### BEVIEW OF NEW BOOKS

-From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "The Two Baronesses," by Hans Christian Andersen, and "Dame Nature and her Three Daughters," from the French of X. B. Santine, Published by Hurd & Houghton.

"The Two Baronesses" is the second volume of Hurd & Houghton's complete edition of Hans Andersen's works. This charming writer is certainly at his best in his short stories, and it is by these that he is best known and most highly esteemed. He seems to lack the ability to handle a large subject with the necessary skill, and his novels have consequently done but little for his reputation. "The Improvisatore" is chiefly interesting as a poetical description of Italy, and the story is comparatively unimportant. In "The Two Baronesses" Andersen has given a description of his native Denmark; but, strange to say, he appears to lack the hearty sympathy with his subject that makes "The Improvisatore" such a delightful book to read. There are good bits of scenery and character, but the story is rather disconnected and unsatisfactory. With all its defects, however, "The Twe Baronesses" is a very pleasant work, and it is marked by all the charming peculiarities of Andersen's style.

"Dame Nature" is a translation from Santime's La Mere Gigogne et ces trois filles, and it is one of the pleasantest books on natural history for children that exist in literature. The readers of "Picciola" know what the charms of this writer's style are, and in "Dame Nature" there is sufficient amusement combined with wholesome instruction to make it a permanent favorite with children of all ages.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us "Moody Mike; or, The Power of Love," a Christmas story by Frank Sewall. This is a pleasantly written story for children, suited for the approaching Christmas season. It is nicely printed and bound, and is illustrated with three clever designs by Bensell.

-From Henry Carey Baird, No. 406 Walnut street, we have received "Directions for Cooking in its Various Branches," by Miss Leslie. This is the sixtieth edition of Miss Leslie's famous compilation of domestic receipts, a work that still retains its reputation as one of the very best of its class, in spite of the many rivals in the field. The price is \$1.50, and it will be sent by mail free of postage to any part of the United States.

-From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Wives and Widows," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. This is a new novel by this popular writer, and it is distinguished by all the characteristics that make her writings so successful with a large circle of readers.

-Charles Desilver sends us "A Summary of History," by Ida P. Whitcomb. This is a brief statement of the leading events of history from the birth of Luther in 1483 to the present time. It is designed particularly to accompany "Lord's Modern History," and it will be found by teachers to be an excellent and very convenient hand-book.

-From D. Ashmead we have received "Men's Wives," the third volume of Appleton's cheap edition of Thackeray's miscellaneons works; also, the monthly part of Appleton's Journal, containing the weekly numbers for November.

-From T. Ellwood Zell we have received Nos. 59 and 60 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Celery."

-Turner Brothers & Co. send us Appleton's Journal for December 4, which presents an attractive variety of articles, and Our Boys' and Girls' Magazine for the same date.

-The November number of The Journal of the Franklin Institute, edited by Professor Henry Morton, has valuable articles on "Pumping Engines:" "Beltings:" "Observations of the Solar Protuberances," by Professor F. Zollner; "Preserving Timber;" "New Chemical Nomenclature;" "Morton's Ejector Condenser," and other important subjects.

-The American Sunday School Union sends us "Out of the Orphan Asylum; or, Sketches in a Country Parish," and "The Third Book of One Hundred Pictures," a couple of religious stories for children.

-From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, who supply the trade and regular subscribers with all the foreign and domestic periodicals, we have received the latest numbers of the London Punch, Fun, the Cornhill Magazine, and All the Year Round.

## CASTE.

Senator Sumner's Views. The following are the concluding paragraphs, as delivered elsewhere, of the lecture on "Caste," which Senator Sumner will

soon give in this city:-Assuming a common humanity, it is difficult to resist the conclusion, that there must be sooner or later on earth one common, universal civilization, in which all peoples and all nations will share-none too low, none too suffering, none with too little advantage not to enjoy this common good. Notwithstanding all differences which may now be discerned, although the barbarian still holds an extensive empire, although the savage still occupies a whole continent and the islands of the sea, I am not discouraged, I do not doubt the result. Was not man told at the beginning to multiply and subdue the earth? Believing in God, I believe also in man, by whose energies, with the blessing of Providence, all this will yet be accomplished. Skeptics there are I know who, because this great result has not been reached, doubt. But to my mind it is clear that by that great law of human progress which has already conducted a part of the human family to the heights of civilization, all will yetreach it. The manner in which the question presents itself to us is like a problem in the rule of three. Given original degradation and present elevation, how long will it take other people, degraded likewise, to reach the same heights? How is the result to be produced? The answer is easy. There is a law of unity. Obey and follow it in all its requirements. Obey it at home, and its extension abroad will follow. Let it become the law of our country, and

straightway it will be adopted elsewhere. Therefore do I say, "Drive Caste from our

work there is no room for prejudice, timidity or despair. There is nothing of aspiration for universal man which is not within the reach of well-directed effort; no matter in what distant island of the sea, no matter in what unknown recess of continents, wherever man exists there are the capacities of humanity, with that greatest of all, the capacity for improvement. All the civilization we have reached supplies the means. Here is the necessity of knowledge. Man must know himself, and that law of unity appointed for the human family. Such is the true light for our steps. Here is guidance and safety. can measure the value of knowledge? What imagination can grasp its infinite power? As well attempt to measure the sen in its glory. The friendly lamp in our streets is more than the police. Light in the world is more than armies or navies. Where its rays penetrate

there has civilization begun. Great powers are at hand, ministers of human progress. I name two only-first, the printing press, and secondly, the means of inter-communication, whether by railway or navigation represented by the steam engine. By these civilization is extended and secured. It is not only carried forward, but fixed so that there can be no return. Through these means knowledge is made coextensive with space and time on earth. Thus every achievement in thought or science, every discovery by which man is elevated, becomes the common property of the whole human family. There can be no monopoly. Sooner or later all enjoy the triumph.

And now, my friends, in closing this discussion, which I know I have opened so inadequately, let me confess again my sense of its grandeur. It concerns our best interests, abroad and at home. Let caste prevail, and civilization is thwarted. Let caste be trampled out, and our republic becomes more than ever an example whose pulsations will be felt on the remotest shores. There is not a nation that will not feel it just in proportion to its necessities. Above all, Africa will feel it, and this vast continent, where man has so long degraded his fellow man, will begin to receive the payment of that debt which civilization has so long owed.

But among these great interests abroad, let me not forget the practical interests here at home. This great pending question has too long sent its darkening shadow over our country, and now again it begins to lower from the Pacific coast. It must be settled. How often have I said in other places, "Nothing can be settled which is not settled And now do I say that this great pending question, whether applicable to the African or the Chinese, cannot be settled except in harmony with the promises of our fathers and with universal law. \* \* \* \*

To the strangers now seeking our shores from two opposite quarters, across two great oceans, from the east and the west, there can be but one word of welcome. Let them be no more strangers. If the Chinese come for labor only, then have we the advantage of their wonderful and docile industry. If they come for citizenship, then do they give the pledge of incorporation in our republic, filling it with increase. Nor can there be peril in the gifts they bring. As all rivers are lost in the sea, which shows no sign of their presence, so will all peoples be lost in the widening confines of our republic, with an ocean-bounded continent for its unparalleled expanse, and one harmonious citizenship: where all are equal in fact, for its gentle and impartial sway.

### THE GUNBOATS.

Formal Seizure of the Modern Armada. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Marshal Harlow and Deputy Marshal Winslow visited the establish-ment of Cornelius H. Delamater, at the foot of West Fourteenth street. They entered the office, and were introduced to Mr. Reynolds, the superintendent of the iron works, to whom Marshal Harlow read the following attachment, of which he had thirty copies, one against each gunboat, numbers

read the following attachment, of which he had thirty copies, one against each gunboat, numbers occupying the places of their names:—

Southern District of New York, greeting—Whereas, a Libel of Information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, to the Marshal of the Southern District of New York, greeting—Whereas, a Libel of Information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District Oney York, on the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by Edwards Pierrspent, Esq., United States District Attornoy, on behalf of the United States District Attornoy, on behalf of the United States of America, against a certain vessel known as gunboat No.—, now lying at the foot of Thirteenth street, North river, his tackle, etc., materials, arms, ammunition and stores, (Sec. 3), act April 29, 1819, for the reasons and causes in the said Libel of Information mentioned, and praying the usual process and monition of the said court in that behalf to be made, and that all persons interested in the said gunboat, No.—, materials, arms, ammunition, stores, etc., may be cited in general and special, to answer the pramises, and all proceedings being had that the said gunboat, No.—, materials, arms, and that the said gunboat, No.—, materials, arms, and that the said gunboat, No.—, materials, arms, and to the the said substance of the United States.

You are therefore hereby commanded to attach the said gunboat No.—, ber tackle, etc., materials, arms, ammunition, so the said Libel of Information mentioned, be condemned as forfeited to the use of the United States.

You are therefore hereby commanded to attach the said gunboat No.—, ber tackle, etc., materials, arms, ammunition, so the said court, to be held in and for the Same in your custody until the further order of the Court respecting the same, and to give due notice to all persons claiming the same, and to give due notice to all persons claiming the same sh

this writ.

Witness, the Honotable Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the said Court, at the City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and

sixty-nine, and of our independence the ninety-fourth. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, United States District-Attorney. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. GEO. F. Betts, Clerk.

Having thus attacked the flotilla, the Marshal had a brief interview with the naval officer commanding the war steamer Maria, on guard at the basin. To him the Marshal gave charge of the vessels until tomorrow, when arrangements will be made for their future disposition. It is probable that they may continue in their present location, although that continue in their present location, although that is at present uncertain. The Marshal had an interview with Mr. Delamater before he left, and told him that no mention was made as to whether the work upon the craft should be discontinued or not. However, in view of their uncertain fate Mr. Delamater will not feel disposed to continue the work and will abide the decision of the authorities with

regard to that question. To-morrow will see the matter definitely settled. Leaving the establishment, the Marshal went to Admiral Godon's residence to apprise him of the action taken in the matter and to arrange for the vessels safe keeping.

Mr. Delamater has placed the affair in the hands
of Messrs. Webster & Craig, counsel for the Spanish

Government, and has also employed his own counsel, Evarts, Southmaya & Co., to appear for him.
It is probable that Mr. Delamater may be permitted
to finish the vessels at his dock, in the event of
which his contract will be completed, as it only calls

for the delivery of the foulla when fitted out at the end of the dock. On Monday Ignacio Alfaro, ex-Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta, made a complaint against the gun-boats on the ground that they were intended to cruise and commit hostilities and depredations against "the citizens and property of a colony or people with whom the United States are at peace" (see Neutrality act of 1818), to wit, the colony or people of the Island of Cuba.—N. Y. Fimes yesterday.

# VIRGINIA'S NEW ERA.

Judge Johnston's Letter Accepting the United States Senatorship.

States Senatorship.

We find in the Richmond Whig the following letter from Judge John W. Johnston, one of the United States Senators elect from Virginia:

Aringdon, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1862.—His Excellency Governor Walker:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my credentials as United States Senator from Virginia.

When the war ended it was not only a matter of necessity, but of practical wisdom, that the Southern States should regain their places in the Union at the earliest possible day. That they could prosper in the anomalous condition in which they were placed was impossible. The uncertainty of the future repressed enterprise and deadened industry. A settled State Constitution and defined relations to the General Government were essential to the com-

Republic, and it will become, like Cain, a pie e progress and quiet and well-being of these fugitive and a vagabond in the earth." In this work there is no room for prejudice, timidity the Union interfered with the business of the whole country, I have been anxious for an early compilance with the reconstruction laws, and that the State should itself inaugurate some movement similar to that which resulted in your election for the purpose, and not wait, like Micawber, for "something to turn

The questions at issue between the North and South were settled, and settled forever, by the war. Slavery was extinct and nobody wanted it revived on any terms. The claim to the right of secession was abandoned, and it is not only not probable, but not possible, that it can be again asserted, for the State of Virginia, by a vote almost unanimous, has

adopted a Constitution which declares—
"That this State shall ever remain a member of
the United states of America, and that the people
thereof are a part of the American nation, and that all attempts from whatever source or upon whatever pretext to dissolve said Union, or to sever said ation, are unauthorized and ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State."
The fifteenth amendment, which I trust will soon

be adopted by States enough to make it a part of th

constitution of the United States, will end a question which has agitated the country for half a century. I entirely approve of the principles of that amendment, and as we have invested the freedman with the right to vote, let us give him a fair opportunity to vote understandingly. He has civil rights, and it is to our interest that he should know their value. No questions are now so important to the wholountry as those connected with the national deb and national finances. The repudiation of the national debt would be the destruction of the Government. Exact and complete good fath should be observed with the public creditor. All the obligations of the Government should be strictly fulfilled. Nor is this so hard to do. The public debt, which to the impoverished South looked a little while back so superdous, is already assuming comparatively trifling dimensions. It is seen that it can be easily paid. The spectacle is now exhibited of mmigrants coming to this country, both from the continents of Europe and Asia, at a rate not much less than half a million a year. Most of these bring capital or labor, and

some of them both. Our population, besides, is in-creasing with great rapidity; every mile of railroad that is built, every acre of forest that is cleared, or of swamp land reclaimed, every mine that is opened or manufactory erected, adds to our resources and increases our capacity to pay our public debt, whether State or national. The present financial policy of the General Government is diminishing our expenses, and the only things to be considered now are how to pay the debt soonest, and in the manner

ast burdensome to the people,

That we are approaching apparently so near to the consummation of reconstruction, we are greatly indebted to the kind offices of President Grant. The State was in a dilemma; it wanted a constitution but the one made for it had at least two very object tionable features. We felt that we were suffering in all our material interests by staying out of the Union, and yet to go injunder the new Constitu-tion, with all its provisions, would have been worse. This Gordian knot was happily cut by the President's first Message to Congress and the prompt response of that body. Up to this time the conduct of the administration has been liberal, and if the same policy is pursued hereafter it ought to have the hearty support of this State. If we cast dead issues behind us, and look to that line of conduct which shall restore quiet and confi-dence, and encourage enterprise and industry, we

shall soon see the country perous than it has ever been.

John W. Johnston. shall soon see the country richer and more pros

### Incidentals,

- Six oxen drew the Cardiff giant to Syracuse, and he in return draws two thousand spectators

-At a meeting of soldiers of the war of 1812, held in Newport, R. I., last week, 22 veterans were present whose united ages amounted to 1675 years, an average of about 77 years each, -A Kansas journal says that the identical Star-Spangled Banner which floated over Fort McHenry when Key wrote our national song, is owned by the heirs of Colonel Armistead, who commanded the fort and kept the historic

-Bishop Clarkson has ordained three Santee Indians, in the northwest corner of Nebraska, to the ministry of the Episcopal Church. They will be employed as missionaries among their own people, of whom more than 300 are communicants in the church.

A sallor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard explained to a curious landsman the other day how prize money is divided. "It is sifted through a ladder," he said. "What falls through goes to the officers, what sticks, the sallors get."

—Two Japanese boys, Hougma and Enoye, in the Highland Military Academy, at Worcester. Mass., and another is soon to enter the school They are placed there by order of one of the

Japanese governors.

—The Board of Improvements of Cincinnat have reported against laying the Fisk concrete pavement in that city, "especially when no guarantee is given that it will last more than wo years, and no provision is made for the refunding of any portion of the cost in case of

—A materialist surgeon of Paris lately showed to one of his friends one of his instruments, the handle of which was carved in bone. "Do you know." he asked, "of what this handle is made "Of ivory, I suppose," "No," said the doctor," while tears almost checked his voice, "it is the thigh-bone of my poor aunt.'

—Upon hearing a class of girls read in one of the public schools of Columbus, Ga., Rev. Dr. Sears said that it surpassed anything he had heard in the North. Enunciation might be sharper, keener, and clearer in the North, but the soul and meaning of an author were more distinctly expressed and fully given.

-A Montana paper calls for the organization of a company of volunteers who shall have a bounty for all Indians they kill, and also have all horses and valuables captured; but it expresses a doubt if Governor Ashley will listen to its wise demands, "through fear of the phi-lanthropists in the Eastern States,"

-The Statistical Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters state the total production of cotton for 1868 -9 to have been 2,366,467 bales. The Charleston (S. C.) Courier's estimate, published on the 14th of September, made the production 2,358,369 only 8098 bales less than the actual result.

-One of those "blarsted Henglishmen" who occasionally write for the New York press says to eat is "to insert nutritious pabulum into the dentrificated orifice below the masal protuberance, which (the pabulum) being masticated peregrinates the cartilaginous cavities of the arvnx, and is finally domicilitated in the receptacle for digested particles.'

 At one of the latest breach of promise cases, tried in London, the plaintiff was a servant woman of fifty-five, and the defendant a gouty old man of seventy-seven. The promise was alleged to have been given nineteen years ago. The woman, who was introduced to the Court as the afflanced bride of the defendant, recovered

-A Japanese history of the British Parliament has been published at Jeddo. The object appears to be to help the first Japanese Parlia-ment to an understanding of its functions. The work is compiled from the best English authorities on the British Constitution, is published in two volumes, and contains several good illus-

-Chicago needs, more than anything else, 10,000 Chinamen to act as domestics. Such a thing as a good, well-trained servant is no more to be found here than a living specimen of the mound builders. The few female servants that may be found are mainly interested in area and back-door flirtations, with a view to early matri-

Three interesting fossils have recently been found in the township of Seymour, Canada. The first is apparently a petrified human head, which shows the tongue, eyeballs, and muscles of the face, the head having the reddish-brown ap-poarance of an ore of iron. The other relics are the foot and leg of a young girl, about ten years old, and a section of meat from the side of an ox, showing three ribs.

-Wendell Phillips sets himself up as a model of literary accuracy, and as an authority in facts. Yet he told in his lecture the other night how he felt concerning Greeley's Tribune in 1834—seven years, as it happens, before that secession journal was started! And again he talked about the old custom of "the people of Market" in the people of Naples" in their marriage ceremony when they married the Adriatic. He probably meant the Doges of Venice. Venice, he should know, is situated on the Adriatic. Naples is on the Mediterranean Sea. terranean Sea. These errors would be of no account in any lecturer who did not, as Phillips

does, assume airs of superiority for accuracy in such matters. —Hartford Times.

-The largest wagon ever built on the Pacific coast has recently been completed at Hamilton White Pine, and is to be used for transporting ore from the South Aurora Mine to the Stanfor Mill. Here are some of the dimensions:—The spindles are 4 inches in diameter, of the best ality of iron: tires, 5 inches wide by 134 inches thick; spokes, 5 inches thick; hubs, 19 inches I diameter by 20 inches long; beight of the hind wheels, 6 feet 9 inches. The bed is capable of holding 36,000 pounds of ore, and the wagon is estimated to bear up 40,000 pounds over any or-dinary mountain road. When first built, 32,500 pounds of quartz were hauled on it from Gold Hill to one of the mills about Dayton. The two larger wheels weigh 1064 pounds each, and the entire rig upward of 8000 pounds.

Among the many curious stories told about the old frigate Constitution is the following:-On beard the Guerriere, when captured, was Lieutenant, afterwards Admiral, Chads. Ill-luck put him on board the Java, when she was crippled and sunk. Years afterwards, Lieutenant Chads, having become a Captain or Admiral, found himself lying at anchor alongside of his old enemy, in the harbor of Toulon, Commodore Patterson in command. By some great overight, in firing a salute the guns of the Constitu tion were left shotted, and the missiles were ent wildly among the peaceful shipping-among others, reaching the English flagship. several. Tradition says that Admiral Chads rushed on deck, and rather impetuously remarked, "- that old ship, I believe she will never stop firing at me!

The Grand Haven (Mich.) Union describes an apparently bottomless marsh, across which the Detroit and Milwaukee Rallroad passes on a high trestle bridge. Several months ago the filling up of the marsh was commenced, and many teams were employed in carting in clay. After a bank several feet in depth had been built across, signs of sinking were discovered a few rods from the west bank. A train of dirt carts was put on, and the work of filling driven yously. The more sand was put on the faster it sunk. They cut off the sinking bents, and raised and blocked them up about four feet. One mail train passed over safely, but the next day that portion of the bridge had sunk about six feet, making a grade altogether too steep and too hazardous to be passed over. ing has not been less than 20 feet in all, and on the upper (north) side a huge hillock has been formed by the clayey, mucky soil, by the up-ward pressure of the soft mass below, the hillock being cracked and seamed in every direction. When the bridge was built, piles were driven in that soft soil to a depth of 66 feet. And yet the surface is so hard that cattle roam all over it.

—The singular attempt of the Indian convicts Horse Driver and Little Wolf, to commit suicide at Omaha on the 11th instant have already been announced by telegraph. The Omaha Republi-can gives the following description of this attempt:—"After dinner Horse Driver and Little Wolf secured a stick apiece and proceeded to put an end to themselves as follows:-Little Wolf fell into possession of the shortest stick, a round rod of hard wood, about six inches i length, sharpened somewhat at one end, This he drove, by the exertion of much force, by pressing against the wall, about an inch and i quarter into his chest, between the ribs. It took a good jerk on the part of Jailor Reese to pul the instrument of destruction from the place where it was imbedded. Horse Driver, whose stick was about a foot and a half in length, thrust it down his throat until not a sign of was to be seen. The two, however, after the had thus 'sticked' themselves, could not refrain from natural groanings, and so their games were discovered. Several doctors were sent for, one of whom pulled the stick from the stomach of Horse Driver. It is evident that both men have given themselves bad wounds, but it is not thought either will produce death

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Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
Cash Settle Scools

DIRECTORS

PIRKUTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Naibro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President,
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President,
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.

265

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1844—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

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.

DIRECTORS.

David Lewis.

John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
JOHN R.
JOHN R.
WUOHERER, President. SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 222 WALNUT Street, iladelphia. Charter Perpetual, Incorporated 1794. Capital, \$500,000. MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGAN-DIRECTOR

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Weleb, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman George L. Harrison,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary.

TAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1888. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, \$280,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert,

Robert Pearce, John Kessier, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby. Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS 1. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALINUT Street, opposite Independence Squara. This Company, tavorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECT RS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President,
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

Both Devereux,
John Devereux,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President,
3505

O R N E X C H A N G
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Delibeling

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bon Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

Also, WOOL SACKS. INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31,

On Marine and Inland Risks.... \$1,105,701:20 Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868 450,634'02 \$1,546,335°31

Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1888, to October 31, 1889; On Marine and Inland Ricks. \$914,218 29 On Fire Rinks. 145,029 71 \$1,063,845\*96

Interest during the same period— Salvages, etc. 81,178,873164 Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as Marine and Inland Navi-

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses
Fire Losses
Roturn Premiums
Re-Insurances
Agency Charges, Advertising,
Printing, etc.
Taxes—United States, State, and
Municipal Caxes
Expenses. 94,344 81 49,636 10 41,277 84 64,887.15 8744,954'03

\$ 434,619.63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY \$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan; 

50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.

200,000 State of Ponreylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.

200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).

100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.

20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortical Communication of Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortical Communication of Pennsylvania Railroad Gent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.

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

12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shate of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.

10,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.

10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares stock.

5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock.

10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock.

246,900 Leans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.

Market value, 81. 15,000 00 14,000'00

\$1,231,500 Par. Market value, \$1,255,270 00 Cost, \$1,215,622 27. Cost, \$1,315,622.27.

Real Estate.

Bills Receivable for Insurances made.

Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company.

Stock, Scrip, etc., of sun&ry Corporations, \$4306, Estimated value.

81.852,100'04 PHILADELPHIA. November 10, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASIL DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of

2,740'20

169,291 14

the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes. They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1899, certificates
of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same,
on and after the lat of December proximo, free of National
and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of
Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31,
1893, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company,
on and after lat of December proximo, all interest thereon
to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all
Certificates of Scrip not presented for redeemed, within
five years after public notice that they will be redeemed,
shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Com-

shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under \$25. By the actot incorporation, "no certificate shallfissue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallott, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadon,
William C. Houston, Samnel E. Stokes,
William G. Bonlton,
Edward Darlington.
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. M Farland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer M Thvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittburg,
A. B. Berger,
D. T. Morgan,

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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

\$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents. 2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING EDUCATIONAL. THE EDGEHILL SCHOO a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY

MONDAY, September 6, 1868,
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, R U F U S A D A M S ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 1104 GIRARD STREET,
(Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5 mwist

R. R. THOMAS & CO. DHALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA. PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURENS OF
FIRST CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Planos, \$300. Taylor 4 Farley's, also Carbare & Needham's Organs, from \$50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHEM, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS. LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1038 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch. No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camdon, Now Jursey.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide. Paulins, Beiting, Sail Twins, etc.

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