OPENING OF THE ALBERT N'YANZA.

It is understood that, influenced no doubt to some extent by the visit of the Prince of Wales, and anxious to do something which ahall confirm him in the good opinion of Western nations, the Viceroy of Egypt has invited Sir Samuel Baker to take command of invited Sir Samuel Baker to take command of an expedition directed to the suppression of the slave-trade on the Upper Nile, to explore fully and in detail the vast interior reservoir known as the Albert N'yanza, and to bring the hitherto untraversed districts lying around the mysterious head waters of the great river of Egypt within the sphere not only of the Viceroy's authority, but also of mercantile operations.

The results of such an expedition are so full of promise to our knowledge of the face of the globe we dwell upon, in its least known and most inaccessible regions, and to the cause of a down-trodden and slave-driven people, that it is impossible not to be stirred up to our innermost heart at the bare idea of such a truly glorious and noble enterprise. It may be termed by some to be a war of annexation, and it may be said that Egypto-Turks, of a faith which tolerates slavery in certain forms, are not precisely the people to occupy Central Africa; but nothing could be worse than the state of the countries which it is proposed to open to civilization; there was no other power that could or would do it; and the boon conveyed to the people themselves is of such vast magnitude as not only to exonerate the means that may have to be used, but to stamp them with the unquestionable seal of a truly philanthropic and humanitarian morality. No man, too, more fitted than Sir Samuel Baker to take the lead of such an expedition, and no man more likely to carry it out with the least fighting and quarrelling that is possible. True courage is always magnanimous, and Sin Samuel Baker has shown by the patient perseverance and self-devotion of himself and wife in carrying out a great purpose, that he possesses what is rarer and loftier than mere physical courage - the attributes of the highest intellectual and moral courage-that kind of courage which is sure to blend mercy with strength, and to be at all times conciliating whilst carrying out its objects.

It will be remembered that Sir Samuel Baker was led, when exploring the regions of the Upper Nile, to the discovery of the Albert Nyanza, from information he received at Gondokoro from Captain Speke. That lamented traveller had, upon the occasion of his exploration of the Nictoria N'yanza, heard of the existence of another lake to the west or northwest, which he at the time supposed to be much smaller than his Victoria N yanza, and which was also supposed to receive the waters of the outlet of the upper lake, the Somerset or Victoria Nile, as it has been called. After overcoming many wearisome obstacles (and who can read his narrative without a thrill of admiration for the constant cheerfulness with which the hero and heroine bore the terrible hardships they were called to face, the daily danger and hourly anxieties of their lonely life in Equatorial Africa, and the sickness and other disheartening trials which they were called upon to endure ?), Sir Samuel succeeded in reaching the lake in question. It lay before him like a sea of quicksilver, with a boundless sea horizon on the south and southwest glittering in the noonday sun, and on the west, at fifty or sixty miles' distance, blue mountains rose from the bosom of the lake to a height of about seven thousand feet above its level.

"I was about fifteen hundred feet above the lake," the traveller relates, "and I looked down from the steep granite cliff upon those welcome waters-upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt and brought fertility where all was wilderness-upon that great source so long hidden from mankind-that source of bounty and of blessings to millions of human beings; and as one of the greatest objects in nature, I determined to honor it with a great name. As an imperishable memorial of one loved and mourned by our gracious Queen, and deplored by every Englishman, I called this great lake the 'Albert N'yanza.' The Victoria and the Albert Lakes are the two sources of the Nile. At sunrise, on the following morning, Sir Samuel was enabled to distinguish, with the aid of a powerful telescope, the outline of the mountains on the opposite shore, dark shades upon their sides denoting deep gorges, whilst two large waterfalls that cleft the sides of the mountains looked like threads of silver upon their dark face. The lake itself was a vast depression far below the general level of the country, surrounded by precipitous cliffs, and bounded on the west and southwest by great ranges of mountains from five to seven thousand feet above the level of its waters, thus rendering it the one great reservoir into which everything must drain, and "from this vast rocky cistern the Nile made its exit, a giant in its birth." "It was," adds Sir Samuel, 'a grand arrangement of nature for the birth of so mighty and important a stream as the river Nile. Unfortunately, at the period of Sir Samuel Baker's discovery of the Albert N'yanza, there had been some difference of opinion among geographers as to whether the Victoria Nile flowed directly onwards from Victoria N'yanza into the White Nile by Gondokoro, or whether its waters mingled with those of Albert N'yanza before joining the White Nile. Instead, then, of Sir Samuel and his wife, as to all appearance they might have done, keeping, after their long fatigues, quietly in a boat, and allowing themselves to be peacefully rowed and drifted down the Nile, which is described as we have seen, as "a giant in its birth," they navigated the lake in canoes to Magungo, the point at which the Victoria Nile joined the lake, and, what was worse, in order to settle a question of no very great importance, as to the lake-feeder at Magungo being really the prolongation of the Victoria Nile, they proceeded up that river, which is a succession of cataracts the whole way to the Karuma Falls, were stricken down again with fever, narrowly escaped being eaten up by crocodiles, named the first obstruction they met with, we hope inappropriately, "Murchison's Falls," were deserted by the natives, were imprisoned on the island of Patuan, were pilfered and insulted by King Kamrasi in Rissuna, and were subjected to no end of sickprivations, and trials before they reached the White Nile. All this, when Sir Samuel Baker was distinctly told at Magungo that canoes could navigate the Nile in its course from the lake to the Madi country, as there were no cataracts for a great distance. that both the Madi and the Koshi, who dwell on the right and left banks of the river at its exit, were said to be hostile to the lake people, but this presumed hostility would not have entailed difficulties greater than what had been slready overcome, or than what they had to suffer at the hands of the cowardly and treacherous Kamrasi. The difficulties might, indeed, have been all overcome by change of boat and boatmen, a thing they had to do, even upon the lake itself; upon one occasion, inde changing boatmen four times in less than a mile. Sir Samuel, however, adds afterwards ' means of approach to the great lake.

that the natives most positively refused to take him down the Nile from the lake into the country of the Madi, as they said they would be killed by the people, who were their enumies, as he would not be with them on their return up the river; so we are left in doubt if the Victoria Nile was ascended, instead of the Nile proper being descended from the love of geography, or from sheer necessity. The latter is to be doubted, for the travellers could have exchanged canoas on reaching the Madi, and sent the lake people back in safety. This was all the more vexations, as, Sir Samuel says, he could see the river issuing from the lake within eighteen miles of Magungo, and, although it is marked on the Magungo, and, although it is marked on the map as being navigable to the first cataract at Mount Koko, still the question of first im-portance, as to the navigability (with a few intervening portages) of the Great River Nile, from its embouchure in the Mediterranear to the Albert N'yanza, would have been forever determined, and Sir Samuel and Lady Baker might have been spared many perils and much suffering. This is one great point which may now happily be fairly considered as on the way of being settled.

It is not a little remarkable that so intuitively did the quick feminine perception of Lady Baker feel this point, that when Sir Samuel proposed going up to Karama, although he fell, by taking so circuitous a route, he might lose the boats at Gondokoro and become a prisoner in Central Africa, ill and without quinine, for another year, Lady Baker not only voted in her state of abject weakness to complete the river to Karuma, but wished, if possible, to return and follow the Nile from the lake down to Gondokoro The latter resolve, based upon the simple principle of "seeing is believing," was, how ever, declared by her lord and master "to be a sacrifice most nobly proposed, but simply impossible and unnecessary." If there was any unnecessary sacrifice to be made in the matter, it would certainly seem to have been in taking the sick lady up to Karuma, instead of conveying her by canoe down the Nile to Gondokoro.

A second and equally interesting point, although not of so much importance to the future opening of the country, is the possible communication between the Albert N'yanza and Lake Tanganyika. From the elevation at which Sir Samuel Baker stood, when he first saw Lake Albert, with a boundless horizon to the south and southwest, its waters would appear to extend beyond the parallel assigned by Burton and Speke to Lake Rusisi, and, in fact, to embrace that lake as a kind of inlet, as also Lake Tanganyika further south The elevation given to Lake Tanganyika of only eighteen hundred and forty-four fee above the level of the sea, while the Albert N'yanza is two thousand four hundred and forty feet above the same level, and the information given to Burton and Speke as to the waters at the north end of Tanganyika flowing into that lake, are opposed to this view of the subject; but it is possible that there may have been an error in the barometrical observation made, as also in the information obtained from the natives. It is now known that the waters of Lake Tanganyika do not flow into the N'yassa, which has an elevation of only thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea; but, on the contrary, that the rivers and small lakes south of the Tanganyika pour their waters into that great reservoir. It is not probable that Lake l'anganyika should have no outlet and receive rivers at both its north and south extremities.

as also in its centre, the Malagarasi. The position of the lake, added to the discovery made by Sir Samuel Baker of the great south erly extension of the Albert N'yanza, would then tend to show that the most southerly tributaries south of Tanganyika-possibly the Moi Tawa, discovered by Livingstone, northeast of the N'ysssa-are the most remote sources of the Nile. It is to be hoped that Livingstone's last journey will have settled this dubious point, and we shall but express the satisfaction which will be felt by all, at hearing of the safe return of the great traveller before Sir Samuel Baker's expedition is set in motion. As that expedition partakes, if we understand rightly, of a character of Egyptian occupation and annexation, the African chiefs may now be induced to look upon the presence of a white man in their countries as the forerunner of invasion on the part of their hereditary foes, and the life of such a man, however innocent his intentions, would no longer be safe. Dr. Livingstone may, however, be in quite a different part of the country; for it is Sir R. I. Murchison's opinion that if the distinguished traveller satisfied himself when at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika that its waters were about eighteen hundred feet above the sea, as stated by Burton and Speke, he would necessarily infer that they could not flow northwards in the much higher equatorial lakes. In this case he would abandon the northern route, in which it was supposed he might find the waters of the Tanganyika flowing into the Albert N'yanza of Baker. Having also ascertained that the Tanganyika was fed by rivers flowing from the south and the east, it would be evident under these circumstances that this vast body of fresh water (three hundred miles in length) must find its way to the west, and he would then follow the river or rivers which issue on the west coast of Africa. Under this supposition, Sir R. I. Murchison thinks he may be first heard of from one of the western Portuguese settlements, or even from those on the Congo. If this view be entertained, we cannot be expected to hear of Livingstone for some time to come, as the distance he would have to traverse is vast, and the region unknown. This hypothesis is also said to explain why no intelligence whatever respecting him has been received at Zanzibar, inasmuch as he has been travelling through a vast country, the inhabitants of which have no communication with the eastern coast. Sir R. I. Murchison says he entertains a well-founded hope that his distinguished friend-thanks to his iron frame and undying energy-will issue from Africa on the same shore at which, after a very long absence, he reappeared after his first great traverse of Southern Africa. A third and very curious point presents itself in the possible existence of one or more outlets to the Albert N'yanza. We have seen that Sir Samuel Baker satisfied himself as to the existence of a river flowing out of the lake into the White Nile, which the natives told him was navigable for some distance, and by which, therefore, it is to be supposed that the lake could be ontered in boats from the Nile, without the necessity of conveying them, as we are informed is to be done, in pieces to the shores of the lake. But two French traders, Messrs, Jules and Ambrose Poncet, who have explored the country between the Gazelle Lake and the Albert N'yanza, express themselves as perfectly satisfied that the river Jur, Bibi, or Bahr Kakunda, as it is variously designated, flows out of the Luta N'zige (as they call the Albert N'yanza) into the Gazelle Lake. If this is so, the river of the Jur tribe and of the Niam Nams would present another

But this is not all. The same informants, who have trading ports on the Jur, have also founded another station, marked on their map as Cagouma (Kaguma), Etablissement Poncet, on a great river which flows from southeast to northwest, and which is called Bahr-Bura, or Bahr-Munbutu. This river, they say, which evidently comes from Lake Luta N'zige, divides itself in about four degrees of north latitude into two branches, that to the east flowing, under the name of Suwa, to the northwest, to go probably to form the Shary or Asu, which throws itself, after its junction with the Bah-gun or Bah-bai, into Lake Tsad. The westerly branch, which is much the largest, keeps its name of Bahr-Bura, and flows in a west-northwest direction to about the sixth degree of north latitude, at which point, according to the Munbutu people, after receiving another considerable affluent coming likewise from the southeast, it empties itself into a great lake, in part marshy, and which was called by the people of Ali Umuri, an Arab trader, Birka Matuassat. This lake, again, is described as having two outlets: one to the north known as the Bah-gun or Bah-bai, joins the Shary south of Lake Tsad, the other, and the most important, issuing from the west end of the lake, according to all appearances gives birth to the Binuwa Niger, or, at all events, to an affluent of the Binuwa and Kwarra-the Kibbi or Kulla-which in that case will possess a much greater importance than has hitherto been conceded to it-an importance equal to that of the Binuwa or Kwarra itself.

It is not likely that there should be so much division and subdivision of waters as is here described. Excepting in a delta, the general rule of rivers is to receive affluents in their progress to the sea, and not to divide off into branches; but the region between the Albert N'yanza and the Gazelle Lake is nothing more than an inland delta, as is also apparently the case at the north end of the Victoria N'yanza, and the same thing may hold good of the Bahr-Bura and Lake Matuassat.

This latter lake would appear to correspond to the Muato Yanvo, of which the old geo-grapher D'Anville obtained some notice, and near which was Monsol, or Munsul, capital of the Anziko, proximately placed on the map attached to Mr. W. D. Cooley's "Inner Africa Laid Open" (London, 1852). It appears that an Italian explorer, Carlo

Piagga, has also pushed his researches in the same direction, and that he las obtained information of the existence of "a vast interior lake" lying on the equator or south of it; and Sir R. I. Murchison has justly pointed out that an entirely new field for research is thus laid open to the enterprise of explorers, who will have to determine whether the streams issuing from this immense lake and the adjacent region to the west of twenty-five degrees east longitude do not flow from a watershed entirely separated from that of all the affluents of the Nile, and which sends its waters into the South Alantic Ocean, and probably bp the great river of Congo.

It would searcely seem that the immense lake here alluded to as lying on the equator, or south of it, is the same as the Matuassat of Messrs, Poncet, which is placed in about six degrees north latitude, unless it has an extent of some six degrees, which is not at all impossible. Albert N yanza has possibly an almost equal extent, and, if it joins Lake Tanganyika, would embrace in its prolongation over ten degrees of latitude. It is cu-rious, in connection with Sir R. I. Murchison's suggestion, that this great central lake may give birth to the Congo, that Eernando de Enciso speaks in his "Suma de Geografia," of a fact learned from the natives of Congo, that the River Zaire, or Congo, rises from a simply the extinction of the slave-trade. It lake in the interior, from which another great matters, however, little whether the Africans river, presumed to be the Nile, flows in an opposite direction. This may be one of the rivers seen by Sir Samuel Baker, tumbling fully understand the expedition at first. through gorges in the Blue Mountains west of the Albert N'yanza. The theory, however, advocated by the Messrs. Poncet, of Lake Matuassat sending off tributaries to the Binuwa Niger, and to the Shary and Lake Tsad, as also by Fernando de Enciso and Sir R. I. Murchison, to the Congo, only corroborates the old opinion held by the father of history and by all the old geographers, that one half of the Nile flowed over Egypt and the other half over Ethiopia. "There are two mountains," said Herodotus, from information obtained from the registrat of Minerva's treasury at Lais, "rising into a sharp peak, situated between the city of Syene in Thebais and Elephantine; the names of these mountains are the one Crophi and the other Mophi; that the sources of the Nile, which are bottomless, flow from between these mountains, and that half of the water flows over Egypt and to the north, and the other half over Ethiopia and the south." The sources of the Nile, being described as bottomless, are evidently meant as issuing from a lake, and it is afterwards that they pass through the mountains, the names of which, admitting an error in their positioning. would be represented by the Koshi and Madi of the present day. The transposition and identification are rendered all the more necessary, as the sources of the Nile could not have been between Syene and Elephantine, nor could the river have divided itself in such a latitude to flow one-half to Egypt and the other half to Ethiopia. It is remarkable that the Oriental geographers, as more especially Al Idrisi and Abu'l Fada, represent this division of the head waters of the Nile into an Egyptian and an Ethiopian river as a welldetermined fact. Such, then, are some of the points to be determined by the navigation and 'exploration of the Albert N'yanza, and they are of the greatest possible interest, as they will probably either themselves lead to the unveiling of the mystery which has so long made a blank of our maps in as far as Central Africa is concerned, or they may pave the way to the gradual unfolding of every detail connected with the origin of the Nile, the Congo, and the Binuwa Kwarra, or Eastern Niger, of the Egyptian Nile, and the Ethiopic Nile. Interesting and curious as the solution of such questions may be, great as will be the difference made upon existing maps, and various the people and the regions that will be brought under the cognizance of the civilized world, still, even all these additions to knowledge pute in importance before the prospect opened of an amelioration in the condition of the African races, only recently made known to us by the explorations of Burton, Speke, Grant, Petherick, Baker, and others. Of all the impressions left upon the reader of Sir Samuel's book, those relating to the slave-trade of the White Nile are perhaps the most startling. Many people have thought but lightly of the evils connected with Oriental slavery. Those who were most en-thusiastic in waging war against the trade of the west coast were content, for the most part, to look upon Turkish and Egyptian slavery as a minor evil compared with the other, and one which was so ineradicably mixed up with the nature of Oriental life and despotism, that any denunciations directed against it would be as absurd as they would

be futile. No doubt, too, the slavery itself was a comparatively small evil. The subjec tion of one human creature to another is not so shameful a phenomenon to the African mind as to be unendurable, when it takes that patriarchal and domestic character with which slavery in the East appears to be more or less invested, and more especially when the slave continues to enjoy a climate something like his own.

Sir Samuel Baker may, however, be said to have lifted the veil which concealed the process by which the slave markets of Cairo and Constantinople were recruited.

Barth has given us a graphic if painful account of the expeditions of the Mohammedan Sultans of Bornu, Baghirmi, and Sokoto, car-ried on even into Adamawa and the regions of the Binuwa and Eastern Niger; and, still of the Binuwa and Eastern Niger, and, sum more recently, M. Mage has depicted, with the most striking minuteness, life, as it is on the Upper Niger and in the vast Pullo-Fela-tah dominions. That life appears, under the rude sway of the Mohammedan, to be one successive, continuous, and incessant warfare; the enslaving of everything Pagan; reprisals, murders, and executions. We have also heard something of the questionable proceedings of the Egyptians on the western frontiers of Abyssinia from Taka to the upper regions of the Blue Nile, and we have always regretted that the costly expedition sent to that country to liberate the British captives should have done nothing towards insuring the immunity of a Christian people against the enslaving propensities of their Egyptian neighbors. Sir Samuel Baker may be said to be one of the first to make us acquainted with the nature of the raids made by Mohammedan slave-dealers from Gondokoro against the Obbos and Latukas, and other tribes in the neighborhood, and which were so cruel and reckless in their character, that, it has been justly observed, one of the worst features of Sir Samuel's journey must have been the necessity of witnessing, without the power of mitigating in even the slightest degree, the atrocities which the slave seekers committed. Under cover of carrying on an "ivory trade," armed bands of desperadoes ascend the river and penetrate into the heart of some savage country. To be at war with one another is a normal condition of existence amongst the native tribes. Taking advantage of this, the traders offer their alliance to the tribe with whom they first come in contact, on the understanding that they may be at liberty to make prisoners from the enemy. The African savage is either too simple to see, or, what is far more likely, is willing, for the sake of revenge, to close his eyes to the fatal nature of the friendship offered. Assisted by his Mussulman allies he sets forth on the campaign, and, amidst the rockless slaughter that ensues, a draught of living captives is secured for the trader's net. But very soon the original dupes, if they can be so termed, discover that the trader is equally ready to turn his arms against them. In alliance with some other tribe, he makes war against them in turn, and the friends who assisted him to effect his first captures fall victims to his whips and chains in turn. Forced to some extent into association with the "ivory traders," Sir Samuel beheld their proceedings. Very narrowly did he escape a sudden death at their hands, but his wonderful intrepidity carried him through; and he lived to register a resolution that, if he ever came back from his wanderings, he would do something to interfere with the proceedings which, for the time being, he could only con-template with secret indignation. The time for action has now happily arrived. No doubt it will be a difficult task to persuade the tribes through which the "ivory traders" have passed, that the object of the expedition is

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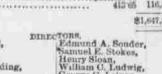
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DIRECTO Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Heusen, Isaac Mazlehurst, Thomas Robins, hn Deverena homas Smith. omy Lewis, Gillingham I WM. G. CROWELL, Socratary. inghans] OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM Philadelphia. Charter Perpete Capital, \$500,000, MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANC OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS OF DIRECT Arthur G. Coffin. Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Dharies Taylor, Ambrose White, iltiam Welsh, Morris Waln, George L. Harrin DEALLAS PLATT, Vice President MATTRIAN MARIN, Secrolar IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1863. Faid-up Capital and Accumulated Fance. \$8,000,000 IN GOL PREVOST & HERRING, Agent 2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelp CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HER SHIPPING. CHARLESTON, S.

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EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray The Steamsnips Product Prices, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder, WHLL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LIN The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sa SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M., from Pier No

SATURDAY, July Ir, as T. ab, trong the second secon

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRA THE GENERAL TRANSATLA COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMS TWLEN NEW YORK AND HAVER, CALLIN EST.

RENT. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route antinent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river,

PRICE OF PASSAGE

AND NORFOLK STRAMSHIP I AND NORFOLK STRAMSHIP I THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LIN THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY, Street,

The traders of Gondokoro will com prehend it readily enough, and they will soon feel, or be made to feel, that a prompt submission to the new system to be inaugurated is inevitable. This, then, one of the avowed philanthropic purposes of the expedition, with the anticipated opening of Central Africa to the purposes of commerce, and the withdrawing of the yeil which has so ong hung over so large a portion of the earth's surface, fully entitle the projected expedition to our most earnest hopes of success, and to anticipate that it will yet constitute one of the most remarkable pages in the history of our own times.

OITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.} In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Pay-ment of Ground Reats and Mortgages," is hereby Poncies issued of applicate R. SHIPLEY, ates. President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY. The advantages offered by this Company are un-\$1 273 published for public information. JOHN ECKSTEIN, rates.

Clerk of Common Council.

A N O E D I N A N C E To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to bor-row, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held accurat the city, for which interest not to exceed the against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent, per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the year, on the first days of shifts and suffy, at the onice of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thiriy years from the date of the same, and not be-fore, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the cer-tificates of city load, shall be issued in such amounts or the load on any results but not for sore frontiers. as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars;

amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the inferest thereof are payable free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall W, by force of this ordi-nance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tentise of one per centum on the par value of such certificates one per centum on the par value of such certificate so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certifi-

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL. Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance pre-sented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1849, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Coun-clis after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 626 241 6 26 24t

PIANOS, ETO.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA. INCORFORATED 1804 OHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. This Company insures from Los or damage by FIRE, on 'liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of promiums. The Company has been in active operation for more than stry YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS. John I. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, B. Ularke Whanton, D. Clarke Whanton, D. Clarke Whanton, D. Clarke Whaton, D. Clar STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. WEIL-H PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA, Every inducement offered to purchasers.

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金融 LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday,

REDUCTION OF RATES. Spring rates, commencing March 16, Salling Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and after 15th of March freight by the sine wi taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foo 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance chi cashed at office on Plar, Freight received a times on covered wharf.

times on covered wharf. 2 285 JOHN F. OHL N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals,

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NEW EXPRESS LINE NEW EXPRESS LINE Aloxandria, Georgetown, and Washingto C. via Chesapoako and Delaware Canal Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, an Southwest.

Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OC No. 14 North and South Whar ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Georgetown ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown, ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. FOR LIVE RPOOL A QUEENSTOWN, Imman Line of Steamers are appointed to sail a lows:-City of Meston, Saturday, July 17, at 18 noon. City of Meston, Saturday, July 17, at 18 noon. City of Meston, Saturday, July 17, at 19 noon. City of London, Saturday, July 17, at 19 noon. City of London, Saturday, July 27, at 17 And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tae from Pier 48, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THE MAIL STRAMES BALLING EVERY SATURDAY Payable in Gold. To London. Bis John's, N.F. By Branch Steamer. St. John's, N.F. By Branch Steamer. Tokets can be bought hors at moderate rates by pa-mining to seend for their friends. To insther information apply at the Company's O JOHN 6. DALK, Agent, No. 18, BEOADWAY.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 156

Tickets can be bought hor at moderate rates by pa-mishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's O JOHN G. DALE, Agent S. 15, BROADWAY, M are to CHONNELL & FAULK, Agent 45 No. 411CHESNUT Streat, Philadelph NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, DELAWARE AND RARITAN OA EXPRESS STRAMBOAT COMPANY The CHEAPERST and QUICKEST water commu-tion between Philadelphis and New York. Steamers leave daily from first wharf below M streat, Philadelphis, and foot of Wall Street, New Yo Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Breight received and forwarded on accommediating to William P. OLYDE & CO. Assent No. 128 DELLAWARE Aum C. Assent M. 119 WALL Bireet, New YO MARES HAND, Agent MOTICE.—FOR NEW YO

NOTICE.—FOR NEW 10 via Delaware and Raritan Ganal Sy SURE TRANSPORTATION GOAIP. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE. The business by these fines will be resumed on and the 5th of March. For Freights, which will be take accommodating terms, apply to 825 W. M. BAIRD & OC No. 132 South What NOTICE,-FOR NEW YO DHCENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NOW IS THE TIME TO OLEAN

YOUR HOUSE.

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