subsistence Department may direct. Beparate proposals will be received for supplying the troops at Forts Foote or Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef, and with Corned Beef and Mutton, in Washington, D. C., but no proposition will be regarded for furnishing the Fresh Beef in Wash-ington, D. C., without it be larges at a very price on the quantity required for both subses will be con-sidered. Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids. That purchased or when in funds for the pur-pose. All questions respecting quality and condition will be regarded for both subses and issues. In mate to be made at this Offices monthly for all meat purchased or when in funds for the pur-pose.

all meat purchased or when in runds for the pur-pose. All questions respecting quality and condition will be settied by the officer of the Subsistence Depart-ment receiving the meat. The contracts will be made for six months from the last day of October, 1738, or such period as the Com-missary-General may determine. The proposals for supplying all connected with the Department of Washington is made by direction of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Camby, commanding. G. BELL, 95 6t Depot and Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF. OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF FURSISTENCE. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C. AUGUST 27, 1888. Scaled Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of Breyet Brigadier General T. Wilson, C. S. U.S. A., Baltimore, Md., on THURSDAY, Sep-tember 16, at 12 M., for all the Fresh Beef required at fort McHenry, Md., for six mouths from October 1, 1868, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence at that place; of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hund quar-ters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be ex-cuted at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knees joint, and there contock joint. — Miders are requested to be present is respond to their blds, and be prepared to give bonds for the fait-there contock joint. — Troposals must be endorsed distinctly. "Proposals modersigned reserves the right to reject any bids for good cute. — Modeling, requirements, payments, etc. etc., as

Conditions, requirements, payments, etc. etc., as

By command of Byt, Maj,-Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby, By command of Byt, Maj,-Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby, BELL, 954t Chief Commissary Sublistence.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHILA ESTATE OF MARY HAMILTON, Peceased, The Auditor appointed by the Court to mudit, setting, and adjust the account of JOHN ELLIOTT. Ex-ecutor of last Will and Testament of MARY HAMIL-TON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his ap-pointment, on MONDAY, September 7, at 3 o'clock F. M. at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia, 8 28 Inw 55 8 28 imw 51

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASH-ington, D. C. Aug. 15, 1863. CHARLES PARHAM, of Philadelphia, Pa, hav-ing petitioned for an extension of the Patent granted him on the 21st day of November, 1853, and reissued on the 2d day of November, 1865, for an improvement in Sewing Machi es. It is ordered that said petitions be heard at this office on the 2d day of November next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other parents should be filed in this office twenty days before the duy of bearing ELISHA FOOTE, 824 mat

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