

Miscellaneous.

REPORT TO THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

BY HENRY B. SMITH, D. D.

[CONTINUED.]

The United States Christian Commission, George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, President, was organized Nov. 15th, 1861, and continued its work till Jan., 1866; its object was to provide for the spiritual as well as the temporal wants of the soldiers. Its total receipts in money and other donations amounted to \$6,264,607; its commissioned delegates numbered in all 4,859; it distributed \$3,700,000 in stores, over a million of dollars worth of publications, including over a half million of Bibles and Testaments, and a large number of books, newspapers, magazines, etc. Through its active delegates, the Gospel was preached in all our armies, and its consolations administered to the sick and dying. And all this service was in addition to that of the regular chaplains.

Besides these larger organizations, there were Ladies' Associations, Soldiers' Aid Societies, Soldiers' Homes and Rests, Volunteer Refreshment Rooms for Soldiers, scattered all over the land. In one such room in Philadelphia, 317,000 meals were provided for soldiers in transit; in another in New York, over 200,000. Voluntary contributions at several hospitals amounted to over two millions of dollars. One lady in a Western town raised \$20,000 in money and \$300,000 in supplies. Wherever battles were fought, the U. S. Commissions, and hundreds of volunteers, including often the best surgeons from our large cities, flocked to the field. Zealous evangelists and preachers of the Gospels, and colporteurs without number, labored constantly in the armies both North and South; and in many a camp, and many a chapel, souls were born again, sometimes in large numbers, into the kingdom of God. There were revivals of religion in tents and by the wayside. Many a soldier in battle saw, as one of them said, "the figure of Christ in the sky." And thus the horrors of war were manted over by the veil of Christian charity. Fountains of charity and of Christian activity were opened which have not yet ceased to flow.

This heightened Christian benevolence also assumed, and in the very midst of the war, another and almost unexpected form, which is full of the best promise for the future; and that is, in the voluntary contributions made, on a larger scale than ever before, for our higher institutions of learning. And thus the benevolence showed itself to be not merely sympathetic, but far seeing—not only a sentiment, but also a principle. Our General Government has but little to do directly with the cause of education; though it has recently established a Bureau for the collection of facts, and three years since made the offer of liberal aid in lands to all the States that should establish agricultural schools. The States, individually, make laws and appropriations for public education; and, at first, they established and aided universities, colleges and other seminaries of learning. But these higher institutions came for the most part under religious or ecclesiastical control, and the consequence has been, from the rivalry of the churches, that of late years their support has been chiefly dependent, as is that of the churches, upon voluntary contributions and donations. This change entails far-reaching results. It seems to leave our higher instruction dependent upon fluctuating influences. And it might well have been feared, that when the country was absorbed in a vast war, laying strong hands on all its resources, the more remote interests of education, (which is essentially a provision for future needs and well being,) would at least for a time, be neglected. But the contrary has been the fact. Never have our spontaneous offerings for higher education been as large, never have they increased in such proportion, as during the years in which we were struggling for national existence. And this is another evidence of the safety of the voluntary principle among a people trained thereto. The total amount thus given during the past four years, can not be less than seven or eight millions of dollars.* Among the amounts given are over \$150,000 to Yale College, Conn., one donation being of \$150,000, one of \$80,000, one of \$50,000, etc.), and over \$100,000 to the Yale Theological School; Amherst College, Mass., \$250,000 in one sum, and Tufts College, in the same State, \$400,000; Harvard College, \$250,000; Brown University, \$160,000; Princeton College, \$161,000, and Princeton Theological Seminary, \$130,000; Rutgers College, \$140,000; N. Y. Univ., \$160,000; Union Theol. Seminary, New York, \$150,000; Madison University, N. Y., \$160,000; Chicago Univ. \$200,000; Philadelphia Divinity School, \$200,000; Waterville, Me., \$150,000; Marietta, O., \$100,000, etc. Mr. Cornell, of Ithaca, N. Y., has given \$500,000 for a college in addition to \$100,000 each for a public library; Judge Packer of Bethlehem, Pa., has founded a college there with the same amount; Mr. Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has also given half a million to a Female College; Mr. Crozer has founded a Baptist Theol. School in Penn., with \$270,000; Mr. Drew, a Methodist of New York, has given over half a million to education, the largest part of which is for a Theological School. A college in Constantinople, and one in Beirut, Syria, have been established by New York merchants, at about \$100,000 each.

Mr. George Peabody, now of London, has given over three million of dollars to various colleges and literary institutions, besides the million he recently funded for educational institutions at the South. The Lutheran Church has raised about \$300,000 for its institutions during the past three years; the German Reformed over \$100,000. The Methodist Centenary Collection amounts to more than three or four millions of dollars, a large proportion of which will be devoted to education. It is becoming more the custom of our rich men to bestow their gifts while living so that they may see and enjoy the results of their benefactions. This increase of private donations to our higher public institutions, in our time of trouble, seems to indicate yet better possibilities in times of peace. And, in fact, hardly a week passes without a good report of something done in this way.

And, in fact, hardly a week passes without a good report of something done in this way.

Meanwhile the public school system in the several States also exhibits tokens of prosperity and increase. A republic lives only in the intelligence and virtue of its citizens. It cannot prosper where the bulk of the people is ignorant, vicious and lawless. The education of all its youth is a primary condition of its well being and perpetuity. Education is but a name for the process by which each generation trains its successors to take its place, imparting to them, in an increased measure, what it has received from the past and itself accumulated, of knowledge and virtue and religion, that thus the safety of the future may be insured. It is a vital process: it hands down the life, intellectual and moral, of the present to shape the coming times. It is the most sacred trust and debt which each generation owes to its successor; and no generation has played well its part, that does not give a richer legacy to its posterity than it received from its ancestry. The individual man is immortal, because he can be educated, and because the possibilities of his increase in wisdom and virtue cannot be limited. And a nation cannot be free and prosperous, if it neglects its primary duty of training all its youth for the duties, as well as the rights, of citizenship.

The last Census of the United States, 1860, reports the whole number of colleges, academies and schools in the country, at 113,006, in which were employed 148,742 teachers, with 5,417,880 pupils. The annual expenditures amounted to \$33,990,482. Of these institutions, 445 were called collegiate, with 54,969 students; the academies numbered 6,636, with 455,559 pupils. The number of public schools was 106,915, with 4,917,552 scholars. The number of libraries in the country was 27,730, with 13,316,379 volumes, of which 8,149 were private, 6,205 were Sunday School, and 213 were collegiate. The increase between 1850 and 1860, was 26 per cent. in the number of schools, 40 per cent. in the number of teachers, 48 per cent. in the number of pupils, and 110 per cent. in the income. The average number of pupils was one in six of the entire population; the average annual income for each pupil was \$6.27; the total cost of education was \$1.26, to each "free white person" then in the Union. The income for public schools was \$22,297,865, an increase of 133 per cent. since 1850. The largest grant made by any government at a single time, for educational purposes, was that of our Congress, during the war, of 30,000 acres of land to each State, for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, the proceeds to be applied to the founding of institutions for the promotion of agricultural and mechanical education. This grant was restricted to the loyal States. Their Senators and Representatives numbered 234; which would make a donation of 7,020,000 acres. At 1.25 per acre, government price, the sum total would be \$8,775,000. Extended to the other States the total value would be over eleven million of dollars.

In most of the States and large cities, reports on the condition of education are annually published.* From some of these we extract and condense various facts to show the general condition of our public schools. In the State of New York the number of school-houses is 11,790, of the value of ten millions of dollars; these are furnished with 1,183,017 vols. in school libraries, valued at \$600,000. The number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 is 1,364,967; the number attending public schools, (the attendance is voluntary,) is 938,000; there are also 97,000 in academies, 1,541 in colleges. The number of teachers, is 26,469, 4,452 male, 22,017 female; average salaries in cities \$563, in the country \$169. The total amount raised for schools in the State in 1866, was \$7,378,353, or about eight dollars for each pupil in attendance. In the 268 public schools of the City of New York, there are 219,000 pupils; the amount expended is \$2,293,508. The New York Free Academy, (or College,) with 819 pupils, receives annually from the State \$125,000. The schools of the cities are entirely free, the pupils being supplied with books, stationery, etc.

In the State of Massachusetts there are 255,323 children; the attendance at Schools is 231,686; the amount expended is \$2,574,974—about \$10 for each child. The school fund is two millions. In the City of Boston, \$776,875 are expended for schools, with 27,723 pupils. The primary schools number 256, the grammar schools 78, the high schools 3—with 703 teachers. The State of Pennsylvania expended in 1866, \$4,195,258 on public schools, with 478,056 pupils; Illinois, \$4,439,238 for 614,659 pupils in a population of two millions; Wisconsin \$1,190,289 for 234,265 pupils. Ohio has 11,256 school-houses, 728,990 pupils, 332,641 vols. in the school libraries, and raised in 1866, \$5,059,938 for instruction. The State of Indiana has a school fund of over seven millions. The State of Michigan, not yet 25 years old, has already the richest university in the country, with 1,225 students, to whom the institution is free. In Minnesota, still further West, one eighteenth of the land in each township is reserved for education; the school fund is already over a million of dollars, and if the remaining lands are sold at no higher rates, the fund will be over twenty millions of dollars; its population will be over twenty millions of dollars; its population is now 340,000. The City of St. Louis expended (1866,) \$340,770, on its excellent schools with 16,228 enrolled scholars. California raises for each scholar \$6.58; the school children since

*Among the most voluminous and valuable of these Reports for the current year, are:

- The Thirtieth Annual Report of the Board of Education, Massachusetts. Joseph White, Secretary, pp. 528. Boston, 1867.
- Annual Report of the School Committee of the City of Boston, by R. C. Waterston, pp. 350. Boston, 1867.
- Seventy-ninth Annual Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. John V. L. Pruyn, Chancellor, pp. 500. Albany, 1866.
- Thirteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Institutions in the State of New York, V. M. Rice, pp. 306. Albany, 1867.
- Report of Superintendent of Common Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, J. P. Wickersham, pp. 334. Harrisburg, 1867.
- Thirteenth Annual Report of the State Commissioners of Common Schools, Ohio, Jno. A. Norris, pp. 174. Columbus, O., 1867.
- Sixth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Institutions of the State of Illinois, Newton Bateman, pp. 240.
- Annual Report of the Board of St. Louis Public Schools, for 1866. St. Louis, 1866.

1863, have increased twenty-five per cent. These are but the gleanings of a few facts to illustrate the interest taken in our public schools and their growth. During the war the number of pupils and the expenditures constantly increased. According to the Census of the U. S. for 1860, the whole amount then raised for education, in the six States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, was \$12,717,289; the Reports for these same States for 1866 give the amount at \$24,338,555, or nearly double. To make the system fully effective, two things are still needed: one is the compulsory attendance of all children who are not elsewhere taught: the other is that the system should be extended into all the Southern and Southwestern States and there embrace all the children both white and black.

There has also been a like advance in the receipts of our chief philanthropic and missionary associations during the past few years. Into all the details connected with these organizations it would be impracticable to enter. I have compared the aggregate receipts of about 25 of them, as given in the Reports of 1866, with the amounts reported in 1860—the year after and the year before the war. And the result is, that about two and a quarter millions were given in 1860, and something over five millions in the last year.

Among these Societies are the American Bible Society, \$734,089; the American Board of Foreign Missions, \$446,942; the Presbyterian Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions, together over \$500,000; the Reformed Dutch Board, \$93,000—of which \$56,500 was from a single donor; the Methodist Board of Missions, \$686,380; the American Home Missionary Society, \$212,567; the Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$175,000; Baptist Home and Foreign Missions, \$368,537; the Tract Societies of New York and Boston, \$679,617; various Education Societies, about \$25,000; American Sunday School Union, \$ 27; Congregational Union, \$130,000; Foreign and Christian Union, \$110,000; American Missionary Association, \$253,000; Seamen's Friends Society, \$93,230; Female Guardian Society, N. Y., \$87,768, etc.

*The Baptists have contributed over fifteen millions of dollars, during the last fifty years, for evangelizing purposes, of which about three millions were for foreign missions. See the Missionary Jubilee of the American Baptist Union, held in 1861 in Philadelphia, pp. 500. New York, 1865.

Advertisements.

CLIMAX.

PAO'S CLIMAX SALVE, for Burns, Scalds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sore, Broken Breasts, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Stings, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, &c., whether upon man or beast, is the most wonderful article ever produced. Other good articles all over the world. It always inflammation, soothes pain, and heals without a scar. It is its weight in gold to any family, and should always be on hand. It is warranted to do what it says every time.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

were first used in private practice in 1825. They were introduced to the public in 1835, since which their reputation has extended, until they have a sale in excess of all other Cathartic and Purifying Medicines. There is hardly a family among civilized nations who have not personal evidence of their beneficial effects. Their great success is owing to their uniform reliability in cases of Constipation, Bilems and Stomachic diseases, whether of long or short duration. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and harmless to the gentlest infant. One ingredient opens the pores of the skin; another is diuretic, and stimulates proper action of the lungs; third is a stimulant, lessening phlegm and cleanses the stomach other properties are warming, cathartic, and cleanses the system, to regulate the impaired functions of the system, and to produce health. It is not asserted that Moffat's Pills are a cure-all—that they will cure all complaints—but under ordinary circumstances they may be relied upon to cure Nervous and Sick Headache, Costive-ness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver and Bilious Complaints, Colds, Scoury, General Weakness, &c. They are expressly made for these diseases. Millions upon millions of cures can be cited from these diseases. Millions upon millions of cures can be cited from these diseases. Millions upon millions of cures can be cited from these diseases.

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the affections of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal, soothe, to relieve and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists to a remarkable degree in

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Cherry, whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Group, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection, and Incipient Consumption is incalculable.

Strong Testimony. FROM BENJAMIN WENZEL, Esq., Depot Master at South Royalton, Mass.

"In the spring of 1858, I was most severely afflicted with a hard, dry cough, with the accompaniments of night sweats, completely prostrating my nervous system, and producing such a deplorable state of health that after trying medical aid to no purpose, I had given up all hopes of ever recovering, as had also my friends. At this stage of my case I was prevailed upon through the influence of a neighbor to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I bought a bottle, and after using two bottles, the effect was almost magical. My cough entirely left me, the night sweats deserted my bed, my appetite returned, and I was enabled to resume my usual mode of life. I was most gratified by the recovery of my nervous system, and the fact, as has often been remarked by persons conversant with the above facts, literally enabled me from the yawning grave. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

The best known remedy for SCROFULA in all its manifold forms, including Ulcers, Cancers, Sore Throat, &c., is Dr. Anderson's Iodine Water, a pure solution of Iodine without a solvent, discovered after many years of action, and tested by research and experiment. For eradicating humors from the system it has no equal.

J. P. DIMMORE, 36 Day Street, New York.

"NOT A RUM DRINK."

Hooiland's German Bitters is not an alcoholic mixture. It can be used with perfect safety, being free from poisonous liquors and injurious ingredients. It has been in use twenty-five years in this country, during which time it has performed almost miraculous cures and given entire satisfaction.

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY,

and all diseases of the digestive organs, are speedily cured by its use.

The character of the testimonials below published should induce the suffering unbelievers to try this Bitters. There is no medicine extant that has been vouched for by so many persons, and those of such high standing.

HOOILAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, and Diseases of the Kidneys.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Full Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

From the Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find "Hooiland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hooiland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

From Rev. D. Menige, Pastor of the Passayunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hooiland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a most valuable tonic, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vine-town and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hooiland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the disease they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Middleton (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON—Dear Sir: I feel it my pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe them to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia; at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.

I have known Hooiland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner.

I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the disease for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hooiland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Germantown, Pa.

Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility, I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

From Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

WASHINGTON, January 1st, 1864. Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact that I experienced marked benefit from your Hooiland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health and renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia. For sale throughout the Country by Druggists.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY

THE AMERICAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

S. E. COR. FOURTH & WALNUT STS.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

\$1,516,461 81

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,

\$766,537 80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING

\$223,000 00.

Losses Paid Promptly.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the Insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1st, 1867, was Fifty per Cent.

of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1866.

The Trustees are well known citizens in our midst, enabling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, William J. Howard, J. Edgar Thomson, Henry K. Bennett, George Nugent, Isaac Hagelhuber, Hon. James Pollock, George W. Hill, I. M. Whilldin, John M. Chestnut, P. B. Mingle, John Wannamaker.

Alex. C. Roberts, ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

GEO. NUGENT, Vice-President.

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.

JOHN B. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARLES G. ROBERSON, Assistant Secretary.

HOME Life Insurance Comp'y,

258 Broadway, New York.

Assets, \$1,500,000 — 9000 Policies in Force.

Its Principles, Stability, Mutualty, Fidelity.

ADVANTAGES.

An organization strictly first class. Assets proportioned to actual liabilities, as large as any company, old or new. All the net profits go to the assured.

Dividends are declared and paid annually. All its policies are non-forfeiting in the sense that its members, under any circumstances, get all the assurances that they have paid for.

One-third the annual premiums loaned permanently on its policies. Its members are not limited as to residence or travel. No extra premium is charged therefor or permits required.

All the forms of Life and Annuity Policies issued.

THE HOME has declared and paid dividends annually, to its assured members since its organization. Last dividend 40 per cent, applied immediately, which is more than 50 per cent. four years hence.

Officers and Directors.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

I. H. FROTHINGHAM, Treasurer.

GEO. C. RIPLEY, Secretary.

W. J. GOFFIN, Actuary.

A. A. LOW, A. A. Low & Bros., 31 Barling Slip, N. Y.

J. B. WYLLIE, Secy, 40 South Street, New York.

SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., Mayor City of Brooklyn.

HENRY S. PIERREPOINT, 1 Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn.

PETER C. CORNBILL, Merchant, 80 Wall Street, N. Y.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President, Brooklyn.

J. B. COOKS, Pres. Atlantic Ins. Co.

J. B. CLAPPIN, H. B. Clifton & Co., 140 Church Street, N. Y.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, S. B. Chittenden & Co., N. Y.

JOHN T. MARY, 28 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN HALSEY, Haight, Halsey & Co., New York.

MRS. G. B. MERRILL, Methodist Book Rooms, N. Y.

HASSEL DOLLNER, Doliner, Potter & Co., N. Y.

A. B. GAWWELL, Attorney and Counselor, N. Y.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Merchant, 45 John Street, N. Y.

JAMES HOW, Pres. Union White Lead Co., Brooklyn.

E. W. TOLAN, Merchant, 83 Bowling Slip, New York.

GEO. A. FARVIS, Pres. Lenox Fire Ins. Co., New York.

S. B. HOWARD, Howard, Sanger & Co., New York.

E. W. SHEPHERD, Importer, 48 South Street, New York.

OSAS. A. TOWNSEND, Merchant, New York.

JOH. W. GREENE, J. W. Greene & Co., N. Y.

J. W. FROTHINGHAM, Frothingham & Baylis, N. Y.

EDWARD D. DELANO, New York.

E. LEWIS, Jr., Valentin & Burgess, Brooklyn.

AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & COLTON, Cor. 4th & Library Sts.

66-ly Agents Wanted.

GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

CASH ASSETS, \$500,000

Office, 639 S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Streets.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. Craven, Silas Yorkes, Jr., Furman Shepley, Alfred S. Gillett, Thos. Mac Kellar, N. S. Lawrence, Jno. Supplee, Chas. I. Dupont, Geo. W. Clagburn, Geo. F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

Income for the year 1866, \$103,954 73

Losses paid and accrued, 47,094 00

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED R. GILLETT, Vice-President.

JAS. B. ALVORD, Secretary.