## Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

Union State Convention.

Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg. Pa., on Wednesday, THE SEVENTE DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the pur-pose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the pation. The delense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends, The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were toyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending telegates to represent them in said Convention. By order of the Union State Central Com-

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman. GEO. W. HAMPESLY, | Secretaries. A. W. BENEDICT.

"The Beauties of Protection"-Another of the Effects of Free Trade.

THE Democratic party, through their organ, the New York World, have frequently reiterated their adherence to the principles of free trade. In an editorial, recently, on the "Beauties of Protection," it says :-

"A while ago it seemed as if Britannia rules the waves' might be nothing better than an old song. But that was in the wooden age, so to speak, before the war. Now whatever flag would 'rule the wayes' must fly over iron ves-But rather than that the Stars and Stripes should be that flat, the Pennsylvania iron-masters greatly prefer to 'protect' into their own pockets about twenty-ave dollars on every tom of iron bought by American steamship builders; and the Pennsylvania coal miners preter to 'protect' about six dollars a ton on the coal used by American steamship builders into their own pockets.

"And, as it this were not enough, the United States Senate must needs vote the other day to prevent the American flag from being hoisted again over the vessels which, during the war, because of our inability to protect them from Confederate cruisers, accepted the security an other flag would give them, and row seek to re-

We have here another of the evils laid at the door of Protection, and for which a remedy would be found in free trade. "Let the tariff be abolished, and the commerce of America thus made the greatest of the world," say these patriots. Let us grant for a moment that they had succeeded in their schemes, what would be the result?

Clearly, all the vessels would be built in England, if on "the Clyde £3 a ton will buy pig iron, which the protection-plunderers make the American ship-builder pay \$50 a ton for in New York," common sense would cause the builders to secure the manufacture of the vessels on the Clyde. No sane person would suppose that they would ship the iron to New York, and have it manufactured there. Hence, all of that branch of American industry which is to-day employed in erecting iron vessels would be idle, and the whole monopoly of such business be transferred to Great Britain. Hence, all the yessels launched would be British vessels, would sail under the British flag, and would pour their wealth into British pockets. We cannot see how, by such a change, the "hoped-for supremacy of American commerce" would be achieved. It would rather ruin what little commerce we have, and give to "Britannia" undivided sway over the waves. We therefore must maintain that it is better to bave a few American ves sels built at a cost of \$50 a ton for iron, than it is to have British ships erected at \$15 a ton. By protection we are taking the re quired course to secure in the future a position from which we can compete with England because our industry, fostered by a tariff, wilsecure such a perfect and enlarged trade that the rate will be declined.

The heinous offense committed by the Senate in refusing to allow vessels sailing under a foreign flag to be registered as American, is really the only step by which the ship-builders of the land could be saved from a ruinous competition. If such a transfer was to be allowed, then all that would be necessary for a New York merchant to do, to avail himself of the cheapness of British labor, would be to order of the Messra-LAIRD, or other English houses, a vessel which, being made at the reduced rate, could be purchased at half the price of an American built, and be quietly transferred to the protection of our flag, to compete with our American ships. Now, in order to secure the protection of our Government, it is necessary that the vessel be built in some port where it is not necessary to have it registered to make it American. Hence the two provisions, the tariff and the registration act, tend together to save from utter annihilation what interest there is engaged in ship building in our land.

The cost of iron in New York, even granting it to be fifty dollars a ton, is due to that stupid selfishness which would lead a merchant to send a ton from our iron hills to the Empire City in order to have it wrought into the form desired. The freight, the immense freight on such a heavy, bulky object, for over a hundred miles, would be saved, should the New York free trade organs cease to endeavor to prevent the erection of the Navy Yard in our city. In their vicious greed of gain they are willing to give to England all the carrying trade of the world, so that an additional commerce will flow to New York. They seek to deprive Philadelphia of the advantages given her by nature, and in the desire to monopolize all commerce, would prevent all building

of American vessels, rather than have any done by other than New York contractors; and because we seek to save our credit as a municipality, and preserve from ruinous competition our national industry, therefore we are "plunderers," and receive abuse both on the score of stupidity and on account of a lack of public spirit and commercial advance-

"The Ill Effects of Freedom." "Information reaches us that Fetishism—ser-pent or snake worship (in fact, devil worship)— prevails to a considerable extent near New Orleans, among the negroes. Fetishism is a stupid kind of idolatry, universally prevalent among the native Atrican negroes, and consists in giving temporary worship to any material object which the negro fancy may at the moment happen to select, such as a tree, a corn stalk, a sone, a post, or any animal of the earth, air, or water. But snakes, serpents, and the devil are most frequently the objects of their idolatry.

"That the neuroes in any portion of this country should, so soon after their emancipation and discharge from the physical and moral restraints imposed by the white master, exhibit a disposi-tion to relapse into barbarism of the most pataful and benighted character, is not surprising to those who know the negro well in Jamaica, and other islands of the West Indies. The tapsing tendency of African character has very often, of late, been developed where the negro has been lert to bimsel!, without the will, influence, and government of the white man to keep him in the path of civilization. Unlike other nations, the negro does not seem to possess the internal germ of self-improvement and civilization, like Cancasian races; and as soon as the prop and sup port of the white man is witners wa from him he too frequently sinks, by the mertia of his ow nature, back into that pit of barbaram from which the white man, with the utmost didiculty, extrioated homselt,"—Richmond Times.

-The cure for the disease which has only been hidden by slavery is, according t Southern logic, to keep the black in a state o compulsory Christianity. Should a negr show a desire to return to the worship of snake, their modern civilization would correct him, not by showing the folly of such an act, but by removing the snake, and beating him for his ignorance. It never seems to have entered into the heads of these favorers of improvements that all fear of a relapse could be forever removed by the instruction of the black. It is only natural that these late serfs should return to their native worship when they have such an experience in the doctrines of Christianity-in the precepts and the workings of that gospel whose followers taught charity to all men, while they murder and consign to infamy the men and women of a weaker race. Were we freedmen we would seek, in the religion of any other land than America, a safety from future punishment. We would embrace cannibalism, we would become dervishes, or fetish worshippers, auything, however gross rather than a member of that church to which our masters belonged. We see, therefore, nothing to excite susprise in this exhibition of the Africans. With such illustrations of Christianity before them as the planters, they would naturally do nothing else. Let them be instructed; let them be shown the beauties of our religion by the mild teachings of good men, and then there will be no necessity for restraining by the whip, or the fetter, those who desire to worship snakes. We wish that all were thoroughly educated; the folly would then be evident, and the black gladly kneel side by side with that Christian, who practises as well as preaches the exercise of universal good will and charity.

WHY SO MANY GO ABROAD .- Those of our readers who have noticed the list of passengers on board the foreign steamers, must have been struck with the number and character of those of our citizens who are seeking amusement by travel in other lands. The astonishment at the number is augmented by the inspection of the wealth of the tourists. Men whom we have never esteemed rich, who were in comfortable circumstances, and who have modestly passed their days in competence, but not wealth, now suddenly appear in the character of travellers, and seek a home among the bills of France, or the groves and lakes of Italy. The truth of the matter is, that for persons who receive a certain annual income from investments, it is the course dictated by economy to live in Europe. According to the last Home Journal-the statement is rather exaggerated, we think on the score of comparative expense-the reason why so many Americans are going abroad, is in the fact that a family can live in England or France on the rent of their house in Philadelphia. One, it is said, can live in Naples, in Dresden, in Edinburgh, in Paris, or even in London, for about one-half of the cost of living in our city, and pay fifty per cent. for exchange. The article says :-

"The temptation to persons of fixed and limited incomes, who have no business pursuits to detain them here, is quite irresistible. They go abroad in order to 'make both ends meet.' Eaving money is making money; so they go abroad to make money by amusing themselves -a mode of making money that does not obtain to any great extent in this country."

The tallacy that to live abroad requires great wealth is now exploded. To be sure, to reside in certa'n portions of the Old World is as expensive as remaining at home, but nowhere is it more so. In Germany the cost of living averages less than two dollars per day, while in certain parts of Italy, and parts where it is most delicious to have a residence, the expense falls short of one dollar. Nowhere does it run beyond an ordinary American botel bill, and one can travel over all portions of the Continent, see everything, and live luxuriantly on less than five dollars per diem. The consequences are natural. Those of our people who like to maintain a reputation,and who have really not the money whereon to found it, can go abroad. Florence and Naples are most desirable places, and when to the balmy climate is added the expense of four hundred a year, it is astonishing how much more salubrious the atmosphere becomes. There is, therefore, no cause for surprise. We would have witnessed the same social phenomenon during the war were it not that the rate of exchange was from two hundred to three hundred per cent.; but now when it is but fifty, it is cheaper and more distingue to seek in a foreign land new sights, new amusements, combined with greater

MORMONDOM AND MEMBERS OF CON-GRESS.-BRIGHAM YOUNG, in his message to the Legislature of Deseret, says :-"I regret that indications do not appear favor-

able or any action during the present session of Congress. This delay on the part of our Government appears the more remarkable, as other Territories of less extent and population have gained their status as States, and no good reason can be assigned why Deseret should con-tinue to be thus excluded."

We fear BRIGHAM does not read the debates in Congress. If he did he would have seen an excellent reason why his admission should be refused. We think it was "Sunset Cox who put the horrid proposition, that "if the representatives from Utah should bring their wives, they would monopolize the gallery and invade the floor of the House, thus excluding the other ladies and impeding legislation." The thought of the consequences, domestically considered, of taus shutting the doors of Congress on their own ladies, so affected the members that the motion to admit the delegates was at once laid on the table. The Prophet further says:-

"The question as to how long it will be proper for us to submit to thus have our constitutional rights and tranchises withheld from us is an important one, but we leave its solution to Him

We really cannot see what the injured saints can do except leave it to the settlement of the future. It will be proper just so long as Congress sees fit, and it is probable that they will see fit through all eternity, unless the Mormons repent of their evil ways and turn from the crime of polygamy.

NEWS FOR HOLDERS OF CITY WARRANTS. -Persons in possession of city warrants issued previous to 1864 will be glad to learn that they can realize the cash after the coming 10th of March, by presenting them at the office of the City Treasurer. Mr. BUMM deserves the thanks of the community for the energy and efficiency with which he has conducted the financial affairs of the city during a period of great difficulty and gloom. The present prospect is, that Philadelphia is in a fair way to liquidate all its indebtedness without a resort to onerous taxation. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?-We notice among the rrivals at the Continental last night three gentlemen who hold bigh official position in the military world. Major-General J. A. Hardin, Inspector-General and A. A. G.; Major-General D. H. RUCKER, the active and efficient officer who superintended the immense Bureau of Transportation during the war; and Colonel A. J. PERRY, Chief of the Second Division (of Clothing and Equipage) of the Quartermaster's Department. General Habbis has won an enviable reputation for devotion to duty and official ability during the war, and is the tried friend and confident of Secretary Stanton. What are these gentlemen doing in our city? Have they come to investigate the affairs of the Department here, and to examine into its rumored unnecessary size? Colonel McKim, the present Quartermaster, is an able officer, and we doubt not that any examination will only reflect to his credit. Should there be anything wrong it cannot be imputed to him, but must rest with some of his

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN

MINING COMPANY. Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street, (SECOND PLOOP)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital. 25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at \$5000 Each. Subscriptions received at the office until March 14. BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

221 18t) T. S. EMERY, Treasurer. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH WAYS. Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WAL-

NUT Streets.

PRILADELPHIA. February 27, 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRAUTORS.

Sea'ed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 5 for the construction of a sewer on the line of Market street, from the west line of Wyoning street westward about three hundred feel and connect with the sewer now land in said Market street, at that point, to be built of brick, two fees six inside diameter, and circular in form, with such linets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. lineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bil s prepared against the property fronting on sewer, as authorized by Act of Assembly and will purse to the city, as so much each paid, and in ful all amounts to be paid by the city for the construcfor all amounts to be paid by the city for the construction of said sewer.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificase that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1869.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Epecifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY.

313t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
ELICTION OF DIRECTORS.
Notice is bereby given that a Meeting of the Stockho ders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship company will be held at the Rooms of the Board
of Trade, on MONDAY, March 5th 1885, between the
hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the
purpose of electing seven Directors, in pursuance of a
provision of the third section of the act incorporating

provision of the third section of the act incorporasaid company.

THOMAS C. HAND.

FRE DERICK COLLINS,
RICHARD WO JD.

A. F. CHENEBROUGH,
W. R. RISSELL

GFORGE L. BUZBY.
WILLIAM MASSEY,
JOHN O. JAMES
WILLIAM C. HARRIS.
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
HENRY SIMONS,
A. M. CONOVER.
W. LLIAM. WILSON,
JOHN D. STOCKTON,
A. J. CA'HERWOOD,
HENRY WINSOR,
F. A. SOUDER

24 It

Philadelphia, February 24, 1866.

Corporator

COMPLIMENTARY READING TO PHILIP LAWRENCE Professor of Fibeution, by his pupils, at MUSICAL FUND HALL on PRIDAY EVENING. M reh 2 when the Seven Champlon Speakers of Fhiladephia will recite By special request, Philip Lawrence will recite Pee's "Farewell to Earth." The Death of Virginia." and "The Famine" from "Hawatha," Tlexets 30 cents; at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!!

GREAT LITERARY TREAT!!!

In CONCEST HALL, on PHIDAY EVENING, March of the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will, at the request of many citizens, deliver his very pondar and amusing Lectur, entitled "Grumbler & Co.," for henevolent purposes. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 36 cents, Tickets at T. B. Pugh's bookstore, Sixth and Chesnut streets.

3185

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PRILADRIPHIA January 28, 1850.

Notice to the holders of City Warrants. All City Warrants issued prior to the year 1886 will be paid on and after MARCH 10th 1861, at this office.

HENRY BUSM. City Treasurer. SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—LET US NOT be compelled to turn away the bungry, sold, balf-clad soldier's widow and orphan, or him who fought and bled for us without some sid.

Chirens of Philadelphia—Americaus:—Shall you allow this thing to be? Let it never have been written—may I never see the day when I shall have to say to the bungry soldier, or the hungry widow and chidren of our seldiers. "There is nothing to give yen."

The following Supervisory Committee will have "City Paster's" work under their direction and supervision audit his accounts, and satisfy the public in regard to the whole work.

Exc-tiovernor POLLO K
MORTON MCMICHAEL Mayor of Philadelphia,
Hon. HENRY D. MOORE.

JAMFS B. ORNE ESQ.
Contributions can be left with any of these gentlemen. SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.-LET US NOT

men.

Contributions of meney and coal should be sent to "City Pastor," Superlorendent of Immediate Aid for Soidiers' Families. So. 1341 LUMBARD Street. Philadelphia. Contributions of clothing and food to Mrs. "City Pastor," Superintendent of Ciothing Department.

Miss H MOONEY, Visitor and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

Applications for all attended to every afternoon from 2 to 6 o'cicok. Applicants. If possible, will come recommended as worthy and needs.

2 3 aw 8t\*

CONCERT HALL MRS. F. E. W. HARPER

Will deliver THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE, Beiore the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, ThURSDAY EVENING, March 1, AT CONCERT HALL.

Subject:—
"THE NATION'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY."
Music by the "BLACK SWAN"
'lickets: 35 cents: to be had at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore
Sixth and Chesnut, and at the door.
Doors open at 7. Begins at 8. 226 41\*

"THE QUAKER FATHERS,"-SEE Correspondence between HEVBY PETE 450M and ELIK PRICE L A GODEY J. COOK, BISHOP SIMPSON, and others, in the daily papers of Feb-Tunry 71.

The Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVEN-ING March 5. at CONCERT HALL, beginning precisely at quarter before 8 o'clock.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, price Firty Cerus Can be obtained at MoAlister's, 80. 718 Chesnut street; Parrish's, 80. 800 Arch street; T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut; U. Hunt & Sons', No. 62 N. Fourth sirect, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA KAILEROAD
COMPANY PRILADRIPHIA, Feb. 29, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCK! OLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company
will be be don MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at
the office of the Company, No 238 S THIRD Street.
The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A M uniti 6
o'clock F M. No sbare or shares transferred within
sixty days preceding the election will entitle the ho der
or holders thereof to vote.

EDMUND SMITH.
221 lit.

To Hotel-keepers, Residurant February 24, 1868,
To Hotel-keepers, Residurant February 24, 1868,
se ling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 29, 1898, commencing on THURS-DAY, March 1 1866.
PHILIP HAMILTON
THOMAS DICKSON; City Commissioners, John GIVEN. CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE-

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

A Special Meeting of the NATIONAL INTO VILUB will be held at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING next the 2d proxime at 7% o'clock, on important business in connection with the proposed visit to Hardsburg.

ROBERT P. KING, President.

DR. L. D. HARLOW HAS REMOVED to No. 1520 ARCH Street. 2 27 50\* DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER,
CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the
Public generally that be has left nothing undone to make
the place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is jurnished with BRANDIES, WINES,
WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLE-NIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE. TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present sivle and tashion an keep it in place ? This, Retrouvey's Turkish Bandotenian Hair Tonic will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "ne plus ultra" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an

ornament to the Toilet. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, DYOTT & Co., Principal Depot for United States and Canadas. JAFES PALMER & CO. No. 429 Market street. 12 5 tuths8m

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND RE-

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country.

atter having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues. THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Fore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficn'ty of Volding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and

other complaints. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M D., Proprietor,

BOSTON, Mass. A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-RIAGE:—Centaining nearly 360 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Amajomy of the Human Organs in a State of Mealts and Disease, with a Treasise on Early Express, its Dealtonable, Joseph

Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treamso on Early Firors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Fign of Treament—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the marria d. and those contemplating marriage, who entertains doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX. No. 31 & AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

JUST PUBLISHED

By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUREUM,
the Sinctieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary
New York Museum of Anatomy.
7171v No. 618 BBOADWAY. New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tallors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market alcost, Harrisburg

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co No. 720 CHESNUT SIREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HIRTY-FIV 40 GIBBS

## HALL & CO.,

WILL OPEN

IN THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

AND

No. 19 Strawberry Street,

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS.

DRESS GOODS,

AND

STAPLE GOODS.

MANY OF WHICH ARE THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY. THE

AMERICAN.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts. Insurers in this Company have the additional guaran-

tee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand' amount to

\$1,143,87414, Invested as follows:-

Invested as follows:—
100,600 U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
160,600 C. Ry of Fhiadelphia Loan, 6's, new
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7-80.
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds.
15,600 U. S. Lean of 1821.
10,000 Wyommy Valley Canal Bonds.
12,780 compound Interest Treasury Notes
10,000 Philadelphia and Eric Hailroad
Bonds.
10,000 Philadelphia and chicago
Rribroad Bonds.
16,500 City of Fitisburg and other Bonds.
16,500 City of Fitisburg and other Bonds.
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
450 shares Corn Exchange National
Bank. 8461,061-45 Bank.
107 shares Fairners' National Bank of
Reading.
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank
142 shares Williamsport Water Com-Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate. Loans on co.lateral amply secured...

Premium notes secured by policies...
Cash in hands of agents secured by bot Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer...
Cash on hand and in banks.....
Accrued interest and renis due Jan. I.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865, \$544,492'92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

\$87,636'31. LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus alding the insured to pay premiums. The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force

FIFTY PER CENT. Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entiting it to more consideration than those managers reside in distant cities. Alexander Whilidin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nuseat, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Koberts, P. B. Mingle, Samuel Work. William J. Howard, Samuel T. Bodine, John Alkinan. Henry K. Bennett, Hon Joseph Allison Isaac Haziehurst.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President,

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME.

IN THE

PENN MUTUAL,

NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Assets Linble for Losses.......\$1,500,000

It is a Permanent Institution, with a perpetual charter from, and subject to the laws and judicial decisi ot the State.

The assets lawfully invested are large, compared with ther habilities, and the business is limited to first-class risks-thus assuring the members of ample security, prudent management, and sollé prosperity, and offering superior advantages for judicious Life Insurance. It is the interest, as well as the duty of every estizen

to support nome institutions, because, by doing otherwise, his funds are carried abroad to benefit others, inflicting on this community the same injury as if he went abroad to purchase any article of merchandise which is manufactured or sold here. Every dollar paid to a foreign Insurance Company is a LOSS TO THE GENE-RAL CAPITAL OF THIS CITY-the amount already paid would have furnished us with S camship Lines to increase Trade.

SURPLUS DIVIDED ANNUALLY - LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY. Return Premium Dividend 50 per cent.

Serip previous to 1863 receivable in payment of premlums. Policies issued on the various plans of Insurance.

Samuel C. Buey.
Theophilus Paulding,
Edmund A. Scuder,
Samuel E. Stokes.
Henry C. Townsend,
Thomas W. Davis,
Joseph M. P. Price,
Samuel A. Bispham,
Rudophus Kent
Samuel J. Christian,
James O. Peaso,
Warner M. Rasin,
Frederick A. Hoyt,
Christian J. Hoffman, TRUSTEES. John G. Brenner John G. Brenner,
Benjamin Coates,
Richard N. Newbold,
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