THE NEVADA SILVER MINES.

Lively Sketches of a Mining Region. The following lively sketches of a journey through the silver-mining districts of Nevada are given by a correspondent of the Cincinnati

Commercial:—

"A mining city is like no other in the world. A railroad train beside it is a starveling, a regular slow coach. The rise of the former is a matter of six months' high pressure. At the end of that period it will contain glittering saloons, luxurious gaming bouses, excellent stores, superb restaurants, and contectioneries bursting with plenitude and profusion. The 'pace' keeps step with the quantity of balton turned out by the mines. Multiply the production of silver bars, and you multiply the luxury, gayety and looseness of the population. Let the mills shut down, one after another, and the mines begin to 'peter out,' and the canter declines into a slow 'peter out,' and the canter declines into a slow limp. Austin just now is decidedly too lean for its clothes. Of all its silver mills only one is pounding the rock into powder, and there is a new discovery over at 'White Pine,' sixty miles east, whither many of its idle citizens are thronging. Now, White Pine is not a new dis-trict, but, scratching on its surface, some of those owning locations there suddenly turned up a bed of chloride silver ore of almost fabulous richness. Specimens are numerous on the streets and in the windows of Austin, many of them worth \$10,000 a ton. Day and night you see parties starting for the new ledge. Five hundred adventurers are already on the ground, hunting for locations of ore or water privileges. One man has laid claim to a contignous snow bank, which he retails to saloon keepers to ice their drinks. Restaurant and lodging-house keepers, traders of the Hebrew persuasion, gamblers, and roughs are sending on detachments.

GARTHONOMIC. "Somebody has to pay for the luxury that reigns over a town like Austin. The free-handed miner con'ributes his share. comes in for his. A shave costs fitty cents in coin, a newspaper twenty-five, a decent room to lodge in, \$1.50 a day; boot-blacking, twenty-dive cents; ripe fruit, teamed from California, \$1 a pound; goods and groceries in proportion. Two of the eating-houses are choicely kept, and a meal can be obtained for one dollar that could hardly be expelled in Cincinnati. At the leading restaurant in Austin, kept by a Frenchman, you can almost imagine yourself in Paris, when the viands are brought to table. Tae proprietor is not afraid to disclose his gastronomic processes, for from the street you enter his kitchen, and pass through loto the near and inviting diving-room. You can see the juicy cotelettes irrzzing over the bright coals, and inspect your steak, if you choose, from the moment it goes on the gridiron until it glides into the dish and is irrigated with steaming nut-brown gravy.

From Salt Lake westward good bread is the It is made from California flour, to which some of its excellence is due, but the art of making it is surprisingly well understood in this region. The butter, however, is decidedly interior. The 'grass taste' is very materially wanting in the best and freshest, for there is no grass here, no turf, no lawns, nor meadows that deserve the name. Wages in Austin are lower than formerly. Miners receive in coin four dollars per day, laborers three dollars, and skilled mechanics tour to six dollars. Common board costs ten dollars a week. The gentlemanty bankers discount first-class paper at two per cent. a month.

STAGE ROBBERS. "When stage robbers pounce down on their victims they command all to elevate their hands over their heads, on penalty of brains blown out. One villain holds the lead horses, one covers the driver with a revolver, one assumes the same kind office for the passengers, and the four a does the fumbling and rifing, conside-

rately sparing the ladies it any happen to be there.

"We have just returned from a trip of two hundred and forty miles into Southeastern Nevada, a region that three years ago was marke I on the map 'unexplored.' The journey required eight days of staging, four down and four back. The first day carried us to the mining town of Belmont, a two year oldster, and a pocket edition of Austin, with its lodging houses, billiard saloons, glutering drinking houses, and French restaurants. Between Austin and Belmont a salt marsh was pointed out, with the remark that 'it is the best paying property in Nevada.' The salt granules rise to the surface during the long summers, and can be scraped

off at the rate of several tons per day.
"Salt is extensively used in the reduction of silver ore, and this coze from the earth sells, ou the ground, for two and a half cents a pound. Twenty thousand dollars a year for scraping tree salt from a lew acres is pretty generous pay As the yield is inexhaustible and the demand increasing, it is safe to say that a Neveda said marsh is better than a silver mine. Belmont has a forty-stamp silver mill, most clab rately and confidingly built by stockhollers in New York, who were never within two thousand miles of their imposing property. The mines intended to run it have not been sufficiently developed: the splendid establishment is shut up, and Belmont languishes.

HOT SPRINGS.

"The second day's ride took us to a little mining town called Hot Creek, which has sufthe misfortune of having its one silver will burnt down. Hot Creek stands at the mouth of a massive, magnificent canon, beetling with precipices, and picturesque for every foot of its six miles' winding way. A few feet from the hotel in the valley are a cluster of boiling springs, that bubble up from the bowels of the earth strongly charged with sulphur and other chemicals. The springs number eight or ten, and range from the boiling point down to 'as hot as you can bear it.' A little bathing-booth and a wash tub on the brink show that they are utilized, and we are told that it was not uncommon to cook eggs and meat in this devil's labo-

"One of the hottest of the springs is not pressed into culinary servitude, because it has the quality of discoloring sil metals, including gold and silver. A Hot Creeker has a theory for the springs. He insists that they issue from a brevet hell.' close at hand. The bot water takes its way down the valley, and runs for several hundred vards before its temperature becomes endurable. The rushes and other vegetation that spring up on the banks of this ardent creek are of the rankest texture, and a green so rich and deep that it is quite a novel least to the eye. The fact is noted as curious, that on one side of the canon the springs are all hot, and on the opposite side, fifty yards distant,

* * "At different points we observed specimens of two tribes of Indians—the Sho-shone and Pab Utes, Near Belmont a party of Shoshones were scated on the sunny side of a wayside tavern, engaged in playing Indian poker, a game of which they are extremely fond. A twittering old squaw, with her feet incased in a pair of prodigious cowhide boots, appeared to be the expert, and she raked down the silver half dollars with the composed countenance of a Fourth street professional. The Pah-Utes are of a more wretched type, half nude and half

'The Shoshones circulate through the streets of Austin, the men wearing European apoarel and displaying a broad taste for American indulgence in wheat bread and fire water. squaws followed them around with a sort of abject contentment, performing all the drud-gery, and seemingly satisfied with being both slave and wife of the so-called braves. They dress in filthy rags, carry immense baskets on their backs, strapped up pappooses under their arms, and know nothing of tenderness or coasiderate treatment from their trutal lords."

PRESENTS FOR AN AFRICAN PRINCE. -The presents which the King of Prussia is sending to the Sultan of Burnu (Central Africa) consist of a throne in embroidered velvet, a repeater, a dozen other watches of the ordinary kind in gold and silver, six needle-guns, twelve revolvers, six burnous worked with gold thread, six plain ones, several dozens of fez caps, coral necklaces and perfumes. His African Majesty had manifested a desire to receive a carriage, but the difficulty of forwarding it was too great. It would have had to be taken in pieces, and transported on the backs of camels

across the whole of the Sahara; and as theare no coach-builders at Burnu, men would have had to be sent from Europe to reconstruct the disjointed vehicle. Besides, this monarch already employs in a very curious fashion a caleche which Queen Victoria gave him. On solemn occasions his Majesty has the equippage drawn by the grandees of his court, he himself marching on foot by the side.

Ancient Glaciers in North Wales. A correspondent of the London Times directs attention to the interesting proofs of the former existence of glaciers in the neigh-borhood of Conway, in North Wales. A member of the Alpine Club some years ago announced the discovery of moraines and other tracts of glaciers on and around Snowdon. To many traveilers, however, Snowdon is out of the way; and those who can make a short visit only to Wales, or who go no further than the watering places on the northwest coast from Rhyl to Llandudne and Aber, will be glad to be told that they can most easily visit a spot supplying the clearest evidence that there was a time, though long before the dawn of history, yet geologically so recent that the surface of the country and the sea level were the same as they now are, when the valleys of our coast were fitted with glaciers and the hills covered with perpetual snow-when Britain, in fact, had the climate now found on the coasts of Greenland and Labrador.

Traces of moraines are found in the valley of the Guffyn. This vale is some six or eight miles long, and lies immediately to the northeast of Conway; it is between two spurs of upturned silurian strata descending from the inland side of Penmanbach, one of the mountains of the Snowdomin range, to nearly the level of the sea. On the western rock is built Conway Castle; between this and the eastern ridge is the little bay in which Stephenson built his first tubular bridge. The traveller leaving Cooway by the Guffyn-gate, and tracing the little stream until he comes the watermill near Guffyn Church, to the west of the mill-pool, and where three lanes meet, will see a fine section of an aucient moraine, the bulk formed of fine ground-down debris of granite rock, in which are irregularly imbedded waterworn boulders, of sizes varying from that of a pea to a cart. Further up a grove of trees is found on another morame. Following the road, he will find on either side and in the bed of the little stream blocks of stone deeply cut with parallel grooves and fine scratchings. The grooves and scratchings often at very different angles. These can only be produced by the ice action of glaciers. The blocks are often found weather-worn and covered with lichens. Still higher up the valley the visitor will observe, near a farm-house called Bryn Donssie, another moraine. The smaller hills near, lying in the centre of the valley, are strewn with boulders covered with ice markings. The tops of all these hills are rounded off, and their smooth outlines form a contrast to the sharp and rugged edges of the tops of the flanks of the valley."

The Late Dean Milman.

INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE-HIS LAST DAYS. The London Telegraph says:- "With the death of Dean Milman, a familiar and welcome sence has passed away from the society of London. It was not only his personal repute, his charm of manner, his kindness of nature, his rich fund of anecdote and reminiscence, and his varica snowledge that endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; but of later years there also hung about him a sort of reflected glory. Past alaster as he was in the craft of letters, he had seen the rise and decline of a dozen literary schools. He had been the cempanion, acquaintance, friend, and fellowworker of well-nigh every author during seve-ral generations. He had taken the town by storm with I azio, in the days when Miss O'Neill was in the fulness of her repute; he had lived to see the herome's part played by Ristori at the height of her prestige; he had been known and honored as an author when Waiter Scott, Byron, Shelley, and Keats were the heroes of the day; he had formed part of the society of which Sydney Smith, Southey, Jedrey, Brougham, Macaulay, and Lockbart were the ornaments; he had been associated with Thackeray, Butwer, Tennyson, Dickens, and every man of the brothernood who tormed the elder generation of recent writers; and few authors of any mark were so young that they had not been honored by the notice of the kindly patriarch whose love of letters, and of all who studied them, endured to the very last, "As his years advanced the Dean was fond of

saying, balf in jest and nall in earnest, that he had found out the best way to answer a criti-cism-it was to outlive the critic; and it may fairly be admitted that part of his latter celebrity was due to the fact that he had on lived so many authors of his own day. But in his time Milman did yeoman's service to the cause of letters. As a poet, als repute has long been assumed to the second, if not the third, order of merit. 'Sansom' and Belshazzar' are known no longer on the shelves of circulating libraries. And yet to men weary of the slipshop rhythm, contorted melody, and overstrained sentimentalism which characterize much of our later poetry, there is something invigorating in the well poised, full-measured lines of 'The Fatt of Jerusalem;' the verses are so good, that the reader's only wonder is why they have not the unmistakable ring of genuine song. They are not poetry, perhaps; but they are curiously like

writer in the Poit Mail Gazette says:-"There was a charm about his society which it is difficult to analyze or describe. There was something very venerable in his age, and his wonderful store of knowledge on all subjects; but this was relieved in the most delightful manner by the fire, the engerness, the universal interest in whatever was going on, which gave a character to his conversation, and these characteristics again were blended in a very touching way with the most affectionate gentle-ness and beauty of demeasor. It is hardly a fancy to say that Dean Milman was a sort incarnation of the best and happiest aspects of the!Church to which he belonged; of the manly sense and freedom which, especially in the last century, inspired so many great writers; of the social brilliancy and knowledge of the world which ought to distinguish a body so closely connected with public life, and of the personal goodness, tenderness, and charity we all like to a sociate with the character of an English clergyman. If we had more men like him, we should not hear so much of the dangers of the Church. But he is gone, and the circumstances inder which such men were bred up to susta n the dignities of the Church are changed, and will not, we fear, be restored."

The London Times remarks:—"Dean Milman throughout life was a supporter of liberal opinions, both in religion and politics, though into the sphere of political action he did not often eare to intrade. It is, however, to be remembered and recorded in his favor that in

1865 he incurred considerable obloquy in clerical circles by advocating a relaxation in the terms of subscription to the Phirty-nine Articles.

"With Dean Milman—scholar, poet, historian, and divine in one-has passed away one of the last links which joined the scholarship of the algebranch century with that of the present. It eighteenth century with that of the present. It seems passing strange that we should only no w be recording the decease of a scholar who, as a young man, sat at the teet of Eimsley, and was encouraged by him as an undergraduate of Brasenose, in the cultivation of that true taste which afterwards ripened into such excel-

-The most successful lawyer in Virginia is the ex-Confederate General Bradley Johnson. His income is not less than \$25,000. He eschews politics.

-Mr. and Mrs. Jones, convicted of burglary at Joliet, ill., were married a day or two pre-vious, and will spend an eight-year honeymoon n the State prison.

A Phase of London Life.

A curious Sunday scene in London is described by the Times: "Every Sureay morning, it seems, about 10 o'clock, a crowd of men and boys take possession of four streets within a lew minutes' walk of the Great Eastern Railway station at Shore-dilch. They belong to the roughest class, and they bring with them for sale the most non te-script collection of articles. Birds are the most numerous, and from them the scene is called the Shoreditch Bird Fair. Birds of all kinds ire to be found-singing birds, common English birds, rate foreign birds, manufactured birds with real bodies and ruise heads, or dyed birds, made 'beautiful forever' by Shorediten Rachels.
But the 'bird duders' are only the centre of the
fair. We read of dogs, mice, anatomical
ponies, broken-down perambulators, old keys, locks, and hardware, and even fiddles and concertinas. The crowd, too, like an arms, brings its camp followers—venders of ples an i ginger beer, low besting men, and even a street preacher, whose quality may be imagined

from his title of 'Black Jemmy the Cutler.'
"Beer and spirits cannot be openly sold, for it is Sunday and the hour of 'Divine service,' and the public houses and beer shops are shut. But the restriction is easily evaded. Holes are cut in partition walls, through which the drink is passed to the neighboring houses. treets are parallel it is easy to admit customers into the back yard through an opposite house; and, in fact, the police have found parties of men sitting in the yards of public houses with barrels of beer by their side. The buying and selling at the fair is conducted with the usual noise, and amid the grosses? and loudest ob-scenity and blasphemy. And all this on Sunday morning between 10 and 1 o'clock, and under the very shadow of two churches, which are so near that the shouts and curses of the fair pear that the shouts and curses of the fair interrupt the worship of the congregations, and the sound of the church organs is heard amid

the indecencies of the crowd. Elaborate and ingenious devices are adopted for the purpose of obtaining liquor during the sales. There are in the purish of St. Matthias, with six thousand inhabitants, thirteen public houses and seven beer shops, and in the Holy Trinity Mission district a similar number. against the beer-shop keepers principally that the police have to contend in their efforts to prevent the illegal trade on Sunday mornings. Arrangements are made with the people of neighboring houses, so that the beer is passed out through the latter to those who demand it and in some cases a beer house situated in one street has a means of communication through its back yard with another house in a different thoroughfare. One Sunday four policemen made their way into one of these places, and found about fifty or sixty men sitting in a yard with two barrels of beer in their immediate vicinity. Cases like this are frequent, but the difficulties in the way of depriving beer-shop-keepers of their licenses are so great that the police are comparatively powerless. When summoned, the offenders are fixed, but they are seldom deterred by that from a repetition of the

A Missionary Scene in China.

"Carleton" writes as follows to the Boston Jourgal, from Canton, China:-"I preached every day to the Chinese," said Mr. Preston. "Would you like to see what sort of a congregation I have?" "By all means."

We take our seats in sedans, and are carried through the streets, turning now to the right, now to the left, so often that I give up all attempts of keeping track of our whereabouts, and trust that we shall get back again all safe. We come into one of the principal streets at last, and stop before a little store kept by the missionaries for the sale of books. Dozen of pe pie are already there waiting for the opening of the doors. It is 1 o'clock, and the ide of life surging through the streets is at its flood. A prescher would have a slim audience in State street at Change hour, but the Chinese are an old people, their empire is finished, their civilization com-plete, and time is a drug. They have abundant leisure, while we foreign barbarians are worry ing and horrying ourselves to death. The doors are opened, and we enter the chapel-a room with a large window at the further end behind the desk, brick walls, settees capable of seating two hundred or more. In five minutes the room is full. Sitting by the desk, I have an opportunity to study the audience. On the front sexts are some literary students-young men who are studying for official employment, Well dressed in white, clean frocks and trowsers, their pigtails neatly braided. Here at my right hand, as I face the audience, is a coolee with the three bundles done up in brown paper and a porter bottle in his arms. He has stepped in to rest himself a few minutes, to hear what the "foreign devi." has to say. Behind him is another coolie wearing his broad brimmed hat, On the other end of the bench, at my left hand, a man with a moustache-a sign that he is a grandfather, or custom has established it that none but grandfathers can wear hair on their Men of all ages, all conditions, from well-to-do merchant down to the poor wretch who lives on rice and spails, citizens and strangers from up country, composed the andlence.

These men are actuated by various motiveslove of novel; or curiosity to hear a foreigner talk fluently in their language. They are not accustomed to hear public speaking; they have their story-tellers, but no gatherings where arguments are put forth. Very few of them are seekers a ter truth, and their conceptions of the Christian religion are exceedingly low, but yet every day they flock to this chapel to hear this American preacher, a short, thick-set, goodnatured man, who understands their language perfectly, and who is well read in their litera-

His subject is the conflict between good and evil-holiness and sin. A young man swith bright eyes, a student,

"If your doctrine is true, why don't you foreigners practise it; why do you bring opium to A home question, practical, right to the point.

The audience all alert to hear what Mr. Preston will say. "There are wicked men all over the world. and if foreigners bring optum to China you must have nothing to do with it. '

The laugh which goes up shows that the audience appreciate the reply. "Why did you make war upon China?" another one asks, while the man with a moustache put this question:—"Why do you come and take the cooles and make slaves of them?" The replies are evidently satisfactory, for the audience maintains its good humor to the end. This brief sketch of the meeting is sufficient to show those who support missions that one great difficulty in the way of missionary effort in this empire is the attitude of England on the opium question. The people are ready to hear, but they suppose that the missionaries are in the pay of foreign Governments, and that their taking about a new religion is a political game. The church connected with the Presby terian mission numbers between thirty and forty members. The Church of England, the London Missionary Society, and the English

The Hungarian Jews.

Wesleyans have missionaries at Canton.

A German paper gives a curious account of the history and present position of the Jews in Hungary. In the eleventh century King Kolo-man issued several decrees allowing them to acquire land and regulating their commercial relations with the Christian inhabitants, and in the thirteenth they not only occupied important positions in the administration, but two of them obtained the title of Count. Bela II (1251) gave them many valuable privileges; among others that of laving their own courts of justice and of exercising exclusive control over their schools. He also decreed that when a Jew is the defendant in a civil or criminal action, the testimony of a Christian against him shall not received unless it is confirmed by a Jewish be received unless it is confirmed by a Jewish witness. These privileges have been continued to the Jews ever since, notwithstanding the prejudice with which they have always been regarded by the lower classes in Hungary. Mattheus Corvinus appointed a Christianized Jew Ban of Creatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia; and Ferdinand III permitted the Hungarian Jews to hold a council at Nagy-Ida in 1650, which was visited by great numbers of their race from various parts of Europe and their race from various parts of Europe and Asia. The number of Jews now in Hungary is

three burdred and thirty thousand, and they have recently claimed to be piaced in all respecis on an equal f oting with the Christians. This claim has been favorably received in the Hungarian Diet, where steps are being taken to give it effect. The Hungarian Jews have long ago given up the dream of a new Jerusalem; not one of them attended the Jewish meeting assembled in New York in 1824 for the purpose of establishing an independent Jewish State. In 1847 the great majority of the Le wish population of Hungary were active supporters of Kossuth. who, they hoped, would give them the same righ's as those enjoyed by the Christians.

Heidelberg.

Heldelberg lies in the valley of the Neckar, and is surrounded by the most charming scenery. I arrived there in the midst of a great semi-annual fair, which gave me an excellent opportunity of seeing German costumes, man-ners, and life. On the public square and in the broader streets, long lines of wooden booths were erected, and goods of every conceivable description exposed for sale. There were also exhibitions of 'Punch' and 'Judy," of wax-work, and of second-rate pictures and statusry, and booths of fortune-tellers and clairvoyants.

Then there were stalls in which there was perpetual cooking, and from whose savory windows waffles and cakes, pondescript and marvellous, were ursed in their smoking charms upon all passers-by. There was an untold amount of beer-drinking, undoubtedly with its concomitant stupidity and brudshness but there was no demonstrative drankenuess. no riot, no loud talking. With thousands of people spending the night in these booths, which extended to within a few feet of my window, I should not have known, an hour after nightfall, that there was a stranger in the city. This may have been in part due to a bad cause, for beer is a soportide of no little efficacy.

The morning market at Heidelberg presents a very amusing spectacle. There is no market

building or place; but for nearly half a mile on each side of the principal street the market women arrange themselves on the margin of the sidewalk, facing the middle of the street, almost in uniform, with coarse gingham dresses, and gingbam handkerchters tied over their heads. Each has a basket at her feet, and each holds in her hands a specimen of her wares— one a goose, another a head of cabbage, another a pat of butter on a cabbage leaf. The pur-chasers pass between the two rows, examine the articles as they are extended for inspection, and make their purchases from the baskets. Peabody's Reminiscences of European Life.

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CAPITAL. ACCRUED SURPLUS1,015,898'89 PREMIUMS...1,184,840-20 INCOME FOR 1868 UNSETTLED CLAIMS. \$33,693.22 8350,000.00. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

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George Fales, Alfred Filier, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparas, William S. Grant, Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, San pei Grant, George W. Richards, Isano Lea, CHARLES IN BANCKER, President.
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JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. Except at Lexington, Kentucay, this Company has no Agencies West of Phisburg.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHULADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALKUT Screet, Opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture
suc. for ilmited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in serive operation for more
than SIXTY TERIS, during which all losses have
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HIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY-THE PIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM PANY—Incorporated 1829—Charter Perpetual—No 516 WALMUT Street, opposite Independence Square This Company, favorably known to the community for over torty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Poblic or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furpiture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms,

Their Capital, together with a large Surpins Fund, is invested in the most careful manuer, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,
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T N S U B A N C E COMPANY NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA. INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance. ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,001,266.72.

\$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its

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John P. While,
Louis C. Madeirs, Arthur G. Goffin, Eamuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Weish, 1 ichard D Wood, E. Morris Waln, John Mason. John Mason, ARTHUR G COPPIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT. Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLISR Harrisburg, Pa. Central
Agent for the State of Peups, ivania. 125 STRICTLY MUTUAL

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPRIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET, Organized to promote LUFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDA

Good risks of any class accepted, Policies issued upo., approved plans, at the lowest SAMUEL E. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, William C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, HOWLAND FARRY,
The advantages offered by this Company are not
excelled

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

CALE OF CONDAMNED ORDNANCE ADENCY, ORDNANCE STORGES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CO. HOUSTON A GENENE SIS (entrance on Greene), New York City, Sept. 21, 1983. (P. O. Box 4511.) Sesied Proposis, in duplicate, will be received at this office until Saturday. October 24, 1883, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shock shell, scrap, wrought and cast hon, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to will—Fort Hamilton and Reducts. Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Con.; Fort Adams and Walcott. Newport Harbor, R. L.; Fort Constitute b, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, he.; Forts Pickers and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, he.; Forts Pickers and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, he.; Forts Pickers and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This said contemplates the disposition of T9 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 48,032 pounds; 28 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 19,500 pounds; 22 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 28,302 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 28,302 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 28,302 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, N. H., tatimated as weighing 18,902 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 189,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., tatimated as weighing 189,802 pounds; 19 cannon in Pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 189,807 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 189,807 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 189,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Pounds, are in quantity at each of the abore-mentoned forts; also, scrap wrong in the aggregate to 1,16454 pounds, are in quantity at each of the abore-mentoned forts; also, scrap wrong in the aggregate to 48,339 pounds, Fill and com SALE OF COND MNED ORDNANCS AND

CHOICE MULES, ETC., AT AUCTION. DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, V. WASHINGTON, L. C., Uctober 2, 1883.
Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Colone; A P., Siunt A. Q. M., at Lingoin Depot, on MONDAY, October 19, commencing at 10 octock, the following stock and unserviceable quartermaster stores, to wit:

9 Horses. 9 Horses,

50 Wagen Wheels, 50 Wagen Wheels, 50 Ambulance do., 26 Sadoles, assorted, 300 lbs. H. S. Nalis, 5893 Grain Sacks, 200 Army Wagens, 5 two-horse do., 1 Spring do., 1 Hand-cert. 10 000 ibs. assorted Iron, 15 000 ibs. Steel, 5000 lbs. Steel, 1000 lbs. Casteteel. Spades, Axes, Shovels, Tools, Stoves and Pipe,

Buckets, etc. etc.
Cart, Ambulance, and Mule Harness.
Attention is particularly called to this lot of Mules
which are only sold for want of use.
Terms cash, in Government tunds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.

Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., Acting Depot Quartermaster.

A CCTION.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSABY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October S, 1858.
Will be offered at public auction, as the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street what, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. aboni. 38-0,000 pounds Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.

380,000 pounds Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
The attention of hotel and boarding-nouse keepers is called to it, as it is capable of making an excellent scup. Livery-stable owners and stock-rateers are also requested to examine it. Terms, cash in Government funds. Samp es can be seen at any time at the place of ; sale, the Monument lot, on Fourteenth atreet, or at the office of the undersigned.

10 13 6t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29, 888.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until

12 ha., October 21, 1868, for TRANSPORTATION OF
GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND STORES from
Charleston S. C., to Savannah, Ga., Fernandina,
Jacksonville, Faiatka, Picolata, and St. Augustine, Fiorida.

Bids should be for through rates from Charleston to each point, and also rates from one point to another.

another.

All stores shipped will be classified and paid for according to the Government classification.

This contract to result in force for one year.

The usual requirements for bids will be exacted.

Proposals should be to triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and should be indorsed 'Proposals for Transportation,' and addressed to the undersigned.

Byt. Brig. Gen. and Q. M., U. S. A.,

10 14 ct. Chief Q. M., Dept. of the South.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. NEW FALL STYLES. LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and size of our CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.

for ladies, places, and children, constantly on 112 and made to treer Largest assortioent in theory and specially adapted for first class trade.

and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS!

CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complexe, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from 82 25 to 85 50; Beckel's emperior Prench Woven Corsets, from 34 10 to 32 30 and 10 to 82 30, in ablelos and direntar gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Superior we have been a circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Superior at 81 230.

Also, Mis. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdomi nal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Casps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom; No. 628 ARCH Street. No. 638 ARCH Street.

WM. T. HOPKINS. ZURE CONCENTRATED INDIGO.

For the Laurdry,—Free from Oxalic Acid,—See Chemist's Certificate A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwism For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists. DENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln. No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie. No. 153 Book street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1006
byrnes street. Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008
Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addineli Hewson, No. 128
South Fitteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16
North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission,
Persons seriously injured by accident are always
admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately
thereafter.