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### CASTELAR.

The Great Republican Orator of Spain. The following sketch of Castelar, the great Republican orator of Spain, by a writer in Appleton's Journal, will be read with interest:-

Emilio Castelar is the Wendell Phillips of Spain. His oratory is said to hold his hearers breathless and spellbound. By those who agree with him he is adored. He does not seek office, and, when publicly charged with doing so, replied that he thought the men who had freed Spain were fit to rule it. He is the leader of those terrible people, those bugbears of politicians, the radicals. He devotes himself to publishing the truth, pure and simple, pleasant or unpleasant, without fear, favor, or ill-temper; to criticising, from the vantage-ground of independence, the acts of Government, pointing out the true public policy, and showing wherein those acts differ or square with it. He knows that the freedom and justice he proclaims will at last pre-vail, and finds the education of public opinion the noblest function of a public man. In a country where three-fourths of the people cannot read, this duty is by no means easy. Yet Madrid in September last had forty-five daily papers. In a great portion of these, every speech of his is printed, reprinted by the country press, and read by the lettered to the unlettered. He is Professor of History in the University of Madrid, and his speeches show his mastery thereof. Years of study and thought have prepared him for the grand part he now plays in regenerating Spain. When he speaks in the Cortes, it is after careful watching of events and debates; and he marshals fact, simile, and passion, with noble aim, dramatic effect, and startling force.

Under the rule of Isabella and Narvaez, he was editorially connected with four different liberal journals, the Discusion, the Tribuna, the Iberia, and the Soberania Nacional (National Sovereignty). Through these, as well as his professorship, he became known to the whole Spanish-speaking world. Several South American republics offered him large inducements to settle among them. He has refused other offers to change his abode to advantage, choosing to cling to his country. Speaking to the people in the theatre of his native town, showing how he preferred being representative to more tempting honors, he exclaimed in a burst of honest pride, "My name is sculptured from the Alps to the Andes!" Before the revolution he visited Rome. He also spent some time in France. where he was a devoted attendant on the lectures of Edouard Laboulaye, who admired him greatly, and predicted for him a grand future. He was a member of the General Peace Congress of 1867.

In the great debates of last year, on the fermation of a new Constitution for Spain, he took a glorious share. Leader of a party made up of bitter partisans, and opposed by those as bitter, he on more than one occasion lifted all parties clear above the mists of prejudice and bigotry, and united them in generous, liberal enthusiasm. On the 17th of March he first drew notice from Americans by quieting a mob of women who had gathered round the Cortez building to demand the abolition of conscription. On April 8 he sharply attacked the ministry for allowing the Duke de Montpensier (one of Louis Philippe's family, whom that king married thirty years ago to Isabella's sister, oping thus to seat an Orleans on the Iberian throne) to remain Captain General in the army, and hinted that it paved the way to seat him on the vacant throne. Two days after, opposing the clause reported by the Committee on the Constitution which provides that "monarchy is the form of government adopted by the Spanish nation." he delivered a tremendous speech, which placed him among the foremost advocates of republican institutions everywhere. Showing the effect of kingeraft on his country, he cried: -"We are a vast charnel-house, stretching from the Pyrenees to the Sea of Cadiz; we have no agriculture, no industry, no trade.' On this speech even the London Times correspondent commented that, "while Senor Castelar is efratic as an orator, he is incompara-

ble as a gentleman," remarkable for dignity and courtesy in discussion. In the same speech he said:-"Garibaldi held a crown in his hand at Naples. Instead of destroying it, he gave it to the house of Savoy; but the house on whose head he put a crown put a bullet into his body at Aspromonte, and a deeper one into his heart at Mentone.' About five days later Manterola, Canon of Vittoria, a city famous in the campaigns of Sir John Moore and Wellington against the French in northeastern Spain, and one of the principal seats of intolerance and conservation in that Carlist mountain region, attacked in the Cortes the passages in the draft of the constitution providing for teleration to foreigners, and declaring that, "if any Spaniards shall profess a religion different from the Catholic, these provisions shall apply to them." He considered them as coming from

foes of religion; and the beginning of demoralization. Castelar sprang to his feet, and replied in that speech which rang through the civilized world, and immortalized him. Standing in the city of the Inquisition, the capital of the land where autos da fe were popular amusements, and where religious intolerance lingered in the law till 1868-standing in the crimson semi-circular Cortes chamber where Narvaez had conquered Espartero, Rivero, and O'Donnell; the statue of Philip II, who gave his son Don Carles (Schiller's hero) to the Inquisition for the crime of Protestantism, before him near the President's chair: surrounded by paintings of the historic glories of Spain, this Professor of History called up the shadows of the past, and caused them to stalk in warning before the representatives of that Catholic nation. He showed that great king crushing Protestants, Moors, and Jews, through the Inquisition's fiendish means; he showed the mind of Spain banished, her glories fading and her wealth fled, closing with the thrilling words, "Great is God in Sinai; the thunder precedes Him, the lightning accompanies Him, the light envelops Him, the earth trembles, the mountains fall in pieces! But there is a greater God than that. On Calvary, nailed to a cross, wounded, thirsty, dying, He prays 'Father, forgive my executioners, forgive my persecutors, pardon them, for they know not what they do!' Great is the religion of power, but greater is the religion of love. Great is the religion of implacable justice, but greater is the religion of pardoning mercy. And I, in the name of that religion-I, in the name of the Gospel-come here to ask you to place in the front of your fundamental constitution liberty.equality, fraternity with all man-

The Cortes started to their feet. The president sprang from his chair and caught the speaker in embrace. Men of all parties crowded around, clasping him in their arms, weeping, and blessing him. For once, the ties of faction were broken; and in that sublime moment, when all hearts beat as one,

could be heard, tried to reply, and, in the opinion of the ultramontane correspondent of the New York Herald, completely annihi-was a little work-bench near the window filled lated Castelar. How he really succeeded the sequel shows. About five days after this great event, Garibaldi, writing from Caprera to his friend Garrido in Madrid, placed next to the names of Espartero, nearly eighty. and Orense, nearly sixty, the name of this man of scarcely forty, among those from whom a dictator or king should be chosen an honor which he did not extend to any who formed the existing Government.

In speeches about this time, Castelar took ground for the abolition of slavery in the colonies. He also stated that, while the whole Spanish empire was despotically governed, the colonies fared as well as the mother country, and that the colonial code was an honor to Spain; but that, since home affairs had began to liberalize, the colonies had suffered. He called attention to the way England treated Canada after the insurrection of 1837, and declared that "liberty alone lulls discontent; we must treat Cuba like Canada!" He also urged separation of Church and State, as the former had nothing to do with the latter, but when connected with it was an organized mischief and danger. On May 4, the religious clause came up for final action. The first part, declaring that the Catholic religion is that of the nation, which latter will support the Church, was adopted by one hundred and seventy-six votes to seventy-six. Manterola again assailed the second part, assuring toleration, and Castelar again replied—this time is a speech which was a model of adroitness.

A few days before, Suner, an atheistic member, in opposing the first part, objected to all religion, and undertook to prove its injurious effects from history. This was too much for the new tolerationists, and the President (Rivero, Mayor of Madrid) called him to order, saying that he was opening up an endless and time-wasting discussion. This outrage on free speech was resented by the whole republican party, who left the chamber with Suner.

Castelar began by saying that he should not, like Suner, discuss theology, but should simply speak of the way in which the State should regard religion. This was loudly applauded. He gracefully recognized the fact that administration naturally falls into the hands of the conservative party, saying that he only wished fo arrange precautions under which they might well administer. As he rose, Manterola tried to disconcert him, as Pitt did Erskine, by opening a book and paying no attention. He found his match, however; for Castelar drew out a laugh by repeating a remark, and addressing it to him; and, a moment later, he put a question thus:-"I ask Senor Manterola-my friend Senor Manterola, who listens to me with so much attention!

Amid shouts of laughter, the Canon of Vittoria shut his book in any thing but a victorious way. His trick plagued the inventor; his petard hoisted himself. The victor went on to say that he belonged to the world of philosephy and reason, not to the world of theology and faith. If, however, he should enter the latter, he would not embrace that Protestant religion which was the eternal foe of his country, his race, his history; he would embrace that which belonged to all these, which joined beauty, antiquity, and enthusiasm, which was symbolized by the marble cross that stretches its holy arms over the spot most sacred of all the earth to him—the tomb of his mother! Tremendous cheers followed this. He pointed the proscriptionists to the sayings of Jesus, full of toleration, triumphantly adding:- "Gentlemen, you are at war with the Head of your Church!" He closed by saying that, if he were a priest, he would pray God to "bless these legislators, who are enacting on the earth Thy justice and Thy grace." He sat down amid uncontrollable applause, and the clause passed by one hundred and sixty-three to forty. It is noteworthy that the minority which opposed toleration was but about half that which opposed union of Church and State.

May 19, he spoke powerfully again in favor of a republic, but promised to peacefully abide the decision of the Cortes. At the same time, he demanded that the question should be submitted to a vote of the people. When, in September, the ignorant communistic masses of the republican party, lashed to fury by financial mismanagement and demagogues' rant, threatened to rebel, Castelar advised against it. When the Government began disarming them, and they rose, and Prim moved in the Cortes to suspend the Constitutional guarantees of liberty and declare martial law, the republican members protested, and left the hall. Prim, much excited, begged them to return, and warningly told them they might repent of their refusal. Castelar answered:-"We may do so from patriotism-never from fear!" with his wiser colleagues, disapproved the insurrection as useless and dangerous, but would not seem to desert his friends. While many of his fellow-deputies joined the insurgents or fled the country, he remained in Madrid, and when all was quiet, resumed his seat and work in the Cortes.

## THE MECHANISM OF A DREAM.

A GERMAN DREAMS OUT AN AUTOMATIC WONDER -A CURIOUS PRODUCTION-SINGULAR STORY OF THE AUTHOR OF THE WORK, From the Troy Times, Nov. 5.

A few days since we told a singular story detailing the arrest of two burglars through the instrumentality of a dream. We have now to record a more singular tale-how a man for fourteen years has been steadily working with one object in view-the perfection of a most wonderful piece of mechanism -baving in the first instance received the impression of the idea from a dream, which wrought such an influence upon his mind that during all these intervening years he has followed it with an infatuation that could not be resisted, and which was sometimes so great that his daily avocation was neglected, and even his family were left without the necessaries of life. For the past six months he has labored almost constantly at his pet machine, and though often disappointed in the realization of this grand idea, often casting the work of months aside as some obstacle intervened to necessitate a change of plans, he has never been discouraged or disheartened. To the jeers of friends and the pleadings of his family he would always respond, "My dream, my dream !" It was to him the ignis fatuus which shone across the marshes and moors of disappointment, and proved to him the means by which one of the most curious and wonderful contrivances ever perfected has been produced. The name of this man is Joseph Bergmann, and he lives in a little wooden house on Farm street, Ida Hill. Yesterday, having previously heard of Berg-mann's invention or contrivance, we took a walk up to the locality with two other gentlemen, and after being nearly mired in mud in our efforts to reach the house, we at last found it, and were kindly received by the proprie-Castelar struck persecution its deathblow. tor. He ushered us into a room about eight Deeply chagrined, Manterola, as soon as he feet square, in which stood his wonder—the

with diminutive tools without number, with which the curious thing had been fashioned and shaped, and cut and carved. But before we describe, even most imperfectly, the machine we had come to see, let us say something of its author. Bergmann is a German, about fifty years of age, and speaks English most imperfectly. He is a little diminutive man, with a pale, sallow countenance, and a look which speaks of care and thought, if not positive man, which speaks of the care and thought, and the contract of the care and thought, if not positive man are set of the care and thought, if not positive suffering. He is evidently very poor—the house is almost bare of furniture—and in speaking of the dream and the work which had so infatuated him, he said it would have been better for him if he had never experienced the one nor undertaken the other. He is a cabinet meker by trade, and the skill of an almost marvellous handiwork as well as the stamp of remarkable inventive genius is to be seen in the construction of the machine. Bergmann informed us that fourteen years ago he dreamt one night of a machine such as stood before us. At first he thought little of it. Then it began to occupy his mind to the exclusion of other subjects, and after a time he commenced the work, at first at odd spells, and then quite continuously for days. Some inexplicable power was urging him on every time he thought of giving it up. When the spells of infatuation came upon him, everything had to be abandoned. His ordinary work had to be laid aside; even though there was no bread upon the cupboard shelf -and many a night the poor artisan went hungry to bed. But after years of anxious toil, the dream is verified-the work is com-

THE WONDER. We will now attempt to describe the machine. It is so complicated and does such wonderful things that a perfect description would fill columns. We hardly know what to call it, even. It beats all the automatons in the world. The reader must imagine a beautiful miniature structure set upon a huge mass of rocks, with road-beds winding up the sides of the rocks, and streams of running water coursing down precipitous bluffs. This miniature house represents the residence of a wealthy old miller, with his gristmill, saw-mill, oil-mill, etc., adjoining. There are some thirty figures to be seen in the foreground and about the buildings and mills. There is also a little fountain in the foreground, with the water playing, and a lake with a boat and oarsman. All these mills and figures and playing waters are set in motion by means of a combination of machinery similar to the works of a clock, and when these are wound up and set running every figure takes up its automatic movement. The old miller sits in an elegant apartment, reading a newspaper. His eyes follow the column downward. His head inclines with a corresponding motion. The column is finished and the sheet is turned over and the eyes are attracted to another portion of the paper. Every move-ment is wonderfully life-like. The miller's wife sits in another apartment industriously spinning. The domestics are going about performing their daily toil. The saw-mill is a fac simile of such an institution. The log is in its place and slides along to meet the teeth of the saw, which is working up and down cutting it in two. The attendants are all busy in their several duties. The grist-mill is also going. One man is tending and feeding the hopper. Every now and then he goes back and forth with a tray upon his shoulders, the contents of which he pours into the mouth of the hopper. The great water wheel is moving steadily under the pressure of the water from above, and the elevator keeps up its show of relieving a canal-boat of its load of grain. Teams loaded with sacks are seen going to and from the mills. A man is perched upon the gable of the miller's home, adjusting a little bird-cage to the eaves, and doing his work most perfectly. The oil-mill is also at work, and the figures are all busy about it performing their several missions. The boatman upon the lake is rowing backwards and forwards, apparently having a good time all by himself. Thus the entire operations of an immense establishment are carried on with as much definiteness and aim as in real life, every figure doing its work with the utmost exactness—the whole forming the most wonderful combination of machinery we ever saw, or expect to see. Mr. Bergmann proposes to exhibit the curiosity next week. We believe the old man has a fortune in store for him after his years of vexation and trial. All who see it will be edified and instructed, and gain from it enlarged ideas of the capabilities of the human brain-even when worked upon and influenced, as in this case,

### AN EXCITING SCENE.

by that strange and mysterious agency-a

THE PRAIRIE AFTRE ABOUND SIOUX FALLS CITY-BUFFALO FLEE BEFORE THE DEVOURING ELE-MENT-THEY ARE DRIVEN BY THE FIRE INTO THE MIDST OF THE SETTLEMENTS. From the Sioux City Journal.

From a gentleman just arrived from Sioux Falls City we learn the following particulars of an exciting affair which occurred at that place a few nights since:-

The prairie had been burning in the neighborhood ail the afternoon, and towards evening the country on the Dakotah side of the river was seen to be ablaze and the winds from the westward wafted a dense cloud of smoke and ashes towards the city. As night drew on the lurid flames illuminated the streets, casting a crimson light upon the windows of the buildings, and causing a weird expression to overspread the countenances of the citizens who were congregated upon the street corners watching leaping flames as they writhed and twisted like souls in purgatory, on the opposite side of the river. All was still and no sound was to be heard save the occasional crackling of the tall bunch grass as it struggled and fought with the fiery serpents that attacked its stems. The citizens gazed with awe upon the grandest of Western sights, and though gathered together in little knots and groups, near each other the sublimity and grandeur of the immense panorama overpowered all speech, and all stood silent and

motionless, watching the approaching fires. Hark! what means the rumbling sounds that, borne upon the night winds, break with such dismay upon the ears of the affrighted spectators? Men look into each other's faces, and though their lips move not their eyes strive to seek the cause of these strange noises. Uneasily they gaze along the river banks. The river is not rising; so it is not thence the sounds proceed. Ne hurricane is felt: so the winds can furnish no solution to the mystery. What can it be? Soon the noise of rolling thunder is mingled with other sounds, appearing like the click of bridle bits or sheaths of swords, and, anon, the snorting, puffing breath of animals can also be clearly be heard. Can it be that the savages have fired the country, and with this fearful ally are coming to destroy the settle-

ments? The knots and groups of citizens began to move uneasily towards their homes, as if feeling that their strong arms would soon be needed to wield the knife and rifle for the protection of their thresholds.

Now strange, exciting cries are heard from these who have remained the last upon the streets, and the cry of "Buffalo! the buffalo are crossing the river!" was echoed by many

Men hurried out of their houses, women appeared in the doorways and windows, their night garments giving them the ghostly appearance of the inhabitants of the sepulchre. Rifle barrels gleamed and shone with a crimson lustre in the light of the fires which were now laving their serpent tongues in the waters of the river edge.

Heavens! what was that? a huge body rushes past the frightened women and like a demon incarnate dashes up the street. Then another, and still another, then the place resounds with clicking hoofs, and a sea of moving hair and glistening horns fills the streets and sidewalks. Crash! crash! crash! The rides resound upon the streets. Crash crash! and heavy bodies sink to rise no more. A moment of horror and bewilderment, and then the town is quiet-the streets empty, and the thunder of receding hoofs comes almost inaudibly to the ears of the citizens who now cautiously sally forth. In the streets and gutters dark, shaggy masses are dimly to be seen by the light of the now dying fires. They struggle and vainly strive to rise to their feet, but soon sink back and beat their huge heads against the hard roadway, and as the crimson life stream pours from mouth and nostril, roll their eyes in the death agony. By the morning light nought is to be seen but the gory pools which yet lay like minia-ture lakes upon the streets.

### INSURANCE.

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	JANUARY 1, 1870.
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CAPITAL	
	zation\$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1	869
Losses paid, 1869	\$2,106,534·19 \$1,035,386·84
STATEMENT	OF THE ASSETS.
First Mortgages on City United States Governme	Property. 6766 480
Bonds	1 100 044
Ranfoad, Bank and Can	al Ntocks 88 700
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Secr	rity 82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly	Marine Premiums 331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of the	ransmission 85,198
Unsettled Marine Premi Real Estate, Office of C	ompany, Philadel-
phia	
n.	\$2,783,581
	SCTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown	Edward & Clarke

tee, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlion Henry, Ite, Affred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

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R E A D Y R O O F I N G.can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of un. It is readily put on old Saingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing reprirs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the

No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates,

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from thirty to seventy-sinches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 16 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

changs and Manufacturers of Conestors Tick

AUD FION BALES,

M THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 159 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Afternoon,
At 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Dutch flower roots, hyacinths, etc.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, November 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:

SPRUCE AND ASPEN, N. W. corner—12 Brick and
Frame Dwellings, lot 83 front.

F STREET, west of Twenty-second—Two Brick Dwellings.
TENTH (South of Locust)—4 Frame Dwellings.
NINETEENTH (South), No. 121—Modern Brick Resi-

CHESNUT, No. 2814-Store and Dwelling. St. PAUL'S AVENUE (above Catharine and east of Seventh) 2 Brick Dwellings,
Good (west of Johnson) - Frame Dwelling,
FOURTH AND BUTTONWOOD, N. W. corner - Modern

CRICEMOND, N. B. of Palmer—2 Lots of Ground. EYBE, N. B. of Palmer—2 Lots of Ground. GHEARD AVENUE, S. W. of Vienna—5 Lots of GIBARD AND MONTGOMERY AVENUES, S. E. corner-

GIRARD AND MONTGOMERY AVENUES, S. E. corner—
10 Lots of Ground.
SECOND (North), Nos. 724 and 726—Store, Tavers,
Stable, and large Lot.
SECOND (North), No. 728—Store and Dwelling.
WASHINGTON AVENUE, No. 1314—O hal Yard.
TENTH (North), No. 1530—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH (North), No. 139—Modern Residence.
CHESNUT, West of Fortieth—Valuable Lot, 100 feet WALLACE, No. 1709-Modern Residence.

TWENTIETH (South), No. 115-Modern Residence. EIGHTEENTH (South), No. 127-Modern Residence. TWELFTH (North), No. 1434-Modern Residence. FIFTH AND GREEN, S. W. corner-Store and Dwelling. Ground Rent, \$41:14.

JASPER, Nos. 2303 to 2311—Five Brick Dwelling.
JASPER, Nos. 2303 to 2311—Five Brick Dwellings.
\$10,000 Board of Public Schools, City of St. Joseph, Mo., 10 per cent. \$5000 Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rairoad Co. per cent., May and November. 200 shares Consolidation National Bank. 100 shares National Bank of the Republic. 100 shares Central National Bank.

100 shares Central National Bank.
205 shares Corn Exchange National Bank.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
2 shares Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad of Md.
100 shares Oil Creek and Stilwell Run Oil Co.
560 shares Dawson's Run Oil Co.
100 shares Dawson's Run Oil Co.
Certificate for \$1000 in Millstone Oil Co.
Pew No. 44 Second Presbyterian Church.
20 shares Greenwich Improvement and Railroad.

Pew No. 23 Holy Trinity Church. 24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 9 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-\$3000 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, gold, Indiana-polis, Bloomington, and Western Railroad Co., April and October, New York. 70 shares Manufacturers' National Bank.

50 shares Reliance Insurance Co. 100 shares American Life Insurance Co. \$500 bond Union Passenger Railway Co. 240 shares Dalzell Oil Co.
240 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts,
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
12 shares Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives

and Granting Annuities. 28 shares Commonwealth National Bank. Catalogues now ready.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Ches-NUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street. Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

EUGANT RUSSIA SABLE, MINK, ERMINE,
AND SQUIRREL FURS; also, Angora, Hudson
Bay, Black and Brown Bear, Silver Badger, Fox,
Wolf, Coon, and Lynx Robes.
On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,
Nov. 14 and 15 at 11 o'clock, each day at No. 1110

On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,
Nov. 14 and 15, at 11 o'clock each day, at No. 1110
Chesnut street, will be sold, a very large and elegant
assortment of fine Furs, Robes, Collars, Caps, etc.
The Furs can be examined after 8 o'clock on
morning of sale.

Bunting, Durbohow & Co., Auctioneers, Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co. LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning, November 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months'

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVEL-LING BAGS, HATS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, 11 9 5t November 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN,
AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [11 11 5t
November 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit,
25 BALES HEAVY BURLAPS.
Included in sale of Thursday next, Nov. 17, at 10 o'cleck, 35 bales ourlaps, for cash, being damaged

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, On Friday Morning, November 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit,

about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cot-tage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, etc. 11 12 51 RTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONERRS.— (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Store, SUPERIOR HOUSEROLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO FORTE, Fine French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, Fine Brussels, Imperial and other Carpets, Ice-Cream Machine. On Monday Morning,

Nov. 14, at the auction rooms, FINE GUNS. Also, fine double gun, gold-mounted, laminated steel, made by Seakin Broa; Philip Wilson breech or muzzle loader; double-barrelled guns of various

FINE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, CHRO-MOS, LITHOGRAPH , ETC. On Wednesday Afternoon, [11 12 3t

Nov. 16, at 35, o'clock, at the auction rooms BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

CASE AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1918
CHESNUT Street.
T. A. MCCLELLAND, AUCTIONEUR. Personal attention given to sales of household fur-

iture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thurs-For particulars see "Public Ledger."

O S E F H P E N N E Y No. 1307 CHESNUT &TREET.

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S,
No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Har-ness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand, Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabiling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and
arness.
DOYLE & NICHOLS.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

GOUT, AND LUMBAGO, Positively and speedily cured by MOORE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Warranted purely Vegetable! No. 1801 GERMANTOWN Avenue, 11 5 smws4t' . Corner of Thompson street, THE LARGEST is not always the best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the LARGEST HOTEL in New England, will also be found one of the best. Every provision is made for the comfort of

### guests. Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts. ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bous Dust, Etc. TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on