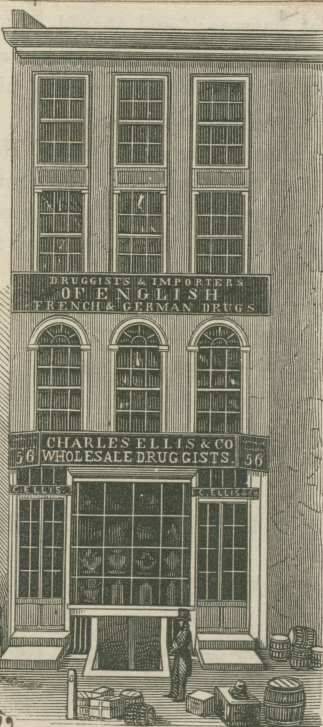
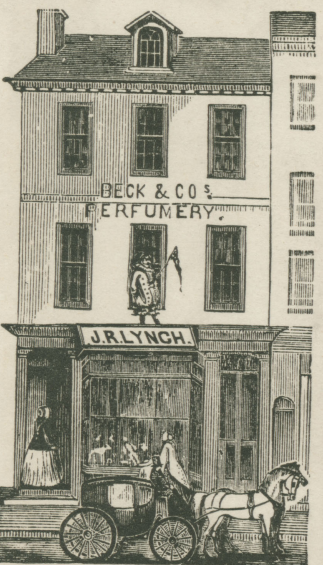


68 WALNUT STREET.

Saving Fund Soc. -
Incorp'd Feb. 25, 1819 -



No. 56 Chestnut Street



Nov. 1855

No. 205 Arch Street 1855

CITY BULLETIN.

A FINE IMPROVEMENT.—The building of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, recently erected at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, is one of the most substantial structures in the city, and a decided ornament to the neighborhood in which it is located. The material used is the Connecticut brown stone. It is surmounted with a very richly ornamented iron cornice, firmly anchored to the brick work. The roof is covered with tin and the exterior of the building is almost fire proof. The front is 47 feet 4 inches on Walnut street, by 70 feet on Third street. The building is four stories in height, having an altitude of 63 feet from the pavement to the top of the cornice. The main entrance is from Walnut street. The doors and windows of the first story are enriched with columns, pilasters, architraves, entablatures, &c., and the style of architecture is particularly imposing and ornamental. The second and third stories have belt courses and rustic corners, and the windows are finished with moulded caps and consoles. *April 21, 1855.*

All of the projections are very bold, and the stone work is executed throughout in a superior manner. A massive rail, base and pedestal around the basement complete the stone work of the interior.

The basement is nine feet in height, and it is finished for offices, &c. The pavement is laid with flag stones. The ceilings are all lofty; the principal story being sixteen feet high in the clear, and containing two offices, main hall and private room. It has two capacious fire proofs. The office on the immediate corner of Third and Walnut streets is occupied by the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. This room is 54 by 19 feet, with a Directors' room connected, 19 by 13 feet. These apartments are elegantly fitted up. The eastern office is occupied by the Western Mutual Insurance Company; it is 17 feet 6 inches by 56 feet.

The floors of the hall and of the main stairs are of brown stone, and the interior walls and partitions are of brick. Flues are constructed throughout the building for the purpose of heating and ventilating the interior, and each floor is copiously supplied with gas, water, water-closets, &c. The inside is finished in elegant style. The ceiling of the first story is paneled and richly ornamented; those of the second and third stories are furnished with cornices in all of the principal rooms. Each story is furnished with fire-proofs.

The stone work of this fine building was executed by E. Greble; the brick work was done by Elijah Jones; the carpentering and joiner work by Mr. Erickson; the iron cornice by J. A. Gendal & Co.; the plastering by William French, and the gas fixtures by Cornelius & Baker. Mr. S. D. Button was the architect of the building.

The office furniture for the Delaware Mutual is made entirely of walnut, elaborately carved and richly polished. This furniture comports with the style of the structure, being at once substantial and ornamental. The greater part of this work was entrusted to Mr. John T. Hammitt, who has made for himself an enviable reputation in his line of business. The specimens of his skill and handiwork which have been placed in the building just described are at least fully equal to any similar work we have ever inspected.

Dedication—An Imposing Edifice.—The new structure at the north west corner of Fifth and But-tonwood streets, just completed for the congregation of the Fourth Baptist Church, was dedicated with appropriate services on Thursday evening. This building is an imposing ornament of the part of the city in which it is located. The exterior is covered with mastic and sanded in imitation of brown stone. A beautiful tapering spire rises to a height of 138 feet above the pavement. The interior of the edifice is finished in an exceedingly chaste and elegant manner. Most of the wood work is covered with pure white, with the mouldings, &c., relieved by gilding. The pews and doors are grained in imitation of oak and walnut. Like most of the well-finished public buildings of the present day, this church has been provided with elegant appliances to secure a copious supply of artificial light.

The body of the church contains 142 pews, 132 of which will comfortably seat seven persons each, and 10 ten persons each—making 1024. The gallery has three rows of pews, capable of containing 400 persons, making accommodations for over 1400 sittings. An immense concourse of persons were desirous of obtaining admission to the building on the occasion of the dedication. The building was crowded in every part; but very many were unable to obtain admission. The opening exercises were commenced with singing, which was followed with an impressive prayer by the Rev. M. G. Clark. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, from John, 1st chapter 35th and 36th verses. It was a powerful and impressive discourse, and was listened to with intense interest. The Prayer of Dedication was offered by Rev. J. H. Kennard. The singing was conducted by the chorister of the church, Mr. J. M. Evans. The benediction was by the Pastor of the church, the Rev. B. Griffith. *March 31, 1855.*



MESSRS. GLENN & CO.'S STORE, 180 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD SYSTEM OF PUTTING OUT FIRES.—"Y." writes us some reminiscences of his youth. He says: "When I was young, I belonged to a fire company. Then the system adopted for extinguishing fires was somewhat as follows: Nearly all the houses of any size and consequence had two or more buckets, made of leather, called fire-buckets. They had the owner's name and residence painted on them. The fire companies consisted of a number of young men, who elected directors and purchased a vehicle and a quantity of buckets. When a fire broke out, he who discovered it ran about crying, 'Fire! fire! Turn out your buckets!' which awakened all the sleepers in the neighborhood. The young men, and those who felt disposed to do so, sallied out, and the old ones got up and set their buckets on the steps. The first one who came along took the buckets to the fire and put them in charge of the director of some company. Arrived at the place, two lines were formed from each neighboring pump, and the buckets were got out. One line, composed principally of boys who were out late, passed the empty ones to the pump, which was manned by two men, and they were then filled and passed down the other line, and the contents thrown on the fire. When all got fairly in operation, the director sent a man for a bucket full of gin, which was passed down the line and handed to those forming it. Some people say that rum and murder go together; but my experience is that then there was gin and no fighting at fires, and now there is fighting and no gin. After the hose companies were formed there was occasionally some squabbling, but no stabbing or shooting. The idea of hose companies originated with us when the brewery at Second and Callowhill was burnt. At that time a French man-of-war was lying at the foot of Callowhill street, with a small suction engine and some hose on board, which they sent up along with a few sailors. The day after a fire was a harvest for the boys, who hunted up the buckets and took them home, receiving a small sum from the owners upon their delivery."

Friends' Yearly Meeting.

For several years a difficulty has been brewing in several of the Orthodox Yearly Meetings, between two parties called (not in disrespect, but for distinction's sake,) "Wilburites" and "Gurneyites." In September last the Orthodox Yearly Meeting of Ohio split, each division organising separately and claiming to be the legitimate Yearly Meeting, the Wilbur division being the largest body, and each body calling the other "Separatists." Each body sent an Epistle to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, now sitting, and the disturbing question was, which of the Ohio meetings should be recognized here as the regular Yearly Meeting of Ohio? After a warm struggle, the epistle from the Wilbur branch was received and read, and the one from the Gurneyites rejected. This we understand to be a correct statement of the facts; but as reporters could not, of course, be admitted to the sessions of the meeting, we can give no detailed account of the proceedings. The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting will, it is understood, adjourn to-day.