"PUTNAM'SO From "Tent Life in Kamchatka," by George Kennan, we take this description of how they win a bride in Kamehatka:-

At this interesting crisis we had surprised our Korak friends in the third encampment. The tent which we had entered was an unusually large one, containing twenty-six pologs arranged in a continuous circle around its inner circumference. The open space in the centre around the fire was crowded with the dusky faces and half shaven heads of the Korak spectators, whose attention seemed about equally divided between sundry kettles and troughs of "manyalla," boiled venison, marrow, frozen tallow, and similar delicacies. and the discussion of some controverted point of marriage etiquette. Owing to my gnorance of the language, I was not able to enter thoroughly into the merits of the disputed question, but it seemed to be ably argued on both sides. Our sudden entrance seemed to create a temporary diversion from the legitimate business of the evening. The lattooed women and shaven-headed men stared in open-monthed astonishment at the pale-faced guests who had come unbidden to the marriage feast, having on no wedding garments. Our faces are undeniably dirty, and our blue hunting-shirts and buckskin pants bore the marks of two months' rough travel, in numerous rips, tears, and tatters, which were only partially masked by a thick covering of reindeer hair from our fur "Kuchlaukas," general appearance, in fact, suggested a more intimate acquaintance with dirty "yourts. mountain thickets, and Siberian storms, than with the civilizing influences of soap, water, razors, and needles. We bore the curious scrutiny of the assemblage, however, with the indifference of men who were used to it. and sipped our hot tea while waiting for the ceremony to begin. I looked curiously around to see if I could distinguish the happy candidates for matrimonial honors, but they were evidently concealed in one of the closed pologs. The eating and drinking seemed by this time to be about finished, and an air of expectation and suspense pervaded the entire erowd. Suddenly we were startled by the loud and regular beating of a native ' ban," or bass dram, which fairly filled the tent with a volume of sound. At the same instant, the crowd opened to permit the passage of a tall, stern-looking Korak with an armful of willow sprouts and alder branches, which he proceeded to distribute in all the pologs of the tent. "What do you suppose that is for?" asked Dodd, in an undertone. "I don't know," was the reply; "keep still, you will see." The regular throbs of the drum continued throughout the distribution of the willow sticks, and at its close the drammar began to sing a low musical recitative, which gradually increased in volume and energy, antil it swelled into a wild barbarous chant, timed by the regular beats of the heavy drum.

pologs were thrown up, the women stationed themselves in detachments of two or three at the front of each polog, and took up the willow branches. In a moment a venerable native, whom we presumed to be the father of one of the parties, emerged from the polog nearest the door, leading a dark-faced bride. Upon their appearance the excitement increased to the pitch of frenzy; the music redoubled its rapidity, the men in the centre of the tent joined in the uncouth chant, and uttered at short intervals peculiar shrill cries of wild excitement. At a given signal from the native who had led out the couple, the bride darted suddenly into the first polog, and began a rapid flight around the tent, raising the curtains between the pologs successively and passing under. The bridegroom instantly followed in hot pursuit, but the women who stationed in each compart-threw every possible imwere pediment in his way, tripping up his unwary feet, holding down the curtains to prevent his passage, and applying the willow switches unmercifully to a very susceptible part of his body, as he stooped to raise them. The air was filled with drum beats, shouts of encouragement and derision, and the sound of the heavy blows which were administered to the unlucky bridegroom by each successive detachment of women as he ran the gauntlet. It became evident at once that despite his most violent efforts, he would fail to overtake the flying Atalanta before she completed the circuit of the tent. Even the golden apples of Hesperides would have availed him little against such disheartening odds, but with undismayed perseverance he pressed on, stumbling headlong over the outstretched feet of his female persecutors, and getting constantly entangled in the ample folds of the reindeerskin curtains which were thrown with the skill of a matador over his head and eyes. In a moment the bride had entered the last closed polog near the door, while the unfortunate bridegroom was still struggling with his accumulating misfortunes about half way round the tent. I expected to see him relax his efforts and give up the contest when the bride disappeared, and was preparing to protest strongly in his behalf against the unfairness of the trial; but, to my surprise, he still struggled on, and with a final plunge burst through the curtains of the last polog, and rejoined his bride. The music suddenly ceased, and the throng of natives began to stream out of the tent. The ceremony was evidently over. Turning to Meroneff, who with a delighted grin had watched its progress, we inquired what it all meant. "Were they married?" "Da's," was the affirmative reply. "But," we objected, "he didn't eatch her." "She

waited for him, your honor, in the last polog,

and if he caught her there, it was enough. "Suppose he had not caught her there, then

what?" "Then," answered the Cossack, with

an expressive shrug of commiseration, it the 'baidnak' - poor fellow - would

have had to work two more years.

This was an interesting feature-for the

bridegroom! To work two years for a wife,

no security against a possible breach of pro-

mise on the part of the bride; his faith in her constancy must be unlimited. The intention

of the whole ceremony was evidently to give

the woman an opportunity to marry the man

or not, as she chose, since it was obviously impossible for him to overtake her, unless

she voluntarily waited for him in one of the pologs. The plan showed a more chivalrous

regard for the wishes and preferences of the

gentler sex, than is usual in an "unrecon-

structed" state of society, but the manner of

its execution must have been very unpleasant

to at least one of the contracting parties. I

could not ascertain the significance of the

chastisement inflicted upon the bridegroom.

Dodd suggested that it might be emblematical

of married life-a foreshadowing of future

domestic experience; but it seemed more

probable to me that it was an attempt at anti-

cipative justice in view of the chastisements

which the man might administer to his wife

after marriage. Whatever, however, was the

A slight commotion in the crowd immedi-

ately followed, the front curtains of all the

motive, it was certainly an infringement of | the generally recognized prerogatives of the sterner sex, and ought to be discountenanced by all Koraks who favor strict marital disci-

"STIMULANT" - "WON'T YOU HAVE A TOAD-STOOL?"

After the conclusion of the ceremony, w removed to an adjacent tent, and were surprised as we came out into the open air to see three or four Koraks shoutings and reeling about in an advanced stage of intoxication; celebrating, I suppose, the happy event which had just transpired. I knew that there was not a drop of alcoholic liquor in all northern Kamchatka, nor, so far as I knew, anything from which it could be made, and it was a mystery to me how they had succeeded so soon in getting hopelessly, thoroughly, un-deniably drunk. Even Ross Browne's beloved Washoe, with its "Howling Wilderness Saloons," could not have turned out more discreditable specimens of intoxicacated humanity than those before us. The exciting agent, whatever it might be, was certainly as effective in its results, and as quick in its operation, as any "tanglefoot, or "bottled lightning" known to modern civilization. We were not so far in advance of the barbarians after all. They seemed to have solved, by a happy intuition, the prob-lem which civilization has so long studied, viz., how to get drunk in the shortest possible time and in the most effective way. For the fulfilment of both conditions, the Korak method takes precedence over all others which I have ever seen. They get drunk by eating that species of fungus vulgarly known as a toad-stool. The plant is peculiar to the country. Although a violent narcotic poison when taken in large quantities, it nots upon the brain and nervous system in small doses very much as does alcoholic liquor, and it is used as a stimulant by nearly all the Siberian natives between the Okhotsk Sea and Behring's Straits. Its habitual use completely shatters the nervous system, and its sale by the Russians to the natives is made a penal offense by Russian law. In spite, however, of all prohibitions, the trade is secretly carried on, and I have seen twenty dollars worth of furs bought with a single fungus. The Koraks would gather it for themselves, but it requires the shelter of timber for its growth, and is not to be found on the barren steppes over which they wander, so that they are obliged, for the most part, to buy it at enormous prices from the Russian traders. It may sound strangely to American ears, but the invitation which a convivial Korak extends to his passing friend is not "Come in and have a drink," but "Won't you go and take a toad-stool?" Not a very alluring proposal, perhaps, to a civilized toper, but its effect upon a dissipated Korak is magical! For into the night we heard the shouts and barbarous songs of the Korak bacchanalians, and our sleep was disturbed by many unpleasant dreams of being chastised with willow switches for getting drunk upon toad-stoels.

From the very interesting article by Professor T. B. Maury, entitled "Gateways to the Pole," we make the following extracts:-

The Gulf Stream enters the space around the Pole at a temperature above the freezing point (28 deg.), when we find warmer water at 36 deg.) almost at the Pole, and outside the heat-bearing current.

The Arctic current that offsets the Gulf Stream and flows south, reaching it at 35 deg. temperature, could not have left the Pole colder than 28 deg.: for then it would have been frozen up. In its transit to the south it only loses 6 deg. or 7 deg. of its temperature. Is it then a thing incredible that the Gulf Stream, this mighty "river in the ocean," whose caloric, "if utilized, could keep in blast a cyclopean furnace, capable of sending forth a stream of molten iron as large as the volume discharged by the Mississippi river,' is it incredible that this current may reach the Polar region at 36 deg. ? Remember it begin its race off Florida at 86 deg.

There certainly issues from the space around the Pole a ceaseless and mighty flow of waters to the tropics. In its course icebergs of huge proportions are carried off from the mainland. So vast are these icy masses, and often so numerous in floating clusters as to defy computation. Captain Beechy saw a small one fall from a glacier in Spitzbergen, over four hundred thousand tons in weight. The Great Western, in 1841, in her transatlantic trip, met three hundred icebergs. Sir John Ross saw several aground, in Baffin's Bay, in water two hundred and sixty fathoms deep; one he computed to weigh 1,259,397,673 tons. A Danish vovager saw one of 900,000,000 cubic feet. Sir J. C. Ross met with some of these floating mountains twice as large as this. And in Davis' Straits, where there is deep water, "icebergs have been met having an area of six square miles and six hundred feet high. The hyperborean current, which bears these

monsters on its bosom, has formed, by the deposit from their dissolution, the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, which, were the waters of the Atlantic dried up, would probably be seen to rise from the sea-bottom in the majestic proportions of Mt. Brown and Mont

The single drift of ice, which bore on its Atlean shoulders the English ship Resolute, abandoned by Captain Kellett, and cast it twelve hundred miles to the south, was computed to be at least three hundred thousand square miles in area and seven feet in thickness. Such a field of ice would weigh over 18,000,000,000 tons. We say this was a single drift through Davis Straits, only one of the avenues of this current from the Pole, and only a fractional part of the drift in the year.

What a mighty flow of water, from the south, must that be which, wedging itself into the space around the Pole, ejects such musses out of this space as quietly and easily as the steam-driven piston of the fire-engine throws

We dwell upon the might and magnitude of this ice-bearing river from the Pole, because in gauging these we gauge the energy of the reciprocal, heat-bearing "river" from the undergo a severe course of willow spronts at the close of his apprenticeship, and then have tropics, i. c., the Gulf Stream.

The theory of Columbus for finding a way to the East had far less to support it, it seems to us, than this theory of a way to the Pole,

The sun is, to every corner of the globe, the greatest source of caloric, at least, so far as we know, in the present state of science.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Sir John Her. schel, and at Paris, M. Ponillet, at widely separated intervals of time, and by long-conducted experiments, found that the vertical power of its rays, at sea level, is sufficient to melt one half an iach of ice per hour. Their labors, since verified by other observers, agree in the statement that "the total amount of solar heat received by the whole earth in a year, if flistributed uniformly over the earth's surface, would suffice to liquefy a layer of ice one hundred feet thick, and covering the whole earth."

Another source of thermic revenue for the le is the internal heat of the earth.

to white heat. Miners find that the deeper they pierce the bowels of the earth the temperature increases at the rate of one degree for every sixty feet of descent from the top of

the earth's crust. At this estimate it is easy to show that, at the distance of twenty-five miles, everything, even the most refractory rocks, are in a molten

and incandescent state. Humboldt, and other meteorologists, dwell with no little emphasis upon the significance and energy in subterranean upheavals and volcanic outbursts of this mighty reservoir of

The depression and flattening of the earth at the Pole would bring its surface nearer there than at any other part to this Cyclopean

Supposing this internal sea of fire to be spherical, the dip or compression of the Polar crust, according to Herschel, twenty-six and four-tenths (26'4), would sink the bed of the Pole into the region of perennial fire!

May not this circumstance alone explain

Dr. Kane's "Open Sea?" The presence of a large drift of icebergs from this sea does not forbid the question. These icebergs, all agree, are formed on the shores of some Arctic continent. They may be formed on great elevations, as the Alpine glaciers. And we know from Hulmbodt's experiments, that, at the height of fifteen thousand feet (that of Mt. Brown) there would be a perpetual reign of ice at the equator itself.

This profound and beautiful hypothesis may boast no sanction of high authority, nor count as its advocate any Arctic explorer, For awhile it may have to rest its claims on deductions of science, and be ushered into notice on the quiet authority of mathematical calculation. Was it not so with the theory of Columbus? What of this?

Galle, we know, with his powerful telescope at Berlin, and aided by a host of astronomers elsewhere, was defeated in his search for a planet, when, with no other instrument but his pencil, it was found and triumphently pointed out by the French mathematician,

We cannot close without an appeal to the reader to weigh the facts. For, apart from the triumphs of science, apart from the settle-ment of a great problem, affecting the commonwealth of nations; apart from the saving of human life in future fruitless efforts to find the Pole, there may be wrapped up in this solution results not now dreamed of by the most visionary. De Soto marched westward to find silver, and stumbled upon the golden glories of "The Father of Waters. Columbus sailed in search of a short passage to the East Indies and found a new world. Who shall say that, withingthe Arctic circle, dwelling upon some of the islands or shores of that sea Dr. Kane saw rolling and beating at his feet, there may not yet be found-

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," some vestige of humanity-some fragment of our race, wafted thither by these mighty currents we have heard of, whose cry of welcome is yet to greet the mariner who finds them, and amongst whom there may, at least, be found some one of God's elect?

A BANK PANIC.

White Pine in an Intense Financial Flatter.

White Pine in an Intense Financial Flatter.

From the (White Pine) Inland Empire, Oct. 7.

At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a despatch was received by the agency here from the agency of the First National Bank of San Francisco, stating that \$5000 in coin was needed below, and unless it was immediately telegraphed the concern there must suspend. Mr. Glimore, cashier of the Hamilton House, made an effort to despatch the amount required, but was informed by Weils, Fargo & Co., that a general order had been issued forbidding the transmission of large sums by the transmission of large sums telegraph. Permission was finally granted by W., F. & Co. to send the amount as desired, but the delay occasioned in telegraphing to and tro proved disastrous to the San Francisco areney, to about 4:30 o'clock a telegram came announcing tha it had closed for the want of coin. While it looks ittle strange that a banking institution of acc dited respectability and standing should be com-pelled to suspend for the pitiful sum of \$5000, we give it as a statement of facts furnished in explana-tion of the suspension by the cashier here, leaving ders to draw their own conclusions ther from, A rumor that Mr. Harker, the President of the concern, had lost heavily in gold speculations, is as-signed as the reason for the run on the agency clow. As to the truth of this report we are of course not advised; but those who claim to know as-

sert that it is wholly groundless.

The news of the suspension in San Francisco was received by individuals in Treasure City before 4 o'clock, which caused a run on the agency there. resulting in every dollar in coin being grawn out, little later the agency here was attached and tal possession of by the Sherin. The news spread tapidly, and soon the affair was the topic of univer-sal conversation, causing the wildest excitement. Quite a crown had at one time assembled, and filed Quite a crowd had at one time assembled, and flood back and forward in front of the bank; but the Shoriff having possession, nothing could be accomplished in the way of presenting demands. Up to a late hour last hight groups of people were to be seen in all parts of the city, engaged in carnest conversation, and a thousand exaggerated rumors were adout. Should we credit all the wild rumors we heard on the streets, it would necessitate the conclusion that at least five millions of dollars had been jost by persons whom we never dreamed of had been lost by persons whom we never dreamed by possessing a single "red." However, there was much unxiety manifested in all quarters by depositors and lawyers to get out the necessary papers, and onlicers to serve them were in great demand. Persons armed with attachments rode rapelly up to Treasure City, in the hope of finding something to seize upon whereby they might secure themselves; and many others came down the hill for the same

The first attachment served here was for \$9800; and shortly afterwards several others, for smaller sums, were laid, aggregating, up to the hour we got our report, about \$16,000. In addition to this amount, parties owing the bank were garnisheed in sams ranging from \$1000 to \$2000. All of the attachments placed upon the concern here were in the interest of

There was in the bank at this place \$21,000 belong-There was in the bank at this place \$31,000 belonging to the County Trensurer, \$25,000 belonging to the County Trensurer, \$25,000 belonging to the Count Rouse Building Pund, and about 10000 cary money. The easiner informs us that those automas are all right, and being appeal deposits cannot be molested to meet the infoliaties of the bank.

Among the many rumors prevalent son the street last night was one to the effect that chissens and taken posession of the bank at Austin, and were proceeding to withdraw their deposits. Another was that a buggy loaded with coin left the Hamilton Agency carry yesterday morning. It was also currently reported that parties had gone out on horseback to recover, if possible, the abscording treasure, We do not vonch for the correctness of slay of these reports, and simply give them as street rantors. We do not vouch for the corrections of any of classe reports, and simply give them as street removes. In our next issue we will probably by enables to formish fuller particulars. Meanwhite we concerte, from all the information we have on the subject that the bark—especially the Hamilton Accounts to perfectly solvent and able to pay every doing of its installation. In that event the suspension will in all perfectly to be the former of the suspension will in all perfectly to be the former of the suspension will in all perfectly to be the former of the suspension will be supported. bability be but temporary.

COWHIDING.

Ove of the Amenities of Life in Cincinnati, Poun the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 12.

The great accumulation of wrath that has been The great accumulation of wrath that has been pent up in the capselous bosom of Josiah L. Rock, since the question of the removal of the Chadinant Fertilizing Establishment from belin Township became a serious matter, found yent yesterday morning. The honorable President of the Fertilizer Company came across Mr. Thomas H. Yeatman, a centant limiter of the perfame manufactured at the establishment referred to, and an indefatigable declaring regards the place and all its appurentances, picked a quirred with him, and made an attack upon him with a carriage-wide. The circumstances of the affair are about as follows:

About 10 o'clock in the morning Mr. Rock, walking down Firth street, huited Mr. Yeatman, who was driving past the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Daylon Indirona dopot, and beckoned him to the sidewalk. Mr. Yeatman drew near the ex-President of the City Council, and inquired his pleasure. Mr. Rock said that he simply desired to know whether Mr. Yeatman had used the inoguage attributed to him in a report of the last meeting of the anti-stink factory people of Delhi. Mr. Yeatman inquired as to the exact quotation. Mr. Rock repeated, as nearly as he could from memory, the following passage from Mr. Yeatman's specie to his follow-sufferors last Friday:—

Priday:-Fourier has almost proved this to amount ' Keck and Hen Egglesson, One was our representa-

tive in Congress for the First district, and the other is the President of the City Council. We have repre-sentatives in the Penitentiary; why not call them benorable? Have they done any worse than these men? They are reducing the price of property in this community, and their minions are ready to buy it up at a low rate, and when they have got a great part of it you will find that the factory will be re-moved."

Mr. Yeatman admitted, with considerable anima-

A STRANGE STORY.

A Murderer Arrested Thirty Years After the Urime.

The following curious story of crime and retriou-

The following curious story of crime and retribution is told by the Dubuque Times:—
"For the last fifteen or twenty years there has lived, about a dozen or so miles south of this city, a farmer named Costello, who in his own community, and among those with whom he was acquainted, has enjoyed the reputation of being an honorable and fair-dealing man. Matters prospered well on his farm; he was all attention to his dulies, and was considered a good musband and a kind father.
"Costello was born in Ireland, and lived there till manhood. He settled down and rejoiced in the possession of a wife and several children. But an unlucky day came, when, in a dispute, he struck a blow which made him a fratricide—an outlaw, and a fugitive from justice. Escaping the officers of the law, he fied the country, embarked on an emigrant ship, and came to America.

"After many years of rambling through this country, he came to Dubuque, where, by industry and economy, he succeeded in securing a good farm. Meantime, his wife and children remained in the old country, entirely ignorant of his whereabouts. He could not write to have them come out to America, for that would only lead to his discovery and bring him surely to the gallows. Besides, it is but matural to suppose that his wife, knowing his terrible cripe.

in surely to the gallows. Besides, it is but intural o suppose that his wife, knowing his terrible crime, could hardly be willing to share her life with his, o, after taking the matter into consideration, he parried scrain.

"But his terrible secret has at last crept out. Last "But his terrible secret has at last crept out. Last week his nephew, the son of the murdered brother, arrived here, and, after securing the proper legal papers, proceeded to the farm of Costello, and had him arrested for the murder committed thirty years ago. He is now on the way back to Ireland, to be tried, and, if no circumstances can be adduced to justify the fratricide, to suffer for it to the full extent."

PAPER HANGINGS.

MAGLE, COOKE & EWING LATE WITH HOWELL & BROS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street. GEORGE F. NAGLE.

H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers H. C. EWING. 9 24 fmwim BEAN WARD. EL.

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS.

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE. PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1882 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch. No. 367 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 255

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

G. W. RUSSELL.

CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and

FANCY GOODS.

NO. 29 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
323 Second floor, and later of No. 38 S. THIRD St.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, TERRAPINS SIS PER DOZEN. FOR FAMILY USI

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS. NEASIF & LIVY PRACTICAL. AND THEORYTICAL ENGINE WORKS. NEASIF & LIVY PRACTICAL. AND THEORYTICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, LOLLING, MAKE RS, BLACKSMITHIS, and FOUNDIERS, baving for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively ongseed in building and repairing Marios and River Engines, bight and low pressure. Iron boilers, Walor Tanks, Propolers, etc., etc., respectfully office that seem vices to the public as being fully prepared to comment for engines of all sizes, Marios, River, and Stationary; having sets of patierns of different sizes, are prepared to cugines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary shaving acts of patterns of different sizes, are propored to execute orders with quick description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure First Tubular and Cylinder Hollers of the best Foundary and Charcoal from Foreings of all sizes and kinds, from and Brais Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Series Cutting, and all definitions of all work done at the above business.

Drawings and electifications for all work done at the establishment tree of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscripts have sample where Bookersom for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, sto. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB O. NEAPIR, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Stroste.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service. Eulers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass, Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and ailroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most impreved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Off Sagam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspin wall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Drain

CIRARD TUBE WORKS

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS,

SWENTY-THIRD and FILHERT Streets. No. 42 North FLFTH Street,

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU RANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legis lature of Pennsylvania, 1835. Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, On Vessels, Carco, and Freight to all parts of the world.

On goods by river, canal, iske, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally , on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.
200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan,
10-000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, #908,500°60 120,000 United States Bix Per Cent. Loan, 1801.

50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad).

200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan

125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)...

50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan, 20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds.

26,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 136,806.00 50,000'00 211,075'06 128,594'00 61,500'00 20,625 0 guarantee)... 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. 7,000 State of Tennessee Five Loan.

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cont.
Loan.

18,000Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares 21,000'000 5.081 95

City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock.

Stock S 15,000 00 \$1,390700 \$1,100,000 Par. Market value, \$1,130,335 26

datices due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, SSI66.
Estimated value.
Cash in bank SII6, 18008
Cash in drawer 413 55 1,8100 118 85 118,563 TS \$1,647,967.90

D MECTORA.
Edward A. Sonder,
Samusi E. Stokon,
Henry Stoan,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
Gyorge W. Bernaden,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Heigel,
Spencer McHvaine,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
John B. Semple,
A. B. Berger,
MAS C. HAND, P. Thomas O. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, H. Jones Brooks, James B. McFarland, Edward Laboration dward Lafourcade, John B. Semple, "dward Lafourcade, A. B. Berger, THOMAS C. HAND, President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President, HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 19

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372'13 ACCRUED SURPLUS. \$400,050-00
PREMIUMS 1,053,528-70 UNSETTLED CLAIMS,

INCOME FOR 1869, Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000 Perpetual and Temperary Policies on Liberal Torms.
The Company also issues Policies on Bants of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards.

George Fales,
George Fales,
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary,
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred Filer,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. tirnst,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Bonson,
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. DIRECTORS.

NSURE AT HOME.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY. NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, 83,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS, LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State, 12 185 JAMES TRAQUAIRPRESIDENT

SBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 201 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York, DASH CAPITAL. Sillo,000 8125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

CASH CAPITALE

SIES, 100 deposited with the State of New York as accurring for pelicy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President,
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.

EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examines.

Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott, Oharies Spencer, William Divine, James Long, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, In the character of its Directors, scomomy of management, reasonableous of rates, PARYNERSHIP Pl.AN OF DEULARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forestars of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by me other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Epecial advantages offered to cleraymen.

For all further information address.

JAMES M. LONGACKE,

Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Office, No. 222 WA LAULT Street, Philadelphia.

FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent, 4 122

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, PIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY PERPERUAL AND TERM POLICIES INSURA

F. Retchford Starr,

Soll Ziving

F. Retchford Starr,

Nelbto Fracier,

Join M. Atwood,

Benyamin T. Tredick,

Georgo H. Stiart,

John H. Brown,

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no pacially hanardous risks whatever, such as factories specially hazardous risks whatever, such as motoria mills, etc.

RATCHFORD STARE, Provident,

THOMAS H. MONTHOMERRY, Vice-President,

ALEXANDER W. WINTER, Secretary,

269

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED ISO-OHARTER PERPETUAL,
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from less or damage by
THIC,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, forniture,
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by
deposit of premiums.

ctc., fer limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge,

John L. Hodge,

M. F. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Learning,
D. Glark Wharton,

D. Glark Wharton,

Bernamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHeary,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norrie, John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Learning,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
Samuel Wilcox, Secretary.

Directors,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Feting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris,
Lewis C. Norris,
Co.

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 1118. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among numbers of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

vice-President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETE,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARKY,
The advantages offered by this Company are un-

INSURANCE!

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 202 WALNUT Street. Philadelphia. Charter Perpetual. Incorporated 1794. Capital, \$500,000.

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE, OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGAN.

samuel W. Jone febn A. Brown, Jharles Taylor, Milliam Welsh, Morris Wain, John Mason, ARTHUR G COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTRIAS MARIS, Secretary, CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary.

DAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL, CAPITAL, \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Per-petual or Temperary Policies. DIRECTORS chardson, Robert Poarce,
 Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,
 Seyfert, Edward B. Orno,
 Oharles Stokes,
 John W. Everman,
 West, Mordenal Bunky,
 CHARLES RICHARDSON, Problem. Charles Richardson, William H. Khawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

-Incorporated 1825—Cherter Porpetual.

No. 516 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to incure smallest loss of damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also or Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal torms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fand, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted scending in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Base Harleburgt,
Thomas Smeth,
Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
3304 IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

\$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 44 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND SUBSECTION OF THE PRINTS CABIN.

TO LONG.

AND SOURCENSTOWN—Inman Line of Man Sources are appointed to sail as follows.

And sain, via Hailian, Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
And sach succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Fier 45, North Elver.

BY THE MAIL PRAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Cold.

Payable in Cold.

Payable in Cold.

Payable in Cold.

To London.

105 To London.

44 To Paris.

FASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAY.

FIRST CABIN.

Payable in Gold.

Payable in Currency.

FASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAY.

FIRST CABIN.

Payable in Gold.

Payable in Currency.

FASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAY.

FIRST CABIN.

Payable in Currency.

FASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAY.

FIRST CABIN.

Payable in Currency.

FASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER.

FASSA

sons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSALIANTIO
HETWEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT
The splendid new versels on this favorite routs for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 80, North river, everSaturday. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
Site | Second Cab PRICE OF PASSAGE First Cabin. S140 | Second Cabin. \$8

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin. \$145 | Second Cabin. \$8

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not corry steerage passengers.

Aiddical attendance free of charge.

American travellors going to or returning from the cortinent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this lineavoid unnocessary risks freto transit by English railways and crossing the channel, begodes saving time trouble, and ar pense.

GEORGE MACKENYLE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Exprese Company, to
H. J. LEAF,
1255
No. 320 OHESNUT Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C. THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY THURSDAY. EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHRUS, Captain Gray, and
J. W. EVERSTAN, Captain Educated
WILL FORM A REGULAR WERKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHRUS, will sail on
THURSDAY, October 21, at 1 P. M.
Through bills of inding given in connection with
S. C. R. K. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low
as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 2211

DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINEFOR NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES. Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or I cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received JOHN F, OHL,

Pier 19 North Wharves. B. S. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. PHILADELPHIA, EICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STRAMSHIP LINE
THOUGH FARIGHP AIR LINE TO
AT DECEMBER AND WIST,
EVERY SATURDAY
Street,

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South rollin, via Peabouri Art Line Railroad, commeeting at Perturbation and to Londishire, Va., Tentinssee, and the Nest, via Vigitain and Tonnessee Air Line and Richmond red Dauvilla Railroad.

Protecht HANDLED BY TONGE, and taken at LOWIGE PATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and chespanses of this route commend it to the public as the most describes medium arrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any crossee printing. ofer.

Fraight received daily.

No. 13 S. WHARVES and Part I. N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Ody Point,
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Rortale.

NOTICE FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELIVABLE AND RARITAN CANAL
TES CHEAPEST and CULOLEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York after some staw daily non-first whart below Marke
at cost Publich phin, and foot of Wall street, New York
Goods forwarded by all the lines manning out of New
York, North, Rest, and West, free of centimission.
Farthit received and forwarded on accommodatis
terms.

WILLIAM P. GLYDE & CO. Agents,
No. 12 S. DI LAWARE Arones, Printalephia,
S. Market Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgestown, and Washington, D. C., wie througeness and Dalaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knexville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

ers leave rogularly every Saturday at noon from the art above Market street. Freight received dally HILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and flowth Wharves.

HYDE & TYLEH, Agenta at Georgetown; M. LORIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Rustan Cenal, SWIFTSURE
PATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these these will be recurred on and after
the eth of March. For treights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply 10.

W M 12707 2 CO., Joy les bound Wharves.