DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF T

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or lighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and nailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867.

Gleams of Returning Reason.

As an illustration of how the Reconstruction bill strikes practical men at the South, even those who were prominent in the Rebellion, and who cherished strong convictions of the rightfulness of secession, we may instance a late letter written by General Chalmers, of Mississippi, to Reverdy Johnson, endorsing his speech in the Senate in favor of the bill. The General alludes to the early acts of President Johnson towards the Southern States, evidently fully appreciating the inconsistency displayed between his present policy and that which governed him then. He says:-

When General Saerman, with a magnanimit, which ever marks the victorious here in the field when dealing with a conquered "for-man worthy of his steel," made terms of peace with General Joe Jonnston, the South halled those terms with joy, and was ready to accept But the President said that General Sherman

had no authority to make such a treaty of peace, and therefore annulled it. The President then announced certain terms of peace which were very obnoxious to us, requiring that we should by our own acts abolish slavery, and degrade ourselves in the eyes of the world by declaring that our acts of seces-aion, which we had passed with great unani-mity and enthusiasm, were null and void, and that our State Governments were nullities; and he compelled us then to receive Provisional Governors appointed by him, and to organize our Governments anew.

This was very distasteful to us, but we were conquered—we had surrendered unconditionally—and we accepted these as the terms of peace, not because we desired them, but because it was the best we could do. But Congress said that the President had not

alone the power to make treaties of peace, and therefore they prescribed other terms. The terms offered by the President were, to my mind, unconstitutional, and those offered by Congress are still more so. We accepted one for peace, and I can see no sacrifice of principle in accepting the ther.

These points are well put. According to the President's own logic, all of his reconstruction work was unconstitutional. The State Governments that he overthrew were legal ones, and his entire array of Provisional Governors and Governments rested upon no basis but that of arbitrary power. If the South could accept of all this without sacrifleing principle, it certainly can of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, which at least has the merit of coming from the law-making power of the Government, and not from the unlawful action of the Executive.

Adverting to the charge that an acceptance of the Congressional plan of reconstruction would be "unmanly," the General thus disposes of it:-

When one man has been overcome and unarmed by another, the only unmanliness that could possibly be shown would be by the victor who would make degrading terms for the con-

quered foe.

I believed firmly in the doctrine of secession, and I believe that we did secede, and that when we were conquered we were a foreign nation, and I therefore believe that the United States have a right to prescribe new terms if we should make a new alliance with her. Believing this, and knowing that the Presi-

dent alone cannot make a treaty of peace with a foreign Government. I never have believed that the action of the President in his efforts to recon-struct the Union was right; but I gladly supported him and supported his plan, because it was more liberal to my people than the Congressional plan.

Such utterances as these show that light is breaking in on the Southern mind. This Reconstruction bill has operated like a powerful tonic, and men of brains in the South are beginning to think and talk practically and sensibly. No matter what their old views may have been, they are willing to accept the logic of events, and to conform to the revolution through which the country has passed. This is all that we can reasonably ask, and all such men should be welcomed and treated with generosity. Those, on the contrary, who still seek to save the old aristocratic system, and rebuild it from the débris of the Rebellion -those who follow the advice of our Northern Copperheads-should be left out in the cold to reflect on the error of their ways, and to feed upon the bitter fruit of their own planting.

The Fallacy of Rotation in Office.

When a young man reaches a certain age, he is expected to select what trade or profession he intends in after life to pursue, and he is immediately placed in some position where he can become thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his chosen business. Artisans and mechanics undergo an apprenticeship, and years are required before they can acquire sufficient proficiency to be trusted with the execution of a task. The same is true of a merchant, a broker, a lawyer, or a doctor. A special course of training is needed before such experience can be acquired as to merit confidence. Especially is this shown in the great corporations of our day. If a President of a railroad company is removed, the stockholders select a director, or some subordinate who is thoroughly acquainted with the interests and workings of the road; and a change in the head of management does not necessitate the removal of the old conductors, brakesmen, clerks, and engineers, and the substitution of new hands in place of old and experienced officers. The advocates of a theory which would lead to the discharge of all the former servants of the road with every change of the term of the President, would be set down as madmen.

Yet the same idea which is ridiculed and denounced by citizens, when their interest in these stocks is concerned, is openly advocated when the management of the entire country is at stake. Since the days of Jackson the theory of rotation in office has prevalled, and the change of an Administration is followed by a general removal of the "ins," rom the Cabinet officer down to the letter-

carrier. The immediate consequence of the success

of this system is the continual inundation of [all the departments of the Government with new hands, utterly unused to the tasks which are allotted to them. They are not fitted for the duties by experience, and consequently perform them very inefficiently, or not at all. An example on this point is found in the condition of the Post Office in our city for the past six months. Delays, losses, mistakes, and innumerable blunders have been the order of the day. What is true of the Post Office is true of the Custom House, revenue offices, and all the intricate machinery of taxation. Millions upon millions of dollars have been lost to the Government through the prevalence of this rotation in office, and millions more will go unless it is abandoned.

Another grave objection to this system is that it gives the power of unlimited corruption to the President. By means of this vast patronage he is enabled to reward his favorites and influence elections, and that the power thus confided to him can be and is used without scruple, was shown in the elections of autumn last. In order, therefore, to prevent any such distribution of spoils, it is necessary that an entirely new system be called into vogue. We desire to see the same plan prevail here as prevails in Great Britain. There a man entering a Government office is retained so long as his behavior is good. The old clerks are of forty and fifty years' standing, and that they have been there so long is considered a reason for their yet longer continuance, not an argument for their removal.

The change of an Administration does not affect them. The great struggle for Cabinet places and national principles does not reach to the fifteen-hunhred-dollar clerks or the onethousand-dollar messengers. _ What have they got to do with reform, or with Democratic or Republican policies? By the time they have acquired experience, they are better fitted to perform the duties of their positions than new hands could be; hence possession is considered nine-tenths of the law, and they are let alone -a system similar to that provided for in the recent Civil Service bill. Promotions are made the same as in the army. Clerks rise as vacancies above them occur, until they become Under-Secretaries. Admissions are made on examination, and the candidates enter at the foot of the ladder, and begin gradually to ascend. By this wise system the Government always has on hand a supply of experienced and competent servants, who thoroughly understand the duties of their posts, and have no inducements held out to mingle in the din of party politics. Purity in the minor officers is secured, and the spoils not exposed to a series of depredators, each of whom must be enriched out of the

We think that in the course of a few years the fallacy of rotation in office will be entirely done away with, and the same system of gradual promotions for services be in vogue here as is in force throughout all the departments of the Government of Great Britain.

The Ritualistic Controversy.

ORTUNATELY for the peace and prosperity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country, the adherents of Dr. Pusey are comparatively limited in numbers, and exercise a paramount influence in a few of the congregations of New York city only. But where their sway is undisputed, they are now making grand preparations for exercising it in the most unrestrained fashion. The first days of Lent are now upon us, and as this is the most solemn season of all the year, it will witness the introduction not only of the minor Ritualistic innovations, but likewise the robing of the chancel in black, the celebration of midnight services, and the chanting of hymns which savor strongly of the peculiarities of the Romish creed. The character of some of the more glaring of these innovations will be seen from the description, which we publish elsewhere to-day, of the ceremonies observed yesterday morning in St. Alban's Chapel, the grand centre of the Ritualistic worship of New York city.

It will be remembered that a week or so ago a solemn protest against the introduction and continuance of these innovations was issued, signed by twenty-eight of the Bishops of the United States. With these it s certain that Bishop Stevens, of this diocese, would have united, if he had not been absent from the country, thus leaving but fifteen who neglected or refused to co-operate in the antiritualistic crusade. The protest in question was directed mainly against the use of incense, the burning of lights, reverences to the table or elements of the Holy Sacrament, and the wearing of clerical estire heretofore unknown or materially different from that in common use, as innovations which violate the discipline of the Church, offend against its common order, hurt the authority of the magistrate, and wound the consciences of the weak brethren.

On Sunday last the protest was read from the pulpits of most of our city churches. eliciting the hearty approval of all who listened to it. It is being read in like manner in the different dioceses throughout the country. Bishop Lee, of Iowa, however, in communicating the protest of the majority of the Bishops to the clergymen of his diocese, accompanies it with a pastoral letter, which we published in full yesterday afternoon. In this epistle he takes strong ground against the innovations, which seem to him to "degrade the worship of Almighty God; and if net originated by superstition, certainly tend in that direction, and are in opposition to the spirit of the new dispensation, as well as to that of the reformed Scriptural Church." He strongly urges the avoidance of everything that is unusual and extraordinary, as tending to create a spirit of formalism at variance with

the teachings of Christ and the Apostles. As if to add weight to the protests of the

American Bishops, accounts reach us just now of the proceedings with reference to these 'unauthorized innovations' which were recently had in the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, which embraces the greater part of the English branch of the Church. In the House of Bishops, every diocese in the Province being represented save seven, and six of the absent bishops being unavoidably detained, a resolution was adopted unanimously which strongly condemned any departure from the customary ritual, without the sanction of the bishop of the diocese being first obtained. This resolution received the concurrence of the Lower House of the Convocation. While it does not specifically denounce the new High Church formalities in such strong terms as are used by the American Bishops, and for such cogent reasons, it emphatically forbids their introduction before they are sanctioned and enjoined by the proper authorities of the Church, and this is certainly a great point gained by those who still adhere to the ritual simplicity and primitive faith of the early Church.

The Charge of Senatorial Bribery.

A rew days since we published, editorially, the substance of the testimony made public by the House Investigating Committee in regard to the New York Custom House. The inference from the report was that Senators Doolittle and Patterson had each been allotted \$5000. This was stated by witnesses, and accordingly credited by the Committee. In justice to both these gentlemen, we give to-day their remarks in the Senate, in which they emphatically deny that there is a particle of truth in the evidence. Mr. Doolittle says:truth in the evidence. Mr. Doolittle says:—

"This charge, whether made directly or by implication—whether sought to be sustained by proof or muendo—is absolutely and unqualifiedly false; and, from whatever source it comes, I pronounce it a base falsehood, a vile and cowardly slander, and I go forther, sir, and say that in hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of cases in which during the ten years I have been in this body my recommendation has been sought and obtained, there is not a single instance in which any kind of pecuniary consideration of the value of one cent was ever expected or received, directly or indirectly, by me. I have yet to see that man upon this earth who would dare to look me in the face and make me such an offer. Upon this and, all other matters, I am ready to meet the most searching scrutity. So much for my son has been called into question. Upon this subject, yesterday morning, I prepared a statement to submit to the Senate, but as I am told that the testimony is not all published, I shall therefore withhold it. Meantime, I will only say, when the truth is fully known there will be found nothing to reflect dishonor upon his character as a holdler or us a citizen." upon his character as a soldier or as a citizen.

Mr. Patterson said:-"In looking over the papers I see I am involved in the same charges that are made against the Senator from Wiscensin, that of having received five thousaid dollars from Mr. Smythe, I will dispose of these questions in a very few words. There is no direct charge made; it is an intended charge. All I have got to say is, it is false. False in its charges, false in its intentions, false in its invendoes. I never received a copper from 'r. Smythe. If the Senate will permit me to say so, I will say it is false as hell." The denial, if not sufficiently chaste, is certainly sufficiently emphatic.

The Coal Trade of Pennsylvania. THE following table shows the number of tons of Anthracite, and Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous coal which has been moved from the coal regions of the State to the seaboard since the opening of the trade in 1820:-

YEARS.	Anthracile	thracite and Bitu- minous.	Grand Total,
829 1829	359,190 5,281,197 19,373,429 56,934,864 8,143,935 7,621,254 7,406,553 9,427,619 9,908,048 9,490,35	278,568 954,165 1,744,460 9,467,468 1,485,517 1,359,292 1,359,716 1,825,299 1,749,142 2,068,588 2,338,316	616,903 6,615,443 21,109,575 64,169,475 8,989,646 9,015,504 11,580,356 11,747,984 11,559,073 14,738,063
Totals, 1820-1866.	146,624,457	24,967,132	171,591,589

An examination of the figures will show that the amount transported last year was an increase on that of 1860 of full fifty per cent., and that it was about two-thirds of the entire amount transported from 1840 to 1849.

SHALL THE LAW BE EXECUTED ?- The Rebels at Alexandria having set the Reconstruction bill at defiance in the municipal election just held in that city, Senator Wilson very properly introduced a joint resolution in the Senate yesterday, declaring the municipal offices in that city vacant, and forbidding any person to attempt to exercise the authority of the same, under pain of fine and imprison-

This is right as far as it goes, but it is the duty of the President to execute the laws passed by Congress, and if he fails to do it Congress must provide a remedy. This issue is a vital one, and should be met at the very threshold. The Reconstruction bill promises the most happy results if it shall be faithfully carried cut. The country will not telerate any attempt on the part of the President to defeat its execution.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE AGAIN .- Collector Smythe, of New York, is out with cards, letters, etc., denying that he ever made a dollar from the general order business, directly or indirectly, and of course never distributed what he never received." If the Collector's memory is as treacherous and indistinct now as it was when he gave his testimony before Mr. Hulburd's Committee, his statements should be received with great allowance. No man can read the testimony taken before that Committee, and doubt that Mr. Smythe both received and "distributed" a large amount of money that came from the general order business, cartage, etc. The testimony of his own private secretary is conclusive upon that point.

GENERAL JAMES A. ENIN .- We are glad to see among the confirmations by the Senate the name of General James A. Ekin, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, General Ekin has discharged the duties of his arduous position during the entire war with ability and fidelity. He is an officer of unimpeachable honor, high worth, and thorough acquaintance with the intricacies of his department. There could be no selection with greater claim to merit, and his uniform courtesy and large experience eminently fit him for his responsible position.

RAILWAY WORKMEN.-There are about one hundred and fifty thousand men employed on the railways of Great Britain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH." and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 1448. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES-No. 14 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York,

N ATIONAL ASYLUM

FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG will bave for the Asy. hum on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 2 P. M. He will examine candidates for admission, at No 123 South SEVENTH St., every day from 10 A. M. to

Soldiers receiving transportation can accompany the Chaplain to the institution.

JAY COOKE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE IN SURANCE COMPANY, March 4, 1867.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last at x months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th inst.

3591 WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

JEFFFRSON MEDICAL COLLEGE. The Annual Commencement with be held at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY next, the 3th instant, at 12 o'clock. The Address to the Graduates by Professor BIDDLE. The public are

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Deau. OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND WAY COMPANY, No. 2433 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAIL
WAY COMPANY, No. 2433 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to, or h Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not ye paid the FUURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLAR per share thereon, are hereby notified that the sai Fourth Installment has been called in, and that the are required to pay the same at the above office, on o hefore SATURDAY, the still day of March next, 1867 Ey resolution of the Board of Directors. JACOB HINDER,

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 167 South FOURTH Street.

OURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.,
in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Compuny for the past three months, payable on and after
March II. 1861.

Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company
be closed from March 4 to March II.

31 9t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLD ers. of MEIGS OIL COMPANY, at No. 1625
MARKET Street, FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, at
735 o'clock.
N. M. FERNALD. 2 25 mth 4t*

DON'T BE ALARMED-IF YOU HAVE THE ITCH-TETTER-SALT RHEUM-ANY SKIN DISEASE. ITCH-TETTER-SALT RHEUM-ANY SKIN DISEASE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

is warranted a quick and sure cure It allays all itohing at once: is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant, "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" SWAYNE'S GINTMENT" | Cures ITCH! ITCH! SWAYNE'SGINTMENT Cures TETTER! "SWAYNE'S DINTMENT"
"SWAYNE'S DINTMENT" Cures SALT RHEUM!

"SWAYNE'SOINTMENT"
"CULES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 45 HOURS.
A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healhag properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering
the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance
every other mode of treatment which the mind of man

every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.
Over thirty years have "Dr. Swayne's Medicines"
been in constant use in all parts of the world, and Over thirty years have in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great potent to heat.

This valuable Ointment is prepared only by DR, SWAYNE & SON, DR, SWAYNE & Pollada.

No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada, Sold by druggists. BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey bair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once: keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashion able hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROAD

35 tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

-WATSON & TALLMAN'S
TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. lei North EighTH Street.
Hall's Sicihan Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cochin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [12stuth2m4p] to the toilet at [2 2stuth2m4p]
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only persect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINEISSIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness, Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York.

THE CHICKERING

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and

FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S. Over 30,000 Planes manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1886, NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.

35 tuthsti4p

W. H. DUTTON.

STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and desible Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1886, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agrafic Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-FIE T Tiacture recommend themselves. We pro-mise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, com-bined with a full guarantee, For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 52947 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,

BUILDING HARDWARE 200 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes. 200 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 195, 175, 2 inch. 500 Dozen American Pulleys, 195, 154, 2, 254 inch. Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws. Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws.

Hutcher's Plane Iron, all sizes.

Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes.

Excelsior White Lead.

City-made Rim and Mortice Locks.

Duncannon and Anvil Nalls, all sizes.

Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cullery, Planes.

Saw Flies, Latches, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Shutter and Riveal Hinges. Strap and T. Hinges. Shutter Holts. Platform and other Scales, Wire. Curry Combs, Etc. Etc. For sale by

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nalls, and Cutlery,

3 7thstul]

No. 121 MARKET Street.

STORE WANTED-ONE OF THE UPPER stories of a Store, about 20 by 100 feet, for a Drill o. Location central. Address, with terms an tion, Telegraph Office.

WANTED, TO HIRE-18 SECOND-HAND U. S. Riffe Muskets, in good order, together with bayonets and waist belts. Address

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

Credited Production last year, \$18,000,000 in Gold.

Actual Production last year,

\$33,000,000 in Gold.

EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude, legitimacy and unparalleled fairness of the following guaranteed statement of the

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,

Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna, Offering greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized.

This Company is founded upon the ownership of 11,950 feet of Gold Lodes (including 900 feet Silver Lodes) in Montana Territory, with perfect titles paid in stock, 7850 feet being situate on Trout Creek, the richest district in the Territory, yielding \$150 to the ton assay, opposite New York city, within 20 miles of Helena city. Capital, \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at \$50 each.]

Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at \$20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:-1st. That said \$50,000 subscribed in currency

on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first \$100,000 net produced by the Company. 2d. That said Company shall have thirteen

Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred 3d. That said \$50,000 shall be deposited in the

First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Di-4th, That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said

\$50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in 5th, That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valua-

ble inventions, belong to this Company ex-pressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost \$100,000. This machine cost but \$5000. 6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock,

with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company. 7th. The mines of this Company, from ascer-

tained facts, as to width and ricuness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about \$200 per yard, amounting to \$265,555,400.

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Where all information will be furnished. 227

GROCERIES, ETC.

SALMON AND HALIBUT.

Smoked Salmon, Halibut, and Yarmouth Bloaters.

SPICED SALMON,

VERY CHOICE MESS MACKEREL.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE. S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

PHILADELPHIA; NEW CROP FINE

OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND

JAPANESE TEAS Of this season's importation.

For sale by the package or retail, by

914 tuths4p]

JAMES R. WEBB. WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

(Late of L. Knowles & Co. 25 Smipj No. 1230 MARKET Street.

SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES, TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS, JAMS, JELLIES. PRESERVES, ETC. FOR SALE BY ROBERT BLACK & SON,

2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sta. SOMETHING NEW

APPLE CATSUP, Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen. ALBERT C. ROBERTS

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta. L KNOWLES, W. B. KNOWLES, CHARLES P. PEROT. KNOWLES & CO., RECEIVERS OF ALL KINDS OF

FLOUR. 3 6 21*] NO. 1215 MARKET STREET. INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TATEMENT

CONDITION

Manhattan Life Insurance Co.,

OF THE

OF NEW YORK CITY,

On the 31st of December, 1866.

Capital Stock, all paid in, 2000 shares. .61,000,000106 mount of Cash deposited in Na tional Bank of the Common mount of Cash deposited in Citizens' Bank \$12,502:40 20,424°63 3,885°16 Amount of Cash on hand Premiums infinnds of Agents, in course of collection and transmission.
oaus secured by Bonds and Mortgages,
being first liens. 522,180 96 STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY. New York State... Bank Stock...... Temporary Loans secured by Stocks and Amount of Premium Notes at 77 Interest....

LIABILITIES. Amount of Losses paid during the year..... Losses during the year contested...... Losses settled, but not yet due, and Losses 313,302-0 6 132,000 00 reported, but not yetknown...
Dividends declared..... ENCOME. 1,424,093°27 189,922°66 5,122°84 EXPENDITURES. Losses paid during the year.

Dividends paid during the year.

Expenses, including Commissions and Fees to Agents and Others
Taxes paid by the Company
All other expenses, purchased Policies,
Annuities, etc.

68,362-14 HENRY STOKES, PRESIDENT. J. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

105,849:15

Sworn and subscribed to January 6, 1867, before M. B. MACLAY, Commissioner for the State of Pensylvania, by HENKY STOKES, President Manhausa Life Insurance Company.

JAMES P. CARR.

GENERAL AGENT AND ATTORNEY

For the State of Pennsylvania.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 418 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA

NSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN

HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

SOUTHEAST CORNER

FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. Insurers in this Company have the additional

cash, which, together with cash assets now on \$1,516,461'81.

guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1805. \$766,537'80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO \$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums. The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, John W. L. M. Whilldin, William J. Howard,; Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry K. Bennett, George W. Hill, George W. Hill, John M. Chesnut, John Wanamaker,

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 2 11 mthst4 1]

SHOW III NTH 4 TH ST CASES. GROVE.

5-20s

McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co. PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

5-20s

NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.