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PHILADELPHIA IN 1830—1:

OR,

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF

THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC
OBJECTS IN THIS METROPOLIS.

FORMING

A Complete Guide for Strangers,

AND

A USEFUL COMPENDIUM FOR THE INHAB-

ITANTS.

Philadelphia:

E. L. CAREY AND A. HART.

Printed by James Kay, Jun. & Co.

1830.

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Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the ninth day of August, in the fifty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, A.D. 1830, E. L. Carey and A. Hart, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

Philadelphia in 1830—1: or. a Brief Account of the Various Institutions and Public Objects in this Metropolis. Forming a Complete Guide^s for Strangers, and a Useful Compendium for the Inhabitants.

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALLIWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS little volume is intended rather as a stranger's guide, than a statistical picture of Philadelphia. As such, the publishers flatter themselves it will be found useful ; and, at the same time, the citizen, possessed of an extensive knowledge of our various institutions, may, by reference to the following pages, discover much that has escaped his notice. Doubtless, inaccuracies inseparable from a work of this description will be discovered : they are, however, believed to be few, and of minor importance ; as no trouble was spared to procure the most correct information in relation to every subject herein noticed.

The list of streets, lanes, alleys and courts is believed to be the most complete catalogue of the kind in existence, having been made with uncommon care, from an actual examination of every part of the city, districts, and suburbs, by a person employed especially for the purpose. The plan of the City annexed is entirely new, and was also constructed from a careful personal inspection of the region embraced in it.

August 1830.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY FOR 1830.

Mayor, William Milnor.

Recorder, Joseph M'Ilvaine.

Treasurer, Cornelius Stevenson.

Commissioners, { Robert Brooke.
Joseph Strahan.
Jacob Ballinger.

City Clerk, Robert H. Smith.

List of Aldermen, with the dates of their Commissions.

Robert Wharton, 11 October 1796.

John Inskeep, 21 May 1799.

Andrew Pettit, 22 October 1801.

Matthew Lawler, 22 October 1801.

George Bartram, 30 April 1813.

Samuel Badger, 24 July 1815.

Peter Christian, 4 March 1818.

Abraham Shoemaker, 8 April 1818.

William Duane, 23 April 1822.

Joseph Watson, 23 April 1822.

John Binns, 2 December 1822.

William Milnor, 7 January 1823.

Andrew Geyer, 30 April 1829.

Richard Willing, Jun. 30 November 1829.

Joseph Burden, January 1830.

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PHILADELPHIA IN 1830—1.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

The city of Philadelphia stands on the west bank of the river Delaware, in latitude $39^{\circ} 57'$ north, and longitude $75^{\circ} 8' 45''$ west from Greenwich, and is about 120 miles distant from the Atlantic Ocean, by the course of the river, and about 55 miles from it in a direct line to the south-east. It derived its name from a city in Asia Minor, celebrated in sacred history for having been the seat of an early christian church, and was the last city in those quarters that submitted to the Turks, after a siege of six years. The name is composed of two Greek words, *philos*, a friend, and *adelphos*, a brother. Proud, the historian, upon what authority is not known, states that the Indian name of the place was *Coaquenaku*, which Heckewelder translates into 'the grove of tall pines.'

This city was founded by William Penn in the year

1682. The original design of the proprietary was on a scale of very inconvenient extent, for if carried into effect it would have covered an area of more than twelve square miles ; but happily, the plot was contracted, and by his charter of 1701 the city was declared to be bounded by the two rivers, Delaware and Schuylkill, and on the north and south by Vine and Cedar streets.

The provisions of this charter were ill adapted to the genius and feelings of the people for whose government it had been framed. The first mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council were nominated by the proprietary, and he conferred upon them the power of filling vacancies in their body, and even of increasing their number at pleasure. The people were not slow in expressing their dissatisfaction with this scheme of government, in which they had no share, and frequent complaints were made to the General Assembly of abuses practised under it. On the revolution the General Assembly passed an act abrogating this anomalous charter, and the city remained under a provincial government from the year 1777, to the year 1789, when it was incorporated a second time. The form of government under this charter continued in force until the year 1796, when the present system was established.

On the 5th of September 1774, the members of the first congress convened at Philadelphia, in the Carpenter's Hall, where they adopted that celebrated declaration of rights which may be considered the

preface to the declaration of independence. Twenty-two months afterwards the eternal separation of the United States from England was decreed by that august and venerable body, and proclaimed to the people from the state house. Congress continued to sit at Philadelphia until the approach of the enemy, at the close of the autumn of 1776, compelled them to retire to Baltimore. The city fell into the possession of the British forces, September 26, 1777, and they occupied it until the 18th of June following. During the remainder of the war it happily escaped the ravages of hostile operations.

Philadelphia is built on streets from fifty to one hundred and thirteen feet in width, running parallel and at right angles to each other. Within its original limits it consists of nine streets, running east and west, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, and twenty-five running north and south, from Vine street to Cedar. These streets are, for the most part, handsomely paved with round stones, and kept remarkably clean. The footways are paved with brick, and defended from the approach of carriages by ranges of curb stone. Numerous smaller streets and alleys divide the different squares, and are paved in like manner. The whole number in the city and districts is near six hundred. The houses exhibit an appearance of neatness, uniformity, and commodiousness, and most of them are ornamented with white marble steps and window sills. The Delaware, opposite the city, is about a mile wide, and is navigable

for ships of a large size. The Schuylkill is about 500 feet in width at Market street, and is navigable by brigs as high up as the Permanent Bridge. Since the improvement of the Schuylkill by canals and the introduction of coal from the Mount Carbon mines, the western part of the city has rapidly improved; large and commodious stores and wharves have been built, and numerous dwellings erected near that river, especially in the vicinity of the Water Works; several of the principal streets have been paved; improvements of various kinds are in progress; and it is anticipated that the Columbia rail road, when completed, will be of essential benefit to this part of the town.

The following picture of the primitive settlement of Philadelphia cannot fail to be interesting to many. It is extracted from a very curious and entertaining work on the antiquities of Philadelphia, by J. F. Watson. The author has, with great industry, collected a mass of facts relating to the ante-revolutionary history of Philadelphia, which were rapidly passing into oblivion, and preserved many valuable memorials of distinguished men.

The Primitive Settlement.

‘ I trace the tale
‘ To the dim point where records fail.’

It is grateful to a contemplative and feeling mind, to revive and to re-create the picture of the incidents

which must have deeply engaged the first settlers of Philadelphia. What a bustling, spirited, and emulous scene it must have been ! We are to transport the mind back to the primitive site of COAQUANOCK—there to see the busy landing from the *anchored* ships, of men, women and children, upon the then gravelly strand at the foot of the high precipitous banks ; the hurrying backwards and forwards of busy lighters, discharging from the ships in the stream, the furniture, implements, and provisions for the future settlers ; then the efforts of men, women and children, scrambling to attain the summit of the then *higher* river banks—we are to imagine those banks, then

————— ‘ all shagged with wood,
‘ Where twisted roots, in many a fold,
‘ Through moss, disputed room for hold.’

Such a woody bank as now lines the river side up by Dunks’s ferry is a fair specimen of what Philadelphia *once was*. This accomplished, the families part, separating to their selected shades under the then towering *grove of lofty spruce pines*, reaching their umbrageous, giant arms abroad. We may fancy the mingled emotions of such families : most of them, accustomed to the comforts of easy living in their native homes, feel the exhilarating effect of inhaling the pure air, after a confined and wearisome voyage, and the nausea of sea-sickness ; glad, once more, to feel their firm tread on terra firma. On the other hand, to behold themselves devoid of all the usual com-

forts and conveniences of civilization, in a total wilderness, without a house or shelter, was a depressing circumstance. But, in the true spirit of campaigners or pioneers, and prompted by future hopes of cheerfulness and prosperity, all hands fall to cheerfully, to give a willing aid. No time is to be lost; and well we may imagine, that some leading member of the Christian community, after piously returning thanks to the Almighty for their safe landing, and asking his blessing on their future efforts, begins himself the good example of the toil before them, like Christian David, the first Moravian settler at Hernhuth, by striking his axe into the first tree, and exclaiming, "Here hath the sparrow found an house, and the swallow a nest for himself,—near thine altars, O Lord God of hosts." Here, in the 'sweet *quiet* of these parts, free from the hurries and perplexities of woful Europe,' they could not but remember, they were quite removed from *persecution*,

‘Not, like their fathers, vexed from age to age,

‘By blatant bigotry’s insensate rage.’

Off go the men and the boys, to choose their ground for a temporary hut or cabin, called a cave. While some dig into the earth about three feet, near the margin of the river bank, others ply the axe to clear the underwood, or to fell trees, whose limbs and foliage may supply sides and roofs to their humble dwellings. In other cases, some dig *sods*, and of them form the *sides* of their huts. To these,

chimneys of grass or kneaded clay are set up, and the house is *finished!* Meanwhile, the women have lighted their fire on the earth, and having 'their kettle slung between two poles, upon a stick transverse,' the meal of homely and frugal fare is prepared for the reward of the builders; all huddle about, and partake with good cheer. Then all bear off their furniture and goods to the cabin, and feel themselves settled for a season! Thus these frail hovels are soon raised, families settle close to each other, and

'Soon, homes of humble form and structure rude,
'Raise sweet society in solitude.'

Thus freed from a first and most anxious concern,—a shelter from the weather and the storm,—and feeling that they have acquired a temporary home, the whole community of men turn their minds to their permanent settlement. Then, soon the busy, bustling scene begins. No sooner has the surveyor, with much labour, by falling trees and drawing off the brushwood, made an imperfect way through which to draw his 'lengthening chain,' than he forms *the City plot*. Then off goes every man to prepare his ground for a future permanent building. Soon the echoing wood resounds with the labouring axe, and the crash of falling trees. The wondering population of the forest are amazed and affrighted at the *first* break of their long, long silence; and starting here, and flying there,—beasts and birds, excellent for diet, and a luxury to Europeans living

under the prohibition of the game laws, are killed in great numbers even while the main design was to clear away the deep embarrassments of the soil. Even the reptiles, deadly and venomous, here first feel the assault of the primeval curse, and '*the serpent's head is crushed.*' But, although the astonished tenants of the forest thus feel and fear the busy stir of man through the day, and find in him an enemy of whom they had not dreamed,—we may suppose, they were not immediately to be driven from their favourite haunts ; and long and frequent would they linger round their wonted securities, in the darkness and silence of night. Therefore, amidst the primitive population, it was not uncommon still to hear

‘The fox’s bark, or wolf’s lugubrious howl.’

When buildings had thus generally been started, and the ‘clearings’ and the ‘burnings’ of the brush-wood and ‘undergrowth,’ had begun to mark in rude *lines* the originals of the present paved and stately streets, we may well imagine the cheerful greetings which passed among the settlers as they met, or surveyed each other’s progress. And often they must have reciprocally lent each other aid in ‘raisings’ and other heavy operations requiring many hands. Then, how busy the brickmakers! What perpetual burnings of their smoking kilns! What perpetual arrivals and departures of small craft from the Jersey shores (previously settled) of *boards* from their saw-mills, ere the Pennsylvania ones be-

gan. We may suppose there were many *inequalities* in the *surface* then, which we do not now perceive—some *hills* to reduce, and several low, or wet and miry places, to drain off or fill up. In many places, the most delightful rural beauties, formed by trees and shrubberies, were all devoted to the axe and to burning! Even stately oaks of sublime grandeur were not spared, from the prevalent opinion, then, that their dense foliage might create fevers. So general was the havock, that none remained, of all the crowded forest, but a cluster of black walnut trees, which, till of late years, stood opposite to the state house on Chestnut street, and guided the stranger to that once venerable edifice.

In that day, the chief of the first houses built lay *south* of High street, and on the northern bank of Dock creek (then called '*the swamp*,' because of the creek which flowed through it, having at the lower end of it a low and miry margin)—and the creek itself was supplied by several springs, which flowed into it. At the mouth of this creek was a *ferry*, from the Blue Anchor tavern, (the first built house, and at which William Penn landed in a boat from Chester) leading over to the opposite *high* 'Society Hill,' before the *Front street* '*Causeway*' was formed. Their first bridge, and their then first means of a cart road leading to the west, was a wooden structure laid across the water (where the tide ebbd and flowed) at Hudson's alley and Chesnut street. This creek then traversed Fourth and High streets; and on the

northern side of High street, formed a great pond, *filled with spatterdashes*, and surrounded with natural shrubbery, forming a great asylum for wild ducks and geese, where *they were often shot*; and on occasion, even *fish*, coming up with the tide, were *caught by anglers there*. Another great duck pond lay in the rear of Christ Church and the first Baptist Meeting. There, as well founded tradition relates, an Indian feast was held; and the Indians, to amuse William Penn and show their agility in running and leaping, performed a race round the entire pond. Diverging from Dock creek, at Girard's Bank, ran a water course, through what was afterwards called 'Beak's Hollow,' (near Sixth and Walnut streets,) through Potter's Field to the site of the present Dr Wilson's church, where it terminated in another wild duck pond.

As buildings and comforts progressed, soon they turned their attention to *public edifices*. The Friends' Meeting, built at the Centre Square, lay far beyond the verge of population; and often, when the early settlers were following the cart path *from the town*, they saw it traversed before them *by deer and by wild turkeys!* Their first prison was the hired house of Patrick Robinson; and the first, that the city held, *in fee simple*, was situated on the site of the present Jersey market, opposite to Penn's low two story house in Lætitia Court, before which stood '*his gate*' to the surrounding enclosure, and before which the *proclamations* of the day were made. On the

very site of Jersey market, was once 'a grassy swarth, close cropt by nibbling *sheep*,' retained there till they were slain, and sold off from the *movable* shambles. Edward Shippen, the first city mayor, surpassed his contemporaries in the style and grandeur of his edifice and appurtenances; for, *crossing the water*, he located himself in that venerable building, since called the 'governor's house,' (now superseded by Waln's Row, in South Second street,) 'on the hill,' '*near* the town,' where he had 'a great and famous orchard,' and where he also had tame deer. In that day, 'the hill beautifully descended in a green bank in front of his house to the Dock creek, and no intervening object prevented the prospect to the Jerseys and the river! Contemporary with these, rose the first Christ's Church, under the Rev. Mr Clayton—a wooden building, of such declining eaves, that a bystander could touch them. *Pre-eminent* in the grandeur of that day, and often visited as a curiosity then, was the present antiquated Swedes' church, and *steeple*, built in 1700 to replace the former log church, in which were *loop-holes* for fire-arms, as in a block-house, for which it was to have served in case of emergency. Then was also built the 'State House,' grand in its day, at the corner of Second street and Norris's alley, and occupied, in 1700, by William Penn; about which time, captain Finny became the purchaser of Samuel Carpenter's *Coffee House*, situate in the neighbourhood of Front and Walnut streets. Near these, too,

were built the first *crane*, and the first *wharves* for vessels. The first and only *landing* places were, the 'low and sandy beach,' still open on the north side of the Drawbridge; another, at the 'Penny Pothouse,' on the north side of Vine street, and the third was a great breach through the *high* hill at Arch street, over which an arched bridge extended, letting carts and people descend to 'the landing,' *under* its arch.

We must conceive, that in the earliest days, the Indians were more or less constantly present as idle spectators of the progress of improvement, or selling their venison and game of the woods to the inhabitants. New England barques, too, were early allured to bring them supplies of provisions. The Swedes and Dutch, their neighbours, were bringing their provisions for sale; as were some of the Friends, settled before, in and about Burlington. Horse mills were resorted to for grinding corn; and floating mills on the Delaware, and a great mill for its day, called then 'the Governor's Mill,' at the present location of Craig's factory, were also used. Great was then the difficulty of going to it, having to traverse the morass at *Cohoquinoque*, or Peg's Run, on the northern bank of which *Indians were still hutted*; and then to wade through the Cohocsinc creek beyond it! What a toil! Wheel carriages were out of the question, in such an expedition; and boats or canoes either ascended the

Cohocsinc, then a navigable stream, or horses bore the grain on their backs.

How rude and rural every thing around them! What a *rus in urbe!* How homespun and plain in their apparel—how hospitable and frugal in their diet—how universally acquainted and familiar—how devoid of all rank and ostentation! What freedom and frankness of interchange of commodities—what mutual help, and reciprocity of borrowing and lending—what commutation of labour and services for corn and necessaries of life—what certain enrichment to prudent mechanics, where their labour was in constant requisition! How plain and rude, then, in their household furniture—how free to use carts or horses then, for occasions which now their descendants must accomplish in gilded equipages!

‘ While we retrace, with memory’s pointing wand,

‘ That calls the past to our exact review,’

we may easily conceive, that the young people of both sexes often formed *exploring* parties—wishing to see the scenes which environed them, they plunged into the deep woods beyond the Dock creek, and, making a great circuit, have seen the then wild Schuylkill, shadowed by lofty sycamores and oaks, and the intermediate woods crowded with grape vines and whortleberry bushes. Being protected from surprise by their needful guns, they have started and shot the rabbit, the racoon,—perhaps the fox, and the *heavy* wild turkey. Perhaps

they have met with a colony of friendly Indians; and, bent on novelty and sport, they have bargained for the loan of *canoes* lying upon the shores—have huddled into the slender vessels—and thus made a voyage up or down the *Manaiunk*, which none had ever seen before;—*endangered* all the way by the *constant* leapings of the heedless sturgeon.

Even the boys of that day had their rural pursuits quite close to their own doors. There they could set snares and gins for game; and there they were sure of trapping rabbits, quails, &c. What an expedition it must have been for the urchins of that day, to get over the great Dock creek, and to lose themselves in the opposite woods, whilst starting and pursuing the wild game—chasing the wild turkeys, which disdained to fly while their legs could serve their escape:—or loading themselves with shell-barks, chestnuts, or walnuts—or eating of whortle-berries or blackberries, as the season of the fruit might serve.

‘But times are altered—*Trade* has changed the scene.’

————— ‘where scattered hamlets rose,

‘Unwieldy wealth and cumbrous pomp repose,’

‘*And rural mirth and manners are no more.*’

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Population has long since pushed itself beyond the boundary prescribed by William Penn; and that part

beyond the charter limits of the city is nearly equal to that within them. For municipal purposes the legislature has from time to time established corporate governments in different parts of the suburbs, so that Philadelphia is divided into the following districts:—the corporations of the city of Philadelphia, of the Northern Liberties, Kensington, Spring Garden, Southwark, and Moyamensing. Passyunk, Blockley, &c. are still governed as townships.

City of Philadelphia.

The municipal government of the city is vested in a mayor, a recorder, fifteen aldermen, and a select and common council, besides subordinate executive officers. The recorder and aldermen are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices, like other judicial incumbents, during good behaviour. The mayor was annually chosen by the councils from among the aldermen, until April 10, 1826, when the legislature passed an act authorising the councils to elect him from the body of the citizens: he appoints the city commissioners, the high constables, corders of wood, &c. and receives an annual compensation of two thousand dollars. The members of the select and common councils are chosen by the people, on the day of the general election: the former serve three years, and vacate their seats in rotation; the latter are annually elected. They receive no compensation, sit in separate chambers, and each body has a negative on the le-

gislative acts of the other. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or any four of them, whereof the mayor or recorder must be one, constitute 'the Mayor's Court,' which has the same jurisdiction of offences committed in the city, as the courts of quarter sessions in their respective counties. The aldermen have respectively the powers and perform the duties of justices of the peace, as to all matters arising within the city.

Northern Liberties.

The district of the Northern Liberties was incorporated on the 28th of March 1803, and consists of that part of the original township of the Northern Liberties which lies between the west side of Sixth street and the river Delaware, and between Vine street and the Cohocsinc creek. The act of incorporation was amended by another act, passed on the 16th of March 1819. The government of the district is, by these acts, vested in a board of commissioners, twenty-one in number, who are elected for a term of three years, and vacate their offices in rotation, seven new members being chosen on the day of the general election annually. The municipal officers of this corporation are appointed by the commissioners, but no commissioner can be appointed to any office to which a compensation is attached.

Spring Garden.

Adjoining the district of the Northern Liberties,

to the west, is the incorporated district of Spring Garden, which consists of that part of Penn township lying between the middle of Sixth street and the river Schuylkill, and Vine street and Poplar lane, and a line extending thence, parallel with Vine street, to the river Schuylkill. The act of incorporation was passed on the 22d of March 1813, but has been subsequently amended. The powers of the corporation are vested in and conducted by a board of commissioners, fifteen in number, five of whom are elected annually, who elect a police magistrate, appoint the nightly watch, and have similar powers to those of the commissioners of the Northern Liberties.

Kensington.

Kensington, which lies east of the district of the Northern Liberties, and between that and the river Delaware, was incorporated on the 6th of March 1820. Its municipal officers are a board of commissioners, fifteen in number, who serve for three years, five new members being elected every year. Their powers and duties are similar to those of other corporations.

Southwark.

The district of Southwark was incorporated on the 18th of April 1794, and is also governed by fifteen commissioners, who serve for three years, five being elected annually, and whose powers are similar to those of the preceding corporations.

Moyamensing.

Moyamensing was incorporated on the 24th of March 1812, and is governed by nine commissioners, elected for three years, vacating their offices by rotation, and in other respects similar to those already noticed.

Representation.

The city of Philadelphia sends six representatives to the state legislature. The adjoining districts, united with the remainder of the county, send seven representatives. For the purpose of choosing members of congress, the city and county have been divided into three districts, of which the city, with the exception of Cedar and New Market wards, forms one; these wards, together with Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley, and Kingsessing, form another; and the remaining portions of the county constitute the third district. Each district sends one member to congress.

MANUFACTURES.

Philadelphia is deservedly celebrated for the value and variety of its manufactures. All the necessaries and most of the luxuries of life are manufactured within its walls and immediate vicinity. The following is taken from the 'Register of Pennsylvania:'

‘There are in Philadelphia and its vicinity 104 warping mills at work, sufficient to employ about 4500 weavers, dyers over 200, spoolers 3000, bobbin winders 2000; whose wages would amount to \$1,470,040; consume 114,400 lbs. of indigo per annum, and 1820 barrels of flour for sizing; make 81,000 yards per day or 24,300,000 per annum; at 16 cents, \$3,888,000.’

Of late years, many articles have been manufactured among us, which have thrown new light upon our natural resources. We instance the china manufactory out Chestnut street near the Schuylkill. The specimens of China produced here have been pronounced equal in every respect to any thing of the kind ever imported, and we are informed that the material employed is of better quality than that which is used in England. There are several glass-houses in Philadelphia; and the cut glass manufactured here is unsurpassed in richness and beauty by that of any other part of the world. This latter branch is conducted upon an extensive scale.

Macauley's Floor Cloth Manufactory.

The principal oil cloth manufactory in the United States is situated at Bush Hill, in the outskirts of the city of Philadelphia. The following extract from the report of a committee appointed by the Franklin Institute to view the establishment, presents a flattering account of it:

‘The large Floor Cloths which the committee

first examined, are made from flax or hemp, and wove in pieces of 21 feet wide, and 60 feet long, (making 140 square yards in each piece, without seam ;) when finished they are suspended the above size, in a drying house, an edifice admirably contrived for the purpose, where they gradually harden, until they are fit for use, which, we are informed, requires at least twelve months. Of this the committee could have no doubt, as they found from 14,000 to 15,000 yards finished in a handsome style, most of which have been there more than a year. On examination they were found to be strong, *very hard*, well filled with paint and varnish of the best quality, and exhibiting *no tendency to peel off or stick*. The patterns are well selected to imitate Brussels and other carpeting—colours rich and bright.

‘In the fabrication of lighter cloths for covering tables, &c. Mr Macauley has been eminently successful. In the large quantity of 15,000 or 20,000 yards suspended in various parts of the premises, the committee saw none which would not do credit to any maker. They were well made and elastic; the fabric is of cotton, covered with gum elastic and other varnishes, (for which improvement Mr Macauley has obtained a patent) without any of the crumbling mixture so often found in German cloths. The surfaces were smooth, and beautifully figured and bordered, in all widths from 2-3ds to 6-4ths.

COMMERCE.

For a considerable period after the peace of 1783, Philadelphia stood at the head of the commercial cities of the union. The profitable carrying trade, and the great demand in Europe for bread stuffs, consequent upon the wars which arose out of the French revolution, caused great activity in commerce, and greatly enriched this city. The superior advantages of New York, however, arising from her proximity to the ocean, have gradually raised her to the first rank in commerce, and placed her at a great distance beyond the other ports of the United States. After the peace of 1815, the commerce of Philadelphia declined to a very low ebb, in common with that of Boston, Baltimore, and other cities. The new state of things produced by a general peace had closed many profitable avenues; new channels were to be found; large profits were no longer to be expected; and it required some time for mercantile habits to adapt themselves to the change. Of late years, however, commerce and trade have again revived: a steady though gradual improvement is taking place, and Philadelphia is evidently resuming her former elevated rank in commerce. That she can approach New York, is not to be expected; but it is believed, that with the rapid increase of her manufactures, with her abundant capital and enterprise, and the spring which the completion of the Chesapeake and Sus-

quehanna canals, the Lehigh and Schuylkill navigation, the Columbia railroad and other internal improvements will give to her energies, she will not be far behind that active port.

‘Proximus, et non longo intervallo.’

Statement of the Vessels that entered the Port of Philadelphia from 1822 to 1829 both inclusive.

Years.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
1822	494	1212	1706
1823	482	1018	1500
1824	501	981	1482
1825	484	1195	1679
1826	482	1195	1677
1827	469	1320	1789
1828	450	1847	2297
1829	374	1026	1400

The Number of Vessels built in the year 1828.

11 ships measuring	4658 tons.
5 brigs	727
5 schooners	448
15 sloops	453
1 steamboat	230

6516 tons.

Besides these, 2 ships, 5 brigs, 3 schooners and 2 steamboats were nearly ready for launching.

Quantity of Flour inspected in Philadelphia.

	Wheat Flour.	Rye Flour.	Corn Meal.	Middlings.
Year.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Hhds.	Barrels.
1822	270,527	26,100	7567	19,268
1823	296,171	32,314	6277	20,524
1824	301,333	34,327	7936	37,336
1825	294,289	33,808	6502	24,690
1826	342,250	15,810	7129	22,010
1827	351,517	20,422	6161	30,756

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

These are exceedingly numerous in Philadelphia, and the protection of the law being extended to all sects alike, it is not surprising that the modes of belief and worship should be various and subdivided. A Christian stranger, from whatever quarter he may come, will scarcely fail to find a congregation worshipping according to the doctrine, and in the manner to which he has been accustomed. With one or two exceptions, the earliest churches now standing are not remarkable for their exterior beauty. Within the last few years a striking change has been effected, and Philadelphia may now boast of several places of public worship, which are in more than one sense an ornament to it. Some account of the principal of these edifices will be given in the course of this chapter.

The different religious denominations of Philadelphia may be arranged as follows.

1. *The Roman Catholics.*

This ancient society of Christians has four churches.

1. *The Cathedral Church of St Mary's*, situated in Fourth street, between Prune and Spruce streets, built in 1763, and enlarged and improved in 1810. It is now 100 feet by 71. The front on Fourth street is neat and in good taste. The altar has a very beautiful and impressive effect. The present pastor of this church is the Rev. Jeremiah J. Keily.

2. *St Augustine's*, in Fourth street, opposite to New street, and near to Vine street, was built in 1800. A new cupola was placed upon this building in 1829, and the handsome clock has been placed in it which was formerly in the state house. Its pastor is the Rev. Dr Hurley.

3. *The Holy Trinity*, corner of Spruce and Sixth streets, was built in 1789, and is 100 feet long and 60 feet wide. Its pastor is the Rev. H. Vandenbraft.

4. *St Joseph's*, in a court between Willing's alley and Walnut street, was built in 1733, and has recently been enlarged. Its pastor is the Rev. John Hughes.

2. *The Protestant Episcopal Church.*

Of this denomination of Christians there are nine churches in Philadelphia.

1. *Christ's Church*, in Second street, between Market and Arch, one of the most ancient, and certainly not the least striking or beautiful of the religious edifices in this city. So early as 1710, a wooden church stood on the site of the present building, which was begun in 1727. It is 90 feet long, and 60 feet wide. The steeple (for a long time the only one of which Philadelphia could boast) is a very graceful piece of architecture. It is 190 feet high, and has a ring of eight bells.

2. *St Peter's*, built in 1761, is at the corner of Pine and Third streets. It is 90 feet in length and 60 in breadth. This church and the foregoing are united under the rectorship of the bishop, the venerable Dr White. The assistant ministers are Dr Abercrombie and the Rev. Mr Kemper.

3. *St James's*, in Seventh street, between Market and Arch streets, was built in 1809, and is 90 feet long, and 60 wide. The foundation of a steeple is laid. The present rector is the Rev. Mr Hawkes.

4. *St Paul's*, in Third street between Walnut and Spruce, and opposite to Willing's alley, was built in 1762. It is 90 feet long and 60 wide. The present rector is the Rev. Mr Tyng.

5. *St John's* is on the south side of Brown street, between St John street and Rose alley, in the Northern Liberties, and was built a few years since. The exterior of this edifice is very imposing. It is built of brick, with two lofty columns and a portico in front. The present rector is the Rev. Mr Boyd.

6. *St Stephen's*, in Tenth street between Chestnut and Market streets, was consecrated on the 27th of February 1823. Its extreme length from east to west is 102 feet. It is one of the most perfect specimens of the Gothic architecture in this country. The western front presents two octangular towers, eighty-six feet high, but which are intended to be still higher. The pulpit and chancel are highly finished, and the *coup d'œil*, on entering the church, is in the highest degree impressive. The windows are embellished with cherubim in stained glass, imported from England. The Rev. Dr Montgomery is the present rector.

7. *St Andrew's*, in Eighth street between Locust and Spruce streets, was consecrated on the 31st of May 1823. The character of the edifice is Grecian. The front is intended to be a copy of the portico of the temple of Bacchus at *Theos*. The interior of the building is of a similar character of architecture, and highly decorated. A spire, the foundation of which is laid, is intended to be added to the western end of the building. The whole length of the church, including the spire, is 130 feet, and its breadth 65 feet. The Rev. Mr Bedell is the present rector.

8. *Trinity Church* is on the south side of Catherine street between Second and Third streets. It is a neat brick building. The interior is plain, but in good taste. The Rev. William Meade is the present rector.

9. *St Matthew's* is a neat brick building situated

in Francisville, in the north-western suburb of the city. It was consecrated in June 1824, by the Right Rev. Bishop White.

Beside these, there is an Episcopal church called *St Mark's* at *Mantua*, on the borders of the city; another at *Germantown* named *St Luke's*; one at *Hamiltonville* called *St Mary's*; and *Grace Church* in *Penn township*.

3. *Presbyterians.*

The members of this communion have several places of worship in Philadelphia.

1. *The First Presbyterian Congregation* assembled, until recently, in an edifice of handsome exterior, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, which was taken down in 1822. The present church was built in the same year, and stands in a beautiful situation at the corner of Washington Square and Seventh streets. The edifice is Grecian, and its model was the Ionic temple on the river Ilyssus at Athens. It is built of brick, and coated with mortar, painted in imitation of marble. The roof is surmounted by a cupola, in which is a bell. The pastor is the Rev. Abner Barnes.

2. *The Second Presbyterian Church* is at the corner of Arch and Third streets. It was built in 1750, and enlarged in 1809. The Rev J. Sanford is the pastor.

3. *The Third Presbyterian Church* is in Pine street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Its pastor is the Rev. Dr Ely.

4. *The Fourth Presbyterian Church* is in Fifth, near Cedar or South street. Its pastor is the Rev. George Potts.

5. *The Fifth Presbyterian Congregation* worships at a new and very neat brick building, erected in Arch street, above Tenth, and first used for divine service in June 1823. It is ornamented by a steeple 165 feet high, of good proportions and effect. The pastor is the Rev. Dr Skinner.

6. *The Sixth Presbyterian Church* is a neat brick building on the north side of Spruce street, near to Sixth. The pastor is the Rev. Mr Winchester.

7. *The Seventh Presbyterian Church* is the building formerly called 'the Tabernacle,' situated at the head of Ranstead's court, which leads from Fourth street west, between Chestnut and Market streets. Its pastor is the Rev. Mr Engles.

8. *The Eighth Presbyterian Church* is in Spruce street, on the south side, between Third and Fourth streets. The pastor is the Rev. W. L. M'Calla. This church was formerly styled 'The Associate Reformed,' but has since attached itself to the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

9. *The Ninth Presbyterian Church* is on the west side of Thirteenth street, between Market and Arch streets. This neat and ornamental church was built in 1814, in consequence of the bequest of a sum of money for the purpose by Mrs Margaret Duncan. The pastor is the Rev. Mr Chambers.

10. *The Tenth Presbyterian Church* is at the north

east corner of Walnut and Twelfth streets. It was built in 1829. The pastor is the Rev. Dr Thomas M'Auley.

11. *The Eleventh Presbyterian Church* is on the south side of Vine street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Unfinished, but service is performed here.

12. *The First Presbyterian Church* in the Northern Liberties is at the north west corner of Coates and Second streets. Pastor, the Rev. Mr Patterson.

13. *The Spring Garden Presbyterian Church* is at the corner of Buttonwood and Eighth streets.

14. *The Kensington Presbyterian Church* is a very pretty building, situated on the north east side of Palmer street, between Queen and Bedford streets. The pastor is the Rev. Mr Chandler.

15. *The Cohocsinc Presbyterian Church* is on the Germantown road above Camac street.

16. *The First Presbyterian Church* in Southwark is in German street between Second and Third.

17. *The Second Presbyterian Church* in Southwark is at the corner of Second street and Moyamensing road. Pastor, the Rev. William Ramsey.

18. *St Mary's Street Church* is on St Mary's street between Sixth and Seventh streets.

19. There is a large building in an unfinished state erected for the purpose of worship according to the Presbyterian doctrine in Sixth street between Green and Coates street.

4. *The Scots Presbyterian,*

Or *Associate Church*, is a small brick building, on the north side of Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The doctrines of this church do not differ materially from those of the General Assembly. The pastor of this church is the Rev. Thomas Beveridge.

5. *The Covenanters,*

Or *Reformed Presbyterians*. A congregation under this denomination worships at a new building in Eleventh street, between Chesnut and Market streets. Pastor, Rev. Dr Wylie.

6. *The Baptists.*

1. *The First Baptist Church* is on the west side of Second street, near to Arch street. The pastor is the Rev. William T. Brantly.

2. *The Second Baptist Church* is situated on the west side of Budd street, above Poplar lane, in the Northern Liberties. The pastor is the Rev. Mr Kitts.

3. *The Third Baptist Church* is on the east side of Second street, between German and Catherine streets. The pastor is the Rev. Mr Ashton.

4. *The Sansom Street Baptist Church* is a building of rather striking and novel architecture, situated on the south side of Sansom street, above Eighth street. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr Dagg.

5. *The New Market Street Baptist Church* is situated in New Market street, between Noble and Duke streets, in the Northern Liberties. The pastor is the Rev. John R. Dodge.

There is, besides these, a small building erected for the purposes of Baptist worship near the Schuylkill.

7. *The Methodists.*

1. *St George's*, on the east side of Fourth street, between Race and New streets.

2. *The New Ebenezer Church*, on the north side of Christian street, between Third and Fourth streets.

3. *Union Methodist Church* is in the south end of the Old College, on the west side of Fourth street, between Market and Arch.

4. *St John's*, on the west side of St John street, between Poplar lane and George street.

5. *Kensington Methodist Church* is situated at the corner of Marlborough and Queen streets.

6. *Salem*, on the east side of Thirteenth street, between Spruce and Pine streets.

7. *Nazareth* on the west side of Thirteenth near Vine street.

8. *The Union Wesleyan* is in Kensington on the north side of Queen street, east of Frankford road.

9. *Mount Zion or Christian Church*, in Southwark, on Christian near Sixth street.

There is, beside these, a neat brick building on Eleventh street, between Vine and Wood streets,

erected for purposes of worship by members of the Methodist society.

8. *The Friends, or Quakers,*

Have six places of worship:—

1. One on the south side of Pine street between Front and Second streets.

2. One in Keys's alley, which runs from Front to Second street, south of Vine street.

3. One on Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets. In this building, the yearly and monthly meetings of the society are held.

4. One in Green street, at the corner of Fourth street.

5. One on the west side of Twelfth street, between Chesnut and Market streets.

6. One on the North side of Cherry street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

9. *The Free Quakers*

Have a place of worship at the south west corner of Arch and Fifth streets.

10. *German Lutheran.*

1. *Zion Church* is a large and neat building at the corner of Fourth and Cherry streets. The pastors are the Rev. Dr Schaeffer and Rev. Mr Demmy.

2. *St Michael's*, at the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, is an old building of a venerable appearance. The pastors are the same as at Zion Church.

3. *St John's*, on the north side of Race between Fifth and Sixth streets, a new and handsome building. Service is performed in the English language in this church. Pastor, the Rev. Dr Mayer.

4. *St Matthew's* is in New street between Third and Fourth streets.

Beside these, a congregation, worshipping according to the German Lutheran tenets, but in the English language, assembles occasionally in the northern end of the Old College, in Fourth between Market and Arch streets ; and divine service is celebrated in the German Lutheran Academy, St John street, every Tuesday night.

11. *German Reformed.*

1. One in Race street, near Fourth street ; pastor, Rev. Mr Helfenstein.

2. One in St John street, between Tammany and Green streets ; pastor, Rev. Mr Vandersloot.

12. *Reformed Dutch.*

1. One in Crown street, between Fourth and Fifth streets ; pastor, Rev. Mr Livingston.

2. One in Eighth street, north of Noble street, in the Northern Liberties.

There is another congregation of this denomination worshipping at the Spring Garden school house, corner of Buttonwood lane and Eighth street.

13. *Universalists.*

1. The First Universalist Church is on the south side of Lombard street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; pastor, the Rev. A. C. Thomas.

2. The Second Universalist Church is at the corner of Crown and Callowhill streets. This is a very neat new building, with a portico and Doric front in imitation of marble; the interior is also handsomely decorated. Pastor, the Rev. Zelote Fuller.

14. *Swedenborgians.*

The New Jerusalem Church in Southwark is on Fourth street between Catherine and German streets. Pastor, the Rev. Mr Roche.

15. *Moravians, or United Brethren.*

A church was erected by this society, so early as 1742. It has recently been taken down, and a very neat edifice erected from a design by Strickland. The building is situated in Bread street or Moravian alley, between Second and Third streets, near Race street. Pastor, Rev. Mr Wolle.

16. *Swedish Lutheran.*

A venerable building, probably the most ancient place of worship in Philadelphia, commonly called the Swedes' Church, situated on the west side of Swanson street between Prime and Christian streets. The pastor is the Rev. Dr Collin.

17. *Mount Zion.*

A society, calling themselves the 'Christian Church,' or 'Mount Zion,' worship at a new building at the corner of Christian and Sixth streets.

18. *Menonists,*

Or *Dunkers*, have one place of worship in Philadelphia, situated on Crown street and Old Fourth street, between Wood and Callowhill streets ; pastor Rev. Mr Keyser.

19. *Bible Christians.*

A sect under this name arose in 1817, and now worships in a neat frame building on the west side of Third street, near the Germantown road. Pastor, Rev. Mr Metcalfe.

20. *Mariner's Church.*

There is a place of worship, intended for the religious instruction of seamen, on the east side of Water street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets. Pastor, the Rev. Mr Dashiell.

21. *Jews.*

1. A synagogue, situated on the north side of Cherry street, above Third street. This building is 40 feet in front by 70 feet in depth, being two stories in height, built in the Egyptian style, of stone from the falls of Schuylkill.

The principal entrance is through an elevated door-way, formed with inclined jambs, supporting a large coved cornice, in which are sculptured the *globe and wings*.

The interior embraces two semicircular blocks of seats, displaying to the north and south of the *ark and altar*. The dome is supported with Egyptian columns copied from the temple at Tentyra, and is formed by semicircular archivolt, joining a richly pannelled segment, extending over the ark and altar.

In the centre of the dome is a lantern, which gives light to the altar.

The ark is situated in the east side, immediately opposite the altar, and is neatly decorated with pilasters, supporting a coved cornice, enriched with the globe and wings, together with a marble tablet, containing the ten commandments in Hebrew. It is approached by a flight of three steps between cheek-blocks which support two handsome tripods, crowned with lamps.

The galleries are semicircular, extending round the north and south sides of the building, and are supported by the columns, which extend to the dome.

The building was designed by Mr Strickland.

Rev. J. J. Leaser, reader.

2. A synagogue in Church alley, between Second and Third streets, on the north side. This is called the German synagogue.

22. *Unitarians*

Have one place of worship, at the corner of Locust and Tenth streets. Rev. Mr Furness, pastor.

In addition to the foregoing places of worship, the following belonging to or occupied by persons of colour, may be enumerated:—

1. The African *Episcopal* Church of *St Thomas* is situated on the west side of Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune streets.

2. The first African *Presbyterian* Church is on the east side of Seventh street, between Shippen and Fitzwater streets.

3. The second African *Presbyterian* congregation worships at a building on the north side of Norris's alley, between Second and Front streets.

4. The African *Baptists* worship at a small frame building, situate in Smith's alley, between Eighth and Chester streets, and Race and Vine streets.

5. There is also a brick building, situated in Thirteenth street, between Race and Vine streets, erected for the purpose of worship by African *Baptists*.

6. *Bethel*, an African *Methodist* church, is situated on the east side of Sixth street between Pine and Lombard streets.

7. *Union*, another African *Methodist* church, situated on the south side of Coates street near the Old York road.

8. *Zoar*, a third African *Methodist* church, is on the north side of Brown street, west of Fourth street.

9. *Wesley* church, the fourth African *Methodist* church, is on the north side of Lombard street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

10. Another African *Methodist* congregation worships at a small building, at the corner of Gills alley in Lombard street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Besides the places of worship enumerated in the preceding pages, there are four buildings, of small dimensions, erected by the Evangelical Society, in different parts of the suburbs. Public worship is also held at the Walnut street Prison, where a building has been erected for the purpose; at the Arch street Prison; at the Alms-House; at the Orphan's Asylum, the Widow's Asylum and the Magdalen Asylum.

*Societies for the Promotion of Religion and Morality,
&c.*

The number of these praiseworthy institutions is very great, and their usefulness very extensive. A list of the names merely, would occupy more space than can be conveniently allotted to them. The following catalogue, therefore, embraces only the principal associations :

The Philadelphia Bible Society and auxiliaries.

The Episcopal Missionary Society.

The Evangelical Society for promoting Christianity among the Poor in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

The Baptist Missionary Society.

The Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The Philadelphia Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Board of Missions.

The Philadelphia Missionary Society, auxiliary to the United Foreign Missionary Society.

The Young Men's Missionary Society.

The Female Missionary Society.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Common Prayer Book Society.

The Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania.

The Episcopal Female Tract Society.

The Religious Historical Society.

The Mosheim Society.

The Female Society for educating the Heathen.

The Education Society for preparing Young Men for the Ministry.

The Philadelphia Auxiliary Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews.

The Philadelphia Auxiliary Colonization Society.

The Pennsylvania Peace Society.

CHARITABLE AND HUMANE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Institutions for the relief of the unfortunate, the poor, the sick, the maimed, the helpless, and the miserable abound in Philadelphia. Philanthropy is here almost the ruling passion, and justifies the appellation given to the city by its benevolent founder. There is reason to believe, that the amount given annually in Philadelphia for charitable purposes, is greater than in any other city of equal population in the world.

At the head of the public establishments for the relief of misfortune is the *Pennsylvania Hospital*, an institution, which, in respect to the wisdom of its system and excellence of its management, has no superior in any part of the world. It was founded in the year 1750, and owed its birth principally to the exertions of Benjamin Franklin and Dr Thomas Bond. For the first four years the managers occupied a hired house in Market street; but in 1755, the east wing of the present elegant building was erected, and the institution established there. The western wing was built in 1796, and the centre building finished in 1804. The house, in its present form, with its various appendant buildings, occupies the entire square between Eighth, Ninth, Spruce, and Pine streets, and has its principal front on the latter

street. It consists of a square central building, united by edifices eighty feet by twenty-seven and thirty-four respectively to two wings running north and south, and parallel with the sides of the original square, in length one hundred and ten feet. For the purpose of ventilation, have been procured the lots of ground which surround the hospital on three sides, and which are kept open. The easternmost section of the building, from the central edifice, including the wing, is devoted to medical and surgical patients. The central building is occupied by the library, the apothecary's shop, the steward's rooms, &c.; and in the third story is an elegant amphitheatre for surgical operations and lectures, illuminated by a skylight. The west end is exclusively devoted to the lunatics, for whose separate use there is an enclosed space of ground, where they enjoy air and exercise. In a line with the eastern wing, and on the north side, is situated a lock hospital, three stories in height, neatly built, and capable of containing fifty patients. The inmates of the hospital are either paupers, or such as pay for their board and attendance. The number of the former averages upwards of one hundred, of whom thirty-three may be insane. The number of insane patients in the house is generally about one hundred and ten. The system pursued towards these unfortunate persons is admirably adapted to promote their comfort or cure. Chains are seldom used, and they are now mostly of leather : blows are

never inflicted. Many have the liberty of the house, and are employed in some occupation which amuses the mind ; and all are allowed exercise in the open air. In the central building is an uncommonly fine lying-in ward, for married women. The library belonging to the institution contains upwards of 7000 volumes, many of them rare and costly. The hospital affords an admirable practical school of medicine, and has thereby contributed greatly to the advancement and present splendid reputation of the Philadelphia medical lectures. The affairs of the institution are managed by twelve persons, annually elected, who choose eight physicians and surgeons. Two managers, a physician and surgeon attend regularly on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. Admissions are obtained by a certificate from the attending physician or surgeon, or by an order of a manager. In case of recent accidents, the patient is admitted without any preliminary order or security for the payment of the necessary expenses. The funds of the institution arise from the interest of its capital stock, which amounts to about \$10,000, from the exhibition of a painting by Benjamin West, the profits of which are about \$500 per annum, and from the board of pay patients, which is about \$20,000. During the last year 1343 patients, of whom 782 were paupers and 561 pay, partook of the benefits of this institution.

The whole number of patients admitted into the hospital from its opening, February 11, 1752, to

April 4, 1830, was 26,413, of whom 13,534 were poor and 12,879 pay patients.

In front of the building is a colossal statue of William Penn.

The present officers are Thomas Stewardson, Thomas Morris, Roberts Vaux, Charles Watson, Charles Roberts, William W. Fisher, John Paul, John J. Smith, Mordecai Lewis, Alexander W. Johnson, Joseph Price, Bartholomew Wistar. Thomas Stewardson, *President*; Roberts Vaux, *Secretary* of the board; Samuel N. Lewis, *Treasurer*.

The Dispensaries.

These valuable institutions are destined to afford medical assistance to the poor and needy at their own houses. It is obvious that there must be many, the situation of whose domestic affairs prevents their entering a hospital; and there are many others, whom an excusable pride deters from a public exhibition of their misery and wants. To such, an institution like the Dispensary must prove a signal blessing; and it cannot be doubted, that many valuable lives are saved to the community by its operation. The objects of its charity are the indigent sick of every description, and in every disease. Those who are unable to go abroad, are visited at their own houses; but those who can come out, attend at the Dispensary, where the physicians prescribe for them at stated times. There are three institutions of this nature in Philadelphia.

1. The *Philadelphia, or Central Dispensary*, established in 1786, occupies a neat and commodious building erected for the purpose in 1801, and situated in Fifth street between Chestnut and Walnut, opposite to Independence Square. The number of patients under the care of this institution from December 1828 to December 1829 was 4213, of whom 4016 recovered, and only 70 died. The receipts during that period amounted to \$2856 84 cents, and the disbursements to \$2359 57 cents. The present officers are William White, D.D. *President*; William Davidson, *Treasurer*; and twelve managers. There are eight attending physicians and surgeons, and four consulting physicians and surgeons.

2. The *Northern Dispensary* was established in 1816, and is located in a private building at No. 373 North Front street, opposite to Green street. During the year 1829, 726 patients were under the care of this institution, of whom 685 recovered and 21 died. Its receipts during 1829 amounted to \$601 42 cents and its disbursements to \$409 33 cents. The officers for the present year are George Boyd, *President*; John C. Browne, *Treasurer*; Joseph S. Riley, *Secretary*; and twelve managers. There are six attending physicians and three consulting physicians.

3. The *Southern Dispensary* established in 1816 is situated on the south side of Shippen street, between Third and Fourth streets. The number of patients under the care of this institution from De-

ember 15, 1828 to December 15, 1829 was 1443, of whom 1329 were cured and 23 died. Its receipts during 1829 amounted to 442 dollars, while its expenditures were 568 dollars. The officers for 1830 are Charles Penrose, *President*; Peter Williamson, *Secretary*; and twelve managers.

The Public Alms-House.

The Alms-House or House of Employment, established by law for the reception of the poor, is situated on the square between Spruce and Pine, Tenth and Eleventh streets, and comprises a very extensive range of buildings. The establishment is under the direction of nine managers appointed by the guardians of the poor. In 1810, the average number of paupers supported and employed in the Alms-House was

Men	.	.	526
Women	.	.	385
Children	.	.	383
			—
Total	.	.	1294

The sum expended for their support was \$50,761 87 cents, being about \$39 for each pauper. The tax levied in 1811 for the support of the poor of the city and county, including those in the Alms-House, was \$83,000.

In 1823 the average number of paupers in the

Alms-House was 1225 ; besides whom 180 children were maintained at the Asylum in Fifth street.

The sum expended for the support of the paupers in the Alms-House in 1823, was about \$52,000, being for each pauper about \$42. The tax levied on the city and county in 1823, for the support of the poor, was about \$120,000.

The sum expended for the support of the paupers in the Alms-House in 1829 was \$49,835, and the average number of paupers was 1092, being for the support of each about 45 dollars.

In 1820, the managers established an Asylum for the children of the poor distinct from the Alms-House, in a large building on Fifth street, below Prime street in Southwark, which they have since purchased. The good effects of this change upon the health and morals of the children, are very perceptible.

At the Alms-House there is an Infirmary, and clinical lectures are delivered to the medical class during the winter, by the professors of the medical school. There are two graduates, and four medical students, who reside in the house ; and four surgeons, four physicians, and two accoucheurs, attached to the institution. Resident students pay an initiation fee of two hundred dollars, and are boarded and lodged in the house for one year. Medical students pay ten dollars for a ticket to attend the practice of the Infirmary, and have the use of the library, containing nearly 3000 volumes.

Most of the mechanical occupations are pursued within the walls of the institution by those who are able to work, and a portion of the expenses of the institution is defrayed by the proceeds of their labour. A tread wheel for grinding grain has of late years been introduced.

The Friends' Alms-House

Is situated in Walnut street, on the south side, between Third and Fourth streets. This interesting establishment is devoted by the society of Friends to the support or comfort of their own poor. The building forms a hollow square, and consists of a number of small rooms, each opening on a lot of ground, which is appropriated to the cultivation of herbs and other vegetables. Nothing can be more judicious than the plan and management of this institution, which, without altogether depriving its inmates of the feeling of independence, provides for disease and declining years a refuge and maintenance.

Orphan Asylum,

Instituted by a society of ladies, in 1814, to provide for the support and education of poor children deprived of their parents. The Asylum is superintended by twenty-four managers, chosen annually by the contributors, who pay each two dollars per annum. A payment of thirty dollars creates a membership for life. The lot of ground on which the Asylum stands,

at the north-east corner of Cherry street and Schuylkill Fifth street, was presented to the institution by Messrs Ralston, Archer, Richards, and Wetherill; and a building was erected in 1817. On the morning of the 24th of January 1822, this building was consumed by an accidental fire, and twenty-three of the little inmates perished. The sensibility of the citizens of Philadelphia was awakened by this lamentable occurrence, and private subscriptions to the amount of nearly 28,000 dollars were obtained, which with a liberal grant of 5000 dollars by the legislature of Pennsylvania, enabled the managers to rebuild the edifice. The present building, standing on the site of the former, has been constructed with a view to security from fire; and the arrangements for the convenience of the inmates are very judicious.

Since March 3, 1815, when the first orphans were received, two hundred and thirty two have been admitted into the Asylum, and at a proper age 105 have been indentured. Ninety-five are there at present. The expenses for maintaining the family in 1829 were 3700 dollars, and the income, arising from permanent funds and donations upward of 4100 dollars.

The munificent legacy of our late liberal fellow citizen Frederick Kohne, Esq. has provided against the future wants of the institution and identified his name with its prosperity.

The Institution is under two directresses, a secretary, treasurer, and twenty-four managers, elected

annually. *First Directress*, Mrs Sarah W. Fisher ; *Second Directress*, Mrs Letitia Buchanan; *Treasurer*, Mrs Julia R. Williams ; *Secretary*, Miss Rebecca Gratz.

St Joseph's Orphan Asylum,

An institution for the education and support of orphans of Catholic parents, was incorporated in 1807. The Asylum is in Sixth street, near Spruce, adjoining the Church of the Holy Trinity. Seventy-three orphans have received support and education from this institution since its establishment, twenty-eight of whom are at present in the Asylum, under the care of Sisters of Charity, who receive no compensation for their services. The institution is supported by donations and annual subscriptions. Its officers are—Rev. Michael Hurley, *President*; Lewis Ryan, *Treasurer*; Rev. John Hughes, *Chaplain*; and Joseph Snyder, *Secretary*.

The Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women

Was instituted in 1817 by a society of ladies, and provides a comfortable home and a decent maintenance for females in reduced circumstances. The Asylum is a neat substantial brick building, on Cherry street, between Schuylkill Fifth and Sixth streets. The government of the institution is vested in a first and second directress, a treasurer, secretary and twenty-four managers, who are chosen annually.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

Was incorporated Feb. 8, 1821, and the legislature endowed it by a grant of eight thousand dollars, and also provided for the payment of 160 dollars per annum for four years, for the support and education of every indigent mute child, of suitable age, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which should be admitted to the institution, provided that the annual payment should not exceed 8000 dollars. The system of education adopted in this establishment is that of the abbe de l'Épée and Sicard, which has been so successfully practised in Europe.

The Asylum located on the west side of Broad street near the corner of Pine street, was designed by Haviland and is constructed of granite; the foundation was laid in the month of May 1824. It is composed of a centre building, fifty feet front by sixty-three in depth; with wings of two stories, each twenty-five feet in width, and extending at right angles with the centre 92 feet, and the whole front is 96 feet 6 inches. The basement is appropriated for dining rooms, work shops, baths, apartments for culinary and other domestic purposes. The next floor is devoted to parlours, offices, a chapel, and spacious passages to the wings, where the children pass the time not employed in school, or in the courts or shops. The upper story of the main building is divided into school rooms and chambers for the matron and principal teachers. The pupils

are lodged in the second story of the wings, the sexes being carefully separated ; and for security against fire the stair cases from the basement to the chambers are of marble.

Besides the care of the intellectual and moral education of the pupils, the managers of this noble institution have exerted themselves to instruct them in useful branches of manufacture, that they may be qualified on leaving the Asylum to maintain themselves in honest industry. The profits derived by the institution from the manufacture of different articles during the year 1829 amounted to \$285 63 cents. The average number of pupils in the institution during 1829, was 75, and the expenditure during the year ending May 1, 1830 was \$10,689 70 cents.

One afternoon in every week is assigned for the admission of strangers sojourning in the city who may be disposed to visit the Asylum and witness the exercises of the pupils, for which purpose a card must be obtained from one of the directors.

Christ Church Hospital.

An institution for the relief and support of aged females of the Episcopal Church, was founded by Dr John Kearsley, formerly an eminent physician of Philadelphia, who bequeathed a considerable estate to the rector, wardens, and vestry of the United Episcopal Churches, for this purpose. Subsequent bequests and contributions have augmented the funds of this valuable charity, which supplies food,

lodging and medical attendance to about sixteen females. The institution, which was for a long time established at No. 111 Arch street, has recently been removed to a new and convenient building, erected for the purpose in Cherry street above Third, sixty feet in front and forty in depth.

Lunatic Asylum.

This institution was established with funds furnished almost exclusively by members of the society of Friends belonging to the yearly meeting held at Philadelphia, which embraces within its limits the eastern part of Pennsylvania, the states of New Jersey and Delaware, and the eastern shore of Maryland.

The present site of the Asylum is near Frankford, about five miles from Philadelphia, and was purchased in 1814, at a cost of about \$10,000. The cost of the Asylum, with the outbuildings, was about \$45,000. The building for the reception of patients is of stone, and consists of a centre edifice, three stories high, and about sixty feet square, and two wings, each about one hundred feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and two stories high. The wings are divided into rooms, about nine and a half feet each by ten feet, with a passage or hall ten feet in width. Each room has a window, and a transom over the door. The sashes are of cast iron, but resemble wood work so much, that the difference is not easily perceived. Several of the rooms are so constructed as to admit rarefied air from stoves in the basement

story, and having a ventilator in the ceiling opening into the garret, can be made perfectly dark, and have the advantage of heat, when necessary to keep patients continually in them.

The house was opened for patients in May 1817, under the direction of a board of twenty managers, a committee of whom visit the house weekly. A physician visits the house daily, and consulting physicians attend from Philadelphia when necessary. Occupation is provided for the patients whenever the state of their minds will admit of it, and one of the objects of the institution seems to be to keep from the minds of the patients any idea of restraint or confinement.

No persons are admitted as visitors to the apartments occupied by the patients, unless introduced by a manager. Near relations, or particular friends of patients, are excepted from this rule.

Provident Society.

This valuable institution was established for the purpose of enabling persons in indigent circumstances to support themselves by their own industry. Its operations commenced in February 1824. During the first eight weeks of its existence, it gave employment to 1400 persons, the greater part of whom performed the work given out to them at their own houses. The house of industry, established by this society, is at No. 3, South Alley, between Fifth and Sixth streets. In 1825 an asylum for lost children

was established by the society. *President*, Bishop White; *Vice Presidents*, Joseph Watson and Roberts Vaux.

Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor

Was instituted in the year 1793, and affords employment to industrious females. A house of industry has been established by this society, in which they employ poor women in spinning wool and flax. The females thus employed receive food and wages from the society, and the produce of their labour is sold at the warehouse of the society for the benefit of their funds.

Female Hospitable Society,

Another benevolent institution for the relief and employment of the poor, was instituted in 1809. Its purposes and objects are similar to those of the last named society, excepting that the Hospitable Society gives employment to poor females at their own homes. The city is divided into districts, each of which is allotted to a committee of members, who attend to the sick or afflicted in the quarter assigned to them. The ware-room of the institution is at No. 1, Appletree alley; and the society have for sale, at No. 54 North Fourth street, cotton, flax, and woollen yarn, sewing thread, sheets, table linen, &c. manufactured by the poor.

The Saving Fund Society,

An admirable institution for the prevention of pauperism, possessing all the advantages without the inconvenience and risk of the mutual benefit societies, was incorporated on the 25th of February 1819, and authorized to receive deposits to an amount not exceeding 300,000 dollars. The office of the institution is at No. 66 Walnut street, and is open to receive deposits on the Monday and Thursday afternoons of each week. No deposits of a larger sum than 500 dollars in one year, from one person, can be received. By a subsequent act of assembly, the amount of capital fund has been extended to 600,000 dollars. The affairs of the institution are managed by twenty-five directors.

The Saving Fuel Society

Is similar in its objects to the last named association. It affords an opportunity for the poor to provide themselves with fuel in the inclement part of the winter, at a moderate cost, by the payment of a small sum per week during the summer and autumn. The wood is purchased by the society when it is cheapest in the market, and deposited in convenient places, whence it is drawn out by the contributors, according to the amount of their payments. A great saving of money is thus made to the poor, who in severe winters are often obliged to pay enormous prices for wood. The institution was established in

1821. Deposits not exceeding twenty dollars for any one family, may be made at any of the offices established by the society, which are fourteen in number.

Soup Societies.

Several associations have been formed in Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the supply of the poor with nourishing soup during the winter. The necessary funds are supplied by small annual contributions of benevolent persons.

Humane Society,

Established in 1780 for the aid of persons whose vital functions are suspended in consequence of drowning, suffocation, &c. For the purpose of recovering the bodies of drowned persons, drags are placed at all the ferries and places of public resort on the Delaware and Schuylkill, with the usual apparatus and medicines. The society has also offered premiums for the best dissertations on the means of restoring to life persons apparently dead by drowning. Many valuable lives have been saved by the exertions of this society. The expenditure is about four hundred dollars per annum.

Magdalen Society,

Instituted in 1800. Its objects are, “to aid in restoring to the paths of virtue those unhappy females who have been robbed of their innocence,

and are desirous of returning to a life of rectitude." The objects of the solicitude of the society are maintained in an asylum, purchased for the institution, at the corner of Race and Schuylkill Second streets.

The Roman Catholic Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphans.

This society went into operation May 1, 1830. The building at present occupied, is a private house, No. 10, Prune street. The society is superintended by the Sisters of Charity, under the direction of the Rev. Mr Hughes.

The Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

A society, contemplating similar purposes, was formed just before the revolutionary war, but its operations were interrupted by the struggle for independence. In the year 1787, the present institution was organized. Its title would imply only the employment of benevolent offices toward the suffering inmates of prisons; but, whilst it has always extended relief to offenders against the laws, this society enjoys the honourable distinction of having successfully laboured until it witnessed a reformation in the penal code of Pennsylvania. When it began its work of beneficence, the jails of Pennsylvania presented a melancholy spectacle. Prisoners of both sexes, and of all ages, the long transgressing

culprit and the novice in crime, the accused and the convicted, promiscuously associated together. The pillory and whipping-post were resorted to, to degrade rather than to reform offenders found guilty of minor offences; whilst the awful punishment of death was the penalty of all the higher order of crimes. The reverse of this now distinguishes Pennsylvania; her example has excited the notice of remote nations, and efforts are making to profit by that example.

The Right Rev. Bishop White is president of this society; Roberts Vaux and Bartholomew Wistar are the committee of correspondence, to whom application may be made by strangers for further information.

Abolition Society.

“The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race,” was formed in the year 1774, enlarged in 1787, and incorporated in 1789. Among those who first associated for the promotion of these just and generous purposes, was Benezet, the philanthropist; and, subsequently to the close of his labours, Franklin and Pemberton, Rush and Wistar, have contributed their talents and influence to the same laudable objects.

The chief end of the original institution, *the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania*, having been accom-

plished, the society now directs its attention to the moral culture and mental elevation of the descendants of the long degraded African, supporting and superintending elementary schools in which coloured children are gratuitously instructed. The efforts of the society are also exerted in vindicating the rights of free negroes, who are sometimes fraudulently claimed as slaves by unworthy individuals, and but for such interposition, would fall a prey to avarice and all the evils of servitude. The president of the society at this time is *William Rawle, Esq.* The schools are held in a plain neat building, erected for the purpose, on Cherry street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Masonic Societies.

A Grand Lodge of "Moderns," appears to have existed in Philadelphia so early as 1732. In 1743, Thomas Oxnard was appointed Provincial Grand Master of all North America; and in 1749, Benjamin Franklin received the appointment of Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania. The first Grand Lodge of "Ancient York Masons," was held in 1761. Since that period various subordinate lodges have been established in the city and throughout the state. In 1809, a large and commodious edifice on the north side of Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was erected for the accommodation of the different lodges. This building, more remarkable for its size than its architectural beauty, was in a

great part destroyed by an accidental fire in 1818, but rebuilt in the same year.

Besides the institutions, of which a brief account has been given, there are in Philadelphia upwards of one hundred and fifty societies,—for even the names of which we have not room,—which afford to their members, or to strangers, assistance, relief, comfort, or protection. Most of them are mutual benefit societies, associations of tradesmen and mechanics for the support of each other in sickness and infirmity. The joint stock is commonly derived from weekly or other payments of small sums by the members. There are also among this number several societies for the relief of foreigners in distress. Such are the German Society, the Society of St Andrew, the St George's Society, &c.

Franklin Fund.

Among the charities of Philadelphia, may perhaps be enumerated the bequest made by Dr Franklin to the corporation of the city, for the purpose of lending small sums “to such young unmarried artificers under the age of twenty-five years, as have served an apprenticeship in the city, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required, in their indentures.” The legacy amounted to \$4444 44 cents, or £1000 sterling. No loan to one person is to exceed £60, nor to be less than £15. The interest paid by the borrower is five per cent, and he is required to give a bond, with

two sureties, for the repayment of the money. The amount of the fund, on the 1st of January 1830, including interest due, was \$22,062, being an increase of \$17,618. Dr Franklin calculated, that at the end of one hundred years it would amount to £131,000 sterling, or \$581,640, of which he recommended that £100,000 should be applied to public purposes, and the balance of £31,000 left to accumulate for another century, at the end of which period he supposed that it would amount to upwards of four millions of pounds sterling, or upwards of seventeen millions of dollars, which is to be divided between the inhabitants of Philadelphia and the government of Pennsylvania.

John Scott's Legacies.

The sum of three thousand dollars, United States three per cents, was bequeathed to the corporation for the same purposes, by John Scott, in 1816.

The same benevolent individual also bequeathed the further sum of four thousand dollars in the funded three per cent stock of the United States, to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to the intent, "that the interest and dividends to become receivable thereon, should be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such premium to exceed twenty dollars; and that therewith shall be given a copper medal with this inscription: 'TO THE MOST DESERVING.'" The select and common

councils, by an ordinance passed November 22d, 1821, entrusted "*The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture,*" with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, for the term of five years; and on the 25th of January 1827, they renewed the ordinance for a further period of seven years. Successive committees of the Society were appointed to attend to the business, by which twenty-three premiums have been awarded, to the amount of \$400, besides medals.

Bequests to the Poor of Philadelphia.

Several funds have been created by benevolent persons for the relief of the poor.

1. "*The Fund for supplying the Necessitous Poor with Fuel,*" has arisen from legacies given by different persons, and consists of \$1932 88 cents, United States three per cents, two shares of the stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and fifty shares of the City Loan; the interest of which is annually distributed in wood.

2. *The Fund for the relief of persons in the City Hospital, during the existence of Yellow Fever,* was created by a legacy of £1000, given for the purpose by John Bleakley, Esq. by his will, dated the 19th of April 1802.

3. *The Fund for supplying the Poor with Bread,* arises from bequests made by William Carter and — Petty, of one hundred dollars each, the interest of which is laid out in bread, which is annually

distributed by the guardians of the poor among the necessitous.

One of the greatest benefactors of the public charities of Philadelphia was John Keble, who derived his own education from the charity of the "Blue-Coat Hospital" of London. By his will he bequeathed the residue of his estate, amounting to \$103,114, to the Episcopal ministers of Philadelphia, to be distributed to pious and charitable purposes, according to their judgment.

House of Refuge.

This institution, so highly important to public morals, was projected in 1826, by certain charitable individuals. After the society was organised, committees were appointed to solicit contributions in aid of the undertaking. The sum subscribed was \$8104 41 cents. An application was also made, during the same year, for assistance to the legislature, which granted with great liberality the sum of ten thousand dollars from the state treasury ; ten thousand dollars was also obtained from the county of Philadelphia, towards the erection of buildings, and the county commissioners were authorised to pay the further sum of five thousand dollars per annum for five years, commencing in 1829, to be applied to the support of the institution. Thus encouraged, the managers, on the 21st of June 1827, commenced a building adequate to the public exigences, and in less than six months from that time, nearly all the

mason work was finished and the house covered in. The whole cost of the building was \$38,000.

The site of the House of Refuge is at the corner of the Ridge Road and Francis's Lane. A plot of ground, 400 feet in length from east to west, and 231 feet in breadth from north to south, bounded by streets on all sides, has been enclosed with a stone wall two feet thick and twenty feet in height. The main edifice fronts on Howard Street, and is 92 feet in length by 30 in depth. This building is for the accommodation of the keeper's family and the managers, and contains convenient apartments for a library, and for infirmaries for the delinquents. The wings on each side, extend the whole length of the front, and contain three ranges of stories of cells, four feet by seven feet each, for separate lodging rooms. These cells, of which there are eighty-six in either wing, are furnished only with a small bedstead and shelf; but well lighted and ventilated, and exposed at all times to absolute superintendence and inspection. Workshops are constructed in the extensive area, which is surrounded by a lofty wall. The kitchen apartments are arranged in the rear of the centre building. A chapel of moderate dimensions is constructed, so as to keep the different sexes from conversation, and even from seeing each other. Religious exercises are performed twice on each Sunday, by clergymen of different denominations. Large intervals between the several buildings afford the means of recreation, exercise and rational amuse-

ment in the open air. The main building is covered with tin, and the dormitories are slated.

The establishment was formally opened on the 29th of November 1828, and on the 8th of December following, the first subject was introduced to the discipline of the house: since which, the number of inmates has increased with a rapidity which threatens to be greatly disproportioned to the permanent means for their support and instruction; as the house is open for the reception, not only of the idle and deserted of the neighbourhood, but of any part of Pennsylvania. The law authorises the reception of all males under the age of twenty-one, and females not exceeding that of eighteen.

A description of the course of employment for a single day will serve to show the general habits and occupations of the place:

The bell rings at a quarter before five o'clock in the morning. At five o'clock the dormitories are opened, and the boys after washing and combing, assemble in the hall for morning worship. Their school exercises next commence, and continue till seven o'clock, when they breakfast. At half past seven they go to work, and continue at work until twelve, which is the time of dining. After finishing their dinner, they have a lesson or lecture on some useful, moral or scientific subject, until one o'clock. From one until five, when they go to supper, they are engaged at their respective employments. If the work be done within the allotted time, half an

hour is allowed for recreation and play. School begins at half past five, and they remain there until a quarter before eight, when, after evening prayers, they retire to rest, and the dormitories are safely locked. With slight variations, the occupations and duties of the females are conducted in a like manner.

Two hundred and seventy-nine inhabitants can be lodged, educated and employed, viz. 196 boys and 83 girls. It is stated in the report of 1830, that during the last twelve months, fifty-two have been bound by indenture. The amount of the annual expense is about \$12,000, and an interest is payable on the permanent debt of \$1320 per annum.

BANKS.

Bank of the United States

Was established by act of congress, on the 10th day of April 1816, and chartered until the 3d day of March 1836. The bonus to the government was 1,500,000 dollars.

Its capital is 35,000,000 dollars, divided into 350,000 shares of 100 dollars each: of these the government subscribed 70,000 shares, and is therefore one-fifth proprietor of the bank.

The capital is divided between the parent bank at Philadelphia, and the different offices of discount and deposit, or branches, established in various parts of the union. The present distribution of these branches is as follows:—At Portland in Maine, at

Burlington in Vermont, at Portsmouth in New Hampshire, at Providence in Rhode Island, at Boston in Massachusetts, at Hartford in Connecticut, at New York in New York, at Buffaloe in New York, at Baltimore in Maryland, at Washington in the District of Columbia, at Richmond in Virginia, at Norfolk in Virginia, at Fayetteville in North Carolina, at Charleston in South Carolina, at Savannah in Georgia, at Mobile in Alabama, at New Orleans in Louisiana, at St Louis in Missouri, at Lexington in Kentucky, at Louisville in Kentucky, at Cincinnati in Ohio, and at Pittsburg in Pennsylvania.

The general administration of the bank is entrusted to a board of twenty-five directors, of whom five are annually appointed by the president and senate of the United States, and twenty are annually elected by the stockholders. The branches are managed by a board of directors, annually chosen by the parent board, and consisting of from seven to thirteen members.

Description of the Banking-House.—This building is formed on the plan of the Parthenon at Athens, so far as it could be, consistently with the different purposes for which it is designed, and dispensing of course with the flanking columns, and every appendage of mere decoration.

The ascent to the porticos is by a flight of six steps to a terrace extending in front of the building, and sixteen feet on each flank.

On this platform, being eighty-seven feet in front, and one hundred and sixty-one feet in depth, including

the porticos, the building is erected. In front, steps of marble lead to the basement, projecting ten feet six inches in front of the building, and upon which rise eight Doric columns, four feet six inches in diameter, and twenty-seven feet in height, supporting a plain entablature, and a pediment, the vertical angle of which is 153° .

The door of entrance opens into a large vestibule with circular ends, embracing the transfer and loan offices on the right and left, together with a commodious lobby leading to the banking-room. The vestibule ceiling is a prolonged pannelled dome, divided into three compartments by bands enriched with the guilloches springing from a projecting impost containing a sunken frette. The pavement is tessellated with American and Italian marble throughout.

The banking-room occupies the centre of the building, being forty-eight feet wide, having its length, eighty-one feet, in an east and west direction, and lighted exclusively from these aspects. Its leading features present a double range of six fluted marble columns, twenty-two inches in diameter, at a distance of ten feet each from the side walls, forming a screen or gallery for the clerks' desks, which are placed within the intercolumniations. These columns are of the Greek Ionic order, with a full entablature and blocking course, on which the great central and lateral arches are supported: the central arch, being semi-cylindrical, is twenty-eight feet in

diameter, eighty-one feet in length, and subdivided into seven compartments, with projecting concentric platbands over and of equal diameter with each column, the intervals being enriched with square sunken moulded panels: this ceiling is thirty-five feet from the floor to the crown of the arch, and is executed with great precision and effect. An Isthmian wreath, carved in one entire block of Pennsylvania white marble, surrounds the clock face, which occupies the space of the first panel over the entablature in the centre, the design of which is copied from the reverse of an antique gem found at Corinth, and described by Stuart in his work on the Antiquities of Athens. The tellers' counters are composed of marble, forming panelled pedestals across each end of the banking-room, commencing at the first column from each of the end walls.

The stockholders' room is a parallelogram of twenty-eight feet by fifty, being lighted from the portico of the south front, having a groin arched ceiling, with projecting platbands, enriched with guilloches springing near the base of the groin angle, across the semi-circular intrados of the arch. Each end of the room is ornamented with niches eight feet wide, the heads of which form an architrave concentric with the semi-circular panels in the tympanum of the shortest diameter. The committee rooms from the stockholders' open right and left, flanked by two flights of marble stairs, leading to the clock chamber and other apartments in the second story.

The private stairway from the banking-room leads to the directors', engravers', and copperplate printers' rooms, being lighted from the roof. All the internal door-jambes, sills, and impostes, are of marble.

The banking-room is amply warmed by two cast iron furnaces, lined with fire brick, being simply erected within an air chamber, through which the external atmosphere passes, and becomes heated by the furnace: it then rises through the arch into a circular cast-iron pedestal, perforated on the sides, out of which it is suffered to escape into the room.

The whole body of the building is arched in a bomb-proof manner from the cellar to the roof, which is covered with copper. All the groin arches are girdled at the springing line with iron straps, passing round within the body of the division walls.

The foundation stone was laid on the 19th day of April 1819; and the whole building was completed in August 1824.

2. *Bank of North America,*

The oldest bank in the United States, was established in consequence of the depressed state of the finances of the United States, in 1781; and it is believed that its institution, and the exertions of Mr Robert Morris, its originator, saved the treasury from becoming publicly bankrupt. A charter was obtained from congress in December 1781; and in April 1782 an additional act of incorporation was passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania. This, however, was

repealed in 1785, owing to the prejudices of some of the country members; but in 1787 a new charter was granted, which has been at different times since renewed. The capital is 1,000,000 dollars. The banking-house is a plain brick building, rough-cast, on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The discount days are Mondays and Thursdays. *President*, Henry Nixon; *Cashier*, Henry Hollingsworth.

3. *Bank of Pennsylvania,*

Incorporated in 1793, for twenty years. In 1810 the charter was renewed for twenty-one years. The capital stock is 2,500,000 dollars, of which the state holds to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars. Branches of this bank have been established at Lancaster and Easton. The directors are in number twenty-five, of whom three are annually appointed by each branch of the legislature, and the remaining nineteen are annually elected by the stockholders. The banking-house of this company is in Second street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets. This structure, from a design by the late Mr Latrobe, is the most pure model of Grecian architecture in this country, with the single exception of the Bank of the United States. The design is from the temple of the Muses, on the Ilyssus, near Athens, with two Ionic porticos of six columns each, supporting entablatures and pediments. The whole building, 125 feet by 51, is of white Pennsylvania marble. The banking-room is

circular, surrounded by a dome covered with marble, and lighted by a lantern in the centre. The stockholders' room opens on the western portico, in front of which is a small but beautiful garden, surrounded by an iron palisade. The first stone of this classical and graceful structure was laid in April 1799, and the whole was finished in 1801.

The officers of the institution are—Joseph Parker Norris, *President*; Joseph Trotter, *Cashier*. Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

4. *Bank of Philadelphia.*

This bank was incorporated in 1804, with a capital of 2,000,000, of which the state holds upwards of 500,000 dollars. The charter was limited to twenty years; but in 1823, it was renewed for fifteen years. Thirteen directors are annually elected by the stockholders, and two are annually appointed by each branch of the legislature. Branches of this bank have been established at Washington, Harrisburg, and other places. The banking-house is at the south-west corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets. It is a neat and correct specimen of the Gothic style of architecture, and reflects great credit on the taste of Mr Latrobe, the architect. The building is constructed of brick, which has recently been roughcast and coloured in imitation of marble.

The officers are—John Read, *President*; Quintin Campbell, *Cashier*. Discount days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

5. *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,*

Incorporated, in 1809, for fifteen years. The charter was renewed for twenty years, in 1824. The capital is 1,250,000 dollars. There are thirteen directors annually elected by the stockholders. A majority of the directors must be farmers, mechanics, or manufacturers. The banking-house is a plain brick building, recently rough-cast, in Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, and opposite to the bank of the United States.

The officers are—Joseph Tagert, *President*; W. Patton, Jun. *Cashier*. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

6. *Commercial Bank,*

Incorporated in 1814, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars. The charter was renewed in 1824, for ten years from April 1825. The directors are annually elected by the stockholders. The banking-house is a neat marble building on the north side of Market street above Second street.

President, Andrew Bayard; *Cashier*, Benjamin P. Smith. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

7. *Mechanics' Bank,*

Incorporated in 1814, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars. In 1824, the charter was renewed for eight years, from April 1825. The directors are annually elected by the stockholders. The banking-house

is a neat brick building, on the east side of Third street, between Market and Chestnut streets.

President, Samuel Lamb; *Cashier*, Joseph B. Mitchell. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

8. *Schuylkill Bank,*

Incorporated in 1814, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars. The charter was extended, in 1824, to the 1st of May 1837. The directors are annually elected by the stockholders. The banking-house is at the south east corner of Market and Sixth streets.

President, William Meredith; *Cashier*, H. J. Levis. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

9. *Bank of the Northern Liberties,*

Incorporated in 1814, with a capital of 200,000 dollars. The charter was extended to 1835, by an act passed in 1823. The directors are annually elected by the stockholders. The banking-house is on the north side of Vine street, between Third and Second streets.

President, John Barclay; *Cashier*, D. Mandeville. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

10. *Stephen Girard's Bank.*

The capital of this bank is supplied entirely by the wealthy individual whose name it bears. The banking-house, in Third street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, was built for, and occupied for

many years by the old Bank of the United States. It is a spacious building, with a marble front, and a portico with six marble columns of the Corinthian order.

Cashier, Joseph Roberts. Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

11. *Bank of Penn Township,*

Incorporated in 1828, with a capital of 250,000 dollars. The charter to expire January 1, 1840.

The banking-house is a plain brick building at the south-west corner of Callowhill and Sixth streets. The board have purchased the vacant lot at the north-west corner of Sixth and Vine streets for the purpose of erecting a banking-house thereon.

President, Daniel H. Miller; *Cashier*, Jacob Frick. Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

12. *Bank of Southwark,*

Incorporated in 1825, with a capital of 250,000 dollars, for eight years; the charter has since been extended to 1843. The banking house is a plain building in South Second street, west side, four doors below South street.

President, Samuel Comly; *Cashier*, J. S. Smith, Jun. Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.

13. *Kensington Bank,*

Incorporated in 1826, with a capital of 250,000 dollars. The charter to expire in 1836. The banking-house is in Beach street below Maiden street.

President, John C. Browne; *Cashier*, Charles Kean.
Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

The different banks of Philadelphia are open from nine A.M. until three P.M., every day, except Sundays, Christmas, and the 4th of July.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Marine Insurance Companies.

For the insurance of property exposed to the risks of sea and fire, several companies have been established in Philadelphia. Until within the last thirty years, this business was usually performed by private underwriters. An insurance office for shipping is said to have been established so early as 1720, by John Copson. In 1792, William Bradford opened a marine insurance office, which was continued until about the revolution. The first company that associated with a joint stock for this purpose was incorporated in 1794, under the name of the

Insurance Company of North America.

The capital of this association is \$600,000, which is divided into shares of ten dollars each. Besides insurance on vessels and cargoes at sea, property is insured from loss by fire at this office. The directors, fifteen in number, are annually elected by the stockholders.

President, John Inskeep. Office, No. 40 Walnut street.

2. *Insurance Company of Pennsylvania,*

Incorporated in 1794, with a capital of \$500,000, divided into shares of four hundred dollars each. The operations of this office are confined to marine risks. Thirteen directors are annually elected by the stockholders.

President, Charles Macalister. Office, corner of Second and Dock streets.

3. *Union Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1804. The capital is \$300,000, divided into shares of \$60 each.

President, Lewis Clapier. Office, No. 45 Walnut street.

4. *Phœnix Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1804. The capital is \$480,000, divided into shares of \$80 each.

President, David Lewis. Office, No. 96 South Second street.

5. *Delaware Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1804. There are fifteen directors chosen annually by the stockholders.

President, Samuel Keith. Office at the south east corner of Second and Walnut streets.

6. *Philadelphia Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1804, with a capital of \$400,000, divided into shares of \$100 each.

President, John Ashley. Office at the south west corner of Second and Walnut streets.

7. *United States Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1810. The capital is \$200,000, divided into shares of \$25 each. Thirteen directors are annually elected by the stockholders.

President, William Young. Office, No 36 Walnut street.

8. *Marine Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1809, with a capital of \$300,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. Thirteen directors are annually elected.

President, John Leamy. Office, No. 47 Walnut street.

9. *Atlantic Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1825. The capital \$300,000, divided into shares of \$100 each.

President, Robert Waln. Office, No. 38 Walnut street.

Fire Insurance Companies.

There are in Philadelphia six institutions for the insurance of property against fire only. Of these the most ancient is the

1. *Philadelphia Contributionship,*

Formed so early as 1752. By the "deed of settlement," which was altered in 1810, all persons insuring with the society are deemed members during the continuance of their interest in their respective policies, which continue in force so long as the premium is left with the society. This association is commonly called the "Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company," from the device on their badge. Twelve directors, and a treasurer, are annually chosen.

Treasurer, J. S. Lewis. Office, No. 25 Dock street.

2. *Mutual Assurance Company.*

This association was formed in 1784, in consequence of the inconvenience experienced by the refusal of the Contributionship Company to insure houses before which trees were planted. The principles of the association are the same as those of the last mentioned company. Thirteen directors are annually chosen by the members. *Secretary,* John C. Stocker. Office, No. 54 Walnut street.

3. *American Fire Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1810, by the legislature, with a capital of \$500,000, which is divided into shares of \$100. The business of the company is confined to the insurance of houses and other property, and of vessels in port. Nine directors are annually elected.

Secretary, Job Bacon. Office, No. 101 Chestnut street.

4. *Fire Association of Philadelphia,*

Incorporated in 1820, and is composed of the members of several of the Engine and Hose companies. The directors are personally liable for losses arising from insurances, when such shall amount to more than the capital stock.

Treasurer and Clerk, John Greiner. Office, No. 39½ North Fifth street.

5. *Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company*

Was incorporated with a perpetual charter in 1825; the capital, authorized, is \$400,000. This company make insurance, either permanent or limited, on property and effects of every description.

Secretary, Jonathan Smith. Office, No. 134 Walnut street.

6. *Franklin Fire Insurance Company*

Was incorporated in 1829; charter perpetual. The capital may be increased to any sum not exceeding four thousand shares of \$100 each—\$400,000. This company make insurance, either permanent or limited, on property and effects of every description.

Secretary, C. N. Bancker. Office, No. 163½ Chestnut street.

Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and granting Annuities.

This company was incorporated in 1812, by the legislature of the state, with a perpetual charter,

and a capital of half a million of dollars. It makes all kinds of contracts, in which the contingencies of life are involved.

President, Thomas Astley. *Actuary*, Joseph Roberts, Jun. Office, No. 72 South Third street, opposite Dock street.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Connected with the commerce of Philadelphia are several establishments and institutions, which may properly be noticed in this place.

The Custom House.

For the transaction of the public business of this establishment, a new building has been erected, at the cost of the United States, on the west side of Second street, below Dock street. The edifice is neat and in good taste. The front of the basement story is of marble; the remainder of the exterior is of brick. In a niche in front of the attic story is a statue representing commerce, by Rush. The design of the building was furnished by Strickland, under whose superintendence it was erected.

The principal officers of the customs are—James N. Barker, *Collector*; John Kern, *Deputy Collector*; William Duncan, *Surveyor*; John Pemberton, *Naval Officer*; John Steele, *Weighmaster*; Samuel Ross and Thomas Stewart, *Appraisers*.

Wardens of the Port.

By an act of assembly passed in 1803, the governor is authorised to appoint annually one master warden and six assistants, who have power to grant licenses to pilots, to make rules for their government, and to decide questions between them, and the owners and masters of vessels; to direct the mooring of ships, and the order in which they shall lie, load, and unload at the wharves; to determine upon the construction and extent of wharves, and to ordain penalties for the breach of their rules. An appeal lies from their decision to the court of common pleas, provided it be made within six days.

The wardens for 1830 are—*Master Warden*, David Maffit; *Assistants*, Stephen Girard, Paul Beck, Jun. Samuel Volans, Bankson Taylor, Thomas D. Grover, Isaac W. Norris.

Inspections.

For the important purpose of maintaining the high character of the produce of Pennsylvania in foreign countries, the legislature has, at different times since 1827, authorised the appointment of officers to superintend and inspect various articles of exportation. The following is a list of the commodities liable to inspection. Beef and pork, flour, shad and herrings, butter and lard, flax-seed, shingles, lumber, ground black-oak bark, domestic distilled spirits.

Chamber of Commerce.

In the year 1801, an association of merchants was formed under this name, for the purpose, as the preamble stated, "of aiding the trade of the city of Philadelphia, by carrying into effect such rules and regulations as may from time to time be established with respect to commerce, and the adjustment of mercantile differences between each other." The members meet once in each month. The officers are a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, who are chosen annually on the first Monday of January. Monthly committees of five are appointed to adjust and determine mercantile disputes.

The officers for 1830 are—Robert Ralston, *President*; Thomas P. Cope and Lewis Clapier, *Vice-Presidents*; Robert Smith, *Treasurer*; John Vaughan, *Secretary*.

The Exchange,

Or Merchants' Coffee House, is a plain but spacious and convenient building, in Second street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, the next house south of the Bank of Pennsylvania. It is supported by an annual subscription of seven dollars, paid by each member. There is attached to it an excellent reading-room, containing a great variety of American and European newspapers.

LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCES,
THE ARTS, &c.

Philadelphia possesses numerous institutions established for the diffusion of useful literature, and the prosecution of scientific inquiries. In no part of the world, perhaps, is the love of reading more prevalent; and its general diffusion has contributed to impress upon the character of the mechanics a respectability which they do not possess in Europe. A great portion of the sedate and literary character of Philadelphia, has justly been attributed to the effects produced by

The City Library.

This noble institution, a fitter subject for civic pride than statues or public monuments, owes its origin to the literary taste and public spirit of FRANKLIN. In 1731, he suggested to a number of his friends the union into one collection of their different stocks of books, which, thus united, were at first kept in a small room in Pewter-platter alley. The plan soon became popular; for the books were not, as in some of the public libraries of Europe, confined to the apartment, but the members were allowed to carry them to their own houses, and study them at their leisure. The instrument of association, signed by thirty-eight members, is dated July 1,

1731. The first importation of books from England by the company, amounting to £ 45. 15s. sterling, arrived in October 1732. The library was in 1773 transferred to the Carpenters' Hall. The advantages arising to the public from this institution were so apparent, that several similar associations were soon after formed, under the name of the Amicable, the Union, &c. which were, however, in a few years amalgamated with the first company, and the whole were united in a charter, with the name of "The Library Company of Philadelphia." In 1790, the present neat and ornamental edifice was erected, on the east side of Fifth street, opposite the State House square. It is well arranged internally for the purposes of a library, and over the front door is placed a marble statue of Franklin, executed in Italy, and presented by William Bingham, Esq.

The collection of books in this institution has increased from year to year, by purchases and donations, until it now forms probably the most considerable library of useful books in America. Twice in each year are received from London all the new English works of value; and every American production of merit is regularly procured. In 1803, an accession of very valuable and costly works, to the amount of 2500 volumes, was received by the bequest of the Rev. Mr Preston, rector of Chevening in Kent, England. The number of books at the present time is about 24,000, exclusive of the Loganian collection; and the number of members is upwards of 800. The

price of a share in this institution is forty dollars, besides which, an annual payment of two dollars is made by each shareholder. Persons who desire to see or peruse books at the library, are permitted to do so free of charge. It will surprise strangers to learn, that this invaluable institution is open to the public only from two o'clock in the afternoon until sunset, which in the winter season gives little opportunity to the present large number of members to exchange their books. Attempts have frequently been made to produce a change in this respect, without success. A dislike to innovate on ancient usage seems to prevail with a large portion of the members. The affairs of the institution are managed by ten directors, chosen annually, in the month of May.

Loganian Library.

Annexed to the City Library, and under the same roof, is a most valuable collection of ancient and classical works, principally in the Greek and Latin languages, the collection of the celebrated James Logan, and of some of his descendants, and by them appropriated to public use, together with the income from various property, for the gradual increase of the library: the amount of this fund is now about \$10,000. The number of volumes is about 11,000.

Athenæum.

While the City Library enables the public to procure books at a small expense for perusal at home,

the Athenæum furnishes a place of useful and agreeable resort, where valuable books of reference in every department of literature and science, the periodical journals of Europe and America, maps, plates, &c. may always be found and consulted. This valuable institution was established in 1814, and incorporated in the succeeding year, since which, its collection of books, &c. and its resources, have rapidly increased. It now occupies the second floor of the Philosophical Hall in Fifth street, on the east front of the State House square. There are two apartments, one of which contains the library, and the literary and scientific journals; the second is furnished with newspapers. The library consists of about 5300 volumes, mostly books of practical utility, and the current and popular literature. There are, however, some rare and costly works, and the collection of pamphlets is very valuable and extensive; among these, is a series of 140 volumes, which belonged to Dr Franklin, many of them enriched with his MS. notes.

In the newspaper-room are regularly received more than seventy newspapers of the United States, four English newspapers, and two French, besides occasionally papers from other parts of the world. Upwards of thirty reviews and magazines are received monthly. The collection of maps, charts, and plans, is valuable. The rooms are open every day, except Sundays, from eight o'clock A.M. until ten P.M. The contributors to this institution are either stockholders, who pay twenty-five dollars principal,

and four dollars annually ; or subscribers, who pay eight dollars annually. The number of stockholders is about four hundred; of subscribers, about ninety.

This institution has within the last year received the liberal bequest of ten thousand dollars from W. Lehman, Esq. one of its directors, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building; and Samuel Breck, Esq. has made a donation of eight hundred and sixty-three books.

Strangers are admitted to the use of the rooms, on an introduction by a stockholder or subscriber. The number of strangers thus introduced, a register of whom is kept, exceeds one thousand annually.

The affairs of the institution are managed by a board of directors, consisting of fifteen members, elected annually by the stockholders. The directors annually choose a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary. The officers for 1830 are—*President*, Peter S. Du Ponceau; *Vice-President*, Roberts Vaux; *Treasurer*, Quintin Campbell; *Secretary*, William M'Ilhenny.

The Friends' Library

Is a valuable collection of about 3000 volumes, principally on theological subjects, and many of them exceedingly rare, originally commenced by Mr Thomas Chalkley in 1740, and increased by donations and bequests of some other persons of the same religious belief. The books are kept in an apartment in the centre building of the meeting-house at

the corner of Arch and Fourth streets, and are under the care of a librarian, who attends every Saturday afternoon for the delivery of books, free from expense, to any respectable applicant, who shall subscribe to the rules.

The Apprentices' Library.

This very excellent institution is designed to afford the means of instructive reading and valuable information to a class of persons whose situation in life often leads them into danger of evil habits. Its success has thus far been highly encouraging. The desire of useful information displayed by the large number of intelligent boys who regularly apply for books, leads to favourable auguries of the character of the future mechanics and tradesmen of Philadelphia. The members of this institution, who pay annually two dollars, were incorporated on the 2d of April 1821. The number of books is about 6000; and the number of boys to whom books are lent is about 900. The library is kept in Carpenter street, running back of the Chestnut street theatre, and is open every Saturday afternoon, from three until nine o'clock. There are annually elected by the members, a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and twenty-four managers. The officers for 1830-1 are—John Sergeant, *President*; Roberts Vaux, *Vice-President*; Samuel Sellers, *Treasurer*; Samuel Mason, Jun. *Secretary*.

The Mercantile Library,

Instituted in 1822, was formed, as the name indicates, for the purpose of collecting books useful to the mercantile class. The number of volumes of which the library now consists, is about 4000, principally on commerce, commercial law, the arts, sciences, &c. besides maps and charts. The members pay, on admission, ten dollars; and two dollars annually afterwards. Thirteen directors are annually chosen. The present officers are—*President*, Thomas P. Cope; *Treasurer*, John Fausset. The library is kept in Chestnut street opposite the Theatre, and is open for reading or exchange of books, every evening, from 6 to 10 o'clock.

The Southwark Library

Is situated in Second street below Almond street. It was commenced in 1822, and contains about 1600 volumes. Arrangements have been made to procure an addition of 5000 volumes. There are about 120 stockholders, who at present pay five dollars a share, and an annual contribution of two dollars. These terms will be altered after the accession of books. A reading room is attached to the library, in which about twenty papers, European and American, besides magazines and reviews, are regularly received.

The Library and Reading-Room Company of the Northern Liberties

Was established in 1830. There are upwards of

150 stockholders and subscribers, together; the latter pay five dollars a year. The stockholders pay five dollars for a share of stock, which is appropriated to purchasing a library, and an annual contribution of four dollars. There are about twenty daily papers received at the reading room, from different parts of the union, besides magazines and reviews. The room is at the north west corner of Noble and Second streets.

The Law Library,

Established in 1802, was formed for the accommodation of the members of the bar, of whom the association consists. It is kept in a room in the county court house, adjoining the supreme and circuit courts. The books are allowed to be taken into either of the court rooms, to be used upon the trial and argument of causes in court, but cannot be removed for other purposes. The annual subscription is two dollars. The officers are seven directors, who are annually elected. The directors appoint a treasurer, who also acts as secretary, and a librarian. The shareholders are now about ninety in number. The library contains about 1350 volumes, the greater number of which are the ancient and modern reports of adjudged cases.

The American Philosophical Society

Was founded in 1743, principally by the exertions of Dr Franklin. In 1766, another institution, for

the same objects, was formed, called "The American Society for promoting useful knowledge;" and these two societies were united, in 1769, under the title of "The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge."

About the year 1785, the society erected, for their accommodation, a large and commodious building, on a part of the State House square, granted to them by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

The library of the society consists of about 6000 volumes, of which a scientific catalogue has been printed; and is exceedingly valuable. The collection of the Transactions of foreign academies is undoubtedly the most complete in this country.

The society have also a collection of objects of natural history, consisting principally of minerals and fossil remains.

The meetings of the society are held on the first and third Fridays of every month, from October to May, both inclusive; and on the third Friday of the other four months. On the other Friday evenings, the rooms are opened for the purpose of reading and conversation, and strangers are introduced.

The society have published ten volumes of Transactions in quarto: the three last belong to a new series.

The main object of this institution is the cultivation of the exact sciences. It was thought important, however, to extend its views to history, moral science, and general literature; and a branch of the

society, under the name of a standing committee, was formed for this purpose in 1815. This committee has been actively and successfully engaged in the collection of historical documents, principally those relating to the United States. They have published, separately, three volumes of transactions, in octavo.

In 1786, John Hyacinth de Magellan, of London, presented the society with funds for the establishment of an annual premium, to be awarded by the society to "the author of the best discovery or most useful invention relating to navigation, astronomy, or natural philosophy, mere natural history only excepted." The premium consists of an oval plate of standard gold, with suitable devices engraved on it.

These funds having been so managed as to produce an annual surplus, the society determined to offer extra Magellanic premiums, upon views more extended than were originally contemplated by the donor. They accordingly offer this premium to the author of the most useful invention, improvement, discovery, or communication, in any department of science or the useful arts. The premium consists of a gold medal, of the value of not less than twenty nor more than forty-five dollars, or of the same sum in money, at the option of the candidate. Several premiums, both from the original and the surplus fund, have been awarded by the society.

The presidents of the society have been, Benja-

min Franklin, David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, Caspar Wistar, Robert Patterson, and William Tilghman.

The officers of the society are elected annually, except twelve counsellors, who are elected for three years, one-third of whom vacate their seats annually.

Officers for 1830.—*President*, Peter S. Du Ponceau; *Treasurer*, John Vaughan; *Vice-Presidents*, Zaccheus Collins, Joseph Hopkinson, Nathaniel Chapman.

The Academy of Natural Sciences

Was formed in 1812, and incorporated in 1817. Without pretension or public encouragement, it has added largely to the stock of science, and gradually acquired a high and well-deserved reputation.

The officers are, a president, two vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, a librarian, four curators, and three auditors. Each member pays an initiation fee of ten dollars, and a quarterly contribution of three dollars.

The library contains about 5000 volumes, among which is the most valuable and extensive collection of works on natural history in the United States. A very large and valuable herbarium, and collections of shells, fossils, mineral and geological specimens, birds, quadrupeds, &c. compose the cabinet. A great number of the most valuable of the works in

this collection, have been bestowed by its munificent benefactor, William M'Clure.

In 1817, the Academy commenced the periodical publication of some of the valuable papers read before it. Under the unassuming title of "The Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences," three volumes have appeared, the contents of which are honourable to the scientific men of Philadelphia.

A few years since, the Academy purchased and fitted up for the reception of its museum and library, the building formerly occupied by the congregation of Swedenborgians, in Twelfth street, at the corner of George street, where their meetings are held on the Tuesday evening of each week. Strangers are admitted at all the meetings, excepting that for business, which is the last Tuesday of the month.

The officers for 1830 are—*President*, William M'Clure; *Vice-Presidents*, Zaccheus Collins, George Ord; *Recording Secretary*, Thomas M'Cuen, M.D.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Reuben Haines; *Curators*, J. P. Wetherill, Isaac Hays, M.D., Titian Peale, Thomas M'Cuen, M.D.

The Philadelphia Museum.

This institution was commenced in the year 1784, with the donation of a paddle fish, from the Ohio river, by a gentleman late of this city; from that time until his decease, the whole of the intellectual and pecuniary resources of Charles Wilson Peale

were devoted, with unceasing ardour, to the accomplishment of the design of conveying instruction and amusement to his fellow citizens, and of advancing the interests of religion and morality, by the arrangement and display of the works of nature and art. The doors of the Museum have been ever closed against the profligate and the indecent ; it has been preserved, with scrupulous fidelity, as a place where the virtuous and refined of society could meet, to enjoy such pleasures as can be tasted by the virtuous and refined alone. In 1802, a grant of the use of the upper rooms of the State House, was made by the legislature to the Museum. Mr Peale was enabled, by this proof of the enlightened liberality of government, to increase and extend his collection, as well as to arrange and classify its numerous objects, in a manner worthy of their stations in the great scale of nature.

The system of Linnæus has been adhered to in the arrangement of the mammalia and birds ; the numbers of each are given in the latter part of this sketch : that of Cleaveland in mineralogy, the cabinets for the display of which contain about 1700 specimens, some of which are very beautiful. Lamarck's system has been the guide in conchology, the cabinets of which contain more than 1000 specimens. The corals, &c. are arranged according to this system, and are also numerous.

The Museum, besides the above departments, contains a large collection of fossil reliquæ of this

country, and of Europe, at the head of which is the mammoth, so remarkable for its great size and perfect preservation : a few bones of this skeleton were found in a morass, by persons employed in digging for marl, in Ulster county, New York, and were purchased, with the right of digging for the remainder, which was successfully accomplished, with great labour and expense, and by the most determined assiduity.

An already numerous cabinet of fish is continually increasing, among the most remarkable of the specimens in which is one of the genus raga, or ray, commonly called the "devil fish," which has been lately added to the collection; it measures twelve feet in length by fifteen in breadth, and weighed upwards of two thousand pounds.

Cabinets of reptiles, comparative anatomy, &c. and a numerous collection of miscellaneous articles, of works of art, implements, dresses, arms, antiquities, &c. from every part of the globe, occupy different situations in the rooms.

The collection of the dresses, implements, arms, &c. of the native tribes of America, is full and complete in all that is illustrative of the customs of this interesting, and fast decreasing people.

A most valuable collection of original portraits, two hundred in number, forms a part of this institution, consisting principally of the officers and diplomatic characters of the revolution, painted by C. W. Peale : they are much enhanced in value from the

circumstance of their having been painted during that stormy period. A number of the portraits are of the professors of the National Institute of France, painted by Rembrant Peale in Europe, in 1812. There are also thirty-eight pictures, landscapes, still life, and historical, and a full length portrait of the founder of the institution, painted by himself, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Connected with the Museum is a laboratory, containing a considerable number of instruments for the performance of experiments in chemistry and natural philosophy, popular lectures on which subjects are delivered in the Museum.

To insure the permanency of the Museum, an act of incorporation was passed by the legislature of this state in 1822, which places it under the direction of trustees, who are appointed by the stockholders annually. This act locates the Museum in the city of Philadelphia, and prevents any of its articles from being removed or alienated on any account.

The Philadelphia Museum at present contains 274 quadrupeds, 1284 birds, and the collection of insects, which is increasing rapidly, is arranged in a superior manner, in geographical divisions. That portion of it embracing the sessidosstera is extremely well adapted to their perfect preservation, and most advantageous and pleasing display.

The animals and birds are now prepared in a manner that is far superior to any thing that has been done heretofore in this department. A large por-

tion of the revenue of the Museum is devoted, under the most careful management, to the improvement and increase of the institution, which now occupies the handsome apartments, built expressly for its accommodation, in the Arcade.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts

Was founded in the year 1805, by the voluntary association and contributions of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia; and received a charter from the legislature of the state in March 1806. The objects of this institution are not confined to providing an elegant and rational recreation for the public; nor to that improvement of the public taste which must result from the collection and exhibition of the most celebrated works of art in statuary, painting, architecture, and engraving: it is also a school for the young artists of our country, where their genius is fostered, and their knowledge and taste cultivated, by placing at their disposal the finest models of antiquity, particularly in statuary and architectural drawings. From a small beginning, the Academy has now become fully adequate to the great purposes of its institution. The building consists of a circular saloon, forty-six feet in diameter, the entrance into which is by a handsome vestibule. The saloon is lighted from a lofty dome, constructed in correct proportions. It was originally intended for works of statuary, but is now hung with fine pictures, for which it affords an excellent light. On the

north of the saloon there is an entrance into a gallery, also used for pictures, which is fifty feet in length, and thirty feet in width, lighted from the ceiling. On the east is the “*antique gallery*,” in which the statues and busts are arranged on pedestals. This gallery is sixty-six feet long and twenty-five wide, lighted from the ceiling : at the south end of it the library is placed : a large vacant space remains on the west for further additions and improvements. An exhibition is annually held in the Academy for six weeks, to which American artists are invited to send their productions, and where pictures of distinguished merit, from private collections, are also displayed.

The walls of the picture galleries are now covered with paintings of the ancient and modern schools, some of them by masters of the highest celebrity. The antique gallery contains casts of all the most celebrated Grecian statues and busts, together with several from the hand of Canova. The library is adorned with many splendid works of engravings, in various departments, as well as with some valuable volumes on the arts. The affairs of the institution are managed by a president, and twelve directors.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia

Was instituted in 1787. Its objects are, the advancement of medical science, the lessening of hu-

nan misery, and the investigation of diseases and remedies peculiar to this country,

The College consists of fellows and associates. The fellows consist of practitioners of physic, eminent in their profession, residing within the city and districts. The associates consist of persons in the profession who do not live within the limits described.

Ordinary meetings are held on the first Tuesday in every month, from October to March inclusive.

Officers for 1830.—*President*, Dr Thomas Parke; *Vice-President*, Dr T. C. James; *Secretary*, Dr C. D. Meigs.

The Philadelphia Medical Society

Was incorporated in 1792, for the promotion of medical science, and the mutual improvement of its members in medical knowledge.

Stated meetings are held weekly, during the whole year, except the months of April, August, and September.

The society consists of honorary and junior members. The honorary members are such as have obtained a degree in medicine, or are eminent in the practice of physic, or any of its branches.

Junior members consist of students of medicine, or of those members of the profession who have not received the degree of doctor in medicine.

The society is in possession of a fine library, em-

bracing many valuable works upon subjects connected with medical science.

Officers for 1830.—*President*, Dr. Physick ; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr Parrish and Dr Jackson ; *Corresponding Secretaries*, Dr Bell and Dr Coates ; *Librarian*, Dr Alfred Drake.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy

Is an association of druggists and apothecaries, instituted in March 1821, and incorporated by the state legislature in March 1822. This Society is the only one of the kind in the United States : its objects, as expressed in the preamble to the act of incorporation, are, “to provide means of instruction, by the establishment of a school of pharmacy, in which shall be taught those branches of knowledge essential to the education of an apothecary ; to invite a spirit of pharmaceutical investigation and research, and to diffuse information amongst the members of the profession ; to guard the drug market from the introduction of spurious, adulterated, deteriorated, or otherwise mischievous articles, which are too frequently forced into it, by watching and giving early warning of their appearance ; to regulate the business, as far as may be practicable, and consistent with our social institutions ; to establish such rules as may promote an harmonious intercourse among its members ; to remedy many existing abuses, and to advance the character and promote the interests of the profession.”

A school of pharmacy has been established, with three professorships, under the direction of the college. A library, and a cabinet of specimens of the various substances composing the materia medica, and other branches of natural history has been formed.

The local concerns of the society, and the management of the school of pharmacy, are committed to a board of trustees, consisting of sixteen members, and the officers of the college, who are ex-officio members of the board.

The Kappa Lambda Society.

A branch of this society was established in Philadelphia a few years since, by the late Dr Brown, of Alabama. The main objects of the society are to promote social intercourse and harmony among the members of the profession; to establish a code of medical ethics, for the government of its members, and generally to promote the character and standing of the medical profession in this country.

The Philadelphia branch of the society numbers among its members about 70 of the physicians of this city.

The North American Medical and Surgical Journal is published under the auspices of this Society and its several branches.

Franklin Institute.

The object of this institution is, as stated in its

constitution, “the promotion and encouragement of manufactures, and the mechanic and useful arts, by the establishment of popular lectures on the sciences connected with them; by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals, and a library; by offering premiums on all subjects deemed worthy of encouragement; by examining all new inventions submitted to them; and by such other means as they may judge expedient.” The constitution was adopted on the 5th of February 1824, and the association was incorporated on the 30th of March following. The members of the Institute consist of manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, and persons friendly to the mechanic arts. Quarterly meetings of the members are held on the third Thursday of January, April, July, and October. Each member pays annually three dollars; but the payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes a member for life, with an exemption from all annual payments. The officers are, a president, two vice-presidents, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and twenty-four managers, chosen annually. Two-thirds of the managers must be manufacturers or mechanics. Annual exhibitions of domestic manufactures are made by the Institute, which continue for several days, and have never failed to attract immense crowds of visitors. A monthly journal has been established under the patronage of the society, and lectures are regularly delivered on architecture, practical mechanics, and other

branches. The hall of the Institute is in Seventh street between Chestnut and Market streets.

The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture

Was instituted in 1785. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday in each month, at its rooms in the Philosophical Hall, where it has a cabinet and library. The library contains about 300 volumes, principally on subjects connected with agriculture. In the early stage of its existence, it published numerous communications in the newspapers of the day; but has since published five octavo volumes of Memoirs.

The society has at different periods proposed and awarded premiums for improvements in agriculture, new implements of husbandry, superior animals of either foreign or domestic origin, and various other objects connected with husbandry and rural affairs.

Musical Fund.

The Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia was instituted in the month of February 1820, and incorporated, by an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1823. Its objects are the relief of distressed musicians and their families, and the cultivation of taste and proficiency in the musical art. The first is attained by granting from the corporate funds an adequate pecuniary provision to all musicians, members of the society, who from age or infirmity are unable to support themselves and their

families. The second, by giving, every fortnight, concerts to the members, and twice or three times during the winter, a musical entertainment accessible to the public. The members are arranged in the two classes of professors and amateurs. The class of professors only is obliged to perform at the concerts; but a large number of amateurs, on such occasions, unite to assist them. The Society includes about fifty professors of the first eminence, and three hundred amateur members, of the most fashionable and respected classes of society. Its orchestral force is the largest in the country, frequently numbering one hundred and twenty musicians. Its annual income is derived from the profits of public concerts, and an annual contribution of five dollars from each member. This society has done much to promote the objects of its institution.

The hall of the society, from a design by Mr Strickland, is in Locust street, near Eighth. The lower floor contains a room appropriated to the private concerts of the Society, 60 feet by 32; a room for meetings, 60 feet by 24; and two retiring rooms, each 28 feet by 24. The public concert hall is on the second floor, 110 feet by 60, and, with the recessed gallery at the northern end, will accommodate 1800 persons. The structure unites great strength with neatness of decoration, and convenience of arrangement.

The society have established an academy of music under able professors, which is open to the public on very moderate terms.

The officers for 1830 are—*President*, Dr W. P. De-wees; *Vice-President*, John K. Kane; *Treasurer*, F. G. Smith; *Secretary*, George Campbell.

LITERATURE, AND THE PRESS.

The press of Philadelphia is decidedly beyond that of any other city of the United States, in the number and character of its productions; but its activity is of comparatively recent date. Previous to the revolutionary war, James Humphreys and Robert Bell, two enterprising booksellers, published a few valuable books by subscription. During the war, when bibles were very scarce and dear, Robert Aitken published an edition of the school bible: but after the peace the business greatly languished; and it is said on good authority, that when, so late as 1787, an edition of the New Testament, for the use of schools, was projected, it was considered an hazardous undertaking; and the four booksellers, on whose joint responsibility and funds the measure was determined on, only ventured upon it after great consultation, and with much anxiety. The press partook of the impetus given to industry by the establishment of the federal constitution. But it is only within a few years that the business of republishing so large a proportion of the English books of value, has been undertaken.

Literary Journals.

The first literary journal published in Philadelphia was printed in 1741, by Benjamin Franklin, who called it "The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle." It existed only six months. Several attempts were subsequently made to establish magazines of literature; but the wealth and literary taste of the country were not sufficiently advanced. In 1787, the American Museum was commenced by Mathew Carey, and conducted with ability. Twelve volumes of this valuable work were published, when the insufficiency of patronage compelled the editor to abandon it. The Port Folio, established in 1801, by the late lamented Mr Dennie, was, under his editorship, one of the most entertaining miscellanies that has appeared in any country. The Analectic Magazine, commenced in 1813, was for some time edited by Washington Irving, and bore the marks of his talents. Numerous other literary journals have sprung up within twenty years, but their existence has been generally ephemeral. The following is a correct list of all the periodical works, except newspapers, at present published in Philadelphia.

Quarterly.

American Quarterly Review. Seven volumes published.

American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Six volumes published.

The North American Medical and Surgical Journal. Ten volumes published.

The Biblical Repertory and Theological Review. Two volumes published.

Monthly.

The Protestant Episcopalian, and Church Register. Seven numbers published.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science. Sixteen volumes have been published.

The Lady's Book.

The Casket.

American Sunday School Magazine. Seven volumes have been published.

The Christian Advocate.

The Reformer.

Newspapers.

The first newspaper published in Philadelphia was entitled the American Weekly Mercury. It was printed by Andrew Bradford, in 1719, on a half sheet of quarto paper, and published weekly. In 1723, one Keimer, whose name has been preserved from oblivion by Dr Franklin, commenced the second newspaper, which rose rapidly into public favour some years afterwards, when published by Franklin. This paper was subsequently enlarged; and continued weekly, under the title of the 'Pennsylvania Gazette,' until very recently.

The first daily newspaper printed in the United

States, was the ‘*Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser,*’ which was at first printed weekly, by John Dunlap, in 1771, and in 1784 became a daily paper. The paper is still continued under the name of ‘*The American Daily Advertiser.*’

There are at present printed in Philadelphia eight daily newspapers, four morning and four evening :

The American Daily Advertiser (morning) 1784.

The Philadelphia Gazette (evening) 1788.

The United States Gazette (morning) 1791.

The American Sentinel (morning) 1816.

The National Gazette (evening) 1820.

The Daily Chronicle (evening) 1828.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer (morning) 1829.

At each of the offices where the above papers are printed, with the exception of the American Daily Advertiser and the Daily Chronicle, there are published weekly, semi-weekly, or thrice a week papers, containing the principal articles in the daily papers, without the advertisements.

Besides the daily papers, the following newspapers are also published in this city.

Twice a Week.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Weekly.

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday Evening Bulletin.

Mechanic’s Free Press.

Columbian Star.

Philadelphian.

Pennsylvania Register.

The Friend.

Philadelphia Recorder.

Album.

Philadelphia Souvenir.

Church Register.

The News.

American Correspondent (German).

The Ariel is issued semi-monthly, and the Advocate of Peace, and Independent Balance, occasionally.

COURTS OF JUDICATURE, AND INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In Philadelphia are held the several Courts of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Courts for the Eastern District, and the several County Courts.

1. *Circuit Court of the United States.*

Under the present organization of the Federal judiciary, this court, which consists of one of the judges of the Supreme Court and the district judge, is held twice in each year, on the 11th of April and

of October. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction. In the former case, the matter in controversy in civil suits must be of the value of five hundred dollars and upwards, and one of the parties must be a citizen of another state or of a foreign country. The proceedings are either at common law or by the course of chancery. This court has also original criminal jurisdiction of offences against the laws of the United States, or the laws of nations. Suits may also be brought by appeal and writ of error into the Circuit Court from the District Court. The present judge of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania is Henry Baldwin, Esq. The court sits in the western room, on the second floor, in the State House.

2. The District Court of the United States

Is held by the district judge alone. It has four stated terms in each year—viz. on the third Mondays of February, May, August and November. Special sessions are held weekly, when business requires. This court has jurisdiction at common law, to a limited extent; criminal jurisdiction, also to a limited extent; jurisdiction of cases arising under the revenue laws of the United States; and admiralty jurisdiction. The present district judge is Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. The court occupies the same room with the Circuit Court.

3. *Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District.*

This court possesses original jurisdiction within the city and county of Philadelphia, where the matter in controversy exceeds five hundred dollars; and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, by writ of error to the Common Pleas and District Courts, and appeal to the Orphan's Court. The judges sit in bank, to hear appeals and writs of error, on the third Mondays in December and March; and courts of Nisi Prius are also held for thirty-three weeks in each year, if the business of the court require it. The present judges are, John Banister Gibson, Esq. Chief Justice; Charles Huston, Molton C. Rogers, Frederic Smith, and John Ross, Esq. Justices. The court sits in the northern chamber, on the second floor of the County Court House, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

4. *The District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia*

Was established by an act passed in 1810, and re-organized and continued by another act passed in 1821; in 1825 it was again continued. The court consists of three judges, two of whom sit for the trial of causes by jury. It has four terms for the return of process—viz. March, June, September, and December, and original jurisdiction of all cases where the matter in controversy exceeds one hundred

dollars, but no criminal or appellate jurisdiction. The present judges (whose commissions will expire in 1832) are Joseph Barnes, Esq. *President*; John Hallowell and Charles S. Coxe, Esq. *Associate Judges*. The court sits in the southern room on the second floor of the County Court House.

5. *The Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia*

Has existed under this name from the earliest periods of the colony. At present, it has a very limited original jurisdiction. Its principal business arises from appeals from the judgments of aldermen and justices of the peace, and *certioraris* to the same tribunals. This Court has also jurisdiction of cases of insolvent debtors applying for a discharge from imprisonment. It has four terms—viz. March, June, September, and December; and sits for the transaction of its business in the south room on the first floor of the County Court House. The judges are—Edward King, Esq. *President*; Hugh Ferguson and Jonathan T. Knight, Esq. *Associate Judges*.

6. *Orphan's Court.*

This is a tribunal of limited and special powers, taking cognizance only of cases of intestates' estates, the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians, &c. It is held by the judges of the Common Pleas, in the same room with that court. The stated sessions are the third Friday of each month.

7. *The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery*

Are held twice in each year for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the judges of the Supreme Court and of the Common Pleas alternately. The jurisdiction of this court is general, but in practice it is confined to cases of which the Quarter Sessions has not jurisdiction, or such cases as are attended with circumstances of particular aggravation. The court generally sits in the Common Pleas room.

8. *The Quarter Sessions,*

Held by the judges of the Common Pleas, sits four terms in each year, for the trial of criminal cases arising within the county, and out of the bounds of the city. Its jurisdiction is exercised only in cases of minor felonies and misdemeanours. This court is also invested with cognizance of cases of roads and highways, cases under the poor-laws, and such as relate to apprentices; and has the power to grant tavern licenses. Its sessions are held in the Common Pleas room.

9. *The Mayor's Court,*

For the city of Philadelphia, has the same criminal jurisdiction of cases arising within the limits of the city, as the Sessions has for the county. It is held by the mayor, recorder, and three of the aldermen. It holds four stated sessions in each year—

viz. in March, June, September, and December; and meets in the western room of the State House, on the ground floor. The Recorder is Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq.

Besides these tribunals, the law has invested the aldermen of the city, and the justices of the peace for the county, with jurisdiction of civil cases to the extent of one hundred dollars, with an appeal to the Common Pleas, and with a summary criminal jurisdiction in petty cases. The proceedings before aldermen and justices are conducted with celerity, and their offices are open at all hours of the day for the despatch of business.

Offices connected with the Administration of Justice.

In the two wings of the State House, and within a stone's throw of each other, will be found all the public offices connected with the administration of justice, or the title to real property. The convenience of this arrangement to persons transacting business is very great.

1. *Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts, U. S.*

This office is on the second floor of the State House. The present officer is David Caldwell, Esq.

2. *Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.*

Office on the ground floor of the eastern wing, the first office east of the State House. Prothonotary, William Duane, Esq.

3. *Prothonotary of the District Court.*

Office on the ground floor of the western wing, the third office west of the State House. Prothonotary, John Lisle, Esq.

4. *Prothonotary of the Common Pleas.*

Office on the ground floor of the western wing ; the first office west of the State House. Prothonotary, Richard Palmer, Esq.

5. *Clerk of the Orphan's Court.*

Office on the second floor of the western wing of the State House. Clerk, Joseph Andrews, Esq.

6. *Clerk of the Quarter Sessions.*

Office on the ground floor of the western wing, adjoining that of the District Court. Clerk, Bartholomew Graves, Esq.

7. *Clerk of the Mayor's Court.*

Office on the ground floor of the eastern wing ; the fourth office east of the State House. Clerk, John R. Vogdes, Esq.

8. *Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*

Office in the second story of the State House.
Marshal, John Conard, Esq.

9. *Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

Office on the ground floor of the western wing, adjoining that of the Common Pleas. Sheriff, George Rees, Esq.

10. *Office for Recording Deeds.*

By the provisions of various acts of assembly, no deed of lands is good against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees, unless acknowledged according to law, and recorded in the county where such lands lie, within six months after the execution, and all mortgages have priority according to the date of recording them, and no mortgage has a lien until left for record, except in the case of a mortgage for the purchase money of real estate, the lien of which continues for sixty days from the execution thereof. An index to the names of the grantors and grantees of deeds and mortgages, is kept at the office of the Recorder, by an inspection of which the conveyances of real estate can at once be ascertained, and frauds are thus effectually guarded against. The office for the city and county of Philadelphia is on the ground floor of the eastern wing. Recorder, Alexander M'Carraher.

11. *Office for Registry of Wills, &c.*

By the 'Great Law,' as it was termed, the body of laws passed at the first assembly of Pennsylvania, which was held at Chester, on the 7th of December 1682, it was provided that there should be 'a registry for *births, marriages, burials*, wills, the names of executors and administrators, and guardians and trustees, and letters of administration,' distinct from the registry. Subsequent acts of assembly have confined this office to the registry of wills and the granting letters of administration. Perhaps the public convenience would have been promoted, and difficulties which are frequently experienced in tracing pedigree, &c. obviated, by retaining the provisions requiring a registry of births, marriages, and burials. The office for Registry of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, &c. for the City and County of Philadelphia, is on the ground floor of the eastern wing. Register, John Hulmes, Esq.

12. *Grand Jury Room.*

The room occupied by the grand jury, and by juries summoned by the sheriff for inquisitions, &c. is on the second floor of the eastern wing.

13. *Guardians of the Poor*

Meet in a chamber on the second floor of the eastern wing, adjoining the grand jury room.

14. *County Commissioners' Office, &c.*

The offices of the County Commissioners and County Treasurer, are on the second floor of the western wing

Prisons.

The first place occupied as a prison in Philadelphia was a small house, rented for the purpose of one Patrick Robinson, and the first that the city held in fee simple was situated on the site of the present Jersey Market, opposite to Penn's low two-story house in Letitia Court, before which stood '*his gate*' to the surrounding enclosure, and before which the proclamations of the day were made.

Afterwards, a place of greater security was erected at the south west corner of Market and Third streets, extending on Market street 66 feet, and on Third street 204 feet. In 1784, the building and walls were pulled down, and the ground sold by the government. There are now three prisons within the city and county of Philadelphia.

1. *Walnut Street Prison.*

The building at the corner of Walnut and Sixth streets was commenced in 1774, in pursuance of an act of the legislature. The lot on which it stands is about 200 feet on Walnut street, by 400 on Sixth

street. The principal building is of stone, fronting on Walnut street, and occupies nearly the entire front. It is built in the most substantial manner, and divided into rooms of equal dimensions, 20 by 18 feet, while a passage, eleven and a half feet in width, extends the whole length of the building. In another adjoining building are contained the solitary cells, which are so constructed as to admit light and air, but totally to exclude communication.

On the admission of a convict he is externally cleansed, his former attire is taken from him, and he is clothed in the uniform of the jail, which consists of gray cloth, made by the prisoners, and adapted to the season. Work suited to the age, capacity, and former employment of the convict, is then assigned to him, and an account opened with him. He is charged with the expenses of his board, clothes, the fine imposed on his conviction, and the costs of prosecution, and credited with the proceeds of his labour. At the expiration of the term of servitude, half the amount of the surplus, if any, after deducting those charges, is paid to him. The hours for work, for meals, and for repose are stated, and announced by the ringing of a bell. The prisoners eat at the same time—the blacks at a separate table from the whites. Divine service is performed in the chapel of the prison twice on each Sunday, and religious instruction is occasionally administered at other times.

The Prune street department of this prison,

which was formerly appropriated to untried prisoners, is now used as a penitentiary for youthful delinquents, in order to keep them apart from convicts confirmed in vice, and thus, as far as practicable, obviate the injurious consequences arising from that glaring defect in our prison system—pernicious intercourse within the jail walls.

The management of the prison is committed to a board of inspectors, a portion of whom are elected every six months by the councils of Philadelphia, the commissioners of Southwark, the Northern Liberties, and Spring Garden. The inspectors are themselves governed by certain regulations laid down by acts of assembly.

2. Arch Street Prison.

This building, situated at the corner of Arch and Broad streets, was erected by the state of Pennsylvania in the year 1807. At the time that the new penitentiary was in contemplation, the city and county of Philadelphia purchased this building from the state, and it is now used as a debtor's apartment, and as a place of confinement for prisoners awaiting trial.

3. The Eastern Penitentiary.

The annual increase of the number of convicts, and the insufficiency of the prisons in Philadelphia for their accommodation, induced the legislature, in 1821, to authorise the construction of another, in

which, the separate confinement of every convict, day and night, could be fully accomplished. This prison is the subject of the present notice.

The Eastern State Penitentiary is situated on one of the most elevated, airy, and healthy sites, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The corner stone of the front building was laid on the 22d of May 1823. Large sums have been expended for the purpose of giving an unusual degree of solidity and durability to every part of this immense structure, which is the most extensive building in the United States. The ground occupied by it contains about ten acres.

The front of this building is composed of large blocks of hewn and squared granite ; the walls are 12 feet thick at the base, and diminish to the top, where they are $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet in thickness. A wall of 30 feet in height above the interior platform incloses an area 640 feet square : at each angle of the wall is a tower for the purpose of overlooking the establishment ; three other towers, which will be presently described, are situated near the gate of entrance. The facade or principal front, which is represented in the accompanying view, is 670 feet in length, and reposes on a terrace, which, from the inequalities of the ground, varies from 3 to 9 feet in height ; the basement or belting course, which is 10 feet high, is scarped, and extends uniformly the whole length. The centre building is 200 feet in length, consists of two projecting massive square towers, 50 feet high, crowned by projecting embat-

tled parapets, supported by pointed arches resting on corbels or brackets. The pointed munnioned windows in these towers contribute in a high degree to their picturesque effect. The curtain between the towers is 41 feet high, and is finished with a parapet and embrasures. The pointed windows in it are very lofty and narrow. The great gateway in the centre is a very conspicuous feature ; it is 27 feet high, and 15 wide, and is filled by a massive wrought iron portcullis, and double oaken gates, studded with projecting iron rivets, the whole weighing several tons ; nevertheless they can be opened with the greatest facility. On each side of this entrance, (which is the most imposing in the United States,) are enormous solid buttresses, diminishing in offsets, and terminating in pinnacles. A lofty octangular tower, 80 feet high, containing an alarm bell and clock, surmounts this entrance, and forms a picturesque proportional centre. On each side of this main building, (which contains the apartments of the warden, keepers, domestics, &c.), are screen wing walls, which appear to constitute portions of the main edifice ; they are pierced with small blank pointed windows, and are surmounted by a parapet ; at their extremities are high octangular towers terminating in parapets pierced by embrasures. In the centre of the great court yard, is an observatory, whence long corridors, eight in number, radiate : three only of these corridors, &c. are *at present* finished. On each side of these corridors,

the cells are situated, each at right angles to them, and communicating with them only by small openings, for the purpose of supplying the prisoner with food, and for the purpose of inspecting his movements without attracting his attention : other apertures, for the admission of cool or heated air, and for the purpose of ventilation, are provided. A novel and ingenious contrivance in each cell, which has been frequently described, prevents the possibility of conversation, preserves the purity of the atmosphere of the cells, and dispenses with the otherwise unavoidable necessity of leaving the apartment, except when the regulations permit : flues conduct heated air from large cockle stoves to the cells. Light is admitted by a large circular glass in the crown of the arch, which is raking, and the highest part 16 feet 6 inches above the floor, which is of wood, overlaying a solid foundation of stone. The walls are plastered and neatly whitewashed ; the cells are 11 feet 9 inches long, and 7 feet 6 inches wide : at the extremity of the cell, opposite to the apertures for inspection, previously mentioned, is the door-way, containing two doors ; one of lattice work, or grating, to admit the air and secure the prisoner ; the other composed of planks to exclude the air, if required ; this door leads to a yard, 18 feet by 8, the walls of which are $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, attached to each cell. The number of the latter in the present plan is only 266, but it may be increas-

ed to 818, without resorting to the addition of second stories.”

This penitentiary is the only edifice in this country which is calculated to convey to our citizens the external appearance of those magnificent and picturesque castles of the middle ages, which contribute so eminently to embellish the scenery of Europe. Mr John Haviland is the architect.

THEATRES.

The first theatrical entertainment, by a regular company, witnessed in Philadelphia, was performed on the 15th of April 1754, in a building originally erected for a store, and which stood in Water street, at the south corner of the first alley leading to the wharf, north of Pine street. The play was *The Fair Penitent*; and the farce, *Miss in Her Teens*. Lewis Hallam was the manager of this company. The performances were continued here, occasionally, until 1759, when they removed to '*The Theatre on Society Hill*,' a building erected expressly for their use, in South street, the south west corner of Vernon street, then in the outskirts of the city. Here they laboured in their vocation, in spite of the opposition of those conscientiously opposed to such exhibitions, until November 1766, when they opened the '*New Theatre*,' in South street, with the tragedy of Douglas. The Revolution put a period

to their performances, and the company embarked for Jamaica, whence after the peace they returned to Philadelphia. While the British army held possession of the city, the officers gave amateur performances in this theatre, 'for the laudable purpose of raising a supply for the widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives in his majesty's service.' It does not appear that the supply was raised. After the British left the city, Hallam, the son of the above mentioned, and Henry became the managers.

In 1792, there was a theatre in the Northern Liberties. It stood in Front street above Pool's bridge, directly back of Noah's Ark tavern. The building was afterwards converted into a boat-builder's shop. It was a low place, and the performances were contemptible.

In 1793, Mr Wignell, who had belonged to the South street company, arrived from England with a strong corps of players, and the new company commenced in the winter of the same year, in the New Theatre, then just completed, in Chestnut street, near the corner of Sixth street. Here for twenty-seven years were exhibited theatrical performances, of a very high degree of excellence, and here was made the first experiment in America, of lighting a theatre by gas. On the 2d of April 1820, this theatre was entirely destroyed by fire, together with nearly all the library, music, dresses and scenery. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the company was at that time in Baltimore,

and no performance had taken place in it for several days. In consequence of this unfortunate occurrence, the managers were compelled to resort to the Olympic Theatre, where they performed for two winters, while the new building, which at present occupies the site of the old one, was in progress.

In the summer of 1811, there was a small theatre opened in Apollo street, in Southwark, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in which several members of the Chestnut street company performed for a short time.

About the year 1821, a building in Prune street, opposite to the prison, was converted into a theatre, where dramatic performances were exhibited during the winter season. A summer theatre was also in operation in the Tivoli Garden, on the north side of Market street, near Broad street. This was converted into a circus in 1825, and subsequently altered to a theatre again. A summer theatre was also erected about the same time, in Vauxhall Garden, on Broad street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, which was of short duration, and with the foregoing is to be placed among the reminiscences of our theatrical history.

Chestnut Street Theatre.

The principal front of this building is on Chestnut street, near Sixth street. It is of marble, in the Italian style. Its leading features are an arcade,

supporting a screen of composite columns and a plain entablature, and flanked by two wings. These are decorated with niches, containing statues of Tragedy and Comedy, which are justly considered the best productions from the chisel of Rush ; and immediately below them are semi-circular recesses, with basso relievos representing the tragic and comic Muses.

The approach to the boxes is from Chestnut street, through an arcade of five entrances, opening into a vestibule 58 feet long by 8 feet wide, communicating at each end with the box-office and a withdrawing room. Screen doors, immediately opposite and corresponding to the entrances of the arcade, lead from the vestibule into spacious lobbies, warmed by fire-proof furnaces, and capable of containing a thousand persons : from these, two flights of large staircases conduct to the lobbies of the second and third floors, and to a splendid saloon and coffee-rooms on the second floor.

The audience part of the house is described on a semi-circle of 46 feet in diameter, containing three rows of boxes, resting on cast-iron columns, and secured with iron sockets, from the foundation to the dome ; the whole being combined laterally with a strong wall, bounding the lobbies and supporting the roof. The dress-circle of the boxes is formed by a seat on a line with the columns, covered with a canopy, in the style of the Covent Garden theatre,

London. The peculiar form of this part of the house places the mass of the audience within 35 feet of the stage, securing to them the important objects of distinct sound and perfect scenic view.

The dome is 46 feet in diameter, rising 6 feet to the crown, which is perforated and formed into a ventilator.

The dimensions of the building are 92 feet by 150. Exclusive of the lobbies, it will accommodate more than 2000 persons; and the doorways, which open outwards into the three surrounding streets, are so wide and numerous, as to discharge the most crowded audience in less than three minutes.

This theatre, which combines beauty and convenience with great security, was designed and executed in 1822, by William Strickland. The house was opened on the 2d of December of that year, under the management of Messrs Warren and Wood, with an address written for the occasion by Mr Sprague, of Boston.

Arch Street Theatre.

This beautiful theatre is situated on the north side of Arch street, a short distance west of Sixth street. It was built in the year 1828. The front is of marble: a screen of columns projects nearly to the line of the street, supporting a frieze of Doric character, and flanked by marble wings, in which are the staircases to the pit. The entrance to the boxes is by

three ample doors beneath the screen. These admit us into a vestibule much resembling that of the Chestnut street house, terminated at the ends by the offices of the treasurer and box keeper; and from the vestibule we pass into the lobby, under an arcade corresponding with the doors or entrances. The lobby is not as wide as that in Chestnut street, but it is sufficiently so to insure the safety and comfort of the audience.

The boxes are disposed somewhat in the manner and form of an antique lyre, so that all of them, the stage box included, present a front to some part of the stage. There are no back-boxes. The lower tier is more elevated than is common, and rises as it recedes from the stage, the front boxes being of course the highest. The pit is spacious, and extends, with an alcove ceiling, under the boxes.

The columns supporting the boxes are of iron, bronzed with gilt, formed like the festive Thyrsis, with its riband and bullets. They are thrown back several feet from the front line of the boxes, and thus give the idea of hanging galleries. The expansive area of the house, combined with the unusual height of the box ceilings, gives the whole a peculiar air of lightness. The saloon on the second floor extends the whole breadth of the building, and there are commodious coffee-rooms in different parts of the house. The ventilation of the theatre is effected by a large radiating circle in the dome, sixty feet above the floor of the pit. The prosc-

nium is nearly filled by a beautiful painting of the chariot of Apollo, dashing rapidly through the skies, surrounded by the Hours, and followed by the Seasons of the year. In front of the building, at an elevated height, is an alto-relief of the Young Apollo, resting on his lyre, carved, by the chisel of M. Gevelot, from a massy stone, walled into the building. Mr Strickland is the architect of this beautiful theatre, which was first opened on the 1st of October 1828, under the management of Mr William B. Wood, on which occasion he delivered a prize address, supposed to have been written by Mr Sprague of Boston.

Walnut Street Theatre,

Formerly called the Olympic Theatre, at the corner of Walnut and Ninth streets, was built in 1809, and was originally constructed as a circus for equestrian performances. The first entertainments of this description were under the direction of Messrs Pepin and Breschard. An additional building was erected a few years afterwards, north of the circus and adjoining it, by which means a stage of extensive dimensions was added to the house; and in 1828, the building underwent a complete metamorphosis, both within and without, under the superintendence of Mr Haviland. This building is ninety-six feet six inches fronting Walnut street, and one hundred and forty-six feet in depth on Ninth street; the principal features of the front are composed of marble, and the rest rough-cast to correspond. Its ele-

vation is forty-four feet, composed of rusticated wings perforated with well proportioned niches, and between the wings is a colonnade, composed of six marble columns, that support a bold architrave entablature. Three decorative Grecian lamps stand on the plinth between the columns, and add much to the finish of the front. The entrance into the boxes and pit is by a flight of seven marble steps, extending sixty-five feet, the whole length of the colonnade in front, leading to four folding doors, one disposed between each group of columns. The plan of the interior does not widely differ from that of the other theatres—the lobbies are narrower, and the pit more spacious. This house will, it is supposed, contain the most numerous audience.

The Washington Theatre.

This is a frame building in the Northern Liberties ; it is situated on the Old York Road, opposite to Green street, and was erected in 1828, for an equestrian company. It has since undergone some alteration, and has been fitted up for dramatic performances.

PUBLIC SQUARES, AND GARDENS.

There is nothing more conducive to the health of a populous city, than free circulation of air, and in this respect Philadelphia is pre-eminently fortunate.

Her wide streets and many public squares evince the foresight and sound judgment of William Penn, when he planned the city. This he doubtless had in view in leaving so large a space vacant on the bank of the Delaware, and it remains a source of unceasing regret, that his plan, in this quarter, has been so grossly violated.

Independence Square

Is now the name of what was formerly called 'The State House Garden.' It is enclosed by a substantial iron railing, and planted with trees; the walks are tastefully laid out and gravelled—it is thrown open to the public, and as a promenade, is a place of general resort.

Washington Square.

This was formerly Potter's Field. It extends from Walnut street to Locust street, and from Sixth street to Washington street. It is planted with a variety of beautiful trees, which are growing luxuriantly. Taste and ingenuity are displayed, by the manner in which the walks are laid out and gravelled, and the cleanliness which prevails is characteristic of the city. This is also a popular place of promenade. It is surrounded by a row of fine trees, planted on a line with the curb stone in the street.

Franklin Square

Lies between Race and Vine streets, and Sixth and Franklin streets. It is handsomely planted with a variety of trees, and is laid out in walks ; but the gates have not yet been thrown open to the public.

Penn Square.

This spacious square is bounded by Juniper and Oak streets, and Filbert and Olive streets, and until lately, went by the name of the Centre Square. The marble building, formerly used as water works for the supply of the city, which stood in the centre of this square, was removed by order of Councils in 1828, and Market and Broad streets were extended through the square, and divided it into four squares of equal dimensions.

Logan Square

Lies between West Sassafras and West Vine streets, and extends westward from Schuylkill Fifth street, beyond Schuylkill Fourth street. This square is not yet improved.

Rittenhouse Square

Lies between West Walnut street and Ann street, and extends westward from Schuylkill Fifth street, beyond Schuylkill Fourth street. It is the same size as Logan Square—not yet improved.

M'Aran's Garden.

This beautiful garden lies between West Filbert street and Courtland street, and Schuylkill Fifth and Sixth streets. It is handsomely laid out, and the proprietor has collected a great variety of plants. It is an agreeable place of resort in the summer season.

Smith's Labyrinth Garden

Is also a place of general resort. It lies between West Mulberry and Cherry streets, and Schuylkill Seventh and Eighth streets. The labyrinth displays ingenuity. This, and the foregoing are usually illuminated of nights, and the visitors are entertained with instrumental music.

Sans Souci Garden.

This, like the foregoing, is a botanical garden, in which an hotel is established. The visitors are furnished with their usual refreshments, and the fruits of the season. It is situated near the Shot Tower, between West Arch and Race streets, and Schuylkill Second and Third streets.

INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATION.

Institutions for education abound in all parts of this city, from the highest branches of science, down

to the elementary schools which charity, or public munificence has endowed for the poor : while excellent public libraries, and scientific collections are within the reach of the student. Of the seminaries of public instruction, the principal is

The University of Pennsylvania,

Situated in Ninth street, between Market and Chestnut streets. The building, occupied until recently, was erected by the state of Pennsylvania, and originally destined for the accommodation of the President of the United States. Washington, however, who was then President, declined the offer ; and in 1798, it was purchased from the state by the trustees of the University. This spacious building, which was three stories high, and about 100 feet square, with the large addition to it erected in 1807 for the purpose of accommodating the medical school, was torn down in 1829, and the improved buildings which are now in progress under the direction of Mr Strickland were erected on their site.

Origin and Present State. This important institution had its origin in an academy and charity school established in 1750, under the auspices of many public-spirited citizens, among whom Franklin was particularly prominent. This institution received a charter, and an endowment in lands and money, from the proprietaries, in 1753. In 1755, an additional charter was granted to it, under the title of 'The College, Academy, and Charitable School of

Philadelphia ;' and in the same year, collegiate degrees were granted to six pupils.

This college continued in activity until 1779, when the legislature of Pennsylvania gave it a new charter, erecting it into a university, placing it under the direction of a new board of trustees, and authorizing the executive council to bestow on it so many of the confiscated estates as would produce an additional income of £1500 a year. On this occasion, the first provost of the college, the Rev. Dr William Smith, was removed, and the Rev. Dr John Ewing was appointed in his place.

Many of the friends and supporters of the old college were exceedingly discontented with this arrangement, and frequent petitions were made to the legislature for the revival of the college, which was at length effected in 1780 ; and thus two institutions, with distinct professors in the arts and in medicine, were established. It was not long before the two boards perceived that this state of things was very injurious to both the institutions ; and, conferences being held, it was agreed that they should present a joint petition to the legislature, praying that, on certain conditions, they might be united together. This was accordingly done in 1791 ; and thus was finally established 'The University of Pennsylvania.'

The University consists of the following departments :—the department of arts, the medical school,

the department of natural science, and the department of law.

The institution is under the management of twenty-four trustees, who fill up the vacancies in their body as they occur. The Governor of the state is ex officio president of the board.

Department of Arts. In this department there are at present but four professorships—one of moral philosophy, one of mathematics, one of natural philosophy and chemistry, and one of the languages. There are also but three classes—the senior, the junior, and the sophomore.

The officers of the college are, Rev. William H. De Lancey, DD. *Professor of Moral Philosophy*, and *Provost of the University*; Robert Adrain, LL.D. *Vice Provost*, and *Professor of Mathematics*; Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, DD. *Professor of Languages*; Alexander Dallas Bache, *Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry*; Rev. Edward Rutledge, *Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy*.

Department of Medicine. This school is the most ancient and the most frequented of any in the United States—comprising a system of instruction not less extensive and complete than that of many of the most distinguished schools in Europe. The first lectures were delivered in it in the year 1765, by Dr John Morgan, on the theory and practice of medicine. The following year, Dr William Shippen delivered lectures on anatomy, surgery, and midwifery. Since then, the professors have been made more numerous, and

the concourse of students has regularly increased, varying, within a few years, between four and five hundred annually.

The present distribution of professorships is into anatomy, taught by Dr Physick ; materia medica and pharmacy, by Dr Coxe ; the institutes and practice of medicine and clinical practice, by Dr Chapman, and his assistant Dr Jackson; midwifery, by Dr James; chemistry, by Dr Hare ; surgery, by Dr Gibson. An adjunct professorship of anatomy also exists, occupied by Dr Horner ; and also of midwifery by Dr Dewees. The lectures begin on the first Monday of October, and terminate about the 1st day of March. Clinical lectures are delivered during the course, twice a week, at the Philadelphia Alms-House, by the professors of the practice of medicine and of surgery.

With the view of extending the benefits of medical instruction to well-educated and deserving young men in limited circumstances, a foundation of six gratuitous studentships exists. The appointments to them are made early in September, by a committee of the trustees.

The anatomical museum is extensive and valuable. It was founded by the late Dr Caspar Wistar, and many valuable additions have been made to it by his widow. It contains a large number of dried preparations of the arterial and venous systems—corroded preparations of wax injections—a fine collection of the superficial and deep-seated lymphatics—many

large models in wood, executed by Rush, of small bones and other parts, as the temporal bone, the sphenoidal bone, the bones of the wrist, the æthmoidal bone, the labyrinth, the brain, &c.—an extensive collection of healthy and diseased bones—casts to illustrate the doctrines of phrenology—minute injections—numerous wet preparations of healthy and diseased structure—a fine series of human embryos, from the fifth week to the sixth month—a series of preparations, showing the progress of incubation and of germination—extra uterine conceptions—the uterine connection between the cow and her young—models in wax—large drawings, in oil colours, of surgical diseases; &c. &c. The Pennsylvania Hospital some time since made a liberal donation to the Wistar Museum, of the anatomical preparations belonging to that institution.

Respectable strangers and others can be introduced to this collection, by application to any of the trustees or professors.

The commencement for conferring medical degrees is held about the 8th day of April. The number of graduates is commonly about one hundred.

The hall of the Medical School adjoins that of the Faculty of Arts, and is now in progress of building.

The chairs in the *departments of Natural Science, and Law* are still vacant.

Jefferson Medical College.

The Jefferson Medical College was instituted in Philadelphia in 1825; and, during its first session, was endowed by an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, with power to confer degrees in medicine, and with all the privileges and prerogatives of similar institutions, in our own country and in Europe.

Since its foundation, nearly 600 students have attended the respective courses of lectures; and of this number, 145 from various sections of the United States, the Canadas, West Indies, and Europe, have been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The hall, which is situated in Tenth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, on an insulated site, is of brick, with marble basement and steps—four stories high, including the lower story, covering an area of 51 by 57 feet, commanding light and air on every side. It is divided into two spacious class-rooms—two laboratories—an L-shaped gallery, measuring on the two angles 94 feet in length, and averaging 14 feet width, in which the cabinets of anatomy, materia medica, botany, mineralogy and chemistry are arranged—four private withdrawing-rooms for the professors—a room for an herbarium and other botanical preparations—an examination room, in which the faculty and trustees hold their meetings, besides dwelling apartments for the janitor in the basement—the whole reached by

large lobbies and double stair-ways. A three storied building, for the prosecution of practical anatomy, is attached to the hall in the rear, communicating with the anatomical class-room, by a winding passage, so as to exclude all effluvia. A liberal benefice-foundation in the college bestows annually a gratuitous course of lectures on ten worthy young gentlemen of fit education and respectability.

The additions which have been made to the anatomical cabinet, with the facilities afforded for dissection and demonstration, are such as will bear comparison with those of the oldest medical school on this side the Atlantic.

In all other respects, it is confidently believed, it is not surpassed by any of its sister institutions, with *all* of which, as far as is known, it is placed on a footing of perfect equality,—a course of Lectures in one being held equivalent to a course on the same branches in every other.

The following is the organization of the Medical Faculty :

Anatomy—By Samuel M'Clellan, M.D.

Materia Medica and Obstetrics—By John Eberle, M.D.

Chemistry—By Jacob Green, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine—By Daniel Drake, M.D.

Surgery—By George M'Clellan, M.D.

Institutes of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, and

the Diseases of Women and Children—By B. Rush Rhees, M.D.

Law Academy of Philadelphia,

Established in 1821, under the auspices of an incorporated society, composed of judges and members of the bar, under the denomination of 'The Society for the Promotion of Legal knowledge and Forensic Eloquence.' The Academy consists at present of about fifty students, besides honorary members, who are young barristers enrolled in the list of students, but whose attendance is voluntary. Forensic exercises are held once a week, under the direction of the provost and vice-provosts. As the academy increases, it is intended to erect chairs of the various branches of jurisprudence; and, when the institution shall have reached a sufficient degree of maturity, to annex it to the University of Pennsylvania. The provost and two vice-provosts are annually elected.

The Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Philadelphia.

This institution, originally established in 1784 by private contributions, was incorporated and endowed on the 29th of March 1787, by the name of 'The Trustees of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the city of Philadelphia.' Its funds were increased by the liberal bequest of Andrew Doz, Esq. formerly a trustee, and by an

appointment made in pursuance of the last will of the late Mr John Keble.

By the fundamental laws established at a meeting of the contributors, on the 1st of January 1785, provision was made for the education of youth *gratis*; and it is declared, that "all gifts and bequests for this special purpose shall be kept a fund to be applied to no other purpose whatever." The same laws provide for an instructor in divinity, towards a fund for which a beginning is made.

The trustees, sixteen in number, are elected for four years, being divided into classes of four each, and the term of one class expiring in every year. The Right Rev. William White is the President.

The Charity School is in Cedar Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, under the superintendence of the Rev. William Bryant.

Friends' Schools.

The first incorporation for promoting literature in Pennsylvania, was the charter, granted by William Penn in 1697, to 'the overseers of the schools.' This body, consisting of fifteen persons, have under their care fourteen schools, distributed in different parts of Philadelphia. In the school-house on Fourth below Chestnut street, the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages are taught, and also mathematics and natural philosophy. Lectures are delivered in this institution on botany, mineralogy, and other branches of science. It has an observatory, contain-

ing a superior transit instrument, a large reflecting telescope, and an achromatic telescope. The philosophical apparatus is also extensive and valuable; the library contains some rare works, and the cabinet of minerals is very respectable.

Lectures on Science and the Arts.

It is believed that no city in the world of equal population affords as easy an acquisition of knowledge in every branch of human science, as Philadelphia. Its medical schools are deservedly in high repute, and the characters of many of the lecturers too may challenge comparison with those of Edinburgh or Paris. The number of private lecturers in various branches of science and the arts, may be estimated at about seventy.

There are in Philadelphia many other academies and seminaries besides those enumerated, in which classical learning and the mathematical sciences are taught, but the limits of this work do not enable us to give any account of them.

The Public Schools.

For the education of the children of those who are without the means of procuring private instruction, ample provision is made, under certain acts of the legislature of this state, at the public expense. Under the system of free education established by law for the city and county of Philadelphia, every indigent child is entitled to the benefit of instruction

at a suitable school, and the most approved means are provided to induce all the objects of the benefit to avail themselves of their privilege. The extent of the appropriations provided to be made, is limited only by the amount requisite to carry the system into full and complete execution.

The instruction of the indigent children throughout the state of Pennsylvania, is a subject of constitutional provision. By Art. VII. Sect. 1, of the constitution, it is directed 'that the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner, that the poor may be taught gratis.'

In pursuance of this constitutional direction, and in conformity with the wishes of the public, the legislature of this commonwealth have enacted numerous laws, providing for the free instruction of the indigent children throughout the state. Some of these laws specially concerned the city and county of Philadelphia. These acts were framed in a spirit of liberality; but it was obvious, that the desired end of extending a just and available opportunity of suitable instruction to all the indigent, was not effected. Much attention was given to the subject, and several changes, with a view to improvement, were introduced by new acts and supplements. At length the act of assembly establishing the system now in operation, was passed the 3d day of March 1818, entitled 'an act to provide for the education

of children at the public expense, within the city and county of Philadelphia.' By the provisions of this act and its supplements, a new system of free instruction has been established in the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, Kensington, Penn Township, Southwark, and Moyamensing, and important improvements have been made in the system in use in the other parts of the county. According to the laws now in force, the city and county of Philadelphia are erected into a district, denominated 'The First School District of the State of Pennsylvania.' The district is divided into sections, of which

The City of Philadelphia is the First Section.

The Northern Liberties and Kensington are the Second Section.

Southwark and Moyamensing are the Third Section.

Penn Township is the Fourth Section.

It is over these four sections that the new and peculiar system is established, at the present time.

For the first section, thirty-six directors are appointed by the select and common councils.

For the second section, twelve directors are appointed by the commissioners of the incorporated part of the Northern Liberties, and twelve by the commissioners of Kensington.

For the third section, six directors are appointed by the commissioners of Southwark, and six by the commissioners of Moyamensing.

For the fourth section, six directors are appointed by the commissioners of Spring Garden.

The appointment of the directors is made annually between the 1st and 20th day of January, in each year. They perform their duties without pecuniary compensation, but are exempted from serving as jurors, arbitrators, overseers of the poor, or managers of the Alms-House, and, except in time of war, from militia duty.

Immediately after their appointment, the directors of the districts meet in their respective sections, and elect from among themselves one suitable person for every six directors, to be members of a select body, called 'The Controllers of the Public Schools for the City and County of Philadelphia;' and the directors of the city elect four members. The board of controllers consequently at this time consists of nine members.

It is the duty of the controllers to determine the number of schools to be established in any section ; to provide the suitable forms of instruction to be used therein ; to superintend the conduct and concerns of all the schools established under the provisions of the above act ; to ascertain and limit the expense of instituting and conducting such schools ; to report annually to the county commissioners the amount of money which they may deem necessary to defray the expenses of the district for the current year, and to draw on the treasurer of the county for the same. They have power to establish a model

school, to be under their immediate direction. Their proceedings are to be annually published, and their accounts examined and settled by the auditors of the county.

It is the duty of the several boards of directors within their respective sections, to establish as many schools as may be determined by the controllers, to appoint teachers, and to provide all things necessary for conducting the schools so established, and to have the particular care and management of the same in their respective stations. They are to report every six months the state of the several schools to the board of controllers.

The principles of Lancaster's system of education, in its most improved form, are required to be adopted in all the schools established by the above law in the above sections. All indigent orphan children, and children of indigent parents of suitable age,—that is, boys between the ages of six and fourteen years, and girls between the ages of five and thirteen years,—if approved of by the controllers or directors, as the case may be, are admitted into the model school, or the schools of the respective sections in which such children reside. The branches of learning taught in the schools are, reading, writing, arithmetic, and the geography of the United States ; and the girls, besides these, are instructed in sewing, knitting, &c.

The board of controllers was organized on the 6th of April 1818, and proceeded to establish schools

for both sexes in the several sections. The following schools have been established by them, and are now open.

The Model School, in Chester street, running from Sassafras, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

The Lombard street, in Lombard street, north side, above Sixth street. For coloured children.

The Locust street, corner of Locust and Twelfth streets.

The Kensington, in Marlborough street, Kensington.

The Southwark, in Catharine street, between Third and Fourth.

The Northern Liberties, in Third street near Brown street.

The Spring Garden, in Buttonwood street, near the Ridge Road.

The Moyamensing, west of Sixth street, in Moyamensing.

The North Western, corner of Schuylkill Seventh and Race streets.

The South Western, Spruce street near Rittenhouse square.

By certified returns from the respective sections, it appears that 4303 pupils attended the foregoing schools, of whom 2301 were boys, and 2002 were girls.

The above sections include the city and the adjoining districts, containing a large, dense, and compact population. The residue of the county,

comprising the country districts, is divided as follows:—

The townships of Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry, and Moreland are the fifth section.

The townships of Germantown, Bristol, and Roxborough are the sixth section.

The townships of Blockley and Kingsessing are the seventh section.

The township of Passyunk is the eighth section.

In the country parts of the district, 780 have been at school, which, with those taught in the city and the adjoining corporations, give an aggregate of 5083 educated at the public expense since the last report.

During twelve years 34,703 children have received the benefits of tuition under the wise and beneficent provisions of the existing act of the General Assembly.

In these latter sections, a different system of providing for the free education of the indigent prevails. Directors are chosen for the several sections by the court of quarter sessions for the county. The children are sent, under the direction of the directors, to suitable private schools. The funds for instruction are to be provided by the controllers as for the former sections. The Lancasterian system is not required to be in any way used in these sections, nor are any public schools established. Provision, however, is made by the above law for the erection of a section or sections, for the purpose of establishing

one or more schools, upon the same terms, and under the same regulations prescribed for the first four sections, whenever the state of any portion of the latter sections may require the same to be done. The power to erect such new section is given to the court of quarter sessions, to be exercised upon the petition of twenty respectable taxable citizens, resident within the bounds of the proposed section.

Citizens or strangers who may be inclined to visit the public schools, will be admitted on any day of the week between 9 and 12 A.M., or between 2 and 5 P.M. For more minute information respecting this interesting establishment, application may be made to Roberts Vaux, *President of the Board of Controllers*; or to the *Secretary*, T. M. Pettit.

Sunday Schools.

Next perhaps in importance and interest to the public schools, are those which have been established for the gratuitous instruction of adults and children on Sundays, and the inculcation of moral and religious truth among them. It has been ascertained that there are in the city and liberties 125 Sunday schools, at which 14,581 scholars are taught by 1429 teachers. The whole number of teachers and pupils throughout the United States is estimated at 520,000. The teachers are not professionally such, but persons who devote their time voluntarily to this laudable object. In 1816 an union was formed of several of the schools, under the name of the Sunday and Adult School Union.

The Sunday School Union.

Few institutions are so admirably calculated to promote the cause of christianity as that under consideration. Its influence is not confined to any particular section or district, but extends to the remotest parts of our country. The history of Sunday schools in this country, as a system of religious education, embraces a period of less than fifteen years; and the number of pupils belonging to the several schools connected with this institution, is estimated at 400,000, the number of teachers 60,000, and the number of schools 6600, extending throughout every state and territory.

This institution circulate works which they think will do the most good, at the lowest prices. During the year 1829—30, they added to their catalogue of library books forty-six new works; thirty-two of which are bound volumes of more than seventy-two pages each. Eighteen were expressly written for the society, for ten of which they paid about 700 dollars. The expenses of the society during the last year were \$67,400, and the receipts exceeded the expenses.

The affairs and funds of this society are under the direction of a board, consisting of a president, vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, and thirty-six managers, twenty four of whom shall reside in the city of Philadelphia or its vicinity. The officers for 1830—31, are Alex-

ander Henry, *President*, and thirty-five vice-presidents, distributed through the different states; Paul Beck, Jun. *Treasurer*; Frederick W. Porter, *Corresponding Secretary*; Frederick A. Packard, *Recording Secretary*. The building, wherein the business of the society is transacted, stands in Chestnut street, above Sixth street.

Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools.

This excellent institution had its foundation in the voluntary meetings of a few young men, in the year 1799, for the instruction of indigent boys in the evenings. The public attention being called to their meritorious labours, their funds increased so rapidly as to enable them to open a day school. In 1801 the society received an increase of funds, which secured their permanence, and enabled them to extend the sphere of their activity. Christopher Ludwick, a respectable citizen of German origin, died in that year, leaving the residue of his estate (after a provision for his wife) which was estimated at between 10 and 12,000 dollars, to the first association of persons who should be incorporated for the purpose of gratuitously teaching the poor of all denominations in Philadelphia. The members of the Philadelphia Society, by great exertions, and a severe contest as to time with the trustees of the University, obtained the first charter of incorporation, and

received from the executors of Mr Ludwick the amount of his bequest.

Since the commencement of the establishment 8812 scholars have been admitted into the schools; viz. 4804 boys and 4008 girls. At the close of the year 1829, 230 boys and 185 girls were on the list of scholars. In the boys' school are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and a class of those most advanced are instructed in the higher branches of English education.

There are two schools for girls, in one of which is taught spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, and in the other, needle work in its various branches, such as plain sewing, tayloring and mantua making, so as to qualify those instructed therein to become good wives and mothers, at a more advanced period in life.

The capital stock and real estate of the institution is in amount about \$36,000, and yields an income of \$1900 per annum, and the use of the school house; besides which, an annual sum is paid by each member, which in the aggregate amounts to about \$300. The salaries paid the teachers is \$1400 per annum.

The schools are kept in a house erected for the purpose in Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The building is 32 feet front, and 78 deep.

Officers for 1830. Philip Garrett, *President*; Paul Beck, *Vice President*; George Peterson, *Treasurer*; Edwin Walter, *Secretary*.

Adelphi School.

An institution under this name is situated in Cherry street. It is designed exclusively for the instruction of coloured boys, of whom about 80 usually attend the school. It is supported by members of the society of Friends, and is under the direction of a board of twelve managers.

Free School for the Education of Negro Children.

Under the direction of 'The Associates of the late Rev. Dr Bray,' in England.—Master of the boys' school in Locust street, Solomon Clarkson; Mistress of the girls' school in Chester street, Mrs Julia Campbell.

This charity was originally founded by Dr Bray, who in 1696 was appointed by the bishop of London his commissary in Maryland, and was the projector and promoter of many very important schemes for the propagation of Christianity, and the improvement of the condition of the African race.

A large bequest was made to Dr Bray and his associates, by Mr D'Alone, the private secretary of king William, 'towards erecting a capital fund or stock for converting the negroes in the British plantations,' out of the interest of which a stipend was paid for several years to support a catechist to teach the negroes in Georgia.

Unexpected and almost insuperable obstacles to the execution of Mr D'Alone's pious and benevolent

plan induced the associates, in 1760, to turn their attention to the instruction of negro children, for which purpose schools were opened in different parts of America; and now, besides occasional assistance rendered in some of the West India islands, and to the settlement at Sierra Leone, they have on their regular establishment three schools in Nova Scotia, besides the one established here.

The expenses of this school are defrayed with the rents reserved out of a lot of ground in this city, which was purchased in 1774, with the benefactions of the Rev. Mr Upcher, of Sudbury, in Suffolk, the income of which was appropriated by him 'to the education of negroes.'

The Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools

Was established in 1828, and has been instrumental in diffusing much information on this important subject throughout the state. The society has also furnished a number of teachers for schools on the plan of mutual instruction, and otherwise aided the cause of education in destitute parts of the commonwealth.

President, Roberts Vaux; *Vice-Presidents*, John Sergeant and John Wurts; *Corresponding Secretaries*, George M. Stroud and G. W. Toland.

The institutions of which a brief account is here given, are the principal establishments for the sup-

port of charity schools. Numerous others, however, exist, more limited in their sphere of operations, but producing in their combined result the happiest effect upon the character of the population. Among these may be mentioned the Aimwell School Society, established in 1796, for the free instruction of female children, by members of the society of Friends; the Philadelphia Union Society, instituted in 1804, for similar purposes, by ladies, members of the Presbyterian Church; the free schools of the United Episcopal Churches, and of the German Lutherans and Calvinists. There is also a free school annexed to the University of Pennsylvania.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Post Office.

The Philadelphia Post Office is situated in Chestnut street, No. 107, between Third and Fourth streets, and is opened daily from sunrise until eight o'clock P. M. except on Sundays, on which day it is opened from half past eight until half past nine in the morning, and from half past one until half past two in the afternoon. Great punctuality is observed in closing the respective mails at the minute, and strangers wishing to transmit letters by mail are advised to be a little before the time, as it is impossible to send a letter by that day's mail, even should it come but a moment after it is closed. This rule has been

established and acted upon for many years, and is never deviated from, except where letters containing information of sickness or death are requested to be forwarded, in which cases, the postmaster, being convinced of the contents, will forward such letter, if it be deposited any time before the mail leaves the office.

There are eight carriers, who have four assistants, all engaged in delivering letters from the post office. Their compensation is limited by law to two cents for the delivery of each letter. They go out three times a day, viz. after the arrival of the eastern, southern, and western mails, and carry letters to all the populous parts of the city. A stranger as well as citizen would find it the most prompt way of having a letter delivered. Almost every person within the walk of the carrier is known to him.

There are ten clerks engaged in the post office, whose duties are very arduous, as they are obliged to be at their post from two o'clock in the morning until sunset.

A list of letters remaining in the post office is published twice a month, in the *American Sentinel*, and a copy is exhibited at the door of the post office. It is absolutely requisite that the person applying for an advertised letter should mention that it is advertised; for the letters, after they are thus published, are removed to a separate case, which is not looked over, unless such notice is given by the applicant.

The following is the establishment of mails for the year 1830.

Eastern Mail.

Mails for New York city arrive daily at 6 A. M. and close daily at half past 2 P. M.

For New York city, arrive daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M. and close daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.

For New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine States, arrive daily, at 6 A. M., and close daily at half past 2 P. M.

For Andalusia, Bristol, Tullytown and Morrisville, Pa; Bordentown, Burlington, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Woodbridge, Rahway, Elizabethtown, Newark, Jersey City, Amboy and Morristown, New Jersey, arrive daily, except Monday, at 6 A. M. and close daily, except Sunday, at half past 2 P. M.

For Newton, Attleboro', New Hope, Lumberville, and Erwinna, Pa, via Bristol, Pa, arrive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M., and close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 P. M.

For New Egypt, Pittstown, Vansycles, New Hampton and Hunterdon and Monmouth Counties, N. J., arrive on Wednesday, at 6 A. M. and close on Saturday, at half past 2 P. M.

Via Easton, Pa, for Sussex and Warren counties, and Schooley's Mountain, Morris county, N. J., arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

and close on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 A. M.

All other places in East New Jersey, arrive on Wednesday, at 6 A. M. and close on Monday, at half past 2 P. M.

For Kensington, Frankford, Holmesburg, Bustleton and Byberry, arrive daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M., and close daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.

Southern Mail.

Mails for Delaware state, per steam boat, via St George's, and offices on the Eastern Shore, Md, from Summit Bridge, Del. to Easton, Md, arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 P. M., and close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 A. M.

For Wilmington and New Castle, Del. the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, arrive daily at 1 P. M., and close daily at 7 A. M.

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana States, and Arkansas and Florida Territories, arrive daily, from 8 to 11 A. M. by steamboats according to the tide and weather, and close daily, at half past 11 A. M.

Nashville, Ten. and the Western part of Tennessee State, Ohio State, South Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri States, and Washington, Brownsville, Union Town, Pa, and Wheeling, Virginia, arrive daily, from 8 to 11 A. M. by steamboats ac-

ording to the tide and weather, and close daily at half past 11 A. M.

For the Eastern part of Tennessee State, arrive on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, from 8 to 1 A. M., and close on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at half past 11 A. M.

When the steam boats stop running, the Southern mail will arrive at 1 P. M. and close at 7 A. M.

Western Mail.

Mails for Pittsburg, Pa, and intermediate offices, and via Pittsburg, for Ohio State, West, and Michigan Territory, arrive daily, at 1 P. M., and close daily, at 5 A. M.

Via Harrisburg, Pa, for Sunbury, Northumberland, Aaronsburg, Bellefonte, Danville, Dunnsburg, Jersey Shore, Lewisburg, Miffinsburg, Milton, Munccey, Wellsborough and Williamsport, arrive daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M., and close daily, except Saturday, at 5 A. M.

Via Harrisburg, Pa, for Perry, Cambria and Indiana counties, arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 P. M., and close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 A. M.

Via Harrisburg, Pa, for Clarke's Ferry, Huntingdon, Halifax, Lewistown, Millerstown, Miffintown and Thompsontown, arrive daily at 1 P. M. and close daily at 5 A. M.

For Columbia and York, arrive daily at 1 P. M., and close daily at 5 A. M.

Via Columbia, for York and Adams counties, arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 P. M., and close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 A. M.

Mails for Avondale, Pennsylvania, Brick Meeting House, Md, Belle Air, Md, Concord M. H. Pa, Cheyney Shop, Pa, Hamer's Store, Pa, Ivy Mills, Pa, Kennet Square, Pa, New London \times Roads, Pa, Nether Providence, Pa, Port Deposit, Md, Strickersville, Pa, and West Grove, Pa, arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., and close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. at 5 A. M.

Edgmont, Russellville, Clingan and Mount Vernon arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M. and close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

West Chester via Downingtown, arrive daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M., and close daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.

Kimberton, Valley Works, Chester Springs, Morgantown, New Holland and Leacock, arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M., and close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 A. M.

Mails for Reading, and intermediate offices, and Berks, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties, arrive daily, at 6 P. M., and close daily, at 2 A. M.

Via Harrisburg, for Potter and M'Kean counties, arrive on Monday, at 6 P. M., and close on Monday, at 5 A. M.

Mails for Easton, Pa, and intermediate offices,

arrive daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., and close daily, except Saturday, at 2 A. M.

Via Easton, Pa, for Pike and Wayne counties, arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M., and closes on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 2 A. M.

Mails for Bethlehem, and intermediate offices, arrive daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., and close daily, except Sunday, at 2 A. M.

Via Bethlehem, for Nazareth, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne, Susquehanna and Bradford counties, arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.; and close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 A. M.

Mails for Skippack, Sunnyside, Sellersville, Trexertown and Kutztown arrive on Saturday at 2 P. M., and close on Wednesday at half past 1 P. M.

Mails for Rising Sun, Germantown and Chestnut Hill, arrive daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M., and close daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.

Mails for Penn Township, Manayunk, Roxborough and Norristown, arrive daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M., and close daily, except Sunday, at half past 1 P. M.

Mails for Mount Holly and Moore's Town, N. J. arrive daily, at half past 12 P. M., and close daily, except Sunday at half past 12 A. M.

Mails for Pemberton (or New Mills), Vincentown, Medford and Evesham, N. J. arrive on Monday and

Friday, at 4 P. M. and close on Tuesday and Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Mails for Bridgetown, W. N. J. and intermediate offices, arrive daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M., and close daily, except Sunday, at 3 A. M.

Via Bridgetown, for Cedarville, Fairton and Dividing Creek, arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 P. M., and close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Via Bridgetown, for Port Elizabeth, Dennis's Creek, Cape May C. H. and Cape Island, arrive on Monday and Friday, at 3 P. M., and close on Tuesday and Friday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Roadstown, Alloway's Town and Greenwich, N. J., arrive on Tuesday and Friday, at 3 P. M. and close on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Sweedsborough, Sharpstown, Woodstown and Salem, N. J., arrive daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M. and close daily, except Sunday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Hamington Glass Works, Pleasant's Mills, Gloucester Furnace, Gravelly Landing and Leed's Point, N. J., arrive on Tuesday and Friday, at 3 P. M. and close on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Atsion and Tuckerton arrive on Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M., and close on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Haddonfield, Absecom, May's Landing and Somer's Point, N. J., arrive on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., and close on Thursday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Chew's Landing, Campbell's Tavern, Cross Keys, Stephen's Creek and Tuckahoe, N. J. arrive on Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 P. M. and close on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Malaga, Glassborough, Mauricetown and Milville, arrive on Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M., and close on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Swiftsure Mail, via Branchtown, Hatborough, Hartville, Jenkintown and New Hope, Pa; Lamberts-ville, Ringoe's, Bound Brook, Somerville and Scotch Plains, N. J. arrive on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 P. M. and close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 A. M.

Letters must be left at the post office within the time specified, to insure going in the mail of the day; and newspapers half an hour before that time. As there are several places of the same name in the United States, it is necessary that the directions should be particular; the states should be distinguished, and when it might be doubtful, the counties. When letters are not for a post town, the nearest post town ought to be mentioned.

The office is opened daily, from sun rise to 8 P. M. except Sundays, the 4th of July and Christmas day, when it is open from half past 8 to half past 9 A. M. and from half past 1 to half past 2 P. M.

Persons wishing to pay postage when the office is shut, can enclose the money with the letter, directed to 'The Post Office.' Those who keep accounts

with the carriers or office, will please to enclose the letter directed in the same manner, with a request that the postage be charged to their account.

The Navy Yard.

The United States Navy Yard is situated at the southern end of Swanson street, and contains an area of about twelve acres. It was purchased in the year 1801, for the sum of 37,500 dollars: it is at present assessed at 70,000 dollars. By an act of assembly, passed in 1818, no street is to be run through it, so long as it is used as a navy yard. The area is enclosed on three sides with a high and substantial brick wall, the fourth side fronting on the Delaware. The yard contains a mould-loft, for modelling ships of war—a blacksmith's shop, in which all the iron work is made for the public ships built on this station—an hospital—marine barracks, spacious enough to contain 150 men, with quarters for the officers, together with a handsome house for the quarters of the commanding officer of the marines. The shears, for fixing masts, is 120 feet high, and is said to be the most complete in the United States.

There are at this yard a large three-decker, over which is a frame building, 270 feet in length by 103 in height above high-water mark, and 84 feet in width at the eaves; and a forty-four gun ship, over which also there is a large frame building, 210 feet in length by 80 feet in height, and 74 feet broad. Both ships are built under the direction and con-

struction of S. Humphreys, Esq., naval constructor. The marines on this station are commanded by Colonel Miller.

The Mint.

The Mint of the United States was established in the year 1791, and by several successive acts of congress has been continued at Philadelphia.

The present establishment of the mint is in north Seventh street, between Market and Arch streets. The coinage effected at the mint within the year 1829, amounted to \$2,306,875 50 cents, comprising \$295,717 50 cents in gold, and \$1,994,578 in silver, viz.

Half eagles	57,442,	\$287,210 00
Quarter eagles	3,403,	8507 50
Half dollars	3,712,156,	1,856,078 00
Dismes	770,000,	77,000 00
Half dismes	1,230,000,	61,500 00
Cents	1,414,500,	14,145 00
Half cents	487,000,	2,435 00

Pieces 7,674,501, \$2,306,875 50

The present officers of the mint are, Samuel Moore, *Director*; James Rush, *Treasurer*; Adam Eckfeldt, *Chief Coiner*; Joseph Richardson, *Assayer*; Joseph Cloud, *Melter and Refiner*; William Kneas, *Engraver*, and George S. Benezet, *Clerk*.

In 1829 a new building for the mint was com-

menced in Chestnut street, near Broad street. It presents a front of 122 feet, divided into a portico 62 feet long, and two wings each of 30 feet. The building is of the Ionic order, taken from the celebrated Grecian temple on the river Ilissus, near Athens. The portico, when finished, will contain six columns, three feet in diameter, and 25 feet in height. The material of the building is brick, faced with thick marble ashlar. It will be ready to receive the machinery of the mint in 1830. Mr Strickland is the architect.

Arsenals.

The United States have two arsenals or *depots* for military supplies and munitions, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia; one on the Schuylkill, and another near Frankford.

Schuylkill Arsenal.

The Schuylkill arsenal is on the east bank of that river, below South street, and near the road leading to Gray's ferry. The buildings were erected about the year 1800. The principal edifices are four large store-houses of brick, three stories high, forming a hollow square. There is also a brick house for the residence of the commanding officer, and several out buildings, among which is the powder magazine.

This arsenal is the depot of clothing, camp equipage, and quartermaster's stores, from which the army of the United States receives its supplies. It

is under the charge of Peter Faysoux, military store-keeper, and subject to the general superintendence of Callender Irvine, Esq., commissary general of purchases.

Arsenal near Frankford.

This establishment is beautifully situated on Frankford creek, within a quarter of a mile of the Delaware. It was commenced during the late war, and has been gradually increased till the present time. It now consists of six large stone buildings, forming a square, besides work shops and magazines. It is one of the principal depots for small arms, nitre, flints, &c. &c.

It contains at the present time forty one thousand stands of small arms, five hundred thousand pounds of refined nitre, and about two millions of flints, besides a general supply of the munitions of war. The powder magazine is one of the most commodious in the United States, and is capable of containing more than half a million of pounds of powder. It is commanded by Captain Mellon, and has recently been rough cast, in imitation of free-stone; and may be said to be one of the handsomest military stations in the United States.

Loan Office.

The business of the loan office, the payment of the annual interest on the public debt, the transfer of certificates thereof, the payment of pensions, &c. is now performed by the Bank of the United States.

The office for the transaction of these affairs is the first room on the left hand of the principal entrance into the bank.

The Marine Asylum.

This immense structure is rapidly approaching its completion. It is 386 feet long, consisting of an Ionic portico of 90 feet, supported by eight Ionic columns, and two wings, each 148 feet. Surrounding the building, except on the portico and sides, are two covered verandahs, supported by cast iron columns. The chapel is 50 feet square and 46 in height, to the lantern. The asylum stands on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill, in the neighbourhood of the arsenal. Mr Strickland is the architect.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Provision for Watching and Lighting the City.

The present arrangement of the watch in Philadelphia is a very efficient one, as the infrequency of fires, robberies, and disturbances of the peace sufficiently proves.

The whole number of the city watch, including the captain and lieutenant, is 106. They are divided into classes as follows: 16 silent, or captain and lieutenant's watch—50 north and south watch, or lamplighters—31 east and west watch—4 market

watch—2 turnkeys, and 3 watchmen at the City Hall and Independence Square, and at the Drawbridge, whose duty it is to watch the city property. The city is divided into two districts, eastern and western. The eastern district extends from the Delaware to Eighth street, and from the southern to the northern boundary of the city, which is under the particular charge of the captain of the watch, whose quarters are at the old Court House, at the corner of Market and Second streets. He has under his command 8 silent watch, 21 north and south watch or lamplighters, 8 east and west watch, 1 turnkey, and the market watch. The western district includes that part of the city between Eighth street and the Schuylkill, from the southern to the northern boundary of the city, and is under the special care of the lieutenant of the watch, whose quarters are at the western watch house, in Broad street, corner of Filbert. He has under his command 8 silent watch, 26 north and south watch, 17 east and west watch, and 1 turnkey. The whole are governed by a system of regulations strictly enforced.

It is the duty of the north and south watchmen to light and keep in order all the lamps. These are lighted previous to setting the watch, except on moonlight nights, for which they receive 25 cents per month for each lamp, in addition to their monthly wages of \$18. The east and west watch receive \$20 per month. On the 31st of December 1829, there were 2016 lamps within the charter bounds of

the city. When the watch is set at 10 o'clock, (unless otherwise specially directed,) each watchman goes in a direct line for four squares, and turns no corners except into alleys, &c. that lead from the street allotted to him. The four squares form the watchman's district, through which he must pass once in each hour; thus, an east and west watchman sets out from the wharf on Arch street, and passes up Arch street, on the north side, to Fourth street, and returns on the south side to the wharf, visiting each alley as he goes and returns. Others go westward from Fourth to Eighth streets, and from Eighth to Twelfth streets, &c.; others pass along Water, Front, Second, Third, Fourth streets, &c., from Vine street to Market street, and return; so that while the east and west watchmen are travelling east and west, the north and south watchmen are crossing them at the intersection of every street.

The wages of the watchmen for 1829 were \$28,704 96 cents. The whole expense of lighting and watching, including wages, oil, lamps, carpenter's and tinman's work, &c. was \$49,586 73 cents. The expenditure varies annually, according to the price of oil, &c.

Finances of the City, Salaries of Officers, &c.

For the construction of the water works and the common sewers, the purchase of iron pipes, and other objects of public benefit, the city has con-

tracted a debt, which, on the 1st of July 1830, amounted to \$1,974,000, of which \$540,100 bore an interest of six per cent., and \$1,433,900 paid five per cent.

The annual interest on the funded debt, and the other expenses of the corporation, are provided for by annual taxes, by the income of the corporate estate, by water rents, &c. A sinking fund has been created for the purpose of redeeming the debt, which amounted on the 1st of July 1830 to \$395,766 88 cents, and, in consequence of its prudent management, will, in no long time, extinguish the whole debt.

The expenses of the city government for 1829 were as follows:

Salaries of officers,	-	-	-	\$15,717	16
Lighting and watching,	-	-	-	49,586	73
Cleansing the city,	-	-	-	18,836	02
Cleansing docks,	-	-	-	6,520	18
Pumps and wells,	-	-	-	3,060	26
Fuel and other expenses in offices,				1,238	38
Services in the markets,	-	-		542	25
For new paving,	-	-	-	83,232	03
Unpaved streets,	-	-	-	7,306	12
Regulating ascents and descents,			-	1,050	12
Incidental expenses of councils,			-	109	67
Repaving over water pipes,	-	-	-	8,547	62
City property,	-	-	-	13,085	44
Purchase of paving stone,	-	-	-	2,000	93
Hose Companies,	-	-	-	5000	00

Repairing foot ways, - - -	84 08
Expenses authorised by councils, -	12,363 59
Interest on city funded debt, -	102,451 16
At disposal of mayor, - - -	170 28
	<hr/>
	\$330,902 02

Water Works.

Of the numerous public establishments by which Philadelphia is adorned or benefited, there is no one of which her citizens have better reason to be proud than the magnificent works by which the city is supplied, even in its most remote quarters, with pure and wholesome water, sufficient to satisfy any demand. It is believed that no city on the globe, of equal population, has undertaken and completed an operation so arduous and expensive as the introduction of the Schuylkill water: certainly, nothing that has been done by any city on this side of the Atlantic will bear a comparison with it. Of how much advantage the perpetual supply of pure streams of water is to the health, comfort, and safety of such a city as this, it is not necessary to say here. Accustomed to its use, the inhabitants of Philadelphia are not perhaps sensible of the immense benefits they derive from it; but the deprivation of it for a single day would convince them of the great advantages they possess in this respect over the other cities of the union. It has been remarked, that since the introduction of the Schuylkill water, the

yellow fever has not appeared in the city, although it has ravaged the southern suburbs. Whether this be owing to the increased cleanliness of the city, produced by the greater flow of water, or not, it may be considered certain that the general health, as well as the general convenience has been promoted by it. Besides the augmentation of comfort, the great exemption of Philadelphia from destructive fires of late years may be attributed to the abundant supply of water, the *head* of which is so great, that it rises to the height of the highest houses. Of the origin and progress of these valuable works, a short account will be given here.

The sagacious mind of Dr Franklin was one of the first to perceive the growing necessity of a more copious supply of water than the city could obtain from pumps. By his will, he bequeathed to the city a portion of the accumulation of the famous legacy, which has been noticed in another place, to be applied to the introduction of water from the Wissahiccon creek. In 1797, the public becoming sensible of the insufficiency and deterioration of the pump water, petitions were addressed to the city councils, in consequence of which various schemes were proposed. After some deliberation, they decided in favour of a plan proposed by the late Mr Latrobe, which was to form a reservoir on the east bank of the Schuylkill, from which water was to be thrown by a steam engine into a tunnel, and thence carried to another engine house at the Centre square,

where it was to be again raised by a second steam engine into a reservoir, from which it was to be distributed in pipes through the city. The work was immediately commenced, though under great discouragements. The Schuylkill and Delaware Canal Company, whose charter granted them the liberty of watering the city, used all their exertions and influence to defeat the measure; the attempts made by the corporation to borrow money for the purpose failed in a great measure; and above all, the city was desolated and disheartened by the visitation of the yellow fever. The confidence of the city government, however, was not shaken; and they persevered in the operation, though labouring under difficulties from the want of knowledge of hydraulics, until the 21st of January 1801, when water from the Schuylkill was first thrown into the city.

An experience of ten years satisfied the corporation, that a sufficient and constant supply of water could not be obtained by this method: the steam engines were liable to frequent failures from accident, and the derangement of one stopped the whole supply of the city. Accordingly, in October 1811, the councils appointed a committee to consider and ascertain whether a more certain and economical mode of supply could not be adopted. The committee first turned their attention to the project of introducing the water of the Wissahiccon creek; but the magnitude of the cost (estimated at \$359,718) and other considerations induced them to abandon

it. The only feasible plan that appeared to remain, was to increase the power, by augmenting the number of the steam engines. Accordingly, a new reservoir was created, 105 feet above tide water; and two large engines were constructed, which worked alternately, so that one was always ready in case of accident to the other. It was soon found, however, that a supply of water adequate to the demand could not be obtained, although the annual expenses were enormous; and it was evident that some other power besides steam must be used for the purpose.

In the fall of 1818, the watering committee were induced to inquire whether a sufficient water power could not be obtained on reasonable terms, by the erection of a dam and other works at Fair Mount, on the Schuylkill, at the western extremity of Callowhill street. It was ascertained that the right of erecting the dam could be obtained from the Schuylkill Navigation Company, by an agreement to erect locks and a canal on the west side of the river, opposite Fair Mount, at the expense of the city; and that the right of the proprietors of the water power at the falls of Schuylkill, four miles distant, could be purchased for 150,000 dollars. A report favourable to the measure was made to the councils, who unanimously adopted it, and at once, with a liberality and manliness highly honourable to them, voted 350,000 dollars for the commencement of the undertaking. A full account of this great work is given

in a report made by the watering committee to the councils, on the 9th of January 1823, from which the following extracts are made:—

‘ On the 19th of April 1819, the work was commenced by Ariel Cooley, with whom a contract was made for the erection of the dam, the locks and canal, the head arches to the race, and the excavation of the race from a solid rock, for the sum of 150,000 dollars. This work is a monument to his memory ; and he had nearly completed it, when he was taken off by a disease supposed to have been contracted by his exposure to the sun and night air, at the closing part of his work. His talents, his integrity, and his general worth, will long be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of Philadelphia.

‘ It will be proper, in this stage of the report, to state the nature of the work that was to be accomplished, and to expose certain of its difficulties. The river is about nine hundred feet in width ; one-fourth of which, at the bottom, on the eastern side, is supposed to be rock, covered with about eleven feet of mud ; the remainder is of rock. The greatest depth is thirty feet at high water ; and it gradually shoals to the western shore, where the rock is left bare at low tide. The river, whose average rise and fall is six feet, is subject to sudden and violent freshets.

‘ Mr Cooley determined, where rock was to be found, to sink cribs, formed of logs, about fifty feet up and down stream, by seventeen or eighteen feet

wide, which were sunk and filled with stone, and securely fastened to each other above low water, having the up-stream side planked from the bottom to the top, and the space immediately above filled to some extent with earth, small stones, and other matter, to prevent leakage. In that part where mud was found, the dam is made of quarry spalls and earth, and raised about fifteen feet higher than the other part of the dam, which is an over-fall for the water; the base of this mound is at least one hundred and fifty feet, and its width on the top twelve feet; and the whole of the top, and of the up-stream side from the water edge, is paved to the depth of three feet with building stone, to prevent washing by water, and injury from ice. Between the mound dam and the over-fall, there is sunk, on the rock, in twenty-eight feet water, a stone pier twenty-eight feet by twenty-three feet, which supports the end of the mound, and protects it from injury by ice or water. The contraction of the river by the mound dam suggested to Mr Cooley the idea of forming the dam in a diagonal line running up stream, and when nearly over to run the rest of the distance at a right angle toward the shore, so as to join the head pier of the guard-lock on the western side, by which means a large over-fall was created, and the rise above the dam, in cases of freshet, considerably abated. The whole length of the overfall is 1204 feet; the mound dam, 270 feet; the head arches, which will presently be mentioned, 104 feet;

making the whole extent of the dam, including the western pier, about 1600 feet, and backing the water up the river about six miles. The water power thus created is calculated to be equal to raise into the reservoir, by eight wheels and pumps, upwards of ten millions of gallons; the lowest estimate of the quantity of water afforded by the river in the dry season is four hundred and forty millions of gallons per twenty-four hours, and as it is calculated, allowing for leakage, waste, &c. that forty gallons upon the wheel will raise one into the reservoir, the quantity raised would be eleven millions of gallons per day.

‘ On the west side of the river there are erected a head pier and guard-locks, whence there is a canal extending 569 feet to two chamber-locks, of six feet lift each, by which the boats ascend or descend; and below these locks there is a canal into the river, 420 feet long. The locks are built of dressed stone; the upper canal is walled on the east side, and on the west it is rock; the lower canal is formed of the stiff mud of the river, and covered with stone. The whole of the outer front of the locks and canal is protected by a wall on the upper part, and on the lower with stone thrown on the bank to prevent washing.

‘ On the east side of the river, the whole of the bank was a solid rock, which it was necessary to excavate to the width of 140 feet to form a race, and a site for the mill-houses, running parallel with the

river. The length of the mill-race is 419 feet ; the greatest depth of the excavation sixty feet, and the least sixteen feet ; the gunpowder used, alone, cost the contractor upwards of 12,000 dollars. At the upper part of this excavation are erected the head arches, three in number, which extend from the east end of the mound dam to the rock of the bank ; thus forming a continuation of the dam.

‘ On the west of the excavation are erected the mill-houses, forming the west side of the race, which is supported on the other side by the rock rising above it seventy or eighty feet perpendicularly. The south end or wall of the race is also of solid rock, and the mill-houses are founded on rock, so that nothing can be contrived more secure in all respects.

‘ The race is about 90 feet in width, and is furnished with water through the head arches, which allow a passage of water of 68 feet in breadth and 6 feet in depth, to which the race is excavated below the overfall of the dam, and of course room is allowed for a continual passage of 408 square feet of water. These arches are on the north of the race, and the mill-buildings being on the west, the water passes from the race to the wheels, which discharge the water into the river below the dam. The gate of the centre arch is upon the principle of the lock-gate, and admits the passage of boats, &c. into the race ; at the south end of the mill-buildings there is a waste-gate, eight feet wide, by which (the upper

gates being shut) the water can be drawn off to the bottom of the race.

‘The mill-buildings are of stone, 238 feet long, and 56 feet wide. The lower section is divided into twelve apartments, four of which are intended for eight double forcing pumps. The other apartments are for the forebays leading to the water wheels. The pump and forebay chambers are arched with brick, and are perfectly secure from the inclemency of the winter. Those now in use are kept warm by means of two large iron stoves, heated to great advantage and economy with Schuylkill and Lehigh coal. A gallery will be erected, extending the whole length of the building, from which all the wheels may be seen at one view. The centre part of the buildings is 190 feet by 25 feet, with circular doors to the pump-chambers, and a range of circular windows over the archways of the wheel-rooms. On a line with the cornice of the central part is the base course of two pavilions, with Doric porticoes, which terminate the west front. One of these is used for the office of the committee ; and the other is the residence of an old and faithful servant of the corporation, who has the general care of the property at Fair Mount. On the east front, immediately over the pumps and forebay rooms, is a terrace, 253 feet long, and 26 feet wide, paved with brick, and railed, forming a handsome walk along the race, and leading by steps at the end to the top of the head arches, mound dam, and pier.’

It was not the intention of the committee to erect more than three wheels and pumps for the present, which were completed in December 1822. Since that time a fourth wheel and pump have been placed. The first wheel is fifteen feet in diameter and fifteen feet long, working under one foot head and seven feet fall: this wheel raises one and a quarter million of gallons of water to the reservoir in twenty-four hours, with a stroke of the pump of four and a half feet, a diameter of sixteen inches, and the wheel making eleven and a half revolutions in a minute. The second wheel is of the same length as the first, and sixteen feet in diameter: it works under one foot head and seven and a half feet fall, making thirteen revolutions in a minute, with a four and a half feet stroke of the pump, and raising one and one-third million of gallons in twenty-four hours. The third wheel is of the same size as the second, and works under the same head and fall, making thirteen revolutions in a minute, with a five feet stroke of the pump, and raising one and a half million of gallons in twenty-four hours. The fourth wheel is of cast iron, and weighs about twenty-two tons. The pump is sixteen inches in diameter with a six feet stroke, it raises into the reservoir in twenty-four hours upwards of 1,400,000 gallons. The whole quantity thus raised is nearly five and a half millions of gallons in twenty-four hours. The three first wheels are formed of wood; the shafts of iron weighing about five tons each.

The pumps are the work of those ingenious engineers, Messrs Rush and Muhlenburg. They were made and put up under the direction of Mr F. Graff, according to designs made by him and approved of by the watering committee.

‘The pumps are placed horizontally, and are worked by a crank on the water-wheel, attached to a pitman connected with the piston at the end of the slides. They are fed under a natural head of water, from the forebays of the water wheel, and are calculated for a six feet stroke: but hitherto it has been found more profitable to work with not more than five feet. They are double forcing pumps, and are connected, each of them, to an iron main of sixteen inches diameter, which is carried along the bottom of the race to the rock at the foot of Fair Mount, and thence up the bank into the new reservoir. At the end of the pipe there is a stop-cock, which is closed when needful for any purpose. The shortest of these mains is 284 feet long: the other two are somewhat longer. The reservoir next the bank is 139 by 316 feet, is twelve feet deep, and contains three millions of gallons. It is connected at the bottom with the old reservoir, by two pipes of 20 inches diameter, with stop-cocks. This reservoir contains four millions of gallons. The water being raised into the reservoirs, 102 feet above low tide, and 56 feet above the highest ground in the city, is thence conveyed to the city.’

In a subsequent report made to the councils

on the 8th of January 1824, the committee state some gratifying facts as to the quantity of water which experience has shown the wheels capable of raising:—

‘ The experience of another year has furnished results that will probably be interesting to councils ; and the committee therefore trespass a little in detailing the beneficial effects produced by the new water works at Fair Mount, which have exceeded the warmest anticipations of their most sanguine friends. The calculations formed were of the most cautious kind, for there was little experience to guide in the construction of water works calculated to raise water, and hence it was stated that forty gallons upon the wheel would be required to raise one to the reservoir ; but experience has shown that thirty are more than ample, thus at once increasing the calculation of the water power of the river one-third. The quantity raised was also underrated at one million of gallons in twenty-four hours, for each wheel and pump: it may now be safely stated at 1,250,000, supposing the wheel to work during the whole time ; but this is not always the case, as the tide occasionally makes it prudent to stop them, to prevent straining the works.

‘ An experiment was made in July last for eighteen days, during which time four fire-plugs were constantly in use during the day time in washing the gutters, when two wheels and pumps were found adequate to supply the demand, and working only

fourteen hours in twenty-four ; and the consumption of water was 1,616,160 gallons in the same period of twenty-four hours. In October last, the three wheels were found sufficient to supply the city in eight hours, equal to one wheel for twenty-four hours, and supplying 1,250,000 gallons.

‘In the last month, the wheels were stopped three days on account of the water being disturbed by a freshet, during which time the reservoir fell fifty-two inches: after the water had settled the three wheels were put in operation, and besides supplying the city with about 1,250,000 gallons, they filled the reservoir in twenty-four hours, equal in all to 3,750,000 gallons. The demand of the city for water, in very cold weather, may be stated at about 1,000,000 gallons.

‘The advantage of the large reservoirs is particularly observable during a freshet in the river, as the city can be supplied for several days with clear water from them, whilst the muddy water is running off, during which time the wheels are of course stopped.

‘On the 24th of October 1822, the steam engines were stopped, and it is believed will never again be wanted. The strength of the dam was tested in the most satisfactory manner, in February 1822, by an ice freshet, which rose eight feet above the overfall, and which is supposed to be the greatest ever known in the Schuylkill.’

The whole cost to the city of the works at Fair Mount is as follows:—

Cost of the water power at the falls	\$150,000
Erection of the dam, locks, head arches, race, and piers, including estimate of damages for overflowing by the dam	187,182
Three pumps	11,000
Mill houses, mills, and other works con- nected with them	71,250
Iron raising mains	4,480
New reservoir	8,600
	<hr/>
	\$432,512

The entire amount expended by the city of Philadelphia, on the successive operations for introducing the Schuylkill water, is shown by the following table:—

Cost of the first works on Centre Square and Chestnut street near Schuylkill	\$690,402 81
The second steam works, including the reservoir, cost	320,669 84
The present water power works cost	432,512 71
	<hr/>
Total cost	\$1,443,585 36

The advantage of water power over steam power for such works as these, is well shown in the report of the watering committee of 1823:—

‘By an estimate made by Mr Graff, and exhibited to councils with the report of the committee on

water power, on the 5th of February 1818, it appeared the cost of working the steam engine and pump for one year was 30,858 dollars; and it has been found that, with this expenditure, not more than 1,600,000 gallons could be raised in twenty-four hours—a very inadequate supply for the population of the city, consisting of above 60,000 souls; without a gallon being afforded to the adjoining districts, containing an equal number, and for whom until the present period there was no provision except by means of wells. If, therefore, it were required, at the same rate of expense, to raise an equal quantity with that at present afforded by three wheels, the cost would be upwards of 70,000 dollars; but, estimating the cost at only double that of one engine, it would amount to 61,716 dollars. From this is to be deducted the interest on the capital expended in erecting the water power and works, which was 426,330 dollars, and was principally borrowed at an interest of five per cent, and amounts to 21,316 dollars annually, and also the expenses for wages, fuel, oil, &c. estimated at 1500 dollars annually, amounting together to 22,816 dollars, which being deducted from the sum of 61,716 dollars, leaves a clear annual saving of 38,900 dollars, equal, at an interest of five per cent, to a capital of 778,000 dollars.

‘As before stated, it is not doubted that the water power is sufficient to work five wheels and pumps in addition to the three in operation, which would raise an additional quantity of more than six

millions of gallons; and, estimating the saving on this quantity in the same ratio as before stated, the amount would be 103,000 dollars more, equal to a capital of upwards of two millions of dollars, and showing the whole saving or profit to be 142,000 dollars annually, a sum nearly double the amount of the city taxes, exclusive of interest on the city debt, which will soon melt away by the operation of the sinking fund.'

In the report of 1824, the comparative superiority of water power is again shown:—

'Two men are found sufficient to attend the works twelve hours at a time alternately, night and day; and the calculation made last year, of four dollars per day, for wages, fuel, light, tallow, &c. is, upon experience, found to be ample. The plan of warming the house has completely answered the object proposed; and no ice has formed, in the coldest weather, on the wheels or in the pumps.

'The whole cost of the new works, including the damages, the new reservoir, and the preparation for a third one, is 432,512 dollars, the interest on which, at the rates the money was borrowed, amounts to 24,230 dollars; a sum not much exceeding that formerly appropriated every year out of the city taxes for the support of the steam engines, besides consuming the whole of the water rents. The contrast is most pleasing, when it is seen that the water rents are so much disengaged, as to place in the treasury from their avails upwards of 14,500 dollars,

whilst the sums heretofore appropriated of the taxes for the steam engines, go to meet the interest on the debt for the erection of the works.

‘But this is not the whole advantage. It was not possible with the steam engines, that a million and a quarter of gallons could be raised: now, three times that quantity can be had, without any increase of expense; but if the same quantity were required to be raised by additional steam engines, the annual expense would be at least 75,000 dollars; or, in other words, the expense, (exclusive of the first cost of the steam engines and of the water works,) would be 206 dollars per day, to raise three millions and three quarters of gallons by steam, which is now done for four dollars per day by water, with this further advantage, that with the expenditure of not more than 50,000 dollars for five new wheels and pumps, the quantity can be increased to ten millions of gallons in twenty-four hours, the water power being sufficient to raise even more if required.

‘An additional quantity of 6,750,000 gallons, raised by steam engines, would cost 344 dollars per day, making the whole expense to raise 10,000,000 of gallons by steam, 550 dollars per day, whilst the same quantity can be raised by water for 10 dollars per day, which includes the present expense, (before mentioned,) of four dollars per day, and an allowance of six dollars for additional hands, fuel, tallow, &c. without estimating the interest on the first cost of either species of engines and pumps.’

The two reservoirs embraced in the report of 1824 contain, No. 1.	3,917,659
No. 2.	3,296,434
Since which No. 3. has been erected, which contains, additional,	2,707,295
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Gallons	9,921,388

And there is now forming another reservoir, which, when finished, will contain a further quantity of water equal to	10,000,000
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Gallons	19,921,388

equal to a supply for ten days during the summer months, according to the present consumption, which is about 2,000,000 of gallons for twenty-four hours. This increase of supply during the summer is caused by the constant washing of the streets by means of the fire plugs.

Since the last report an additional 20 inch iron main has been laid, leading from the reservoirs at Fair Mount to Broad and Chestnut streets, being a distance of about 10,000 feet. The cost of the former main was \$7 42 per foot, that of the latter only \$5 78.

Iron pipes have been extended through sections of the city where the wooden pipes were decayed, now amounting in distance to upwards of 36 miles, which, added to the iron pipes laid in the districts

adjoining the city, make together 55 miles. The water was introduced into Spring Garden April 26, 1826; into Southwark June 1, 1826; and into the Northern Liberties June 6, 1826.

The pipes laid in the city up to December 31, 1829 amount to 190,080 feet.

In the Northern Liberties, to	48,116
In Spring Garden, to	22,279
In Southwark, to	32,284

Feet 102,679

Such are the means adopted to procure a sufficient supply of water for Philadelphia. The uses and importance of the water thus introduced are stated in the report of the committee:—‘the additional cleanliness of the city; the supply of the neighbouring districts, for culinary purposes, as well as for purposes of refreshment; the great advantages in cases of fire; the ornament of fountains in the public squares so wisely provided by our great founder; the benefit to manufacturers, and the establishment of water power in the city for various purposes, may be named among the advantages of this new work; but, above all, we are to place its effect upon the health of a great and growing community, which of itself would justify a much greater expenditure.’

The water is conveyed from the reservoir through the city by means of pipes laid below the pavements. Until lately, wooden pipes were used for this pur-

pose; but the inadequate supply of water derived through them, and the constant vexation and expense occasioned by their bursting, have caused the substitution of iron pipes, which, although considerably more expensive in the first cost, are in the result the most economical. The first appropriation for this purpose was a sum of 70,000 dollars, voted by the councils, in December 1818, for a main pipe of conduit, which was soon afterwards laid—viz. from the reservoir along the old canal bank to Callowhill street, of 22 inches diameter, 2661 feet; and thence to the intersection of Broad and Chestnut streets, 6909 feet. With this are connected the iron and wooden pipes for the supply of the city.

At the outset of the undertaking, a number of pipes were imported from England as models, and another importation has since been made to supply the deficiency created by the failure of an American contractor; but at present the pipes are made in this country, as well and at as low a price as in England.

To defray the expenses of these operations, taxes are annually laid, and a certain annual sum is paid by the occupier of each house in which the water is introduced. The annual rent paid for the use of the water in the city and districts in December 1829 was as follows :

City,	37,881 50
Northern Liberties,	10,352 75
Spring Garden,	3,440 04
Southwark,	5,019 00

\$56,693 29

The number of dwellings, manufactories, &c. supplied with water during the year ending December 31, 1829, is as follows:

City,	7149
Northern Liberties,	1335
Spring Garden,	471
Southwark,	678

\$9633

The experience of years has shown that the water power at Fair Mount is sufficient to raise many times as much water as the city can possibly require for its consumption, and consequently that there is a surplus power applicable to other purposes. It is not easy to determine what amount of power might be spared, but it is believed to be sufficient for a very considerable number of manufactories.

On the western side of the Schuylkill a canal and several locks have been constructed, for the purpose of facilitating navigation past the dam. A scale has recently been erected here to weigh boats in order to ascertain their tonnage.

These noble works are highly attractive, both to citizens and strangers, and such is the number

of visiters, that three stages have been established, which run daily from different parts of the city to Fair Mount, and average, each, about six trips a day.

PROVISION AGAINST DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

It has frequently been remarked, that destructive fires occur less frequently in Philadelphia than in any other city of the United States. And in point of fact, destruction by fire, to the extent even of a single building, rarely occurs here. This may be attributed to several causes.

1. The erection of wooden buildings is forbidden within certain limits, viz. from the river Delaware to the east side of Sixth street, in those parts of the city included between the south side of Vine street and the north side of Race street, and between the south side of Walnut street, and the north side of Cedar, and from the river Delaware to the east side of Tenth street, in that part of the city included between the south side of Race street and the north side of Walnut street. This salutary ordinance was passed in 1796, and its provisions ought now to be extended over all the chartered limits of the city, and the principal portions of the districts.

2. The introduction of the Schuylkill water is another cause of the infrequency of destructive fires. The plentiful supply of water, and the force with

which it proceeds from the pipes, soon extinguish fires. It has been ascertained, on comparing the destruction of property by fire in the city, where ready access to fire plugs can be obtained, with that which occurred in the liberties, where the Schuylkill water was not till lately introduced, and where dependence was placed on pumps for a supply, that the loss in the latter districts was about as $2\frac{1}{4}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in the former. The saving of property from fire by the water works has been estimated by some at two millions of dollars in value.

The comparative exemption of Philadelphia from loss by fire, may also be attributed to the zeal and activity of her citizens, who labour assiduously to put a stop to the ravages of fire. In Philadelphia there are no hired or professional firemen, as in many other cities. The task of combating with the destructive element is undertaken by voluntary associations of citizens, who govern themselves by certain rules, and defray the expenses of their engines, buckets, hose, &c. principally from their own funds. The first engine company of this description was formed in 1732, at the instigation of Dr Franklin, to whom the city is indebted for so many valuable suggestions. Since that time, many others have successively been formed. The number of engine companies now amounts to 26. Previous to the introduction of the Schuylkill water, the usual mode of supplying the engines was by buckets filled from pumps. This tedious process was superseded by the establishment

of a system which has been of incalculable advantage to Philadelphia; the use, namely, of pipes of leather for the conveyance of water from the hydrants to the engine, and to those parts of houses which are accessible. A company was formed in 1803, principally through the exertions of two gentlemen, Roberts Vaux and Reuben Haines, Esquires, for the purchase of a hose, and of a carriage to convey it on to fires; and such was their success, that several other companies were soon afterwards formed. The general principles of all these companies are the same. The hose, carriage, house for containing them, &c. are paid for principally from the private funds of the members. The members are designated by badges on their hats. The hose is of leather, about two inches and a half in diameter, and generally about 1000 feet in extent. It is divided into sections of fifty feet, each section being connected with brass swivel screws.

The sum of \$5000, appropriated by the city councils, is usually distributed among these companies.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the engine and hose companies in the city and districts.

Engine Companies.

Assistance, Columbia, Delaware, Diligent, Federal, (N. L.) Franklin, (S.) Friendship, (N. L.) Fairmount, (S. G.) Globe, (K.) Good Intent, (K.) Good Will, Hand in Hand, Harmony, Hibernia, Hope, Humane, (N. L.) Northern Liberty No. 1, Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, Relief, Reliance, Resolution, Southwark, (S.) United States, (N. L.) Vigilant, Washington, Weccacoe.—27.

Hose Companies.

Columbia, Diligent, Fame, United States, (N. L.) Good Intent, Hope, Humane, (N. L.) Neptune, Niagara, (S.) Perseverance, Philadelphia, Phœnix, Resolution, Southwark, Washington.—15.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The various internal improvements that have been completed of late years, tend greatly to increase the wealth and importance of Philadelphia; while those which are still in contemplation, in order to afford an immediate market for the inexhaustible wealth of our flourishing state, leave the mind at a loss how to estimate the extent of the result.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal

Commences on the Delaware river, about forty miles below Philadelphia, crosses the peninsula in a direction nearly west, and enters the tide waters of the Elk river, a tributary branch of the Chesapeake. It is about fourteen miles in length, sixty feet broad, and ten feet deep, with a rise of eight feet only above the tide to its summit level. Its eastern termination is guarded by Fort Delaware, one of the noblest fortresses on this side of the Atlantic. At

its entrance into the Delaware is a spacious harbour, twenty feet deep at low water, capable of containing 200 vessels of a large class, and affording a safe shelter against the dangers of the bay, at every season of the year. The cost of this work, before it went into operation, was \$2,201,864. The office is in Walnut street, between Dock and Second streets. J. M. Lewis, *President*. H. D. Gilpin, *Secretary*.

The Union Canal

Is the chief link of the great chain of inland navigation by which the eastern and western rivers of Pennsylvania will at an early day be connected, and a vast trade secured to Philadelphia. Its route is in a western direction from the river Schuylkill, near Reading in the county of Berks, to the Susquehanna river, near Middletown in the county of Dauphin. Its length is about seventy miles. As early as the year 1791 a company was incorporated to make this canal, who expended about 225,000 dollars upon the work, and then abandoned the undertaking. A new charter was obtained with important privileges in 1811, and the company revived under the title of 'The Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania;' but the want of adequate funds continued to prevent a recommencement of the work. In the year 1819, the legislature again interposed, and empowered the company to open a new subscription of 500,000 dollars to its stock, to bear an interest of six per cent per annum, payable from the avails of

the lotteries previously authorised. This plan however not realizing the hopes of the friends of improvement, as the uncertainty of the fund out of which the interest was to be provided operated to discourage subscriptions to the stock, the legislature was again appealed to, and in the year 1821 they directed a subscription of 50,000 dollars to the stock of the company on behalf of the commonwealth, and guarantied the payment of interest for the term of twenty-five years in case the avails of the lotteries should prove insufficient for that purpose. From that time the improvement went on vigorously, and the present situation of the company is highly prosperous.

The breadth of this canal at its bottom is twenty-four feet, the depth of water about four feet, and the breadth of the water surface thirty-six feet at least. The locks are faced with cut sand stone, jointed with water-proof cement, and are calculated to pass boats carrying from twenty-five to thirty tons each; and the whole of the works have been arranged according to the most approved principles of a single horse navigation.

Schuylkill Navigation.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company was incorporated by an act of assembly passed in March 1815, and organized in September of the same year, with a capital subscribed of 100,000 dollars. It was subsequently increased to 500,000 dollars. This

internal improvement is of immense importance to Philadelphia. From Mount Carbon, at the coal mines in Schuylkill county, to the city of Philadelphia, by the improved navigation, is a distance of 110 miles, 64 of which are canal ; a fall of 588 feet is surmounted by means of 28 dams and 120 locks, and the whole expenditure in making the improvement was 1,500,000 dollars, procured from individuals and corporations, with the single exception of 500,000 dollars subscribed by the state.

Lehigh Navigation.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation company was incorporated on the 13th of February 1822, and authorised to raise a capital of one million of dollars. The object of the company was to improve the navigation of the river Lehigh, from the great falls to the junction with the Delaware at Easton ; and by this means to bring to market the valuable stone coal which abounds in a mountain situated on the margin of the Lehigh, about 46 miles above the confluence. From the coal region the company have completed a good downward navigation, and have carried their improvements about fifteen miles higher up the river, to enable them to obtain a sufficient supply of lumber for making the necessary boats.

The Columbia Rail Road.

This important internal improvement is in a state of forwardness, and when completed will doubtless

prove to be of incalculable advantage to the city. The place of its junction with the Schuylkill is about a mile and a half above Fair Mount Water Works, and as a rail road is still a novelty in this country, it may prove a subject of curiosity to strangers.

There are several other branches of our internal improvements which have a direct bearing upon the prosperity of Philadelphia ; but it would scarcely be in keeping with the features of a 'Stranger's Guide,' to furnish a detailed account of them in our pages.

Turnpike Roads.

The following brief account of the principal turnpike roads leading from the city, is all that our limits enable us to give.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road.

This was the first artificial road made in Pennsylvania. The company was incorporated by an act of the legislature, passed on the 21st of June 1792. As soon as the requisite amount of funds was obtained, operations were begun, and the entire road was completed in 1795. The whole length of the road is 62 miles ; and the cost per mile was \$7502, making the whole cost \$465,124.

Philadelphia, Germantown, and Perkiomen Turnpike Road.

The charter of this company was granted on the 29th of April 1801, and the road was finished in

1804. The whole length is $25\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and the cost per mile was 11,287, making the whole cost of the road \$284,996.

Philadelphia, Frankford, and Bristol Turnpike Road.

The charter of this company was granted on the 13th of May 1803, and the entire road was completed in 1812. Its length is 28 miles. The cost per mile of that portion of the road which is faced with stone was about \$10,000; and the cost of that portion which is covered with gravel was about \$5000 per mile.

Ridge Turnpike.

The charter of this company was granted on the 19th of July 1811, and the road was finished in 1816. Its whole length is $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The cost per mile was \$7500.

Philadelphia, Cheltenham, and Willow Grove Turnpike Road.

This company was incorporated on the 13th of May 1803. The road was finished in 1804, and is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The cost per mile was about \$8000; and the whole cost \$85,000.

Bridges.

Of these there are two over the Schuylkill at Philadelphia; one at the Falls about four miles from the city; one at Flat Rock, about 8 miles up the river;

and a floating bridge at Gray's Ferry. The first two only come within the design of this work.

1. *The Market Street Bridge.*

This costly and substantial structure was erected by a private company, incorporated for the purpose in 1798. Six years were occupied in its completion. It consists of three arches of very strong timber, supported by two stone piers, with two abutments and wing walls. The western pier was sunk at a great expense, and in an unexampled depth of water, the top of the rock on which it stands being 41 feet below common high tides. Upwards of 7500 tons of stone were employed on this pier. The platform for travelling rises only eight feet from a horizontal line. The footways are five feet in width, and are elevated above the carriage ways, and protected by chains. The whole length of the bridge, including abutments and wing walls, is 1300 feet, of which the wooden platform between the abutments is in length 550 feet. The span of the middle arch is 194 feet ; that of the other arches 150 feet each.

The total cost of this bridge was \$235,000; besides which, the company paid \$40,000 for the purchase of the site.

Previous to the erection of this bridge, the only passage across the Schuylkill at Market street, was over an insecure and hazardous floating bridge. The amount of toll in 1799 over the floating bridge

was \$5000. That received in 1805, after the completion of the permanent bridge, was \$13,600.

2. *Upper Bridge.*

This beautiful and unique structure was finished in 1813, and crosses the Schuylkill a little south of the Fair Mount Water Works. It consists of a single arch of 340 feet 4 inches span, resting on abutments of stone. The span of the arch is said to be 96 feet greater than that of any other in existence. The bridge is 50 feet 4 inches wide at the abutments, and 35 feet wide in the centre. The architect was Lewis Wernwag. The total cost of this bridge, was \$150,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public buildings in Philadelphia are substantial, and for the most part display chasteness of taste in architecture. As the different churches and banks have already been slightly noticed, we shall pass over them in the present chapter, and merely refer to two or three buildings to which it would be inexcusable to omit calling the stranger's attention.

The old Court House in Second street

Is worthy of notice from its antiquity. It was built in the year 1709, and now forms the eastern extremity of one of the market houses. For half a

century after its erection, public vendues were held under its arches, and in no other place in the city; and the celebrated Whitfield delivered his eloquent discourses from the balcony to assembled thousands. It is now the head quarters of the city night watch. 'To what base uses we may return!'

The State House,

For still it is known by that name, was commenced in the year 1729, and finished in 1735. The whole expense was not quite 6000 pounds. It was originally furnished with a steeple, which was taken down about the close of the revolutionary war. In this building the congress of the United States sat during the war, and the Declaration of Independence was read from the steps July 4, 1776. Buildings for the courts and public offices have been attached to it since that period, and now the entire square in Chestnut street, from Fifth to Sixth streets, is occupied by the public buildings. In 1828 an elevated steeple was placed upon the State House, in order to restore it, as nearly as practicable, to its original features. In 1820 two rows of linden trees were planted in front of the building, which form a delightful promenade.

University and Medical College Halls.

These buildings, situated in Ninth street between Chestnut and Market, are not yet completed. They are each 85 feet front by 112 feet deep, separated

by an opening of about the same dimensions, which will be occupied by a grass plat and walks; the whole to be enclosed by a brick wall. There are in the Medical Hall, besides many private rooms, an anatomical museum, anatomical and chemical lecture rooms and dissecting rooms. In the college are twenty three rooms, among which are a library, recitation rooms, and a chapel 83 feet by 40 feet, and 22 feet to the ceiling. The material is brick, roughcast in imitation of gneiss. Mr Strickland is the architect.

The Alms-House.

A new Alms-House is in progress on the western bank of the Schuylkill. It is situated directly opposite to South street, and, according to the plan, is to consist of four buildings, each 500 feet front, so placed as to enclose a rectangular yard. It will be three stories high, including the basement, which will be regular ashlar masonry. Fronting on the Schuylkill will be a Tuscan portico, and six brick columns, five feet in diameter and thirty feet high.

Arcade.

This beautiful building stands on the north side of Chestnut street, west of Sixth street; it is 100 feet front and 150 feet deep, extending to Carpenter street, and is divided by two avenues 14 feet wide, upon which the stores open. These avenues are paved with flag stones, and are lighted by two

sky lights, which contain together upwards of ten thousand lights; the rest of the roof is covered with zinc. On the first floor, which is supported by arches resting upon stone walls, are 34 rooms, 12 on each side and 10 in the centre. The second story is supported by arches on brick walls, and contains 36 rooms, 12 on each side and 12 in the centre. The third story is supported by arches and is divided into three large rooms and two saloons, all of which are occupied by Peale's museum. The cellars are divided into two spacious rooms, extending the whole length of the building, and have been handsomely fitted up, and are occupied by restaurateurs. Both fronts of the building are of Pennsylvania marble; in that on Chestnut street are two niches in which are to be placed two statues in iron bronzed, representing commerce and navigation. Over the niches are two basso relievo ornaments, one the state, and the other the city arms. The pilasters are ornamented with the head of Mercury. The lot upon which the Arcade stands cost 50,000 dollars, and the building itself 112,000 dollars. It is owned by an incorporated company, and the stock is divided into 1500 shares of 108 dollars each. Philadelphia is indebted to the enterprise of Peter A. Browne for this ornament, which was erected in 1826—27. John Haviland was the architect.

Markets.

Philadelphia is deservedly celebrated for the excel-

lence of its provision markets. In the quality of the butcher's meat and poultry, and the variety and goodness of the vegetables, it is not surpassed any where. Strangers are struck with the display of remarkably fine beef and mutton, and the quantity of it. The butter, too, brought to the Philadelphia market, is well known for its richness and superior flavour. Immense quantities of fruit are brought from the adjoining gardens of New Jersey. In the summer and fall, the market is generally overstocked with melons, peaches, and pears, which are sold at very low prices.

High Street Market.

The first, and, for a long time, the only market in Philadelphia was a frame house, or rather shed, on the hill at the corner of Front and Market streets, where a bell was rung when produce was brought from the country for sale. A row of wooden stalls was some time afterwards placed in Market street, between Front and Second streets. In 1720, the first part of the market, west of the old court house at the corner of Second street, was built. With the increase of population this market has gradually been extended westward, until now it reaches from Front to Eighth street. At the eastern extremity of Market street is a fish market, the style of which renders it ornamental to the street. This market is plentifully supplied with fish from the ocean and rivers, at very moderate prices.

South Second Street Market.

This is the second market in Philadelphia as respects its antiquity, and its supply of provisions. It is situated in South Second street, and extends from Pine to South street. Such is the demand and supply at this market, that it is contemplated to extend it further south.

North Second Street Market,

Or Northern Liberties Market, is situated in North Second street, and extends from Coates street to Poplar lane. It is abundantly supplied with necessary provisions.

Callowhill Street Market

Is situated in Callowhill street, between Front and Second streets. It consists of four market houses, standing, not like the other markets of Philadelphia in the centre of the street, but on each side, leaving however room for passage to carts between the foot paths and the market. In 1827 three additional market houses were erected in the middle of Callowhill street, extending from the old York road to Sixth street. These are abundantly supplied with excellent provisions. Stalls for a fish market have also lately been erected.

Kensington Market

Is situated on the public square, Beech street, run-

ning north from Maiden street. In summer a market is kept here on Sunday mornings until eight o'clock, as well as on other days.

Wharton Market

Is in New Second street, Southwark, extending from Prime street to Federal street. A market is also held here on Sunday mornings until eight o'clock.

In addition to the foregoing, there are stands for market carts in Market street, extending westward from Eighth street, and also in Second street, so that it is no uncommon sight to behold a compact and unbroken market from the Delaware to Broad street, a mile in extent, and from South street to Poplar lane, which is about one mile and three-quarters.

The regular market days in the High street market are Wednesdays and Saturdays, and those in the Second street market are Tuesday and Friday; but the markets are abundantly supplied with provisions on the other days of the week. The markets are under the control of the city and district governments, who have placed them under the superintendence of persons called clerks of the market. Precise regulations have been laid down for the government of the markets, and respecting weights and measures, and the introduction of game, &c. at improper seasons, or in an unsuitable condition, the enforcement of which is attended to by the clerks of the market.

HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES AND BATHS.*Hotels.*

The hotels in Philadelphia are upon as extensive a scale as any in the union, and afford every comfort and accommodation to the inmates. The tables are for the most part furnished with all the luxuries that our plentiful market affords ; the buildings spacious and commodious, and the bedding comfortable and clean ; so that the stranger runs little hazard of going astray in making his selection. Indeed, if the Boar's Head in Eastcheap resembled in the remotest degree our Philadelphia hotels, we can readily account for Falstaff's propensity 'to take his ease in his inn.' The following are the principal hotels :

Mansion House Hotel, No 122 South Third street, kept by Joseph Head.

City Hotel, by Thomas Hieskell, No 41, North Third street.

United States Hotel, by Richard Renshaw, in Chestnut street, opposite to the Bank of the United States.

National Hotel by J. A. Inslee, No. 116 Chestnut street.

Washington Hotel, by Mrs Yohe, Nos 6 and 8 North Fourth street.

Hotels, Boarding Houses and Baths. 227

Congress Hall by Mr Wells, in Third street above Chestnut.

Boarding Houses.

The boarding houses are numerous and excellent. We subjoin the names of a few of the proprietors.

Mrs Fraser, No. 324 Spruce street.

Mrs Sword, No. 207 Chestnut street, next door to the Arcade.

Mrs Allen, No. 42, South Sixth street.

Miss Boyd, No. 287 Chestnut street.

Mrs. Allibone, No. 139 Walnut street.

Mrs Austie, No. 21 South Third street.

Mrs Linn, No. 98 South Third street.

Mrs Eaton, South East corner of Fifth and Library streets.

Mrs Wilson, over the Post Office in Chestnut street.

Baths.

The Philadelphia Baths, at the corner of George and Seventh streets, went into operation June 1, 1829. The building is of brick, presenting a front of 50 feet on seventh and 80 on George street. The northern section, which comprises a double range of bathing rooms, an ample shower bath, and a suit of parlours, all well furnished, is appropriated exclusively to ladies; the southern section is for the accommodation of gentlemen. Here also are two ranges of bathing rooms, a bar room, and a reservoir,

26 feet by 10 feet, in which the water is tempered by steam, and may be raised to the height of six feet. An experienced swimmer attends this bath, who gives lessons in swimming. The bathing vessels, fifty in number, are composed either of Italian marble finely wrought, or copper ingeniously plated with Banca tin. Four shower baths are attached to the gentlemen's section. The boiler and its machinery are placed in a building in the rear of the bath house ; the heated water is propelled into a reservoir on the top of this building, and thence distributed to the different baths in such proportions as the bather wishes.

There is a bathing establishment, kept in fine order, in Fromberger's court, which runs west from No. 34 North Second street, between Market and Arch streets.

Facilities for bathing in the Delaware have been erected at Smith's Island, opposite the city, and boats are constantly plying during the day, from a wharf below Chestnut street, to the island. A place of entertainment is established on the island. The apartments are formed in the hull of an old brig.

SHOT TOWERS.

Spark's Shot Tower was erected in 1807, the first in the United States. It is situated in Southwark

near the Navy Yard ; its form is circular, its base 30 feet in diameter, height 142 feet, and the diameter of the top 15 feet.

Beck's Shot Tower was erected in 1808, and stands near the Schuylkill above Arch street. Its form is square, the sides of which are 33 feet at the base, including the walls, which are five feet thick; and at the top 22 feet, with the walls of 22 inches. Its elevation is 166 feet. This establishment is sufficiently extensive to supply the whole of the United States with the article of Patent Shot, as from three to five tons have been made and finished for sale, per day. Foreign lead, since the revision of the tariff, has been excluded from the above manufactories.

MONUMENT OF PENN'S TREATY, A.D. 1682.

The foundation of colonial Pennsylvania was distinguished by acts of justice, generosity, and peace between the illustrious Founder and his followers, and the Indian natives, which have no parallel in history. Our early annals are on that account eminently deserving of the praise which has been awarded to the principles, and the men, which shed such lustre over those primitive transactions. It is highly gratifying to be enabled to point out the *very place*, where the great deed of concord was executed by our forefathers, and the aboriginal inhabitants: the only compact of the kind, to use the language

of a European writer, '*which was ever ratified without an oath, and which was never broken!*' To perpetuate the recollection of the spot where the treaty was held, the 'Penn Society' caused a block of marble to be erected on the site of the Great Elm Tree at Shackamaxon, bearing appropriate inscriptions. This stately tree was uprooted by a storm in 1810, when the trunk measured twenty-four feet in circumference. Its age was ascertained to be 283 years; having been 155 years old at the time the treaty took place.

It is intended, at some future day, to rear a monument upon this venerated ground, altogether suited to the moral grandeur of the event which it shall commemorate. The locality of the treaty is that part of Kensington now near the intersection of Beach and Hanover streets.

For a more particular account of this interesting circumstance, the reader is referred to a memoir by Roberts Vaux, Esq. in the first volume of the transactions of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health is appointed annually by the councils of the city, and the commissioners of the adjoining districts. There are also appointed by the governor, a physician, who resides at the Laza-

retto, and is called the Lazaretto physician ; another who resides in the city, and is called the port physician ; a health officer ; and a quarantine master. The quarantine regulations begin on the 1st of June and continue until the 1st of October in each year. During that period, every vessel coming from foreign ports must anchor in the Delaware, near the Lazaretto; where it is the duty of the Lazaretto physician and quarantine master to visit and examine her: and if it appears that she came from a place at which any malignant or contagious disease prevailed, she is detained for such time as the Board of Health may direct, not exceeding twenty days. If it appear, on examination, that there has been any person sick on board with a malignant or contagious disease, the vessel is detained such further time as the Board of Health may deem necessary ; and the crew and baggage are not suffered to enter the city before the 1st of October, without the license and permission of the Board of Health. Vessels coming from any port south of Cape Fear, and vessels from any other port in the United States which have been within thirty days in a foreign port, are subject to the same examination and restrictions. Severe penalties are imposed by law for a violation of the regulations on this subject. The Board of Health have also power to prohibit the entering into Philadelphia of any persons or goods, from any other place in the United States where a contagious disease prevails; and the communication with such place is subject to the regula-

tion of the board. When any portion of the city is infected with fever, the Board have power to prevent all communication with the infected parts, and to remove the inhabitants. Between the 1st of June and the 1st of October, no vegetables, fish or hides, can be landed at Philadelphia, without a permit from the Board ; and no person can keep in any one house or store more than 100 bushels of vegetables, without similar permission. Various subordinate regulations, for preserving the health of the city, have been enacted. The board have also power and are required to remove all substances that may engender disease; and for this purpose, have authority to enter and search any house or store where they may suspect such nuisance to exist.

An exact register of the number of births and deaths in the city is kept by the Board of Health ; the act of assembly requiring all physicians, surgeons, and practitioners of midwifery, to make returns periodically to the Board, in the case of deaths once in each week, and of births once in each month.

The following are the officers of the Board of Health for 1830.

Joseph Worrell, *President*, Michael E. Israel, *Secretary*, George Gorgas, *Treasurer*, Joseph Pryor, *Clerk of the Board*, William Mandry, *Health Officer*, Dr Stewart, *Port Physician*, George F. Lehman, *Lazaretto Physician*, Henry Kenyon, *Quarantine Master*.

Office of the Board of Health, No. 47 South Fifth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

LIST

Of Stages, Steamboats and Packets which depart from Philadelphia for Europe and for places in the United States.

Baltimore Steam Boat, Union Line. The Steamboat leaves the foot of Chestnut street every morning at 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted, via the Rail Road, and arrives at Baltimore the same afternoon.

A Steamboat starts from the same place every day at 12 o'clock, and arrives at Baltimore early the next morning.

Baltimore United States Mail Stage (winter route), No. 38 South Third street, leaves daily at 7 o'clock, A. M. Route through Chester, Wilmington, Elkton and Havre de Grace.

Baltimore Union Line of Packets leaves the foot of Chesnut street daily (Sundays excepted.)

Bethlehem, Allentown and Montrose Mail stages. The Union Line of Stages for the above places, via Nazareth, Easton and Wilkesbarre. Office, Race street, 4 doors above Third street.

Blackwoodtown Stage, office Reeves's Ferry, upper side of Market street Wharf, leaves every afternoon at half past 2 o'clock.

Boston Packets, Regular line, office at Grants and Stone's, 43 South Front street.

Boston Union Line of Packets, office at A. C. Barclay's, 38 South Wharves.

Bristol, Burlington and Bordentown by the New York Lines.

Bridgetown Mail Stage leaves Champion's, Arch street Ferry, every morning at sunrise.

Cape Island Mail Stage from Champion's, Arch street Ferry, every morning at sunrise, via Bridgetown, Millersville, Port Elizabeth, Dennis's Creek, &c. A Stage also leaves Reeves's Ferry, Market street, at 4 A. M. via Mount Ephraim, Chew's Landing, Blackwoodtown, Tuckahoe, &c. &c.

Doylestown Stage, office Second above Race street. Leaves on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock A. M.

Downingtown Stage, office 284 Market street. Leaves every morning at 8 o'clock.

Easton Stage leaves the Rotterdam Hotel, Fourth above Race street, every morning at half past 5.

Frankford Stage leaves the Second Street House, Second Street above Market, at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily. A stage also leaves the sign of the Buck, 130 North Second street, at the same hours.

Frankford, Holmesburg and Bustleton Stage leaves every afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Second Street House.

Germantown stage, office Third above Market, twice a day.

Germantown Rail Road Cars, corner of Green and Ninth streets, leaves at 8 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

Great Egg Harbour Mail Stage, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise, from Market street Ferry lower side.

Haddonfield Mail Stage, office Reeves's Ferry, upper side of Market street wharf, leaves daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. and returns at 11 A. M.

Harrisburg. See Lancaster and Pittsburg stages.

Huntington stage, daily. Office, Race above Third.

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Erie, Reading, Pottsville and Northumberland United States Mail Stage, office Red Lion Hotel, 200 Market street.

Lancaster and Pittsburg Mail Stage leaves No. 284 Market street, every morning at 4 and 8 o'clock. Route through Harrisburg and Chambersburg.

Lancaster and Pittsburg Accommodation Stage leaves same place every morning at 4 o'clock.

Leeds's Point Stage, from Reeves's Ferry, Market street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise.

Liverpool, two lines of Packets :

1st. Sails from Philadelphia on the 20th of each month, from Liverpool on the 8th of each month, and consists of the following ships. Monongahela, Brown; Alexander, Miercken; Algonquin, W. West; Montezuma, J. West. Apply to the Messrs. Cope, Walnut street wharf.

2d. Sails every month from Philadelphia to Liverpool via Savannah, and sails from Liverpool to Philadelphia, on the 20th of each month. Arab, Ball; Julius Cæsar, M'Mullin; Ann, Bird; John Wells, Curtis; Delaware, Bartleson. Apply to Thomas E. Walker & Co. 15 North Fourth Street.

Lower Greenwich Stage, office Market street Ferry, lower side, leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise.

Medford Stage, office Market street Ferry, lower side, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mount Holly Mail Stage, office Arch street Ferry, via Moorestown, leaves daily at 2 P.M.

Milton Stage, office White Swan.

Montrose Stage, office White Swan, Race above Third.

New York United States Mail, office 28 South Third street, leaves daily at half past 4 P.M. Route through Trenton, Princeton, and New Brunswick.

New York Union Line of Steamboats, leaves Chesnut street Wharf daily, (Sundays excepted) at half past 6 A. M. and 12. Route through Bordentown, &c. on the Rail Road.

New York Citizen's Line of Steamboats leaves Arch street Wharf daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. arriving same afternoon. Route through Bordentown and Washington.

New Egypt, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 7 A. M. from Reeves's Ferry.

New York Union Line for the Transportation of Merchandize, daily, Chesnut street Wharf.

New York Columbian line, daily, Arch street Wharf.

New Hope and Lambertville Stage leaves the White Horse, Bank street, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A.M.

New Orleans Packets, three lines :

1. Stacey's, from below Chesnut street.
2. Morgan's, Walnut street Wharf.
3. Hand's, Girard's Wharf.

Niagara Stage, office White Swan, Race street, above Third.

Norristown Stage, office 138 Race street, daily, at 3 P. M. by way of Falls of Schuylkill and Roxborough.

Oswego Stage, office White Swan, Race street above Third.

Pottsville Stage, office 28 South Third street, leaves daily at 4 A. M. and 8 A. M. Route via Norristown and Reading.

Pittsburg United States Mail Stage, office Red Lion, 200 Market street.

Port Elizabeth Mail Stage, office Reeves's Ferry, leaves on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise.

Pemberton Stage, office Reeves's Ferry, leaves on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock A. M.

Reading and Pottsville Stage, White Swan, Race st. leaves daily at half past 3 A.M. for Reading, Harrisburg, Orwigsburg, Northumberland, Sunbury, Milton and Williamsport, also at half past 1 A. M. by the Northern route for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Bellefont, Blairsville, Pittsburg and Erie.

Salem Stage, office Reeves's Ferry, Market street, leaves daily at 8 A. M.

Sunbury and Northumberland Stage, office White Swan, Race above Third street, daily at 4 A. M.

Trenton, by the Union Line of Steamboats. During the winter season, a stage leaves the Robinson Crusoe, in third above Chesnut, daily at 9 A. M.

Tuckerton and Little Egg Harbour Stage leaves south side of Market street Wharf on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise.

Upper Ferry and Fairmount Stage leaves the White Swan in Race street daily at 9, 11, 2, and 4 o'clock.

West Chester Stage, office 284 Market street, leaves daily at 6 and 8 A. M.

Westtown Stage, office White Horse in Bank street, leaves on Tuesdays, and Saturdays, in summer at 7, and in winter at 8 A. M.

Wilmington Steamboat leaves Arch street Wharf daily at 1 P. M.

Woodbury Stage, Reeves's Ferry, daily at 3 P. M.

Yellow Springs Stage, office 248 Market street.

LIST

Of Streets, Roads, Lanes, Alleys, Avenues, Courts, Wharves, Ship Yards, Public Buildings, Places of Amusement, &c. with their proper names, as well as those they are sometimes known by, arranged in alphabetical order; with references for finding their situations on the Plan of Philadelphia and its environs.

Directions for the Reader. (C) stands for the City—(M) for Moyamensing—(P. T) for Penn Township—(S. G) for Spring Garden—(S) for Southwark—(K) for Kensington—(N. L) for Northern Liberties—(P) for Passyunk—(Sch.) for Schuylkill—(V) for Vineyard, *i. e.* Francisville.

Example. To find the different places on the Plan. To find the Library, look for it in the Alphabetical List, which you will find is numbered 295 on the margin: this number stands for the place on the Plan, and the letters of reference L M. q r. opposite. Then turn to the Plan, and pass the eye down in a line between the great letters L M. on the top, until it comes opposite the small letters q r. on the sides: where the lines intersect, you will readily find the place. ☞ You can also refer from the Plan to the Book.

The reader will please to observe the following general rule for finding the numbers on houses in the different streets in this city. In those streets that run east and west, say High street, the numbers begin from the Delaware, the odd being on the north side. In those streets that run north and south, say Fourth street, the numbers begin from High street, running north and south, the odd being on the east side.

- 1 Academy of Fine Arts, L M. m n
- 2 Academy of Natural Sciences, L M. l m
- Acorn alley, K. n o
- 2 Adams street, (M) G. p q
- Adams street, (C) I. l

- 3 Adams & Simmons' wharf, P Q. u
- 4 Adelphi alley, Q R. s t
Alban street, O P. k l
- 5 Alberson's wharf, F G. u v
- 6 Alder alley, O P. m n
Allen street (K) U. v w
- 7 Allen's alley, H I. p q
Allentown Stage, offices Rotterdam Hotel, Third
above Race, and 28 south Third
- 8 Allen's court, I K. q r
Almond street, G H. s t
Alms-house and House of Employment, I K. m n,
see new Building, G H I. a, and Alms-house
wharf, H. a
- 9 Alms-house Burial Ground, F. m
- 10 American Fire Insurance Office, L M. r s
American Sunday School Union. *See Sunday
School Union.*
Ann street (N. L.) P. s
Ann street (Sch.) K. g
Ann street (Sch.) N. h i
Ann street (C) H. l
Anne street (V) T U. f g
Apollo street, G H. r
Apple street, S T. q r
Appletree alley, N O. q r
- 11 Apprentices' Library, L M. p
- 12 Apricot alley, K L. m n
Arabella street, D E. q
- 12 Arcade, L M. p
Arch street. *See Mulberry.*
Arch street ferry, N. u

- 13 Arch street Theatre, N. p
 Argyle street, G H. t u
 Arsenal street, E. c
 Artillery lane. *See Duke street (N. L.)*
 Ash street, A. v w
- 13 Ash alley, M. d e
 Aspen alley, I. d e
- 14 Aspen court, M. d e
 Asheton street, I. c d
 Associate Presbyterian Church. *See Scots Presbyterian.*
 Asylum for Lost Children. *See South Alley.*
 Athenæum. *See Philosophical Hall.*
- 15 Atkinson's court, H I. p q
- 16 Ayres's, F. wharf and ship-yard, V. y
- 17 Ayres's wharf and ship-yard, T, w
- 18 Ayres's wharf, U V. y
- Bache's court, O P. k
- 19 Baker's court, S. r
- 20 Baker's court, S. t
- 21 Baker street, G H. o p
- 22 Baker's (or St George's) alley, P. s
- 23 Baker's wharf, W. x
 Baltimore Mail Stage, office Third near Chesnut
 Baltimore Stage, office opposite City Hotel
- 24 Ball alley, H. r s
 Ball street, Y. z
- 25 Ball's alley, R S. u
- 26 Ball's wharf, R S. v
 Banks. *See Bank of the United States &c.*
- 27 Bank alley, L. s
 Bank street, L M. s. *See New Bank.*

- Bank street, H. b c.
 Baptising Meeting House. *See Schuylkill Baptist Meeting.*
- 28 Barclay's alley, I. p
 Barker street, M. g
 Barker street, G H. p
 Barley street, I. m n
- 29 Barron street, H. s
- 30 Basin of the old Water Works, L M. c
- 31 Bath-House, Laurel street, K. s
- 31½ Bath-House, Fromberger's court, N. s
- 32 Bath-House, Philadelphia, L. p
 Beach street (K), S T. u v
 Beach street (Sch.), I. c d
- 32 Bearsticker's court, N O. p q
 Beaver street (N. L), T U. s
 Beaver street (S), A. v w
 Beck's alley, E F. t u
- 33 Beck's Shot Tower, N O. e
- 35 Beck street, F G. p q
- 36 Beck's wharves, M. t u
- 37 Beck's wharf, I. u
 Bedford street (K), U V. v w
 Bedford street (M), G H. o p
 Bell's court. *See Marshall's alley*
 Bethlehem, Allentown, Montrose, Nazareth, Easton
 and Wilkesbarre Stage, White Swan Hotel.
 Benzett street, N. m
- 37 Bethell's wharf (Sch.), O
- 38 Bethel Church (African Methodist), H I. q p
- 39 Bethel Church Burial-Ground (African Methodist),
 F G. q r
- 40 Bible Christian Church, V W. r s

- 41 Bickley's wharf, M N. t u
42 Bickley's wharf, N O. u
43 Biddle's alley, M. s
42 Biddle & Co.'s wharf (Sch.), K. b c
44 Bidoman's wharf, V W. y z
45 Bidoman's wharf, V W. z
46 Billings' court, N O. o
47 Bingham's court, K. r s
 Bird's court, K. m n
 Bishop street, O. z
 Blackberry alley, K. o
 Black-horse alley, M. s t
 Blackwoodtown Stage, office Market street ferry
48 Black-horse alley, from High street, M N. q r
49 Blight's wharf, I K. u
49 Blight & Wallace's wharf (Sch.), K L. b c
 Blockley Burial-Ground, N O. a b
 Bloom alley, P Q. k
49½ Bolton's court, M. p q
50 Bolton's wharf (Sch.), P Q. b
 Bond street, W X. q r
50 Bensall street H I. n
 Bordenton, by New York Steam Boats
52 Boom's wharf, T U. w x
 Boston Row, north side of Chesnut, between Twelfth
 and Thirteenth streets
53 Bowers's wharf and ship-yard, T w x
54 Bowers and Vandoosen's wharf and ship-yard, T U. x
55 Bower's wharf, S T. v w
55 Boyd's avenue, O P. n
56 Bradford's alley, H I. o p
57 Bradford's wharf, S. v w
 Branch street, O P. r s

- 58 Banner's alley, O P. q
 Bread street, N O. s
 Brewer's alley. *See Wood street.*
- 58 Bridge Co.'s wharves, M. e
- 59 Bright's wharf, O P. u
 Bridgeton Stage, office Arch street ferry
 Bridgeton, Millersville, Port Elizabeth, Dennis's
 Creek, Mount Ephraim and Chew's Landing,
 Reeves's, Market street ferry
 Bristol Stage, office Sorrel-horse Tavern, Second
 near Market street, and by New York lines of
 steam boats
- 60 Britton's alley, P Q. t u
- 61 Britton's J. wharf, P. u
- 62 Britton's W. wharf, P Q. u
 Broad street, H I. i k
- 64 Brooke street, S. r s
- 65 Brooke's court, O. t
- 66 Brooke's wharf, O. u
 Brook's wharf (S). *See Swift's.*
 Browne street (K), X. x y
 Browne street, S T. q r
- 67 Browne's court, O. t
- 68 Browne's court (N L), R S. t u
- 69 Browne's wharf, V. y z
- 70 Brusstar's alley, U. w
 Bryan's alley, O P. q
- 71 Bryan's court, N O. p q
 Buckley street. *See Clever alley.*
 Buck road, B C. h
- 72 Buck Tavern, O P. s t
 Budd street, (N L), R S. t

- Bud street (C), I K. l
- 72½ Budd's wharf, R S. u v
- 73 Budden's alley, N O. l
- 74 Burd's alley, F G. s t
- Burge street, U V. r s. *See Charlotte street.*
- 75 Burton's ship-yard, D E. u v
- 76 Bush-Hill Hotel and Oil Cloth Factory, Q R. g h
- Bush-Hill street, T. a
- Bustleton Stage, office Sorrel-horse Tavern, Second near Market
- Butcher's wharf. *See Howell & Shoemaker's, being the first south of it.*
- 78 Butler's wharves.
- 79 Buttonwood alley, M N. l
- Buttonwood street, Q R. k l
- Cable lane. *See New Market street.*
- Cadwalader street, V W. s
- 81 Caledonian court, M N. m n
- 82 Callowhill street Market, P Q. q & t.
- Callowhill street, P Q
- Camac street, Y. m n
- 83 Camden Bank office, M N. r s
- Canal Line of Steam Boats for Baltimore, Chesnut street wharf
- Camden Steam Boats, ferries at Arch and Market streets
- Canal street, T U. u v
- Canal road, P Q. d e
- Canal road, S T. a b
- Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, R
- Canal street, Q R. a

- Carlton Square, south side of Callowhill street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets
 Carlton street. *See part of Bloom alley.*
- 84 Carlyle's court, K L. q
 Cape May Steam Boats, Chesnut street wharf
 Cape Island, Arch street ferry
- 85 Carpenter's Alley, F G. s
- 86 Carpenter street, L M. p
- 87 Carpenter's court, L M. r s
 Carpenter's Hall. *See Carpenter's court.*
 Carpenter street (S), E F. r s
 Carter's alley, L M. s
 Castle street, O P. m n
 Catharine street, F G. t
- 88 Cauffman's court, O. s t
- 89 Cauffman's court, N O. r s
 Cedar street, H. *The southern boundary of the city*
 Centre Square, R. f g
 Centre Square. *See Penn Square.*
- 90 Centre alley, K L. m
- 90 Chambers's Church, L. k
- 91 Chancery Lane, N. s t
 Charles street (P. T), P Q. n o.
 Charles street (V,) T. f g
 Charlotte street, S T. r s
 Cherry street (C), N O
 Cherry street (K), W. y
 Chesnut street, L M
 Chester street, O. o
- 92 Children's Asylum, D E. q
- 93 China street, D E. t
- 94 Christ Church Burial-Ground, M N. q r.
- 95 Christ Church and Burial-Ground, M N. s t

Christ Church Hospital. *See Widow's Asylum of Christ Church.*

Christian street, E F. t

Church alley, M N. r s

Church street, B. t u

Circus. *See Washington Circus.*

Citizen's Line of Steamboats for New York, Arch street wharf

Citizen's Canal Line of Steamboats for Baltimore, Arch street wharf

City Clerk's office, }
 City Commissioners' Office, } State-House.
 City Treasurer's Office, }

City Dancing Assembly Room. *See Washington Hall.*

City Hall. *See State-House.*

City Hospital, S. f

96 City Hotel, N. r s

96 City Public Burial-Ground, or Potter's Field, U. c

97 Clapier and Cuthbert's wharf, H I. u

98 Clare alley, O P. k l

99 Clarkson school-house, N O. p q

Clawges's court. *See Pennsylvania Avenue*

99 Claypole's wharf (Sch.), H I

Clifford's wharf. *See Smith's.*

Clifton Street, G H. m n

Clinton Square, south side of Chesnut, between Broad and Schuylkill Eighth

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, }
 Clerk of the Mayor's Court, } State-House
 Clerk of the Orphan's Court, }

Clever alley, I K, p q

- Clover street, L M, l
- 100 Clymer's alley, G. p q
Coates's alley, O P. s t
- 101 Coates's Burial-Ground, S T. r s
- 102 Coates's court, P Q. t
Coates street, T. k l
- 103 Cobb's court, T. r
- 105 Cohocksine Presbyterian Meeting-House, Y. q r
- 106 Colhoun's wharf, M N, t u
College Avenue, M. n
College of Pharmacy. *See German Hall.*
Colonnade Square, south side of Chesnut between
(Sch.) Seventh and Eighth streets
Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road. *See Map.*
- 106 Columbian Garden and Theatre, M N. k l
- 107 Combined Mission-House and Burial-Ground, UV. t u
- 108 Commercial Bank, L M. r s
Commissioners' Hall, (city and county.) *See State House.*
- 109 Commissioners' Hall (S), E F. s t
- 110 Commissioners' Hall (N L) R S. r s
- 111 Comptroller street, I K. s
Congress Hall Hotel, 272, L M. r s
Combe's alley, N. s t
Connerd's Court. *See next to Philadelphia Hotel.*
- 112 Cooper's court, N O. s t
- 113 Cooper's court, (N L) S. t u
- 114 Cope's wharf, L. t u
- 115 Cordwainers' alley, H I. n o
- 116 Coulter's wharf, E F. u v
Council Chambers (Select and Common). *See State House.*

County Commissioners' Office,	} State-House
County Court-House Office,	
County Treasurer's Office,	
Court of Common Pleas,	
Court of Quarter Sessions	
Courtland Street, N. g h	

- 117 Covenanter's Church and Burial Ground, M. m n
 Covenanter's Church Burial-Ground, H I. p
 Cox's alley, G H. s t
- 118 Cox's wharf, L M. t u
 Crab street. *See Apollo.*
- 119 Cramp's wharf, W X. z
 Cresson's alley, N O. p q
- 120 Cresson's court, N O. q
 Crooked Billet wharf. *See Cox's.*
 Crown street, O P. q r
 Crown street (K), V. w
 Currant Alley, K. m n
- 121 Custom-House, K L. s t
- 122 Cuthbert's wharf, (N L) R S. u v
- 123 Cuthbert's wharves, H I. u
- 124 Cypress alley, I K. r s

Dam of Fairmount Water Works, R S

- 125 Davidson's wharves (Sch.), I K. b
- 125 Davis's alley, L M. k l
 Davis's alley. *See Duncan Burial-Ground.*
- 126 Dawson's court, L M. r s
 Dean street, K. l
 Dean Street (K), V. v w
- 127 Dean's alley, I K. o
 Debtor's Apartment. *See New Jail.*
 Decatur street, M. p

- 128 Delaware Insurance Office, L. s t
- 129 Deval's court, P Q. s
 Dickson street, B C. u
 Dilwyn street, Q R. r s
- 130 Dispensary and Health Office (C), L. g r
- 131 Dispensary, Northern, R S. t
- 132 Dispensary, Southern, G H. r s
 District Court, State House
 Dock street, K L. s t. *See Little Dock.*
 Donaldson's alley (P), E. c
- 133 Donaldson's wharf and mast shed, G. u
- 134 Donaldson's wharf and mast shed (K), T U. w
 Donaldson's alley (C) t u
 Dover Stage, office Indian King, Market and Third st
 Downington Stage, office 284 Market Street
 Doylestown Stage, office Third above Race
 Drawbridge, Public Landing, K. t u
 Drinker's alley, N O. s t
- 135 Drinker's court, I. s
 Dugan's wharves. *See Hollingsworth's.*
 Duke street, R. s t
 Duke street (K), W X. v w
- 136 Duncan's court and Burial-Ground, G H. r s
 Dunton's rope walk, W. u v
 East street (C), L. d
 East street (S), A. w x
- 137 East alley, N O. l m
 Easton Stage, office White Swan and Rotterdam
 Hotel, Fourth above Race
- 138 Ebenezer Church and Burial-Ground, F. r s
- 139 Eckfeldt's court, M N. q
 Eighth street, o p
 Eighth street (Sch.), i.

- 140 Eighth Presbyterian Church and burial-Ground, I K.
 r s
 Eighth Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground. *See*
 Duncan's, &c.
- 141 Elbow alley, I. p q
- 142 Elbow lane, L M. r s
 Elbow lane. *See Wall's Elbow.*
 Eldridge and Brick's wharves (Sch.), I K. b
 Eleventh street, m
- 143 Eleventh Presbyterian Church and Burial-Ground,
 P. l
 Elfreth's alley, N O. s t
 Elizabeth street, I K. p
 Elizabeth street, T U. p q
 Elm street, Y Z. z
- 143 Elmslie's alley, K L. s t
 Elmyra's row runs east from Thirteenth street near
 Vine
- 144 Emlen's alley, I K. q
- 145 Emlen's court, Q R. t u
- 146 Emlen's wharf, R. u v
 Erie Stage, office Red Lion Inn, 200 Market street
- 148 Ettriss's court, O. q
 Evangelical Reformed Church. *See Reformed Dutch*
 Church.
 Evangelical Lutheran Congregation. *See St Matthews.*
- 149 Evans's court, O P. p q
- 149 Evans's wharves (Sch.), P. b c
 Exchange Coffee-House. *See Merchants.*
- 150 Eye and Ear Infirmary. M. o p
 Fair Mount Water Works. R. a
 Fair Mount street, Q. b

- Fair Mount Weigh Lock, R. *See Canal.*
 Fair Mount stage. White Swan
 Fairview street, Q R. f g
- 151 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, L M. q r
- 152 Farmer's row, K L. s t
 Fayette street, N. n
- 155 Fearris's court, O P. t u
- 156 Federal alley, D E. c
 Federal street, D
 Ferry road, N O. a
- 157 Fetter lane, N O. r s
- 158 Fifth Presbyterian Church and Burial-Ground, N O.
 m n
 Fifth street, q r
 Fifth street (Sch.), g
 Filbert street, M N
- 159 Fire Association and Insurance Office, N O. p
- 160 First African Baptist Church and Burial-Ground,
 O P o
- 161 First Baptist Church of Secnd street and Burial-
 Ground, N. s
- 161 First Baptist Church, Spruce street, I K. q r
- 162 First Presbyterian Church, K. p
- 163 First Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, M. s.
*Also, see third Presbyterian Church and Burial-
 ground*
 First Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, *See*
Presbyterian (N. L.)
 First Presbyterian Church Northern Liberties Bur-
 ial-Ground. *See Presbyterian Church.*
- 163 First Presbyterian Church Southwark, F G. s
- 164 First African Presbyterian Church, G H. p
- 165 First Reformed Dutch Church, O P. q r

- 166 First Reformed Dutch Church Burial-Ground, N O.
 m n
 Frst Universalist Church. *See Universalists.*
 Fisher's wharf. *See Maul and Co.*
- 166½ Fisher's wharf, G H. u v
 Fitler street, Y Z. t
 Fitzwater street, G. p q
 Fleet street, Q R. u v
- 167 Flint's court, N. o
- 168 Flintham's wharves, O P. u v
- 169 Flower's alley, S. t
- 170 Flower's wharf, G H. u v
- 171 Fon's wharf, W X. z
- 173 Fourth Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, H I. l
- 174 Fourth Presbyterian Church, H I. q r
 Fourth street, r
 Fourth street (Sch.), f g
- 174 Four Nation's Hotel (Sch.), S. a b
 Francis's lane, S
 Francis street (V), T. g
 Frankford road, U V. v
 Frankford Stages, offices Second above Market, and
 Second above Race
- 175 Franklin Institute, M, p
 Franklin square, O P. p
 Franklin street, O P. o p
 Franklin street (K), V. r s
- 175 Franklin place, M. r s
- 176 Free Friends' Burial-Ground, K. q
- 177 Free Friends' Meeting-House, N. q
- 178 Friends' Alms-House, K L. r s
- 179 Friends' Arch street Meeting-House and burial
 Ground, N. r s
 W 2

- 180 Friends' Keys' alley Meeting and School-House,
O P. t
- 181 Friends' Meeting and School-House, L. s t
- 182 Friends' Meeting-House (N. L), R S. r
- 183 Friends' Twelfth street Meeting-House, L M. l m
- 183 Friends' Cherry street Meeting-House, N O. q r
- 184 Friends' Western Burial-Ground, N O. h
- 185 Friends' Burial-ground, E. r
- 186 Friends' Academy, L M. r s
- 187 Fries's wharf, K L. t u
- 188 Fries's court, M N. m
- 189 Fromberger's court, N. a
Front street, t
Front street (sch.), d e
Fuller's alley, F G. t u
Fulmers's lane, T. b c
- 190 Gaol (state) Work-House, K L. p q. *See New Jail
and Penitentiary.*
- 191 Galbraith's court, F G. s
Garden street, P Q. n o
- 192 Gardener's wharves, L M. t u
- 192 Gardener's wharf (Sch.), M. b
- 193 Garrigues's court, O P. p q
Gaskill street, H I. q r
- 194 Gaw's court, N O. t
George alley, O P. h
George street, L. *See Little George.*
George street, Little (C), L M. p
George street (N. L), U V. q r
George street (S), G H. s
George street (V), U. f
- 195 German Reformed, or Calvinist Church, O. r

- 196 German Reformed, or Calvinist Burial-Ground,
O P. p
- 197 German Reformed or Calvinist Burial-Ground (Sch.),
N O. g h
- 197½ German Reformed Calvinists' Church, R S.—Burial
Ground, 197½, U V. u v
- 198 German Hall, M. o p
- 199 German Lutheran Academy, S T. s
- 200 German Lutheran Burial-Ground, O P. o p
- 201 German Lutheran Burial-Ground, N O. q r
- 202 German Lutheran Free School, N O. r
German street, F G. s. *See Little German.*
Germantown road, U. t
Germantown Stage, offices Third above Market, and
Third above Race street
- 203 Gilles's alley, H I. q
- 204 Girard's Bank, L M. r s
- 205 Girard's wharves, M N. t u
Girard's row, north side of Coates's street, from Old
York road to Sixth street
- 206 Glass-House (Sch.), H. b
- 207 Glass-House (K), W X. z
Globe Mill cotton spinning factory, V. s
Goddard's alley. *See Holme's.*
- 208 Goforth alley. L M. s
- 209 Golden Swan Tavern, N O. r s
- 210 Goodwater alley, K L. o p
- 211 Graff's alley, O. t
- 211 Grace Church (Episcopal), P. m n
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. *See Masonic Hall.*
Grape alley (V), V. g
Grape alley (C), L M. o
- 212 Gray's alley, L M. s t

- 213 Gray's court, S T. t u
 Gray's Ferry road, D E. a
 Great Egg Harbour Stage, office Market street ferry
 Green street, V. s
- 214 Greenleaf's court, M. q r
- 215 Green's court, I K. q r
 Green street, R S. k
- 216 Green street V W. s
 Greenwich street and road, A B. t u
- 217 Grindstone alley, M N. s
- 218 Grisel's alley, G H. q
 Guardians of the Poor, office State House
- Habacker street, O P. h
 Haddonfield Stage, office Reeves's Market st ferry
- 219 Haines's wharf, Q R. u v
 Hamilton street, Q. c
- 220 Hamilton's wharf, K. u
 Hanover street, V W. x
- 221 Harmony court or street, L. r s
- 222 Harmony court, O P. t
- 223 Harman's wharf (Sch.), K. b c
 Harper street, U P.
- 224 Harper's alley, K L. t u
 Harrisburg Stage, office White Swan and Western
 Hotel
 Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Erie, Reading, Pottsville and
 Northumberland United States Mail, office, Red
 Lion Hotel, 200 Market street
- 226 Harris's court, M. s t
- 227 Hart's court, P Q. t
 Hartung's alley, M N. a
- 228 Hause's court, N O. n o

- Haydock street, T U. u
- 229 Hay-market, Q R. p
- 230 Hay-market and scales (N. L.), R S. q
- 231 Hay-scales (N. L.), T U. u
- 232 Hay-scales (S), E F. s t
Hayter's rope walk, W X. r s
- 233 Hazlehurst's court, M. n
Health Office and Dispensary. *See Dispensary.*
- 234 Hibbert, Flowerist, &c., H. l
Heiskill's Hotel. *See City Hotel.*
Hewett's wharf (Sch.), H I. b. *See Vanliers's.*
Hill street, R S. f g
- 235 Hewson street, X. y z
- 236 Hill's wharf (K), W. z
- 237 Heyde's court, N. n o
High street, M N
Hinkle & Myers's court. *See Myers's &c. court.*
- 238 Hodge's wharf, N O. t u
- 239 Hoffman's alley, N O. q
- 240 Hoffiman's wharf, W X. q
- 241 Holmes' alley, P. s t
Holmesburg Stage, office Sorrel Horse, Second above
Market street
- 242 Holingsworth's wharves, I K. u
- 243 Holy Trinity Church and Burial-Ground, German
Roman Catholics, I K. p q
Hoope's wharf, (Sch.) *See Blight's & Wallis's*
Hoover's rope walk, E. s
- 244 Hoover's wharf, S T. v w
Hope street, V. u
- 245 Hopkins's alley, U V. t
- 246 Horse-market, M. k l
Hospitals. *See Pennsylvania, City, &c.*

- House of Refuge, T. i
 Howard street, T. i
- 247 Howell & Shoemaker's wharf, N. u
- 248 Hozey's now Shober & Bunting's wharf, F. u v
- 249 Huddell's wharf, F G. u v
 Huddell's court. *See Huddel's wharf.*
- 250 Huddell's wharf, F G. u v
- 251 Hudson's alley, L M. r s
 Hudson's lane, F. p
- 252 Humphrey's wharf, F G. u v
- 253 Humphrey's wharf, D E. u v
 Humphrey & Co.'s wharf (Sch.) *See Wetherill's.*
 Huntington Stage, office White Swan
- 254 Hunter court, M n. m n
 Hurst street, H I. q
- 255 Hutton's court, H. p
- 256 Imlay & Pott's wharf, M N. t u
- 257 Increase court, L. n
 Independence Square, L. q
 Independent Tabernacle. *See Seventh Presbyterian Church.*
- Infant Schools of Philadelphia, city and suburbs:
 North Thirteenth st, near Vine, next to Nazareth Church. Spruce street above Front, south side.
 College Avenue, south Tenth street, below Market.
 Gaskill street, below Fourth, south side, (coloured.)
 Commissioner's Hall, Southwark, south Second street. Apple street, Northern Liberties, near Coates. Oak street, Kensington. Penn Township, north Sixth street, under the Presbyterian Church. Spring Garden, adjoining the second Reformed Dutch Church.

- Irish Tract lane, D. h
- 258 Indian Queen Hotel
- 258 Jackson's court, P n
 Jacoby street, N O. l
 Jacoby square, between Twelfth and Thirteenth,
 and Arch and Race
- 259 James alley, O P. o
 James street, Q. k
 Jail. (Walnut street), 190, K L. p q
 Jail. (Arch street), N. i k
 Jarvis's lane, B C. t
 Jefferson row, south side of Lombard, between
 Ninth and Tenth streets
- 261 Jefferson avenue, L. i k
- 262 Jefferson Medical College, M. n
- 262 Jews' Burial-Ground (K), W. v
- 263 Jews' Burial-Ground (C), J K. o
- 264 Jews' Synagogue, N O. r s
- 265 Jews' Synagogue (German), M N. r s
- 266 Jones's court, H I. p q
- 267 Jones's alley (N. L), S. t
 Jones's alley (C). M N. s t
 Jones's alley, M N. g
 Jones's wharf. *See Bright's.*
- John street, P. p
- 268 Johns and Leonard's wharf, Q R. u v
 John's street, E. t
 Johnson's lane, C D. r
- 269 Johnson's wharf, I K. u
 Johnson's rope-walk. B C. u
- 270 Johnson's court, R S. t u
- 271 Joint alley, L M. i k

- 273 Jones's wharf, O P. u
 Julianna street, P. q
- 274 Juniper alley, M. m n
- 275 Juniper lane, M. m n
 Juniper street, k l
- Kaighn's point ferry, South street ferry
 Kelley's avenue. *See next to Elmyra row.*
 Kelley's alley. *See Davis's.*
- 276 Kennedy's wharf, T. w
- 277 Kensington bank, T. v
- 277 Kensington Burial-Ground, Y. w
- 278 Kensington market, T U. v
 Kensington Methodist Church. *See Methodist Church, Kensington.*
- 277 Kensington Post Office. *See near Kensington Bank.*
 Kensington Presbyterian Church. *See Presbyterian Church Kensington.*
- Kerr's rope-walk, V W. u v
- 279 Kessler's alley, R S. r
 Keeler's lane, A. t
 Key's alley, O P. s t
- 280 Keyser & Gorgas's wharf, Q. u v
- 281 Knight's and Moore's courts, N O. n o
 Knoodle street, K N. h i
- 283 Knorr's wharf, P Q. u
- 283½ Kugler's court, O. r
 Kunckel street, P Q. r s
- 284 Letitia court, M. s t
- 285 Lambert street, O P. k l
 Lancaster street, O P. l. *See Montgomery street.*
 Landreth's Botanic Garden, D E. d e

- Lancaster & Pittsburg Stage, office Western Hotel
- 286 Latimer & Murdock's wharf, N O. t u
 Laurel street, K. s
 Laurel street (N L), T. s t
 Lawrence street, P. o p
- 287 Laurence wharf (Sch.), H. a b
- 287 Lebanon Garden and Tavern, H. n
 Lebanon street, F. n
- 288 Lehigh Coal Company's Dock (C), Q. u. and (K), W
 X. z
- 289 Leib alley, O P. n o
- 290 Leiper's wharf, P Q. u
- 291 Lemon street, O P. o
 Leopard street, U V. u v
- 292 Lewis's alley, G H. p q
 Leeds' Point Stage, office Reeves's, Market street
 Ferry
- 294 Liberty alley, R. t u
- 295 Library, Philadelphia, L M. q r
 Library street, L. q r
- 296 Leiper's court, N. m
 Lily alley, R. s
 Lippincot's wharf. *See next to Hoover's.*
- 297 Little's court, F G. s t
- 298 Littleboy's court, N. s
- 299 Little Dock street, I K. s t
 Little George street. *See George street.*
 Little German street. *See Mead alley.*
- 300 Little Oak street, G H. q
 Little Pine street, H I. o p
 Little Washington street, D. s t
 Little Water street, H I. t u
 Locust street, K L. e

- Lodge alley, L M. o p
 Lodge avenue runs north from Lodge street
 Lodge's wharf. *See Robins's*, 451.
- 301 Lolar's court, Q R. t u
 Logan square, O P. f g
 Logan street, R. o
 Lombard street, H I.
 Lombard street alley. *See foot of Lombard street.*
 Long lane, A. d e
 Lower Greenwich Stage, office Arch street Ferry
 Long wharf. *See Bickley's.*
- 304 Loxley's court, N O. r
- 305 Loxley's court, I K. s t
- 306 Lyndall's alley, K L. l
- Madison avenue, O P. m
- 307 Magdalen asylum, O. e
- 308 Magnolia street, Q. q
- 309 Maiden's row, F G. s t
 Maiden street, T U. u
 Mail Stage Office, Third street, near Chestnut
- 310 Malt alley, O. p
- 311 Mansion-House Hotel, K. r s
 Manyunk Packet Boat, office White Swan, and
 Stage office, Dearborne Waggon, Race, between
 Fourth and Fifth
- 312 Maple street, O. o
 Marble street M. m n
- 313 Marble court, K L. k
- 314 Margaret alley, O. l
 Margaretta street, Q. t
 Maria street, S T. q
 Marine Insurance Office. *See United States, next
 door east.*

- 315 Market-house in High street, (with fish market) M.
o u. *See New Northern Liberties, Callowhill,
Kensington and Wharton.*
Marine railway, E F. u
- 316 Mariner's Church, L. t u
Market street. *See High.*
- 317 Market street wharf and ferry, M. t u
Mark's lane, N. O. m
Marlborough street, V. w x
- 318 Maris & Evan's wharf, L M. t u
Marriot's lane. *See Merret's.*
- 319 Marshall's alley and Bell's court, K. q r
Marsh street, S T. u
- 320 Mary's alley, H I. p q
Mary street (K), Y Z. v w
Mary street (S), D E. t
Mary street (C), K. c d
- 321 Masden & Bunker's wharf, L M. t u
Masonic Hall, 359, L M. o p
Masters's street, W X. s t
- 322 Matlack's court, I K. t
- 323 Maul & Co.'s wharf, Q R. u v
Mayor's court and office. *See State House.*
- 323 McArán's Botanic Garden, N. g
- 324 M'Cloud's court, O. q r
- 325 M'Culloch's court, O P. t
- 326 M'Ginnes's court, H. t
M'Leod's rope-walk, C. u
- 327 M'Mullen's wharf, E F. u v
Mead alley, F G. t
Meadow street, A. u v
- 328 Mechanics' Bank, M. r s
Mechanic street, O P. n o

- 328 Medical Institute, K L. m
Melon street, S T. k l
- 329 Menonist's or Dunkers' Church, P Q. q r
- 330 Merchant's coffee-house, L. s t
Mercantile Library. *See Sunday School Union.*
- 331 Meredith's court, R. q
Merritt's lane, E F. q r
Mercer street, K L. m
- 333 Methodist Church (K), V. w x
Middle alley, I. p
Miller's alley, O P. i k
- 333½ Miller's alley, K. p q
- 334 Miller's court (C), O P. r s
- 335 Miller's court (C), I K. q r
- 336 Miller's court (N L), R S. t
- 337 Miller's court (N L), Q R. s t
Milton Stage, office White Swan
Minor street, L M. q
- 338 Mintzers's court, P Q. s t
- 339 Mint of United States, N. p. New building, L M. k
- 340 Mint court, N O. o
- 340 Molier street, R S. b c
Moore street, A. v w
Montgomery street, O P. l
Montgomery square, south side of Sassafras, between Tenth and Eleventh streets
Mont Rose Stage, office White Swan
Moorstown Stage, office Reeves's, Market st. Ferry
Moravian alley. *See Bread street.*
- 341 Moravian Burial-Ground, P. o p
- 342 Moravian church, O. s
- 343 Morgan's court, P. .m
Morris street, Q R. b e

- Morris street, A B. v
 Morris's rope-walks, B C. u
 344 Morris's wharf, K L. u
 344 Morris and Johnson's wharf, (Sch.) L. c
 345 Morton's wharf, K L. u
 346 Mount Sion or Christian Church and Burial-Ground,
 F. p q
 Mount Holly Stage, office Arch st. Ferry
 Moyamensing road, A. r s
 347 Moyamensing Alms-House and Burial Ground, F
 G. i
 Mud lane, Y Z. r
 348 Mulberry court, M N. p q. Now St. James's st.
 Mulberry street, N O. d e
 Museum (Peale's, or Philadelphia). *See Arcade.*
 349 Musical Fund Society's Hall, K L. o
 Mutual Burial-Ground, D E. p q
 350 Mutual Assurance Company, K L. s
 351 Myers and Hinckle's court, O P. p q
 352 Myer's court, O P. r s
- 353 Naglee's wharf, R S. v
 Navy Yard, C D. u
 Naval Assylum. *See United States.*
 National Hotel, 417, L M. r s
 Nazareth Stage, office White Swan
 354 Nazareth Methodist Meeting-House, O P. k l
 New Alms-house (Sch.), G H I. a
 New Alms-house wharf, (Sch.) H. a
 Nectarine street, Q R. n
 New Egypt Stage, office, Reeves's Market st. Ferry
 New Hope and Lambertville Stage, office Sorrel
 horse, Second above Market.

- 355 New Bank street, L. s
 New Basin of F. M. Water Works. *See Reservoirs.*
 New Jail, for the confinement of debtors and vagrants, and prisoners before trial, N. i. *See Gaol.*
- 357 New Market street Baptist Church and Burial-Ground, R. t
- 358 New Market, H I. s t
 New Market street, P Q. t
- 359 New Masonic Hall of the Grand Lodge, L M. o p
 New York Coal Co.'s wharf (Sch.). *See Phoenix Co.'s.*
 New street, O P. r
 New Water Works. *See Fair Mount, &c.*
 New York Mail Stage, office Third near Chesnut
 New York Stage, opposite City Hotel
 Niagara Stage, office White Swan
- 362 Nicholson street, O. p
- 363 Ninth Presbyterian Church, M N. k l
 Ninth street, n o
- 364 Nixon's wharf (Sch.), Q. a b
- 365 Nixon's wharf, I. u
- 365 Nixon and Biddle's wharf, (Sch.) P Q. b
 Noble street, Q. n o
- 366 Nonnatere's court, N. m n
- 367 Norman alley, O P. k l
 Norris's alley, L. s t
 Norris street, X Y. z
 Norris's rope-walk, V. t
 Norristown Stage, office Dearborn Waggon Inn,
 Race above Fourth
- 368 Norris's wharf, V. y z
- 369 North America Bank, L M. r s
- 370 North America Insurance office, K L. s t
- 370 North American Coal Co.'s wharves (Sch.), I K. b

- 371 Northern Liberties Bank, P. s
372 Northern Liberties Market, &c. S. t
373 Northern Liberties Watch-House, R S. s t
Northern Dispensary. *See Dispensary, &c.*
North Alley, M N. q
North Street, O P. m n
North Wharves, north of Market street, to Vine
Nuskey's rope walk, V. v
Northumberland stage, office White swan
- Oak street (C), M. i k
Oak Street (N L), Q R. u
Oak street (S), G H. q r. *See Little Oak.*
- 374 Odd Fellows' Hall, K L. q
374 Ogden's alley, L M. h i
375 Ogilby's wharf and ship-yard, G. u v
376 Ohio street, I. l m
377 Old College, N. q r
Old Court-House. *See Watch-House.*
- 378 Old Ebenezer Church, F G. s t
Old Roman Catholic Church. *See St. Joseph's.*
Old York Road, P Q. r
Olive street, M. k
Orange street, K. o p
Orange street, (K), Y. v w
- 381 Orphan's Assylum, N O. g
382 Osborne's court, L. o
Oswego Stage, office White Swan
Otter street, U. t u
Oxford street, X Y. u v
- Pagoda. S. b c
Palmer street, W. x y

- Palmyra square, north side of Vine street, from
Tenth to Eleventh streets.
- Paper alley, N. k
- Parham's alley, F G. t u
- Parke street, P Q. f g
- Parker's wharf. *See Kennedy's.*
- Parker's Botanic Garden, E. m
- Paschall's alley, R S. q r
- Passyunk road, B C. m n. *This is the division line
between Moyamensing and Southwark.*
- 384 Patent floor-cloth factory. *See Bush Hill.*
- Peach street. *See Taper Alley.*
- Peale's Museum. *See Museum.*
- Pearl street, Q R. a b
- Pearsol's rope-walk, C D. u
- Pear street, K L. s
- Pegg street, P Q. n o
- 386 Pemberton's alley, O P. r s
- Pemberton Stage, office, Reeve's, Market st. ferry
- Penington's alley. *See Crown Street.*
- Penitentiary, S T. d e
- Penn street, G H. t u
- Penn street (K), S T. v
- 386 Penn Township Bank, P Q. p
- Penn square, M. k
- 387 Penn Township post office, P Q. m n
- 387 Pennsylvania Avenue, and Clawges's court, O P. q
- 388 Pennsylvania Bank, L. s t
- Pennsylvania Hospital, I K. n o
- 389 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, I
K. i k
- 390 Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company, L M. q
- 391 Pennsylvania Insurance Office, K L. s t

- 392 Perkenpine court, S. t
- 393 Penrose's wharves, F G. u v
- 394 Penrose's wharf, F. u v
- 395 Penrose's wharf, G H. u
 Permanent bridge, M N. b c
- 396 Perot's wharf, M N. t u
 Perry street, H I. l
- 397 Peter's alley, S T. r
 Peter street, O P. l
- 398 Petticoat alley, S. r s
 Pewterplatter alley. *See Jones's alley.*
- 399 Pfeiffer's alley, P Q. s t
- 400 Pfeiffer's court, U V. s t
 Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, L M. l
 m (2). *See Academy of.*
- 401 Philadelphia Bank, L M. r
 Philadelphia Baths. *See Bath House.*
 Philadelphia Botanic Garden. *See M'Arran's.*
- 402 Philadelphia Contributionship for insurance from
 loss by fire, K L. t
- 402 Philadelphia Cemetery, G H. n
 Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. *See German
 Hall.*
- 403 Philadelphia Insurance Office, K L. s t
- 404 Philadelphia Hotel. N O. s t
 Philadelphia Museum. *See Museum.*
- 406 Philadelphia Society Charity-School, L. p
- 407 Philosophical Hall and Atheneum, L M. q. *See
 State-House.*
- 408 Phœnix Insurance Office, K L. s t
- 408 Phœnix Insurance Company's wharf (Sch.), K L. b c
 Phœnix street, V W. u
- 409 Pine Alley, H. r s

- Pine street, I.
- 410 Pink alley, O P. n
Pittsburg Stage, offices White Swan and 200 Market street.
- Pitt street, T U. s
Pleasant street, Q. m n
- 411 Pleasant avenue, H I. o p
- 412 Plum alley, K L. m n
- 413 Plum Alley (M), G H. q
Plum street, G. s
Point road (S). *See Greenwich.*
Point-no-Point road. *See Queen Street (K).*
- 414 Pollard's alley, T U. t
Poplar alley. *See Apricot Alley.*
Poplar Lane, S T. t
Port Elizabeth Stage, Reeve's ferry, Market street.
Probate of Wills, office State House.
- 415 Portland lane, I K. p q
- 416 Port Warden's office, K L. t
- 417 Post office, L M. r s
Potter's Field. *See City Public Burial-Ground.*
Pottsville Stages, offices White Swan, next door east and 200 Market street
- Powell street, I K. q
Powell street (V). T U. g h
- 418 Pratt's court, R S. t u
Pratt's Garden, S T. a
- 419 Pratt and Kintzing's wharf, N O. u
- 420 Presbyterian Church and Burial-Ground (K), W. x y
- 421 Presbyterian Church (N L), R S. s t. New building, R. q
- 422 Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, V. v w
- 423 Presbyterian court, H I. r
Prime street, D E. s t

- Prince street. V W. v w
- 424 Pritchett's wharf, L M. t u
- 425 Prospect alley, N. n
- 426 Prosperous alley, K. m
- Prothonotary of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, of
Common Pleas, and District Courts, offices
State-House.
- Protestant Episcopal Acad. *See Episcopal Acad.*
- Providence court, running north of Sergeant street
- Prune street, K L.
- 428 Pryor's alley, K. n o
- 427 Public school, north western, O. h i
- 428 Public school, Locust street, K L. l m
- 428½ Public school, south western, K. f g
- 428* Public school (S G), Q R. m
- 432 Public school (K), W X. v
- 429 Public school (Chester street), O P. o
- 430 Public school (Lombard street), H I. p q
- 431 Public School (N L), Q R. t
- 433 Public school (S) F G. r s
- 434 Public school (M) F Q. p q
- Public square, (Dock street), K. t
- Public square (K) T U. v
- Pump alley. *See Baker street.*
- 435 Quarry street, N O. r s
- Queen street, (C), F. t u
- Queen street (or Point-no-Point road), U V. v w
- Quince street, H I. l m
- Quoit company's ground, S T. a
- Race street. *See Sassafras.*
- Rachel street, S T. t
- Rail roads. *See explanation on the Map.*

- 436 Randall's court, K L. n o
 437 Randolph's court, O. s
 438 Randolph's wharf, P Q. u v
 439 Ranstead court, L M. r
 440 Rapin's court, M. r s
 Raspberry alley, K. n
 441 Raspberry lane, N O. o
 442 Read's alley, H. q
 Reading Stage and Packet boat, and Pottsville Stage,
 offices White Swan and 200 Market street
 Recorder's office. *See State-House.*
 Reed street, C. t
 442 Reformer's Methodist Church, O. m n
 443 Relief alley, L M. r s
 Relief street, H I. s t
 444 Reservoirs of Fair Mount Water Works, R. a b
 445 Rice's wharf, V. y z
 446 Richardson's court, O. q r
 Ridge road. *See Wissahiccon.*
 447 Ridgway's wharf, O P. u
 448 Ridgway's wharf (Sch.), P Q. b
 449 Riehl's court, T U. r s
 Rittenhouse square, K. f g
 Roache's wharf. *See Huddle's.*
 Road to Falls of Schuylkill. Q R.
 Road to Mantau Village, Q.
 451 Robbin's wharf, S T. v w
 Robbinson's rope walk, C. r
 452 Rodgers's court
 Ronaldson's Type Foundry *See Type Foundry.*
 Ronaldson's Burial-Ground. *See Philadelphia Ce-*
 metry.
 Rose alley (N L), R. s
 Rose street, V W. x y

- 453 Rose alley (C), K L. l m
 Rose street, U V. s t
- 455 Rowlinson's court, O P. s t
 Rooms of the grand jury, State-House
- 456 Rugan street, P Q. n
 Runnington's wharf. *See Walters's.*
- 457 Rush's court, I K. r
- 459 Salem Methodist Church, I K. l
 Sanderson and Shippen's wharf, *See Shippen, &c.*
 Salem Steamboat, Arch street wharf
 Salem Stage, Reeves's, Market street Ferry
- 460 Sansom's alley, Q R. s
- 461 Sansom street Baptist Church, L. n o
- 462 Sansom street Baptist Church Burial-Ground, L M.
 l m
 Sansom's row, north side of Walnut, from Seventh
 to Eight street
 Sansom's (Union) row, west side of Second, north
 from Willow nearly to Noble street
 Sansom street, L. o
 Sarah street, U V. v
- 463 Sassafras alley, O P. q
 Sassafras street, O. e
 Sans-Souci Hotel and Public Graden, N O. e f
- 464 Saunders's court, U. s
- 465 Savings Fund Society or Bank, L. r s
 Say street, O P. h i
- 664 Say's court, N. r s
 Schively's alley. *See Bryan's.*
- 467 Schleisman's alley, T U. r s
- 467 Schuylkill Bank, M. p q
- 468 Schuylkill alley, I K. m

- 469 Schuylkill Baptising Meeting-House, I K. c
Schuylkill Navigation Company. *See German Hall.*
- 470 Scots' Presbyterian Burial-Ground, I K. k l
- 471 Scots' Presbyterian Church, L. q r
Scott's alley, M. m n
- 472 Scott's court, S T. t u
Seceders' Church. *See Ninth Presbyterian.*
- 473 Second Baptist Church and Burial-Ground, T. t
- 474 Second Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, N O. q
- 475 Second Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground (N L.),
Q R. q
- 476 Second Presbyterian Church, N O. r s
- 476 Second Presbyterian Church (S), E F. s
- 477 Second Presbyterian Church (N L), R S. p
- 477 Second African Presbyterian Church, L. t
- 478 Second Reformed Dutch Church and Burial-Ground,
Spring Garden, Q. o
Second Universalists' Church. *See Universalists'.*
Second street, s t
Second street (Sch.), e
- 479 Seits's court, O. s t
Sergeant street. *See Castle street.*
- 480 Seventh Presbyterian Church and Burial-Ground,
M. q r
- 481 Seventh Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, N O. g
Seventh street, p
Seventh street (Sch.), h i
- 482 Sewer alley
- 483 Sexton's wharf, S. v
Shackamaxon street, U V. w
Shakspeare Buildings, west side of Sixth from Chest-
nut to Carpenter
- 484 Sheaff's alley, O P. l m
- 485 Shepherd's alley, N O. o p

- Shepherd's wharf. *See Randolph's*, 437.
 Sheriff's Office. *See State-House*.
- 486 Shields's alley, K. n o
 Shinbone alley. *See the north end of Spafford street*.
 Shippen's lane, E. l
- 486 Shippen and Sanderson's wharf (Sch.), I. b c
 487 Shippen and Wynkoop's wharf (Sch.), P. b c
 Shober and Bunting's wharf. *See Hozey's*.
 Shoemaker's wharf. *See next to Humphry's*, (Sch.),
 P. b c
- 487 Shriver's court, N O. o p
 488 Shrieves and Parry's wharf, S T. v w
 489 Simmons's wharf, P Q. u
 Simmons's wharf. *See Adams and Simmons's*.
- 490 Simmons's court, P Q. t u
 491 Sims's alley, L M. t u
 492 Sion Church (German Lutheran) N O. r
 Sixth street, p q. *North from Vine street is the division line between the Northern Liberties and Spring Garden, and between Kensington and Penn Township*.
 Sixth street (Sch.), H I. g h
- 493 Sixth Presbyterian Church, K. p q
 494 Sixth Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, F. r
 495 Small alley, H. s
 Small street, G H. p q
 Smith's alley (N L), R S. r s
- 495 Smith's Botanic Garden, N O, h i
 496 Smith's alley (C), H I. r s
 497 Smith's court, P Q. o
 498 Smith's wharf, Q R. u v
 499 Smith's wharf, N O. u. *See Clifford's*.
 500 Smith's, W. T. wharf, O. u

- 501 Snowden and Wagner's wharf, E. u v
Snyder's wharf. *See south side of Thatcher's.*
- 502 Sober's alley, L. r
South street. *See Cedar, (wharf and Ferry,), H. u*
South alley, M N. q
Southern Dispensary. *See Dispensary, &c.*
- 503 Southwark Bank, H. s t
South wharves, south of Market street to South street
Spafford street, G H. p q
- 504 Spanish place, K, p
- 505 Spark's Shot Manufactory, E F. s t
- 506 Spring Garden Meeting and School-House, Q R. o
Spring Garden street, Q R. k l
Springett's alley, H I. s
Spruce street, I K.
St Andrew, street, R S. e
- 507 St Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, K. o
- 508 St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, O P. r
- 509 St Augustine's Roman Catholic Burial-Ground, S. h i
- 510 St Bernard's court, F G. s t
- 511 St George's Meeting-House (Methodist), O P. r
- 512 St George's (Methodist) Burial-Ground, S T. h i
- 513 St George's (Methodist) Burial Ground, O P. q r
St George's Alley. *See Baker's Alley.*
- 514 St James's Protestant Episcopal Church, M N. p
St James's street. *See Taper alley.*
St James's Episcopal Church Burial-Ground. *See
Christ Church Burial-Ground.*
St James's street. *See Mulberry court.*
- 515 St John's Protestant Episcopal Church and Burial-
Ground, S. s
- 516 St John's English Lutheran Church and Burial-
Ground, O P. q

- 517 St John street Methodist Church and Burial-Ground
U. s
St John street. Q R. s
St Joseph's avenue, L M. g h
- 518 St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, K L. r
- 519 St Joseph's Roman Catholic Burial-Ground, E. o
- 520 St Joseph's Roman Catholic Burial-Ground, E F. q r
- 521 St Mary's Burial-Ground, I K. k l
- 522 St Mary's Roman Catholic Church and Burial-Ground, K. q r
St Mary street, H I. p
- 523 St Matthew's English Lutheran Church, O P. r s
and Burial-Ground, Q R. q
- 523 St Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, U V. f
- 524 St Michael's German Lutheran Church and Burial-Ground, N O. q r
- 525 St Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and Burial-Ground, X L. r s
- 526 St Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church and Burial-Ground, I. r s
- 527 St Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, M. n
- 527 St Stephen's Episcopal Church Burial-Ground, N O. k l
- 528 St Thomas (African) Protestant Episcopal Church and Burial-Ground, K L. q
Stable alley, L M. o p
Stamper's alley, H I. s
- 529 Starr alley, N O. p q
- 530 State Arsenal or Armory, L M. k l
State-House, Philosophical Hall, &c. L M. q
State Prison. *See Gaol.*
Steamboat Landings, Race, Arch, Market, and Chestnut street wharves

- 532 Steinmetz's court (N L), R. q
 534 Sterling alley, O. r s
 535 Stewart's alley, O. m
 536 Stewart's court, O. m
 537 Stiles's wharf, R S. v
 538 Stillhouse alley, Q R. t u
 Stillhouse wharf. *See Wharton's.*
 Strawberry alley, L M. s
 539 Sturgis's court, H I. q
 Sugar alley, M N. p
 540 Sugar-house alley. P. r s
 541 Sunday School Union, L M. p
 542 Summer's court, F. s
 Sunbury and Northumberland Stage, office White
 Swan
 Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, State-House
 Supreme Court of the United States, Franklin In-
 stitute
 Swanson street, A, u
 543 Swanwick street, L. p q
 543 Swedenborgian Church and Burial-Ground, F G. r
 544 Swede's Burial-Ground, E F. s t
 545 Swede's Church and Burial-Ground, E. u
 546 Swift's wharf, E. u v. Now Brook's

 Tammany street, Q R. q r
 547 Taper alley, R S. s t
 548 Taylor's alley, L M. s t
 549 Taylor's wharf, V W. y z
 550 Taylor's court, T. t u
 550½ Tees and Vannook's wharf and ship-yard, U. x
 Tenth street, n
 551 Tenth Presbyterian Church, L. l m
 551 Thatcher's wharf, Q R. u v

- 552 Theatre (Chesnut street), L M. p q
 552* Theatre (Walnut street), L. n o
 Theatre (Arch street). *See Arch street Theatre.*
 Theatre. *See Colambia Garden.*
 Theatre. *See Washington Theatre.*
- 552 Third Baptist Church and Burial-Ground, F G. s t
 553 Third Presbyterian Church and Burial-Ground, I. q r
 553½ Third Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, E. q r
 Third street, r s
 Third street (Sch.), e f
 Thirteenth street, l
 Tidmarsh street, E F. o p
 Tiers and Miley's rope-walks, E. p q
 Timber lane, W X. o p
- 555 Tin alley, K L. k
 557 Ton alley, L M. t u
 558 Torr's alley, P Q. n o
 559 'Townsend's court, I K. s
 559 Townsend's court from Laurel street
 560 Traquair's court, M N. n
 560 Trenton, by New York lines of Steamboats
 560 Treaty ground of William Penn and the Indians in
 1682
- 561 Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church and Burial-
 Ground, F G. s
- 562 Trotter's alley, M. s
 Truxton's street, I K. l
- 563 Trusty's court, K. p q
 Tuckahoe Stage, Reeves's Ferry, Market street.
 Tuckerton, Little Egg Harbour Stage, office south
 side of Market street wharf
- 564 Turner's court, F G. r s
 Turner's Lane, Y. e f

Tutor's rope-walk. *See Williams's.*

Twelfth street, H I. l m

564 Twelfth Presbyterian Church, H. m

565 Type Foundry, H. n o

Type alley, P. k

Union alley, E F. t u

565 Union Hotel, M. o p

566 Union Insurance Office. *See United States Insurance office.*

Union Line of Steam-boats for New York, Chestnut street wharf

Union Transportation Line, Chestnut street wharf

Union Burial-Ground, E. n, 349

567 Union Methodist Church and Burial-Ground, M N. q r

568 Union African Methodist Church and Burial-Ground, S. q r

Union Street (C), I K. r s

Union street (K), V W. w x

568 Union Glass-works and wharf, W. z

568½ Unitarian Church and Burial Ground, K. n

United States' Arsenal, E F. a

569 United States Bank, L M. q r

570 United States Union and Marine Insurance Offices, L. s t

United States Naval Asylum, G. b c

571 United States Hotel, L M. q r

572 Universalists Church and Burial-Ground, H I. r (first)

573 Universalist Church, Q. q r (second)

574 Universalist Church Burial-Ground, G. p

575 University of Pennsylvania, M. n o

575 Unrick alley, S. q

Upper Permanent Bridge, Q R. a
Upper Ferry Stage, (Fair Mount,) White Swan.

- 577 Vandusen's wharf and ship-yard, U V. y
577 Vanliers and Co.'s or Hewit's wharf, (Sch.) H I. b
578 Vaughan and Haines's wharf and ship-yard, U V, x
579 Vaughan's wharf and ship-yard, U. x
580 Vauxhall Garden, L k.
580 Venango street, K. l
581 Vaux's court, I. n
 Vernon street. H I. s t
582 Videl's court, L M. s t
 Vienna street, W X. y z
 Vine alley, O. h
 Vine Alley. *See Type alley.*
 Vine street. *The northern boundary of the city, P. d :*
 Vineyard street (V), T U. f
 Virginia row, south side of Walnut, between Twelfth
 and Thirteenth streets.
 Vollum street. *See Venango.*
- 583 Wagner's alley, N O. o p
584 Waglom's court, N O. o p
585 Walker's court, P Q. s t
 Walker's wharf (Sch.), K. b c. *See Phœnix.*
 Wallace street, S. k
586 Wallace's court, M N. t
587 Wall's Elbow, Q R. t
588 Wall's wharf, K. u
589 Waln's W. wharf, G H. u v
589 Waln's wharf, (Sch.), K. b c
590 Walnut alley, N O. k l
 Walnut street, L

- Walnut street Theatre. *See Theatre.*
- 591 Walter's wharf, R. u v
Warden's office. *See Port Wardens.*
- 592 Warder's wharf, R. v
- 593 Warder's wharf, O. u
Warren street, V W. y z
Warren street (C), K. l m
- 594 Washington Hall, K. r s
Washington Square, K L. p
- 594 Washington Circus and Theatre, R. q r
- 595 Washington Museum, M. o
Washington street (S), D E. u. *See Little Wash-
ington.*
Washington street (P. T), P. c d
Washington street (C,) K L. p
Washington street, (S. G.) R S. k l
- 596 Washington court, H I. p
- 597 Watch-House, (old Court-House,) M N. s t
Watering Committee's office, State-House.
Water street, t u. *See Little Water.*
Water street (Sch.), b
Water Works. *See Fair Mount, &c.*
Watkin's alley. *See Fetter Lane.*
- 596 Watman and Bunting's wharf (Sch.), L M. c
- 598 Watman's alley, O P. r s
- 599 Watson's alley, K. n
Weaver's street, S. q
- 600 Weaver's alley, K L. l
Webb's alley, N O. n
- 601 Wesley Church, African Methodist, H I. p q
- 602 Wesleyan Methodist Church, U V. v w. and Burial-
Ground, X. w
- 602 West alley, N O. l

- Westchester Stage, office 288 Market street
Westtown Stage, office 18 North Fourth street
603 West's Painting, I K. o
West street, X. v
604 Western Hotel, M. n o
605 West's court, P. t
606 West's C. wharf, P. u
607 West's W. wharf, P. u
608 Whetherill's wharves (Sch.), K L. c. L. c. and
L M. b
Wharf street, C. v
Wharton street, C D. s t
609 Wharton's wharf, K L. u
610 Wharton's wharf, I. u
611 Wharton's wharf, E F. u v
612 Wharton Market, D. s
613 Whitaker's row, K. q
615 White Swan Hotel, O. r s
616 Whitehall street, R. u
616 White-Horse alley, N O. k l
618 Widows' Asylum, N O. g h
619 Widows' Asylum of Christ Church, N O. r s
620 Wiggins's court, N O. q
621 Wiley's court, O. m n
Wilmington Stage, office White Horse, Market near
Third street
Williamson's rope-walk, E F. n
William street, P. c
William street, U V. t
622 Willing's alley, K L. r
622 Willing street, N O. d
623 Willing and Francis's wharves, H I. u
Willing street (C), H I. c

- Willow street (N. L), P Q. q
 Willow street (K), Z. z
- 624 Willow court, I. p
- 624 Winter's court, south from Montgomery street
 Wilmington Steamboat, Arch street wharf
 Wissahiccon or Ridge road, P Q. n
- 625 Whitman's alley, P Q. r
- 625 Wittman's court, S. s
 Woodbury Stage, Reeves's Ferry, Market street
 Wood street, P. g
 Wood street, (K), W X. z
 Woolston's court. *See Johnston's.*
- 627 Workman's court, G. t
- 628 Workman's wharf, G. u v
- 629 Wright's alley, O P. i k
- 630 Yohe's Hotel, M N. r
 Yellow Springs Stage, office 248 Market street
 York Buildings, south side of Walnut, between
 Washington Square and Eighth street
- 631 York court, S. t
- 632 York street or court, K. s
- 633 Zachary's court, L. s t
 Zane street, M N. o p
- 635 Zoar Methodist Church, S T. r

APPENDIX.

POPULATION.

Of the population of Philadelphia, previous to the year 1790, we have not many memorials. In 1720, the *taxable* inhabitants in the city and county amounted to 1195; in 1740, they had increased to 4850: and in 1751, to 7100. The whole number of inhabitants in the city proper, in 1753, is stated to have been 14,563: in 1760, 18,756; and in 1769, 28,042. In 1790 the first official census was taken, and from that time we have regular and authentic returns of the population. The following table, framed from these returns, will exhibit the progressive increase of inhabitants.

	City	County	Total.
1790*	42,520	11,871*	54,391
1800	41,220	39,789	81,009
1810	53,722	57,488	111,210
1820	63,802	72,695	136,497

The population of the city, and the adjoining districts, appears by the census taken in 1830 to be as follows.

<i>City.</i>				
Cedar Ward	.	.	.	6321
Chesnut Ward	.	.	.	4115
Dock Ward	.	.	.	5378
High Street Ward	.	.	.	4446
Locust Ward	.	.	.	7117
				—————27,377

* The census of 1790 includes in the population of the city that of the *suburbs*; the subsequent censuses add the population of the suburbs to that of the county.

Appendix.

Brought up	27377
Lower Delaware Ward	6863
Middle Ward	3632
New Market Ward	7443
North Ward	5796
North Mulberry Ward	5804
Pine Ward	5540
South Ward	3467
South Mulberry Ward	5364
Upper Delaware Ward	5763
Walnut Ward	3428
	80,477

Incorporated Districts.

Northern Liberties	28923
Spring Garden	11141
Southwark, East	10361
do West	10385
Kensington	13326
Moyamensing	6822
Passyunk	1441
	82,399

Townships.

Blockley	3401
Bristol	1425
Byberry	1018
Frankfort	1637
Germantown	4642
Kingsessing	1068
Lower Dublin	2705
Moreland	418
Unincorporated N. Liberties	2453
Oxford	1502
Penn Township	2507
Roxborough	3334
	26,110

Recapitulation.

City	80,477
Incorporated Districts	82,399
Townships	26,110
	Total
	188,986

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