THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1869.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Luminous Meteors.

The principal remarkable feature of the pre-ball of the 7th of October, 1868, was its vast volume-much larger than that of any other meteor seen for many years. Two other circumstances appeared also to be of some important interest, viz.:-1. The immense distance to which the series of detonations was heard over an area of more than 190 miles in width, incomparably surpassing the distance to which the longest claps of thunder or the discharges of the largest cannons can be heard. If, moreover, the statements of the majority of the observers may be trusted, the interval between the bursting of the meteor and the sound of the report was so great that the phenomenon must have taken place at a prodigious height. Less than five minutes cannot be allowed, on the most moderate estimation, from the explosion of the meteor to the sound of the report, and this would imply a distance of more than 60 miles. Taking into account the direction of the meteor as seen by the observers, it would be difficult to admit a height of less than 48 miles. This height is confidently within the limits which it would be necessary to assign to it, when the greater number of exact descriptions of the meteor, given by competent observers, are taken into the account. The meteors of the 14th of November, 1868, were well observed in the United States on the morning of the 14th of November last. 2. Prof. Newton has selected several instances of meteors of conspicuous brightness, which were simultaneously observed by observers at distant places. The results lead to the supposition, from the observed motions of translation and distortion of some of the streaks, that a northward current of the upper air prevailed at an altitude of about 54 miles, and that above this level, to a height of about 60 miles, a current of air existed, moving in a northerly direction. The double appearance of the streaks observed with the telescope, in some of the meteors in the shower, suggests the probable conjecture by Prof. Newton of an actual duality in the meteor itself; and a very possible analogy, it is thought, may thus be recognized among the November shooting stars, to the double or multiple character which is common among the detonating and stone-producing meteors.

New Fire-Measurer.

M. Lamy has invented a pyrameter which indicates the exact temperature of a red-hot furnace, and transmits the same to considerable distances. The manager of a porcelain manufactory, for instance, will be able, by means of this new invention, to ascertain, at any time, the exact temperature of all the furnaces of his establishment, without being obliged to leave his bureau. As for the apparatus, it is simply a retort containing white marble, the neck of which, by means of a tube, is connected with a needle that moves a dial-plate. Under the influence of the heat the marble is decomposed, and the carbonic acid set at liberty. Each temperature is rigorously characterized by the tension which the gas takes when produced; the result of the entire series of experiments proves that it is sufficient to measure this tension, in order to obtain with precision the temperature sought for.

The Darwinian Theory.

At the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, several papers were read upon the Darwinian Theory. Some of the writers handled without gloves this hypothesis of the descent of species, with modifications through natural selection. The most striking of these papers was entitled "Man vs. the Animals; being a Counter-Theory to Mr. Darwin's as to the Origin of Species, by Archdeacon Freeman. The author said wainscot, and she lived with us from that that the question raised by Darwin was time, for we were in gratitude bound to keep already an international one. In England great names ranged themselves on either side; in France, Ee Quatrefages, Langel and others disallow the theory; while in Germany, Fritz | apartments-first putting up lines to dry our Mullen and Fraeckel warmly espouse it. But what is wanted is a compact counter-theory, accounting for all the phenomena on which Darwin's rests, while free from the difficulties which beset it. It is not enough to allege objections, however serious. Mr. Darwin confesses to them, but believes them to be not insuperable. Now, there is a very ancient view, entertained by Plato, and countenanced, to say the least, by Scripture, as to the process or order according to which the produc-tion of the world, the animal world included, took place in the Divine working. It is that certain ideals pre-existed, and that after these the creatures were formed. Man certainly was created after a pre-existing image, that of God himself. And of the higher animals, the lion, the ox, the eagle, we seem to be dis-tinctly told that the ideal existed before in the form of the cherubim. And man is there exhibited as on a par with them, and they with him. Especially, it is said that they were, in certain respects, anthropomorphous. They all had the likeness of a man, and the face and the hands of a man (Ezekiel i., 5, 8, 10). And their employment is described in the Revelations, iv., v., as that of conjointly glorifying God. Now, this mysterious representation only shadows forth with marvellous accuracy what science and observation teach us about the higher animals. They are anthropomorphous; their organization, limbs, digitation, expression, intelligence, emotions, all are intensely human. But, whereas Darwin would account for this by supposing a common descent and slow graduation of the species with each other, we are thus helped to a widely different view. The purpose of all being to units with man in glorifying God, whether by the exercise of common powers of action, feeling, and intelligence, or by aiding him, it is perfectly natural that they should have had impressed on them from the first a common type, both of bodily and mental organization. It is an ennobling badge of brotherhood between creatures serving in their degrees the same purpose. The sum is then, the species, or great orders however, were created "at once, as the Bible tells us, but with an affinity and nuiformity of which a very suffi-cient account cannot be given. And this view does not exclude, but welcomes the observed phenomena of "natural selection," considered as accounting for a certain degree of variation in the creatures. But it sternly defines that there are strict limits to that variation, as Mr. Ruskin says ("Queen of the Air." 1869), "the species may mock us by deliberate imitation of each other." Professor Huxley, in reply, said he had been delighted to hear the Archdeacon, for his way of looking at things was so novel that he should have to make quite a new pigeonhole in his classification of men for his special reception. He had generally found that theologians hang on to certain dogmas or doctrines till their fingers are burnt, and then, letting go, say it is of no importance, or was not meant in the sense which they have been contending for. Now, the Arch-deacon did not do this, but was honest and consistent. As to his theory of the cherubim, it was essentially the same as the Platonic doctrine of Archetype, which has been advocated by Owen and Agassiz. He had had

At the close of the discussion the President said that not any one of the three authors had shown any knowledge of what the Darwinian theory really was. The general notion that it taught that man was descended from the apes was quite false, since it did nothing of the kind.

Charles Lamb in the Temple.

The following charming and characteristic letter of Mary Lamb to a child cannot fail to interest all who cherish the memory of Charles Lamb and his sister. The "little Barbara" (afterwards Mrs. Edwards) to whom it was addressed was the youngest sister of Matilda Betham, a poetess whom Southey valued, and of Sir William Betham, the wellknown genealogist and antiquary:-

November 2, 1814.-To Miss Barbara Betham:-It is very long since I have met with such an agreeable surprise as the sight of your letter, my kind young friend, afforded Such a nice letter as it is too. And me. what a pretty hand you write. I congratulate you on this attainment with great pleasure, because I have so often felt the disadvantage of my own wretched handwriting. You wish for London news, I rely upon

your sister Ann for gratifying you in this respect, yet I have been endeavoring to recollect whom you might have seen here, and what may have happened to them since, and this effort has only brought the image of little Barbara Betham, unconnected with any other person, so strongly before my eyes that I seem as if I had no other subject to write upon. Now I think I see you with your feet propped upon the fender, your two hands spread out upon your knees—an attitude you always chose when we were in familiar confidential conversation together-telling me long stories of your own home, where now you say you are "moping on with the same thing every day," and which then presented nothing but pleasant recollections to your mind. How well I remember your quiet steady face bent over your book. One day, conscience-struck at having wasted so much of your precious time in readings, and feeling yourself, as you prettily said, "quite useless to me," you went to my drawers and hunted out some unhemmed pocket-handkerchiefs, and by no means could I prevail upon you to resume your story books till you had hemmed them all. I remember, too, your teaching my little maid to read-your sitting with her a whole evening to console her for the death of her sister: and that she in her turn endeavored to become a comfort to you the next evening when you wept at the sight of Mrs. Holecroft, from whose school you had recently eloped because you were not partial to sitting in the stocks. Those tears, and a few you once dropped when my brother tensed you about your supposed fondness for apple dumplings, were the only interruptions to the calm contentedness of your unclouded brow. We still remain the same as you left us, neither better nor wiser, nor perceptibly older, but three years must have made a great alteration in you. How

very much, dear Barbara, I should like to see

you We still live in Temple lane, but I am now sitting in a room you never saw; soon after you left us we were distressed by the cries of a cat, which seemed to proceed from the garrets adjoining to ours, and only separated from ours by the locked door on the farther side of my brother's bedroom, which you know was the little room at the top of the kitchen stairs. We had the lock forced and let poor puss out from behind a panel of the her, as she had introduced us to four untenanted; unowned rooms, and by degrees we have taken possession of these unclaimed clothes, then moving my brother's bed into one of these, more commodious than his own room. And last winter, my brother being unable to pursue a work he had begun, owing to the kind interruptions friends who were more of at leisure than himself, I persuaded him that he might write at his case in one of these rooms, as he could not then hear the door-knock, or hear himself deniad to be at home, which was sure to make him call out and convict the poor maid in a fib. Here, I said, he might e almost really not at home. So I put in an old grate, and made him a fire in the largest of these garrets, and carried in one table and one chair, and bid him write away, and consider himself as much alone as if he were in some lodging on the midst of Salisbury Plain, or any other wide unfrequented place where he could expect few visitors to break in upon his solitude. I left him quite delighted with his new acquisition, but in a few hours he came down with a sadly dismal face. He could do nothing, he said, with those bare walls before his eyes. He could not write in that dull unfurnished prison. The next day, before he came home from his office, I had gathered up various bits of old carpeting to cover the floor; and, to a little break the blank look of the bare walls, I hung up a few old prints that used to ornament the kitchen, and after dinner, with great boast of what an improvement I had made, I took Charles once more into his new A week of busy labors followed, in study. which I think you would not have disliked to have been our assistant. My brother and almost covered the walls with prints, for which purpose he cut out every print from every book in his old library, coming in every now and then to ask my leave to strip a fresh poor author-which he might not do, you know, without my permission, as I am elder sister. There was such pasting, such consultation where their portraits, and where a series of pictures from Ovid, Milton, and Shakespeare would show to most advantage, and in what obscure corner authors of humbler note might be allowed to tell their stories. All the books gave up their stories but one-a translation from Ariosto-a delicious set of four and twenty prints, and for which I had marked out a conspicuous place; when lo! we found at the moment the seissors were going to work that a part of the posm was printed at the back of every picture. What a cruel disappointment ! To conclude this long story about nothing, the poor despised garret is now called the print-room, and is become our most favorite sittingroom. Your sister Anne will tell you that your friend Louisa is going to France. Miss Skipper is out of town; Mrs. Reynolds desires to be remembered to you, and so does my neighbor Mrs. Norris, who was your doctress when you were unwell, Her three little children have grown three big children. The Lons still live in Exeter Change. Returning home through the Strand, I often hear them roar about 12 o'clock at night. I never hear them without thinking of you, because you seemed so pleased with the sight of them, and said your young companions would stare when you told them you had seen a lion. And now, my dear Barbara, farewell; I have not written such a long letter

great pleasure in listening to the Archidescon. though he need not say that he totally dis-sented from his views. every day of your life, I remain, your affec-tionate friend. M. Lano, tionate friend,

My brother sends his love to you, with the kind remembrance your letter showed you have of us as I was. He joins with me in respects to your good father and mother. Now you have begun, I shall hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you again. I shall always receive a letter from you with very great delight.

CONTINENTAL CLUBS.

How they are Conducted.

Probably the three best clubs on the Continent (says the Pall Mall Gazette) are the Cerele Imperial in Paris, the Club Anglais at St. Petersburg, and the Nobles' Club in the Herrn Gasse at Vienna: but none of these can in any way be compared with the larger political and literary clubs of London. The Paris clubs make the nearest approach to the English; for one may breakfast and dine there, smoke, read the papers, play billiards, and pass one's evening at whist. But here the points of similarity end. In every other respect save those just mentioned, an English and a French club are as unlike as possible. The class of men to whom the English club is such a boon, that is, the bachelor who has but a few hundreds a year, is rarely seen in a Paris club. Barristers, artists, officers, journalists, and professional men generally, spend their leisure hours at the cafe. They look upon the clubs as something too extravagant and expensive for incomes less than fifty thousand francs a year, and they are not wrong.

The members of Paris clubs are almost all either bankers, stockbrokers, imperialist deputies, sportsmen, diplomatists, general officers or young noblemen, and a poor man would not know what to do in such company. The subscription is very high, ranging between 800 francs (£32) and 1000 francs, and the number of members is small, the good clubs seldom admitting more than 150. A strong Freemasonry exists between the mem-They bow to each other in the streets, bers. they talk to one another when they meet, and on New Year's Day they leave cards upon each other. As Parisian clubs are never mon-ster buildings, such as those we have in London, but merely large suites of apartments, the members are thrown very much together. The conversations in the rooms usually be come general, and when the gambling begins, as it mostly does towards midnight three or four times a week, those who do not feel inclined to join go home to bed.

It is this systematic gambling which has earned such a very bad name for the Paris clubs, many of which have become of late years regular private gaming houses. They are even more dangerous than the casinos of Germany, for in French clubs the members are not obliged to play with ready money; they gamble "sur parole," and lose sums which appear incredible. In 1866 a young viscount lost 300,000 francs (£16,000) at his club in one evening playing baccarat. His relatives complained to the Empress, and the prefect of police interdicted baccarat, but the ambling continues as furiously as ever with other kinds of games. Two years ago the members of the extreme Imperialist party founded a political club in the Rue de l'Arcade, but it was a failure, the politics of most of the members being too shifty to admit of long agreement. Latterly there has been some talk of founding an artists' and journalists' club on the model of the Garrick; but the insuperable difficulty is what the French call "In jalousia du metier," which is three times stronger in rance than elsewhere. One of the organ izers of the scheme was heard to declara naively that, unless there were open voting, not a single vacancy could ever be filled up. It is almost needless to observe that there is not such a thing as a Liberal club in France. When the ultra-Imperialist Cercle de l'Arcade was started, the chief members of the Opposition fancied that they, too, might found a club, but the Government explained to them that, however lawful an Im-perialist club might be, a Liberal one would e illeenh Russian clubs pure (that is, those in which the members are not for the most part Eng-lish) are, like the more fashionable Paris clubs, mere gambling houses in disguise. They are very sumptuous establishments, the subscription is extravagantly high (ranging between 250 and 600 roubles, i. e., £40 to £60), and the entries to them are fiercely, often ridiculously contested. The clubs are the only places in Russia where faction makes itself felt; the secreev of the ballot enabling many an apparently devoted noble to give his sovereign's favorites a sly kick in the dark. In Russian clubs no Jews are admitted. The Nobles' Club at Vienna is pretty much what the Jockey Club is in Paris, a luxurious lounging and gambling house. It is very exclusive; so much so that a few years ago Count Esterhazy was blackballed, very greatly to the indignation of his friends, who vowed to exclude every new candidate until the Count was admittled. As it happened, the first candidate who offered himself was the secretary of the Russian Legation. The Esterhazy clique blackballed him, as threatened; but the Government set matters straight by intimating to the committee that unlesthe diplomatist were admitted the club would be forthwith shut up. The clubs of lesser note in France, Russia and Germany are simply private cafes. In the provincial towns of France, where there is a Cercle du Commerce and a Cercle de la Noblesse, the former is a miniature exchange where stocks and prices are discussed fraternally, every man taking his coffee or his absinthe. The Cercle de la Noblesse is gene rally select, every member being required prove that on his father's or his mother's side he boasts of a titled relative. The club generally consists of a billiard-room and coffice-room provided with papers. The meabers neither read books nor write there. The chief amusement of everybody is to blackball any "noble" suspected of Imperialist proclivities, or supposed to have wrong-fully tagged the particle "de" to his name. To sum up, one may say that foreign clubs differ from English in that they are looked upon altogether as places of relaxation and amuse ment for the rich and idle; not in any way as homes in which a bachelor may live, eat, drink, and do anything he pleases but sleep. Few foreign clubs have a library, and very few a dining-room. Members of Continental clubs scarcely ever have their letters scat to their clubs, or think of getting through any important business, such as correspondence, there. Finally, no man who has common sense thinks of talking politics at a foreign club, unless he does it in a whisper, and with only a few sure friends within earshot. has been noticed that political sentiments uttered over club firesides abroad have a remarkable tendency to creep into police offices, This is especially the case in Russia and in FIADCe.

A Basque Village. The PROVIDENTIES THE PROPIE. A correspondent of the London Telegraph writes:

"A Basque village is unlike any other. At its entrance you come upon the church, with its poetic churchyard, where each tomb is fresh strewn with fragrant flowers, and where weird headstones of a circular form stare at you with their undeciphered characters, the meaning whereof none can as yet explain. Close to the church is the 'Pelote' ground. Pelote is the sacred game of the country. It is in reality the origin of tennis, and no hamlet of ten houses is without its pelote ground. It is open, unenclosed, but at one end a mighty wall rises up on which the marks are registered. Each player, instead of a raquette, has a kind of prolouged arm in wicker work attached to his right hand, with which he catches and impels the ball. The strength, agility, and grace displayed by these men are not to be described; they must be seen, and might help a sculptor in his studies.

"After the church and the pelote ground, vou may see perhaps a house or two-large, solidly-built dwellings, the upper story of which reminds you of a Swiss chalot. From under the widely-projecting roof appears on the second, and sometimes third, story a balcony, into which open several doors and windows. These balconies are-as are the window-frames and doors-painted red or dark green or orange; while the walls of the house are dazzlingly white. In the garden you may see fig trees big as oaks, or laurels with stems like elms, or lilac aethens (often double whose topmost branches touch the roof the house. As to the vegetation, it is fabulous; you may see the leaf of a poplar as big as a very large pudding-dish, and the Indian corn grows up to look like the trees of a small wood

the above Bonds at

94 119 21

6 115

on Commission.

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

BANK OF LONDON.

GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New

York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office, [1325

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

York, Boston, and Baltimore.

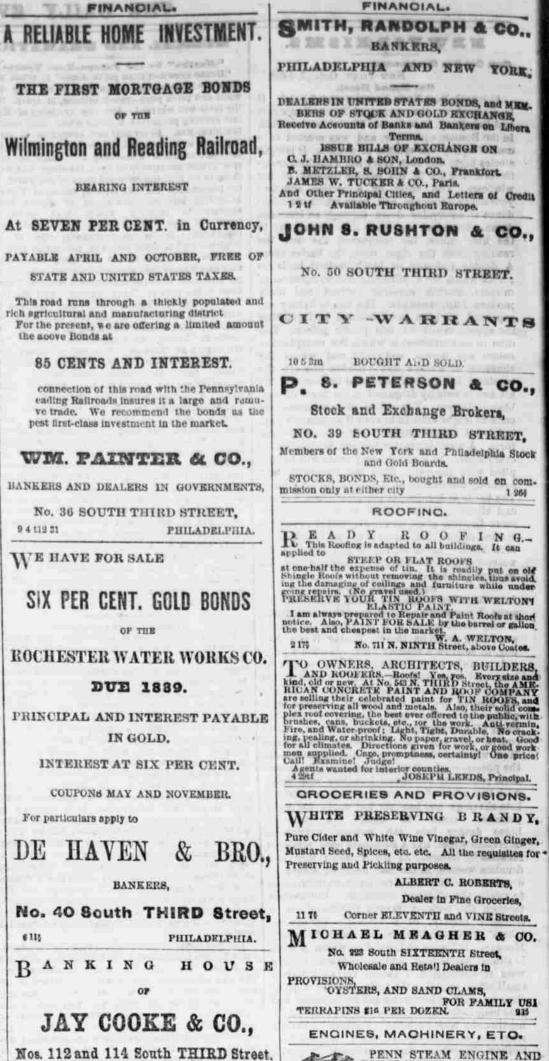
adies.

office.

"Well, in these villages you go from one dwelling house to another, and at the end of half a mile you say-'What a thinly scattered village!' But it is not the village, you are told-the commune, as it is called, is yonder, behind the hill. Then you cross meadows, verdant as in England, and babbling little streams, and you mount a hill clothed in fern that reaches up to your very shoulder, and then you perceive the commune that is lying peacefully nestling derriere la montagne. You must be very familiar with the Basque country before you can flatter yourself that you have come to the end of a Basque village. There is always something more to come-some lovely little homestead, hidden from view by oaks and chestnut trees; and that, when you have found it out, makes you envy the lot of the peasants who live there.

"The Basque has, in fact, no 'nobility,' he is lowly descended, and one with his own soil, and he bears marks of Nature's royalty that it is hard to find in any other race. He is tall, perfectly proportioned, and with the lordly swinging gait that is peculiar to mountaineers and indicative of freedom. The Basque is a shephard, a husbaudman, and a very centaur, a horse being at once and gracefully subjugated by him; but he is not a hunter. He is the king of all pedestrians, and his genuine admiration of all Britons arises from our capacity of walking. He is honest, veracious, frank, hospitable, sincere, brave, and cautious at once, like the Scot. But what he possesses beyond every other continental race is his unexampled cleanli-

"Look at him in his village feles, and see if there ever was such fine clean linen as he wears (and wears always), and go into his house and see his wife making her maize bread or cooking, or in any way pursuing her housewifely avocations, and say if you are not afraid lest your boots, with the road dust on them, should soil the shining floor. Everything shines-floor, fireplace, furniture -every corner will bear inspection, and everything smiles. That is the greatest charm of all in this lovely, unfrequented Basque country, that there lies as it were a smile on all-on the fruitful fields and sparkling streams, on the sunny walls and leafy woods, on the fern and heath-grown hills, and on the fine handsome faces of the people.



EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS. EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for business or high standing in Col-lege. Orculars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 717 3m

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST. ST. MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 3 P. M. Teaches the Or-gan, Piano, and Harmony. 10.9 stuth 2m YOUNG MEN AND Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 MT VERNON Street. Preparation for business or col-lege. 10.9 Im* WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE 101 Im^{*} MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal. MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her dutles September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twellth

atreets. WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENN-W SYLVANIA.—The Introductory to the Twentieth Annual Session will be delivered by Professor CHARLES H THOMAS, at the College, NORTH COLLEGE A vonue and TWENTY SECOAD Street, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. 10 8 stuw it

A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. OFFICE No. 1034 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 807 N. BROAD. FALL QUARTER will begin MONDAY, October II, 1809. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES, 916thstulit

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. PREPARATORY CLASS. In response to many solici-tations, this Classes has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class. HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President. THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next Bession in the new Academy Bailding at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY

MONDAY, September 6, 1989. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. GATTELL, 828 M Principe Principal. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Therough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Sur-reying, Civil Engineering, etc. A First-class Primary Department. Circulars at Mr. Washurton's No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, WIRE R K. WO

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS. store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous windows, for churches and cellar windows,

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptnes.

and work guaranteed. ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

No. 1186 RIDGE Avenue Phila. 73 stuth6m OUTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS. Cof all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon cover Puck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Feits, from thirty to seventy-air inches wide, Paulins, Balting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, 103 CHUEOH Street (City Stores).

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.-NEAFIR & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEOREFICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER. PHILADELPHIA, Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted, Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought ad sold Special business accommodations reserved for We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company or light weights. of the United States. Full information given at our 713m 815 B. H. JAMISON & CO. PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA. MEIRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines-for Land, River, and Marine Service. Boliers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass. Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc. Reforts and Gas Mechanism SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds AT CLOSEST M/ RKET RATES, N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sta. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 6 6 112 81 ELLIOTT & DUNN

4 265

MAKIERS, BLACKSMITHS, ANOTHINISTS, BOILER, MAKIERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been ex-clusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Kngines, bigh and low-pressure. Iron Boilers, Wates-Tanks, Fropellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their esr-vices to the public an being fully prepared to contract for engines of all three, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of pattern of different sizes, are, prepared to execute orders with quick leepatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pres-given ine Tubular and Cylinder Bolices of the bees Fenn-sylvanin Chaircoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Bram Castings of all descriptions. Boil Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

bove business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at the stablishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are pro-prided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets. SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

ailroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most

improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Ot Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping En-

gines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Billenx's Sugar Bolling Appa-ratus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspin-wall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Drain-ing Machines. 4 306

CIRARD TUBE WORKS

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [41

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STA*MPS, DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencice.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a

matter of great importance. United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts

on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment. Any information regarding the decisions of the

Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on itamps and Stamped Paper :--

On \$25 and upwards...... 9 per cent ** 100 **

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

É MPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS. J. B KIMES, No. 2020CHESNUT Street, HEntral