

Editor's Cable.

MARY, THE HANDMAID OF THE LORD. By the author of "Schoenberg-Cotta Farm," "Early Dawn," "Kitty Trevelyan," etc. New York: M. W. Dodd. 16mo., pp. 152. For sale at the Presbyterian Book Store.

The well-known works of the author of this volume are in quite a different sphere of religious literature from the volume now before us. Her creative powers found comparatively free range in the topics and limitations of human history and biography. We now find her within the more sacred and definite limits of the inspired record. But the theme is one inviting to a gifted pen, a pious soul, and a cultivated and delicate taste, — qualities which have been conspicuous in this whole remarkable series of writings. The spiritual truths of Scripture, in their application to the character and growth in grace of the individual Christian, are apprehended with discrimination, and commended with rare beauty of language, force of illustration, and persuasive sweetness to the reader. We do not, indeed, hear much of Mary until we get to the middle of the small volume; for the unity of the author's plan, we can say little; but for a successful, original, and profitable handling of many topics naturally connected with her theme, and for just and healthful views of the position of Mary, as the mother of Jesus, and of the sex in general, in the light of the Gospel, we can cordially recommend the volume. It is a refined and noble Christian woman's talk to woman about woman.

The externals of the volume are at once elegant and substantial.

SAINT ALFRED HAGART'S HOUSEHOLD. By Alexander Smith. Author of "Life Drama," "Edwin de Deira," etc. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16mo., pp. 200. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A very simple, touching story of Scottish domestic life, written in fascinating style by one whose poetry has proved him a master, and who brings the wealth of his gifts into this humbler sphere of writing.

The story originally appeared as a serial in the popular Scotch Magazine "Good Words." Its descriptions of natural objects are especially vivid and fresh, the sympathy with child-life close and intelligent, the incidents are natural, and the story lacks but the atmosphere of household piety to make its healthful impression complete.

TENNYSON. Songs for all Seasons. By Alfred Tennyson. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Square, paper covers, pp. 84. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This is the second of the cheap, portable, and yet elegant series of "Companion Poets, for the People," issued by the enterprising Boston publishers. The first, "Household Poems by Longfellow," has been well received, as they may well be at the price—fifty cents. The volume before us is full of the choicest gems of Tennyson; the illustrations, however, are a failure. That to the exquisite "Bugle Song," and that to the Miller's Daughter, are caricatures of what they should be.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA for July is truly a royal number of this old and eminent periodical. "Clemens Romanus" is exhibited in a thorough analysis of his well-known epistle, and his relative importance in the history of opinion, and especially the great significance of his views in the chronology of the development of Christian doctrine, are forcibly presented in opposition to the utterly false and unnatural theories of the Tubingen school. "The First Eleven Chapters of Genesis attested by their Contents," is one of the most brilliant and valuable articles we have ever read in the pages of the Bibliotheca. It is mainly a free translation from a work of Auberlen, a German theologian of deep piety, and one of the most distinguished of later orthodox theologians. The philosophic depth of these opening chapters, the broad humanity, the correspondence of their great doctrinal features with the intimations of the mind itself and the ample testimony of heathen tradition to their leading facts, are admirably and convincingly handled. The article itself is worth the price of the number. "Religion and Chemistry," by Dr. Peabody, is based upon the lectures of Professor Cooke, recently published under the same title by Scribner. It opens a new and deeply interesting field of inquiry in the somewhat neglected department of Natural Theology. "New England Theology" is an examination and defence of the form of Calvinism originated by Jonathan Edwards the elder, and brought into more systematic form by Hopkins. This is a field of theological research, the extent of which has been indicated by Professor H. B. Smith, in the second volume of his edition of Hagenbach's History of Doctrine, and which we are glad to see taken in hand by one so earnest and thorough as the writer, Dr. Fisk, of Newburyport, appears to be. The discussion embraces but four points: The Nature of Virtue; the Nature of Sin; Original Sin; Natural Ability. It will be of great value as showing what the active metaphysical mind of New England has contributed to the great movement of the mind of Christendom in the development of Doctrine. Our branch of the Presbyterian Church is largely distinguished from the other, as having sympathized in this movement, although there are not wanting individual instances in the

other branch of hearty co-operation. Witness the case of the venerable Dr. Spring, Princeton has fought a brave battle against all idea of progress in Theology, and it has succeeded in convincing many in that branch that all theological perfection culminated and crystallized in Turretin, and that progress in this sphere of thought is nothing more or less than heresy. These articles in the Bibliotheca will give us satisfactory evidence to the contrary. "Editorial Correspondence," etc., is valuable as usual. It is gratifying to see such a full list of works by able German theologians, in defence of the truth upon Philosophy and Scripture, as are brought together under "Recent German Theological Literature."

THE NEW PATH; a Monthly Art Journal. July, 1865. N. Y.: James Miller & Co.—Contents: A Letter to a Working Man; Architectural Designs in the Academy; "The Builder" versus "The New Path;" Mr. Leutze's Portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

STUDENT AND SCHOOL-MATE and Forester's Boy's and Girl's Magazine, a Reader for Schools and Families. Wm. T. Adams, (Oliver Optic), editor. Boston.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE, No. 1101; July 8, 1865.—Contents: The Belton Estate; Death of President Lincoln; French Judgment of America; The Napoleonic Quarrel; Exodus of the Western Nations; Privacy; The Songs of Five Lovely Women; A Day's Visit to the Dog Show; Literature of the U. S. Sanitary Commission; The Atlantic Telegraph; Reconstruction of the Rebel States; The War in the United States, and its Effect in Europe; A French Dream of Fair Women; Poetry; Short Articles.

THE EVANGELICAL QUARTERLY REVIEW, Edited by M. L. Steever, Professor in Pennsylvania College. No. 63. July, 1865.—Contents: The Lutheran Doctrine of Ordination; Lutheran Hymnology; The Sabbath, a Delight; The Ministers of the Gospel, the Moral Watchmen of Nations; "Know Thyself." Personally and Nationally Considered; Abraham Lincoln, Installation Addresses—Charge; Installation Addresses—Reply; Notice of New Publications.

THE GREAT PRINTERS STEPHENS. A vast amount of literary intelligence, more especially interesting to Bible students and classical scholars, is contained in an article in the last London Quarterly, entitled "Classical Learning in France: The Great Printers Stephens." We cannot occupy our space better than by giving copious extracts from the article.

The Stephens family, called Estienne in French, appear in Paris, in the person of Henry in 1502. His son Robert, the most distinguished of the name, occupies the paternal establishment from 1520 to 1559. During those thirty-three years, not a year elapsed in which he did not turn out several volumes, some of them chefs d'oeuvre of art, all of them far surpassing anything that had before been seen in France.

Sometimes it is a pocket Greek Testament in mignon letters, yet as clear as the largest pica; sometimes a Bible in three massive folios, with notes and various readings; sometimes an "editio princeps" of a Greek classic, or an entirely new Latin Lexicon. With respect to most of these publications, it must be remembered that the modest notice on the title, "Parisius, Robertus Stephanus," conceals, instead of proclaims, the part that ought to be credited to himself. He was at once printer, corrector, publisher, author. Indeed, these functions were at that time neither separate nor separable.

Among these works was his great Latin Thesaurus in three vols., folio.

The Thesaurus would have been a good life's work for most men. In the total of Robert Stephens' labors it was but a single item. The whole number of publications, great and small, which have been traced to his press is 527. Many of these, certainly, are pamphlets, school books, or occasional verses of a few lines. On the other hand, many are in massive folios, and more than one volume; many, besides the Thesaurus, works of immense labor, e. g. Greek texts, collated by himself. School-books largely occupied the presses of every printer, and were too profitable in their quick and certain sale to be neglected by the most ambitious publisher. As showing the learned direction taken by education in France at that time, we may give the following numbers of classical grammars printed by Robert. These are: three editions of Priscian; fourteen of Donat; ten of Colet, with Rabrius' additions; about twenty of Desparrier's various introductions; thirteen of Pellisson; twelve of Melancthon, and as many of Linaere.

Of Robert Stephens' edition of Eusebius the first ever printed of the ecclesiastical historian, the reviewer says:

Though a few unimportant Greek books had previously appeared from other French presses, the Paris Greek Press may be said to date its commencement from the Eusebius of 1544. What is extraordinary about this debut is, that as a typographical achievement these volumes have never been surpassed by any Greek which has appeared in France since.

To understand the direction given to the press in France at this period, we must remember that two principal influences operated upon it simultaneously, but not in the same way. These two influences were the demand of the public, and the patronage of the Court. The patronage of the sovereign was exerted, and successfully exerted, to develop the material beauty and splendor of books. Grolier was encouraged to bind, and Robert Stephens to print. A magnificent Greek type was cast at the cost of the royal treasury. When a sumptuary law prohibited gilding in houses and furniture, bookbinding was, by a special clause, exempted from its operation. All that promoted this exterior luster which the French Librarian has always courted, the expense of margin, the thick-wove paper, and the brilliant type—that was the idea which the master of Rosso and Cellini formed of his

patronage of letters. The magnificence of the Revival has left its mark behind it in the Greek editions which issued from the press of Robert Stephens, 'printer to the King.'

We are, however, most interested in the statement that with this great printer, zeal for religious truth was paramount to every other. He believed in the principles of the Reformation, and set his presses to work in the re-production of the Scriptures in every form. Although confining himself to the Hebrew and Greek originals, he was frequently prosecuted by the University of Paris, and though they failed to convict him of crime or heresy, they interfered with his business, and destroyed his profits.

He essayed one more effort, the supreme and matchless effort of his art. This was the folio Greek Testament of 1550, in point of beauty of execution still the most perfect edition which the press has ever issued. It appeared in a different light to the Sorbonne. The book had neither notes nor summaries, and beyond the bare text, nothing but the usual patristic introduction to each book, parallel passages, and for the first time the various readings of fifteen MSS. in the margin. This was the signal for renewed persecution. He now made up his mind to provide for the safety of his fortune, and it may be his life, by removal.

Just here the reviewer discusses the causes of the opposition of the Romish clergy to the publication of the Scriptures in the original tongues. We make a few extracts.

The Hebrew original of the Old Testament was brought out in type both earlier and oftener than the Greek of the New. But this was not for the service of Catholic, or even of Christian readers. It was for the account of the Jews—a numerous, wealthy, and educated body in all parts of Europe, who constituted by themselves a body of readers and purchasers. Similarly the clergy and the religious houses created a demand for the Latin Vulgate, copies of which were accordingly multiplied by the press without stint. The Bible of the Jews was in Hebrew, of the Greeks in Greek; the Latin Bible was the Scripture of the orthodox Catholic Church. The Vulgate, having for its author St. Jerome, and for its sanction the usage of the Catholic Church, was clothed with a majesty and authority which could not be transferred to the Greek Text, till now unheard of in the West. In the "Complutensian Polyglott" the Vulgate is placed between the Hebrew on one side, and the LXX Version on the other. This the orthodox editors, apologizing for its introduction at all, compare to the crucifixion of Christ between two thieves.

With difficulty, the persecuted printer of the original Scriptures, fled from Paris, carrying away presses and type, and found refuge in Geneva. There he was at work in 1551. Calvin's "Catechism" and "Institutes" were among his earliest issues. Here he printed the first edition of the New Testament (in Greek), in which the division of verses now in universal use was introduced.

CHAPTERS AND VERSES IN OUR BIBLES.

Of the two-fold division of our Bibles, that into chapters had a different origin and a different object from that into verses. The former arose in the liturgical use of the Scriptures in the Synagogue and in the Church, and long preceded the invention of printing. The latter—that into verses—was an arrangement for convenience of reference, and its application to the New Testament was posterior to printed Bibles. In early printed classical books, the folio page is not unfrequently marked down the margin by the first letters of the alphabet, at equal intervals. Even yet, references to Plato are usually made in this form (De Rep. 610. d.), the figures indicating the pages of Henry Stephens' edition of 1578. The same system was applied to the Latin Bible for the first time in an edition of 1479. It is attributed—on doubtful authority—to Meinhard, a German monk. In 1491, Froben, the Basle printer, extended it to both Testaments. The wide circulation of Froben's books gave it general currency, and for half a century all Bibles followed his model, not only in the Vulgate, but also in translations. The necessity of a smaller subdivision, for exactitude of citation, was more and more felt. The transition, a very simple one, from long to shortened sections, numbered in figures instead of noted by letters, was first made by Robert Stephens in his Greek Testament of 1551, and extended to the Old Testament in his Latin Bible of 1556-7. From that time forward, all the Protestant printers adopted his division, and since the recession of the Vulgate under Clement VIII., in 1592, the numbered verses of Stephens have established themselves in the Roman Bibles. We have the fact, upon the authority of his son, that this operation was the occupation of a tedious journey on horseback from Paris to Lyons—it is not stated what journey. But from the first appearance of the verses being in 1551, we may with great probability conjecture that it was during that last journey when Robert was quitting France forever. The term "verse," which has passed into almost every modern language, was not introduced by Robert, who preferred to call them "sectiuncule," small sections, being the Latin equivalent of the Greek τμήματα. THE "TEXTUS RECEPTUS" OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

The task of forming a correct text was scarcely entered upon before it was relinquished. Erasmus' text (1516) was the first. That of Robert Stephens' fourth edition (1550) remained with a few unimportant variations the sole and exclusive text in possession of all the printing-presses of Europe down to 1831. The Elzevir Testament of 1633, already styled Stephens' text, "the received text," "textum habes nunc ab omnibus receptum." This technical term of criticism—"textus receptus"—is now applied to a text which really fluctuates between the Elzevirian text of 1633 and the Stephanic text of 1550. But as the variations are neither many nor important, it is substantially true that our Greek Testament is what Robert Stephens made it. And as the authorized English Version was made from the same text, the New Testament, as

we in England read it, alike in our churches as in our chapels, is what the edition of 1550 left it.

APOCRYPHAL INCIDENTS.

The life of the printer, a life practical, industrious, real, if ever life was, has however collected its legend in passing down the current of biography. Nay, as in the case of other saints, the legend is more widely known than the facts. Such is the fiction, that he hung out his proofs at his street-door, offering a reward to any passer-by who could detect an error of the press. This apocryphal anecdote has even found its way into history. It may be found in other Histories of France besides that of Michelet (tome vii. 208.), who is but too careless as to his authorities. Such, again, is that horrible legend, belonging to the same class as Titian's brush, which represents Francis I. as coming to pay Robert Stephens a visit in his printing-office, and being told to wait till the printer had finished a sheet he was busy correcting. This latter anecdote cannot be traced higher than Daniel Heinsius, more than fifty years after Robert's death. Incorporated in all the "Lives," it is now consecrated by art, forming the subject of one of the vignettes which illustrate Didot's edition of Stephens' Thesaurus.

Robert Stephens died in Geneva, in 1559. We reserve further interesting extracts until next week.

Miscellaneous.

WHO SHALL VOTE IN THE SOUTH?

Will you, in addition, authorize them to vote? Will you invest them with all the rights and incidents of citizenship? Have you the power to do it under the Constitution of the United States? It is perfectly clear that, unless the powers of the rebel States are changed or affected by their rebellion, Congress cannot fix the qualification of a voter within a State. The Constitution provides but for three elections: of President, of Senators, and of Representatives. The President is chosen by electors appointed in such manner as the Legislature of the State may elect. Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the respective States, and members are chosen by the people of the several States, and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. If anything is clear, it is that the framers of the Constitution meant that each State should prescribe who should vote. The only limitation upon this power is the duty of the National Government to maintain in each State a republican form of government.

But again the question recurs, is not all this changed in a State where the voters have voluntarily renounced their allegiance to the General Government? Can such a State renounce all its duties, and yet insist upon its rights? It is generally admitted, and is certainly very clear, that the United States may punish a traitor by depriving him of his life, his property, and his franchise. If one, why not all who are equally guilty? If the entire voting population have openly revolted against their allegiance, it is absurd to say that we have power to kill them, and yet have no power to prevent their voting. Again, we can punish the counterfeiter of our coin with disfranchisement, and yet not so punish a traitor? If one, why not all?

But it is said that the loyal people are left who can vote. It is a sad fact, but a very true one, that the number of such people in the Southern States would form a very narrow foundation for a republican government. North Carolina and Tennessee may contain enough such.

President Johnson intends to try the experiment in those States, but I fear he will find the spirit of rebellion too deep rooted in those who have taken the oath to make them good citizens. How is it when you come to South Carolina and Mississippi? It is said, establish in these a military government. Well, for a time, that may do, but it is expensive and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. If we can put negro regiments there and give them bayonets, why can't we give them votes? Both are weapons of offence and defence. Votes are cheaper and better. Both are part of the military necessity put upon us by the rebellion. Both are unpleasant to the rebels, but medicines are not usually savory.

I conclude, therefore, on this subject of negro voting, that in all States who can claim their full rights under the Constitution, it is a question for the State, and that in revolted States it is a question of policy and military government, to be decided by the national authorities until the State is fully restored to its former condition. In some of the Southern States I would leave them under military rule until they provide the only sure security for the future; that the negroes should have their share in reconstruction, as they have borne their share in fighting.

Negro voting may not suit our natural prejudices of caste. They may be ignorant, docile, easily led, and not safely trusted with political power; but if you admit all this, they have been true and faithful among the faithless. They have joined in putting down the rebellion; and now to place them at the mercy of those they have helped us to subdue, to deny them all political rights—to give them freedom, but have them entirely subject to laws framed by rebel masters—is an act of injustice against which humanity revolts.

Suppose you deny them suffrage, what then? The Southern States gain by the freedom of their slaves fourteen new members of Congress and as many electoral votes. Not three-fifths but five-fifths are counted. If you give the same men who revolted this increased political power, what safety have you? Suppose ten years ago they had this additional power, Kansas would have been a slave State this day, and they would have had ample political power to subvert your government without a resort to arms. We must have security for the future. All the evils that I perceive may arise from a mixed voting population, are insignificant compared with the only two alternatives—the restoring to rebels vast political power, and the danger and vast expense of military governments.

As for the people of the Southern States, we can now regard them as conquered rebels, but it is the highest wisdom of conquerors to be magnanimous and generous. These people and their descendants must live with us and form part of the body politic. Our true policy is to heal and not widen the breach made by war. Sufficient security should be taken for future peace, and sufficient punishment to stamp the rebellion as a crime, and then pardon and amnesty for the people. All this, under our Constitution, is invested in the President, and we can safely trust it to Andy Johnson. He knows whom to punish and whom to pardon; and allow me to say that you will find in him qualities of head and heart that make him fit to fill the chair of our late beloved chieftain, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I sat by the side of Mr. Johnson for two years in the Senate Chamber. I think I know him well—his habits, his character, the temper of his mind—and I assure you he will deserve the high honors and exalted power now resting upon him.

Merchant Tailors.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS "ONE PRICE" READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE.

No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET, (Under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.) DIAGRAM FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT



Officers' Uniforms, ready-made, always on hand, or made to order in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Having finished many hundred uniforms the past year for Staff, Field and Line Officers, as well as for the Navy, we are prepared to execute orders in this line with correctness and despatch. The largest and most desirable stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia always on hand. (The price marked in plain figures on all of the goods.) A department for Boys' Clothing is also maintained at this establishment, and superintended by experienced hands. Parents and others will find here a most desirable assortment of Boys' Clothing at wholesale prices.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE "FAMOUS BULLET-PROOF VEST" CHARLES STOKES & CO. CHARLES STOKES, E. T. TAYLOR, W. J. STOKES.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

FINE CLOTHING,

OAK HALL,

S. E. cor. Sixth and Market.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

No. 1 South Sixth Street.

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. corner of Seventh and Walnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting GOOD FITTING PANTALOONS,

making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Ready-made and made to order.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Ready-made and made to order.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Ready-made and made to order.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Ready-made and made to order.

FINE CLOTHING.

JONES' CLOTHING,

S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets.

JONES' CLOTHING,

S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets.

JONES' CLOTHING,

S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets.

A. F. WARD'S FASHIONS AND TAILORS' ARCHETYPES.

PROTRACTOR SYSTEM OF GARMENT CUTTING AND "WARD'S BEST" INCH MEASURES. No. 138 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

PETROLEUM IS KING.

THE UNION OIL STORES—A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum and Coal Oil. All the work of a family of any size, including the washing and ironing can be done at an immense saving of expense in fuel, and with far more ease and comfort, than with either wood or coal. The same furniture used on ordinary stoves can be used on these Stoves. NO DIRT, ASHES, SMOKE OR ODDER. UNION STOVES. BAKE, BOIL, ROAST.

THE expense of one of these Stoves would be saved in an ordinary family in a short time in fuel alone. SIMPLE DURABLE! CHEAP! They are easier to manage than a common coal lamp. The No. 2 Stove will heat three flat irons in fifteen minutes and keep two persons ironing. Price from \$2 to \$5. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted in every county in the State. No. 102 S. Second Street. PERRINE & DRYDEN. Sole Agents for Philadelphia.

Insurance Companies.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL \$500,000

WM. W. ALLEN, AGENT.

404 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES

For Five Hundred Dollars, with \$3 per week compensation, can be had for \$3 per annum, or any other sum between \$50 and \$10,000 at proportionate rates.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM Secures a Policy for \$2000, or \$10 per week compensation for all and every description of accident—traveling or otherwise—under a General Accident Policy, at the Ordinary Rate.

THIRTY DOLLARS PREMIUM Secures a full Policy for \$5000, or \$25 per week compensation, as above, under the Special Rate.

FOREIGN RISKS. Policies issued for Foreign, West India, and California Travel. Rates can be learned by application to the Office.

SHORT TIME TICKETS. Arrangements are in course of completion by which the traveler will be able to purchase, at any Railway Ticket Office, Insurance Policies for one day's travel. Ten cents will buy a ticket for one day's travel, insuring \$5000, or \$15 weekly compensation. Ticket Policies may be had for 3, 6 or 12 months, in the same manner.

Hazardous Risks taken at Hazardous Rates. Policies issued for 5 years for 4 years premium.

INDUCEMENTS. The rates of premium are less than those of any other Company covering the same risk.

No medical examination is required, and thousands of those who have been rejected by Life Companies, in consequence of hereditary or other diseases, can effect insurance in the TRAVELERS' at the lowest rates.

Life Insurance Companies pay no part of the principal sum until the death of the assured. The "TRAVELERS" pay the loss or damage sustained by personal injury whenever it occurs.

The feeling of security which such an insurance gives to those dependent on their own labor for support is worth more than money. No better or more satisfactory one can be made of so small a sum.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary. G. F. DAVIS, Vice-President. W. H. DRYDEN, General Agent.

Applications received and Policies issued by WILLIAM W. ALLEN, No. 404 Walnut Street.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

Walnut Street, S. E. cor. of Fourth.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1864,

\$357,800.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

\$85,000.

Insurances made upon the Total Abstinence Rates, the lowest in the world. Also upon JOINT STOCK Rates which are over 20 per cent. lower than Mutual Rates. Or MUTUAL RATES upon which a DIVIDEND has been made of

FIFTY PER CENT. on Policies in force January 1st, 1865.

THE TEN-YEAR NON-FORFEITURE PLAN, by which a person insured ceases to pay all his payments in ten years, and does not forfeit, and can at any time cease paying and obtain a paid up policy for twice or thrice the amount paid to the company.

ASSETS.

\$100,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds, 40,000 of Philadelphia & Pa. new, 30,000 U. S. Certificate of indebtedness, 25,000 Allegheny County bonds, 15,000 U. S. Loan of 1861, 10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal bonds, 10,000 State of Tennessee bonds, 10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bonds, 10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago bonds, 9,000 Reading Railroad 1st mortgage bonds, 6,500 City of Pittsburg and other bonds, 1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad stocks, 450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank, 22 shares Consolidation National Bank, 107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading, 142 shares Williamsport Water Company, 192 shares American Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Mortgages, Real Estate, Ground Rents, 207,378 88 Loans on collateral security secured, 112,725 73 Premium notes secured by Policies, 114,836 62 Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds, 26,604 70 Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer, at 6 per cent., 50,000 00 Cash on hand and in banks, 50,351 67 Accrued interest and rents due, Jan. 1st, 10,454 71 \$394,138 50

THE AMERICAN IS A HOME COMPANY

Its TRUSTEES are well known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman, Henry E. Bennett, Hon. James Pollock, Hon. Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, Samuel Work.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. J. WEIDENER,

38 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Between Market and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER OF COAT KAMPS AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN GLASS TUMBLERS, PATENT JARS AND GLASSWARE GENERALLY.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and compare prices before purchasing their goods for the spring trade.

We would call the attention of the public particularly to our NEW STYLE OF PATENT JARS FOR PRESERVING FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR.

We can refer to hundreds of respectable persons who put up peaches and other fruit in our jars last season without the use of Sugar, and found upon opening that the fruit retained its natural flavor, and in fact was just the same as when put into the jars.

A. J. WEIDENER, Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WALL PAPER

DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.

LINEN WINDOW SHADDES & FIXTURES.

Beautiful colors. An immense stock at greatly reduced prices, at

JOHNSTON'S GREAT DEPOT,

1038 SPRING GARDEN ST. BELOW 11TH.

Country trade invited.