THE UNION LEAGUE.

Their Fifth Annual Report—Election of Officers—Nomination of General U. S. Grant.

The annual meeting of the members of the Union League was held last evening, at the Union League House, Broad and Sansom streets. The attendance was very large, and a heavy vote was polled during the election for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls for election did not close until after midnight, and it was not thought that the final result would be known before 2 or 3 o'clock this morning.

The report states that—

For the first time since the organization of our association, we meet after having suffered a partial political defeat. If this result were due to the purer principles or the wiser policy of our opponents, we might then turn with shame from the consideration of our present position, regarding the late elections as a popular rebuke of dishonesty or weakness, and look with dismay or with complete despair towards the probable future of the Union party. Such, however, has not been our history. We have stood faithfully by the pledges which we made, either in fact or in spirit, during those uncertain times of conflict when we needed all the moral power of truth and justice to gain for our cause the favor of the God of Battles. It is better to be in the right than in power.

We have never been a captious and wrangling opposition. We have never scrambled for spoils and for offices, as though these were the great ends of political action, and with the attainment of them our whole duty to the country ceased. There have, doubtless, been self-seeking men within our ranks; but even they have been obliged to follow the lights by which we were guided, or to lose the personal prizes for which they struggled.

Our policy only has been attacked; but as that, in all its details, so far as human intelligence might arrange them, rested upon those principles, we might smile at the impotent assault upon our outworks.

We may congratulate ourselves amid our reverses that our teachings at last have reconciled our opponents to a state of things which they could not change, have made them grateful to the war-worn heroes who brought it about, and have induced them to respect a symbol that represents more glory, past, present, and to come, than any flag that has seen so few years and so many victories. Perhaps "manhood suffrage" and the "national duty of securing a whole race against re-enslavement" will shortly be rallying cries beyond our party lines.

It was perhaps natural, at the close of the war, that there should be some abatement of the spirit that had heretofore impelled the nation. Our people needed rest. So much time had been given to public affairs that private interests had been neglected. The tragical death of President Lincoln, the speedy defection of the Vice-President, the days of watchful distrust which followed, while the incipient traitor was divesting himself of his pledges, and fitting himself to become the supple yet despised tool of those who used him against us—those exciting events once more stimulated our people to take a general and active interest in public matters. When, however, with increased majorities we had established an overwhelming strength in Congress, when the treacherous Executive had made himself as despicable before the nation as he was powerless before our representatives, when the retributive justice of a threatening impeachment looked him in the face, and his efforts to change the settled order of things had been wisely circumscribed by legal enactments, once more the people sank into a repose that gradually became culpable apathy. Our vigilant opponents were too adroit to disturb the lethargy by any demonstrations of their own. Their late political campaign was conducted with a silence and a privacy hitherto unknown to this turbulent party.

Prejudices were therefore employed in the place of arguments—the prejudices of race. We were told that "this is a white man's country," and we granted it. We were told that "this is not a black man's country," and we granted it. We were then jeeringly asked, "What we were talking about?" Certainly we were not talking about either of those evident propositions. So far as just policy might go, we were providing a race that had been our constant friends throughout our perils, when there was much danger and uncertain reward in such friendship, with the means of self-protection and self support.

Whether the black man shall have the ballot in the North, or whether he shall have it in the South, are two very different questions. In the North the black man does not need the ballot for his protection; in the South his very existence depends upon it, or what should be even dearer than life, his freedom.

We have but to adhere to the principles with which we started—honestly, candidly, inflexibly, fearlessly, without trimming to error or fawning on prejudice—to see those principles triumph to the stability, the enlightenment, the unity, the freedom, and the international grandeur of our native land.

Among the events of the year, the interchange of courtesies between the officers of the Loyal League Club of New York and a Committee of our Board of Directors deserves to be remembered. At the invitation of the former Club, our Committee visited New York, for the purpose of devising such measures as would lead to a harmonious co-operation among the various Union Leagues existing in the chief cities of the country. We were handsomely entertained by the officers of the Loyal League Club of New York, and the result of the conference was a resolution to engage in an effort, which then seemed of the most pressing importance, to organize the Republican party in the State of Virginia.

Accordingly, a joint committee, appointed from the Loyal League Club of New York, the Reconstruction Committee of Boston, and the Union League of Philadelphia, visited Richmond in the month of June, and were hospitably welcomed by the Union men of Virginia. Whatever discordant issues may have since invaded the Republican ranks of the State, our mission in June was a complete success.

The reception given to the members of the League and their families by Major-General P. H. Sheridan, on the 27th of September, and the subsequent entertainment of that distinguished soldier by a party of our members, were events that should be recalled by us with pride and satisfaction, not only for the patriotic spirit which was kindled amongst us, but for the enthusiasm which was awakened in the city of Philadelphia, and which displayed itself in many popular demonstrations that were alike gratifying to us and to our renowned guest.

By a happy coincidence, Major-General Sickles was also a guest of the League during General Sheridan's visit; and to that tried and faithful soldier and eminent military governor, we are indebted for the powerful address which he made before our citizens, unveiling at once the wicked perversity of Andrew Johnson, and the guilty designs of the still resolute Rebels who approve his treachery and uphold his short-sighted policy in the Southern States.

During the present year, the repairs to the League House, which the fire of last year rendered necessary, have been completed, and our Association is now in possession of a building greatly improved in its value and accommodations, and almost secure against the recurrence of a conflagration. The repairs to the house and to the furniture have cost us twenty thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and sixty-two cents; the greater part of which sum was expended during the present year.

Our thanks are due to the committee of fifty members of the League, who were appointed at the special meeting of our association, held September 18, 1867, for their energetic and valuable aid to the Union party in the canvass of the present year.

The liberality of a member of the League has placed in the hands of the Board of Directors the sum of eleven hundred dollars, to be distributed in prizes for essays upon the important subject of nomination for public offices.

We have more than once urged upon our members the propriety of collecting and sustaining a fitting library for our institution. The report of the Library Committee exhibits no change for the better in the aspect of its affairs.

The report of the Committee on Membership shows that since December, 1866, they have offered to the Board of Directors ninety-one candidates for admission to the membership of the League. During the year death deprived the Committee on Membership of two of its Chairmen in rapid succession. The memories of Samuel C. Morton and George Erety will long be cherished.

The roll of the League, on the first day of December, 1867, contained the names of eighteen hundred and five members. Of this number eighty were elected during the year. We have lost twenty-three members by death, one hundred and eighty-seven by resignation, and thirty, who were suspended from membership for the non-payment of their annual tax, and were finally dropped from the roll, in accordance with the by-laws.

The income of the League for the year ending on the 1st of December, 1867, was sixty-eight thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-six cents, which, with the surplus from the previous year, amounted to eighty-six thousand two hundred and eleven dollars and forty-four cents. The disbursements in the same period were eighty thousand and nine dollars and fifteen cents, leaving a surplus of six thousand two hundred and two dollars and twenty-nine cents. Against this surplus there are no bills outstanding.

Whoever has weighed the facts and figures of the late election must believe that the State of Pennsylvania is still with the Union party. There have been no such changes of public sentiment as entitle our opponents to claim this loyal Commonwealth as their own.

Where the source of a nation's power is in the people, that power should always be exercised in the choice of rulers; or, in course of time, the rulers will cease to represent the will of the nation, and a government may exist in antagonism or at enmity with the people. This would be either the first step towards revolution and anarchy, or towards centralization and despotism.

While our people take that interest in public affairs which induces every man to vote on all occasions, no danger can befall our Republic; but when they cease to exercise their franchise, or become indifferent about it, let them be assured that the power which they yield will pass into other hands; that every danger will threaten us; and that eventually our social and political liberties will lie at the mercy, first of an oligarchy, and then of a despotism.

A time is close at hand when the test will again be applied to our patriotism, and when we shall know whether or not our State has been in reality lost to the Union party. The test will be the coming Presidential campaign, towards which we we shall now turn with an interest equal to the vast issues that will be involved in the result. Who doubts that with our time-honored principles, sanctified, as they have been, by the blood of our people—who doubts that we shall once more issue triumphantly from the contest?

In that trust we shall continue, following, as perhaps we may, to new victories the leader chosen by our martyred President—the conqueror in a hundred battle-fields, the proportions of which stagger the belief of foreign military critics—the persevering commander who struggled with rebellion until it lay lifeless at his feet, and who with his own hand gave us victory and peace together—the illustrious chief whose whole grand history has been one undoubted record of his fidelity to our cause, and of his willingness to suffer or to die for it—the beloved, the trusted, the single-hearted, the faithful Grant!

After the adoption of this address, on motion of Charles Gibbons, Esq., General Ulysses S. Grant was by resolution formally nominated as the candidate of the Union Republican party for the Presidency. This resolution was carried amid cheers, and with an enthusiasm that amounted to acclamation. The polls were kept open till midnight, a heavier vote being cast than probably at any previous election. The following ticket was chosen:—

PRESIDENT—J. Gillingham Fell.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Wm. H. Ashhurst,	Adolph Borie,
Horace Binney, Jr.,	Morton McMichael.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Gibbons,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
George H. Boker,	James Traquair,
Lindley Smythe,	George J. Gross,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John P. Vetree,
William Sellers,	James L. Claghorn,
James H. Orne,	Henry C. Lea,
Edward S. Clarke,	Saunders Lewis,
Edward Browning,	

How a Barber's Boy Became Lord Chief Justice of England.

From London Society for November.

Let readers transport themselves to Canterbury in 1776, and let them enter a barber's shop hard by Canterbury Cathedral. It is a primitive shop, with the red and white pole over the door, and a modest display of wigs and puff-boxes in the window. A small shop, but notwithstanding its smallness, the best shop of its kind in Canterbury; and its lean, stiff, exceedingly respectable master is a man of good repute in the cathedral town. His hands have, ere now, powdered the Archbishop's wig, and he is specially retained by the chief clergy of the city and neighborhood to keep their false hair in order and trim the natural tresses of their children.

Not only have the dignitaries of the cathedral taken the worthy barber under their special protection, but they have extended their care to his little boy Charles, a demure, prim lad, who is at the present time a pupil in the King's School, to which academy clerical interest gained him admission. The lad is in his fourteenth year: and Dr. Osmond Beauvoir, the master of the school, gives him so good a character for industry and dutiful demeanor that some of the cathedral ecclesiastics have resolved to make the little fellow's fortune, by placing him in the office of a chorister. There is a vacant place in the cathedral choir, and the boy who is lucky enough to receive the appointment will be provided for munificently. He will forthwith have a maintenance, and in course of time his salary will be £70 per annum.

During the last fortnight the barber has been in great and constant excitement, hoping that his boy will obtain this valuable place of preferment; persuading himself that the lad's thickness of voice, concerning which the choir-master spoke with aggravating persistence, is a matter of no real importance; fearing that the friends of another contemporary boy, who is said by the choir-master to have an exceedingly melliluous voice, may defeat his paternal aspirations. The momentous question agitates many humble homes in Canterbury; and when Mr. Abbott, the barber, is encouraged to hope the best for his son, the relatives and supporters of the contemporary boy are urging him not to despair. Party spirit prevails on either side—Mr. Abbott's family associates maintaining that the contemporary boy's higher notes resemble those of a penny whistle: while the contemporary boy's father, with much satire and some justice, murmurs that "Old Abbott, who is the gossip-monger of the parson's, wants to push his son into a place for which there is a better candidate."

To-day is the eventful day when the election will be made. Even now, while Abbott, the barber, is trimming a wig at his shop window, and listening to the hopeful talk of an intimate neighbor, his son Charley is chanting the Old Hundredth before the whole chapter. When Charley has been put through his vocal pieces, the contemporary boy is requested to sing. Whereupon that clear-throated competitor, sustained by justifiable self confidence and a new-laid egg which he had sucked scarcely a minute before, made a bow to their reverences, and sings out with such richness and compass that all the auditors recognize his great superiority.

Ere ten more minutes had passed, Charley Abbott knows that he has lost the election, and he hastens from the cathedral with quick steps. Running into the shop, he gives his father one look that tells the whole story of—failure, and then the little fellow, unable to command his grief, sits down upon the floor and sobs convulsively.

Failure is often the first step to eminence.

Had the boy gained the chorister's place, he would have been a cathedral servant all his days.

Having failed to get it, he returned to the King's School, went as a poor scholar to Oxford, and fought his way to honor. He became Chief Justice to the King's Bench and a peer of the realm. Towards the close of his honorable career, Tenterden attended services in the Cathedral of Canterbury, accompanied by Mr. Justice Richardson. When the ceremonial was at an end, the Chief Justice said to his friend:—"Do you see that old man there among the choristers? In him, brother Richardson, behold the only being I ever envied. When at school in this town we were candidates for a chorister's place; he obtained it; and if I had gained my wish, he might have been accompanying you as Chief Justice, and pointing me out as his old school-fellow, the singing-man."

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Marriage of Mr. J. Y. Scammon—The Bridal Party and Ceremony.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 9.

There was a gentle agitation (not to call it by the vulgar name of excitement) in fashionable circles yesterday, over one of those happy events in life which never fail to awaken a lively interest in society. The marriage of Mr. J. Young Scammon to Mrs. Wright, of this city, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the New Jerusalem Church on Adams street, near Michigan avenue, in presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. The bridegroom being one of our most prominent and wealthy citizens, it was natural that his wedding should be regarded with more interest than is usually manifested in ordinary cases. The appearance of Adams street for an hour previous to the time fixed for the ceremony indicated that something of unusual importance, and of exceedingly pleasant character was about to occur. From Wabash to Michigan avenue each side of the street was lined with carriages, while a large number of people, attracted by a natural curiosity to see what was going on, had collected in front of the church, which was rapidly being filled to its utmost capacity. From the door of the church to the edge of the sidewalk was laid a carpet for the bride and her attendants to pass over. The interior of the building presented a brilliant appearance. The altar and the surroundings were appropriately decorated with flowers and evergreens, and a strain of sweet music from the organ seemed to give additional impressiveness to the scene. The visitors, among whom we noted many of our most prominent citizens, seemed to be duly impressed with the dignity of the occasion. It is a common remark that a wedding is very much like a funeral; there is an element of sadness in it which seems to affect the spectators with an irresistible tendency to look grave. The male portion of the audience preserved a decorous silence and looked sufficiently solemn, while the ladies, who were decidedly in the majority, kept an anxious eye on the door through which the happy pair were expected to enter. A little after twelve the pastor of the church, Rev. J. R. Hibbard, who was to perform the ceremony, made his appearance, robed in white vestments, with a blue silk scarf. Presently Mr. Scammon entered the church with his bride. She was attired in a rich heavy corded lavender silk dress, with an illusion scarf of the same material, and over her shoulders she wore a handsome point applique shawl. A white bonnet, with orange blossoms, adorned her head. The bride was attended by the two daughters of Mr. Scammon, Miss Florence and Miss Lilly, the former of whom was dressed in a light blue silk, with illusion scarf, while the latter wore a pink striped silk dress. Accompanying the party were General and Mrs. Strong (who also wore a pale blue silk dress), Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Ogden (sister of the bride), Mr. Charles Ogden, and Mr. A. Woodle. The ceremony was simple and brief, not occupying over ten minutes, and after a prayer had been offered up by the pastor, the bridal party left the church, and took their places in the carriages which were awaiting them at the door to convey the bride and her friends to her new home. The congregation separated immediately after they had left the church.

The Wandering Jew.

Gustave Dore seems to have caught the very spirit of this myth, and to have embodied it in his representation of the Jew, as obeying the trumpet tone that bids him rest at last, by loosing his shoe-latchets.

There are those who stoutly maintain that Jesus' words, "Verily I say unto you, there be some standing here which shall not taste death till they see the Son of Man coming in His kingdom," give something more than a mythical character to the present personage; they insist, indeed, that his existence is necessary to a proper explanation of the above utterance. Despite their belief, however, the world at large assigns the Jew to the list of myths.

The earliest mention of him is in the book of Chronicles of the Abbey of St. Alban's, England, and the year of his visit there is given as 1228. We next hear of him as appearing at the royal palace in Bohemia, in 1505, to aid a weaver, Kohot, to find a treasure secreted by Kohot's great-grandfather in the Jew's presence, sixty years before. He is next heard of in the East, where he is confounded with the Prophet Elijah. In 1547 he was seen in Europe by Paul von Sitzen, Bishop of Schleswig, to whom he narrated the story of the crucifixion of Christ. In 1575 he appeared to some soldiers in Spain. In 1599 he was seen at Vienna. In 1604, Rudolph Boterus mentions his appearance in Paris. In 1640 he was observed walking in some woods adjacent to Brussels. In 1642, he is reported to have visited Leipsic. In 1658, he presented himself to one Samuel Wallis, of Stamford, England, and gave him a specific for his consumption. Wallis is more minute in his description of the Jew than others who were favored with his company, and says:—"His coat was purple, and buttoned down to the waist; his britches, of the same color, all new to see;" his stockings were very white, also his beard and head, and he had a white stick in his hand. The day was rainy from morning to night, "but he had not one spot of dirt upon his clothes." In 1721 he appeared at Munich. Numerous impostors or lunatics, assuming to be the Jew, appeared in England about the close of the seventeenth century, and in the years 1818, 1824, and 1830. Since then he has apparently existed only in the imaginations of such romancists as Sue and Croly.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 708.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty-five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Sketch's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street,

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

12 5 4t AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM A. ALLISON,

11 3stuth5t Auditor.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESTNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,368.
Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 1,009,368 00
Premiums 1,179,968 00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $661 13. INCOME FOR 1867, $660,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 14 12 3t]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS.
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 13

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867 ..... $1,763,267 30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2 3d

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $102,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,900,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Dubring, Esq.,

Edward Siter, Esq.
All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865,
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL B. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Louis C. Norris,

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverell,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 2 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1874	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	124,400 0
50,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,000 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	135,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900 00
$1,101,400	par. Market value $1,102,862 50. Cost $1,089,679 25.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,331 36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $9076 00 Estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank $165,017 10	
	Cash in Drawer 298 52	165,315 62
		$1,507,695 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
B. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 6 1y 31

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.
THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216)
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FURS.
1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and POOR MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.
The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 28 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
8 8 No. 427 VINE Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 12 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.
BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.
These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.
We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.
We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.
Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

CITY WARRANTS
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11

GROCERIES, ETC.
FRESH FRUITS, 1867
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS.
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW FRUIT
Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries
1 17 3rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE.

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital $30
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN 11 16

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.
MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE
8 8 1mths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."
4 2 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SH