SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.

Last evening the fourth of a series of sermons to young men, nuder the anspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was preached by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., pa-tor of the West Arch Street Presbyterisu Church. The pews leading from the middle aisle of that large and beautiful church were reserved for gentlemen, and some time previous to the com. mencement of the services every seat in the house, including galleries, was occupied, and the sisles and every available space crowded-The distinguished pastor of the West Arch delivered his sermon in his usual eloquent and attractive style, as follows, taking for his

* Be thou strong, therefore, and show times f a

man,"-1 Kings ii, 2.

These spirit-stirring words, my young brethren, were originally addressed to a very remarkable young man by a most distinguished person, on a very memorable occasion. They are no less than the dying words of David, the King and Psalmist of Israel, addressed to his son and successor. Solomon. The sacred writer informs us that the cays of David drew nigh that he should die, and he charged Solomon he son, saving: -"I go the way of all the earth; be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a nat." "Snow thyself a man!" How brief and yet how comprehensive! I know not how tan intense solicitude of a dying parent could have found a litter utterance. The dying king looked ppon his noble son, standing there in the bloom and beauty of his youth, in all the frestness and vigor of life's morning, and as he thought of the great responsibilities that were soon to rest upon him, of the great expecuations that were contring in him, of the sublime opportuthat was afforded him, and the glorio is destiny that was opening before him; and as he thought, also, of the perils and difficulties that environed him, his heart was too full for engthy utterance, and he could outy say: thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a maul!

My dear young breakren, in responding to the request of the Young Men's Christian Associathis evening particularly to young men, I could think of no sentence or sentiment among the vast number of wise, good, timely, tilly-spoken sayings with which this divine volume abounds, more suitable to my audit is and the interesting and soul-quickening circumstances that surround them than there last brief but carnest words of

the great king to his princely son.
Indeed, my friends, the text is but a comprehensive and just expression of the whole spirit and letter of God's Word in all its appears and admonitions, directions and promises, woolings and warnings to young men. That they may "b strong" in principle, in purpose, and in character, and that they may show themselves men, is the perfect will of God concerning them. Yes, that they may be true men! That they may take manly views of life. That they may adopt muchy principles of action. That they may perform muchy deeds; and through these things cultivate a manly character: and thus by a manly career secure a manly destiny. This is the conclusion of the whole matter. I say that they may take manly views of life, of its crailed duties, of its solemn responsibilities, of its sublime privileges, of its orious opportunities, and of the magnificent deatiny of immortality that may follow it! I say that they may adopt many principles of action; principles that will meet the approval of rea-on, of conscience, and of God: principles that will stand the test of time, of death, and of judgment; principles that will constitute the soul's noblest equipment and oreament here, and her beautiful regalia when perfected before the throne of God in heaven!

I say that they may perform man'y deeds: deeds that will bless and beautify the world in which they live: deeds that will yield to their own souls the sweetest satisfation in life and in death: deeds that will live in the memory of the good when they, the authors, have passed away: deeds whose echoes they will not bluss to hear even upon the plains of light!

Yes, these orief words of David to his son, my dear young friends, comprise in substance the whole will of God and the desire of all good men concerning you-that you may be strong

and show yourselves men.

-I intimated that this language was uttered by David to Solomon, in view of the great responsibilities that were about to rest upon bin. The king of a great nation was passing away from the duties of time to the retributions of eternity. The son that stood before him was his predestined successor; he must step now into that father's place; all the vast interests of that great nation, so intimately connected with the interests of God's spiritual kingdom and the present and eternal welfare of mankind would soon! devolve, under God, upon him. Oh! what a motive to heed the dying admonition of his parent, and to gird up the loins of his soul and show himself a man! dear young friends, need I remind you that you stand in almost precisely such a position as did the son of David? Yes, all the great interests of our country, of the Churca of God, of society, and of the world, devolve by inevitable destiny upon the young men of this generation. You, and you only, young men, are the predestined successors of all who now wield influence or occupy position in the The swiftly flying days will soon bring you in contact with these stupendous responsiresponsibilities which it is impossible for you to escape. If you even desired to, you could neither clude them nor devolve them upon others. It is a destiny as fixed as death ! "There is no escape in this war," the draft of Almighty God is upon you, and there is no escape except through treachery and cowardice and eternal infamy. And that is no escape at all. Yes, the young men of the present generation, and none others, are to mould and fashloo, under God, the succeeding generation of mankind. They are to be its intellectual and moral teachers; they are to be its law-givers and rulers. They are to manage all its material interests. They are to plan and prosecute all its improvements and meliorations. In a word, upon them, and upon them alone, the success of all the great material, intellectual, moral, and religious interests and enterprises of society, under God, is made dependent.

God has provided no other agents for these great works but the rising generation of young men. They, and they only, are to meet the manifold demands of the present and ail the sublime and unseen exigencies of the future. I know I am uttering what has been so oft repeated that it has become trite. Would to God that I could divest this great law of human exstence and of Divine providence of its impotency as a hacknessed truism, and clothe it with something of the freshness and potency of a newly discovered truth!

Would to God that we could make the young men of this day feel it, as well as admit it! Ah! there is a great difference between the knowledge of a truth and the exviction of a truth. We want to bring young men under conviction of this sublime fact of their position. They would need no other argument to wake them up. The stopendous truth, telt in all the depths of their nature, that these great responsibilities, like a mighty army, were coming upon a quick to meet them, would be like the bugle of

battle to the sleeping soldier.
They would awake, gird on their armor, and prepare to meet them like men. They would not suffer such responsibilities to come upon them without seeking the qualifications needed to enable them to meet them and bear them like true men. They would not, through suplneuess or iguorance, or the want of moral principle or a lofty public spirit, suffer these splendid interests of a noble and progressive Christian civilization to fail and perish. Oh no! they would not be guilty of such treason against patriotism, humanity,

and religion as this. No, no! I know young men; they are oftentimes heedless, thoughtless, sometimes rash, reckless, but they are not naturally malevolent; they are not so deeply depraved as to delibe-rately purpose and prosecute such treachery against God and humanity as this! friends, the alarming fact that I would impress with all my power upon your souls is this:-This great mischief may be done as effectively by indifference to responsibility, by unconcern as to equipment needed, by neglect of opportunities for preparation, by yielding up the precious days of youth to frivolity and vice, as by deliberate and most malicious purpose. Yes, it is true, as Hood says in his "Latj's

"Ent cylt is wrought by wan of thought As well as by want of heart." Yes, let the young men of the present generation ignore the responsibility of their position and decline to girl themselves up with in ellectual and moral strength for their duty, and the deed is done-the great interests of humanity are betrayed-the rising sun of the world's hope sets at midday and in thick darkness-corruption, proffigacy, and tacomortence into the high places of the land, and the strong-holds of virtue, liberty, and religion will soon be undermined and give way before a reign of darkness and of terror combined, such as the world has never yet known, and which Heaven grant it never may know! For I cannot believe the young men of this day will be untracto their trust, or that they will ignore the fact that all the great interests of Christian civilization are looking to the intellectual and moral qualidentions of the present generation of young men as to their sole resource and only hope,

under God. II. But I have spoke of David as look-ng upon his youthful son not only s one upon whom great responsibilities devolved, but one xiso in whom great expectations centred and before whom sublime opportunities opened. Solomon came forth into public life at a remarkable epoch in Jewisa history-the most splendid facilities surrounded him, the mot magnificent opportunities were before him. Great works which his father but planned and purposed, but which he had not been permitted to execute, were reserved for his son and successor. With the experience and counsels of this stead father to begin with, with the riches and resources of a great country at command, with he conlidence, affect and expectations of a great people centring in him, with the promises and proposites of religion itself chastering around him, and with rich personni endowments within him, surely Solo mon's opportunity was a rare and splended one! Surely, there was stary motive that could stir a young man's soul to induce bim to be strong, and show brosel; every inch a man! Need I tell you, my young brethren, that expect

ations far greater closier around you, and opportanities infinitely noral magnificationen before you? You come for aird in one of the most remarkable e,ochs in the world's history. No other century of time, since the world was framed by the word of God, has swelled with such marvellous deeds, such stupendous changes, such vast reaches of discovery, such n a word, such improveenlargement of hi intellect and feeling. ment and such progra s, as that century igst fairly entered upon. closing half we are s physical agents in the universe-steam and electricity-have just been brought under enough control, and barnessed to the service of man. By the one our streagth for physical exertion has been multihundreds of horses, and and sea made equal to the . By the other, thought our speed over land flight of the easte. heaven its chariot, has making the atten hightning of practically auntility parts of the earth are i space. The uttermost brought within speaking hour of the same morning the earthquake wave was rolling beneath the city of Sau Francisco, and sending its startled citizens into the streets, I saw the citizens of Philadelphia readi the particulars from the bulletin board of daily press. The newspaper we take with our breakinst gives us the , and London, and Paris, he previous day. One canand San Francisco not look through own observation d then around upon the present, without b or filled with wonder and er of the scale on which history has been accumulating her stores, and the magnificence with which science has unfolded her resources. Surely it is no extravagance to say that never did a generation of their career with advantages so great, with prospects so glorious. The light of all past experience shines upon their path; the new and wonderful agencles of the present, like ready servitors, smilingly wait their approach, while the unsulfied pages of future history want to enrol their names and their manly achievements. Something has been done by your fathers, but more, lat more, is expected, and most reasonably expected, or you, the sons. Young men, shall shese expectations be doomed to disappointment? I for one caunot believe it

No, I cannot believe that these young souls, full of generous and noble impulses, can for a moment think of what this heritage of light and liberty and true religion has cost-What ages of labor and sacrifice, what nery fornaces of hardship and suffering these precious things that constitute our present inheritance have come forth from, wil hout feeling their cheeks burn with shame at the thought of transmitting such an inheritance suffeebled and dispidated to the generation that shall succeed them! (methinks I hear your hearts respond), no! this must not, this shall not be! But, my young brethren, to keep things at their present's atus is not enough; while it would be treason against God and humanity to do less, it would be inglorious not to do more. It was the glory of our athers that they improved on the past-that they greatly enriched and beautified the innertance that was bequeathed to them, and it will be the undying represent of their successors if this full tide of splendid and giorious progress shall be checked on their accession to power and responsibility.

They enter upon their career not only with peculiar advantages, and stimulated by the thought of the great expectations that accompany them, but grand and peculiar opportuni-ties for sublime achievement are before them. bas been well and truly said that "this passing era will ever be recognized in history as on age of noble conceptions." Yes, like King David it has planned and prepared for a thousand Godlike enterprises which it has not been permitted to fully execute. It has propagated sublime schemes, but to its successors is the glory mainly left to realize them in sublime achievment. This is indeed the law and order of progress. An age of discovery leading in an age of performance. First the great i leas, then their application to life. This Christian age is well furnished with ideas. It has schemes on hand broad enough, varied enough, noble enough, if successfully carried out, to usher in a mittenial glory. The time has come, not so much for ideas as deeds; not so much for words as for actions. In a word, what the age most wants now is men. Men to execute his grand enterprises. Men to carry out its noble schemes! Yes, this age is to-day reeling and staggering under the noble burdens it has assumed, and what it most wants to-say is men of sinew and soul to put their shoulders to the work and help to bear it on to glorious success. You doubtless remember. young men, during the early part of our recent national struggle, how the recruiting officers everywhere posted up their bills, capped with flaming capitals and flanked with notes of exclamation, headed, "Med wanted!" and then followed the qualities demanded, the services required, and the rewards offered. Oh, it seems to me if we were to look with anything like a spiritual glance around us we should see posters on all the grand and noble enterprises of the day and the age. with similar heading, viz., "Men wanted; sound-bodied, large-hearted clear-headed, noble-spirited, thoroughly equipped men wanted! The noblest employthe grandest success, the sublimest rewards insured to any number of true men! Yes, it is the great want of the country and the age to-day, true men. It has shams enough and to spare. Things in human shape and men's apparel; asses in lion's skins; sleek-locked dolls who live to sweeten parlors with their sister's perfume, and sun themselves on the fashionable promenade: moths who flutter and die around the lamps of fashion and of pleasure; "literary Sybarites," bred on fugi-tive poetry and the novelettes of some weekly (generally very weakly) newspaper. Yes, it has a plenty of it ese things. For does the age want selfish and treacherous men-men who serve but to betray-men who seek place only for the spoils-whose patriotism never rises above the seven cardinal principles of five barley loaves and two small fishes:"-

"Who love their country, And, like lovers, linger so long as she has cash for them to finger; Who serve their country, And tremselves to pay. Puriola her gold, pack up and run away."

No, she wants no more like these. The sad

condition of our country to lay is because she has fallen among such theres, who have stripped, robbed her, and left her bleeding by the wayside. No! what the age wants is good men and true - men of intelligence, men of moral principle, men of action, men of decision of character, men of courage, men of vertebral columns, that in God and country's name can stand up against the tide of corruption, both in

high and low place, and turn it back. Yes, there are what the age and the country want. These ever constitute the hope, the glory, and the strength of the State and the Church. A great poet once asked the question: "What constitutes the State?" And thus he nobty answered:-

And thus he nobly answered:

'Not high-raised bastlements or labored mound,
Thick wail or mosted gate;
Not cities proud, whis spires and turrets crowned:
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not stard and spangled courts
Where low-brow's baseness wafts perfume to pride;
No: men! high-minded u en!
With powers a love dull brutes endued,
As beasts excé! co d'rocks and brambies rude;
Men who their duries know
Bu' know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain;
Prevent the long simed blow.
And crush the syrans, while they rend the chain;
These constitute a State!
But it may now be a ked if these be the great.

But it may now be a ked if these be the great responsibilities, expec ations, and opportunities that gather about the pathway of the young men of this generation. How may they meet them? How best gird them meet them? How best gird themselves with strength for the last? How, m a word, comply with the injunction of the text, and "be strong, and snow themselves men." I reply, first of all-

1. Let every soung man pause at the very beginning of his career, and mark out thoughttuity, decisively the great plan and purpose of his life. I do not mean that he shall decide what profession he shall follow, what particular branch of businese pursue, but what shall be the great leading purpose and principle of his inte in whatsoever sphere or profession he may labor. I think it is bardly possible to overlate the importance and innuence of such a deliberately planned ourrose of life.

No mariner sets forth upon a voyage without a plan of that voyage and a clearly conceived destiny in his mental view. Shall the young man, freighted with reason and immortal faculties, voyaging through life but once, and such vast and enduring interests depending upon that voyage-shall be launch for h wi hout plan or purpose? Or with a plan or purpos unworthy the dignity of his nature and the splendor of the destiny that opens its jasper gates before him? No, no! a thou-and times no! No, let him arise and shake himself from all drowainess. Let him spurn for one boly hour, at least, the temptation of ease and the blandishments of pleasure! Let him break away from the bond-age of all unmauly habit, and, like a brave, true soul, resolve, under God, calmly, solemnly, earnestly mark out the path of his destiny! Let him ascend to some Pisgab-top, some lofty mount of vision, from whose summit "the whole land that remaineth to be possessed" shall be clearly visible, and there, scorning to be nood-winked by the Devil or cheated by vain lifusions, let him calmly take the survey of the whole field of his privileges, his responsibilities, and his opportunities. Let him do impartial jestice to the claims and dignity of his whole nature—body, mind, and soul; and of his whole existence—present and eternal future! And then, with God above him, and the world before him, and an immortal soul within him, let him ask himself the solemn question. For what shall I live? What shall be the grand aim and purpose of my earthly life? Shall I live for the shortlived and degracing pleasures of sin, or for the ennobling and enduring pleasures of righteousness? Shall I live for selfish case and houor, or the glory of God and welfare of humanity? Am I only a higher order of animal, whose loftiest ambition should be to build a better bouse than the beaver; to amass more stores than the bee; to travel farther than the swallow; to rival the batterfly in dress and the nightingale in song? Or am I an immortal soul, atked to Deity, before whom heaven flings wide its gates of gold, and pointing to fields of sacrifice and labor on earth, and then to throne and principalities and dominions above, that glow and brighten with eternal splendor, bids me go forth, and, though unworthy of the least, to strive for the loftiest, assuring me that if I do I shall not strive in vain. These, or similar, are the questions that a young man should put to his soul in this solemn hour of rately adopted a noble aim, a lotty purpose, a

Let it be the lamp of his feet and the light of his path, and let him turn neither to the right hand nor to the lett from its Divinely illumined track. Come what will-though the heavens fall !-let no jot or tittle of this law be marred or dishanored or unfallilled by him. Such an exity, honest, absolute surrender of the soul to principle and a lofty aim will bring to the mind a power, a strength, and an impuls which can hardly be conceived; and therefore put it first. It shall be to the young soul a talisman before which evil spirits shall cry out in despair or be smitten dumb with terror. shall be his best pa-sport to excellence, reputa-tion, usefulness, and the hearts and praise of good men. It shall be his magic word, at the sound of which barred doors and gates shall fly wide, admitting him to all choice precious things. Again: - Having adopted thus lofty aim, and resolved to be true to it, let the young soul show himself a man, by never being ashamed of his principles and alms. Scorn concealment in this matter. Put out your true colors to the gaze of men and and angels. Like the patriotic tar nail your colors to the mast. There is a false prudence and a mock modesty which inculcates the opposite method. It discourages confession as savoring of ostentation. But, generally, this is but the off-pring of cowardice-a poltroon evasion. It is well and sale to stand committed to the right, that the world may know in advance where to find us in the day of trial. The law of Athens held that citizen an enemy to the State who remained neutral in any important crisis or question of general interest. And the Redeemer of the world has given to this just principle the sanction of religion. It is only those who confess Him before men whom He will confess before His Father or the angels in beaven. Stand therefore boldly and openly over on the right side; and count no sacride great which is necessary to maintain your principles!

divine principle of action, let him show himself a man by revering and obeying it. Let him, by the help of Divine Grace, make it the law of his

life, which no temptation, or interest, or acci-

dent shall ever induce him to swerve from.

"Let all the enus thon alm'st at Be thy c unry's, God's, and truths, Then if thou fallest Thou fall at a bleased marfyr!"

Having adopted and avowed your aim and principle of action, do all in your power to equip yourself for a manly and successful career. Improve your mind; seize the golden opportunities this age afforces you for obtaining all the tressures of wisdom and knowledge. It is a Divine injunction to "give attention to reading," to "study to show yourselves approved unto God," Ob! it is a noble thing to unfold these wondrous mental powers God has given us. It is a noble thing to seek trath. It a delightful thing to dut it; it is a glorious thing to make it our own possession. It is worth all its costs. But knowledge is also power-power to do good; and the young man who will not improve his mind cannot hope to wield influence in such an age as this. only improve the mind, improve the heart, add to your knowledge virtue. It is moral grandeur that makes the man ster all, "Put on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no provisions for the flesh to fulul the lusts thereof," Arm yourselves with the ranoply divice; the whole armor of God; the armor of light. With such an equipment, and with such an aim, and with the opportunit es before you, you cannot mil o manly success.

Having adopted a noble aim-having taken it to your beart, to live and die by-having nailed the flag of your principles and purpose to the mast, do all in your power in the next place to endow your minds and hearts with strength and force for the accomplishment of your maniy

2. Improve your minds. Seize upon the splen-did advantages adorded you in this age and country for intellectual culture—for endowing your minds with all the varied treasures of human wisdom. It is a divine injunction to "Give attention to reading"—to "Study to show thyself approved unto God"—to "Get wisdom,

to get understanding, and forget it no'." On! it is a noble thing to unfold these wonderful mental powers which God has given us! noble thing to seek truth! It is a delightful thing to find it! It is a glorious thing to make thing to find it! It is a glorious thing to me at our own possession—the minds own trensure and her flowing joy forever! It is worth all it costs, young men, to secure this grand acquisition of a richly endowed min. But beside its value for its own sake, knowledge is power—the power to do good. It constitutes largely the difference in the influence of men in this age. The young man who will not read, who will not think, who lacks the manly resolution to bind himself to reflection and study, who prefers to spend his leisure in frivolous amusements and in un profi-table companionship, can have his "fortune told" without the aid of a sorceress. The high sents of influence and honor can by no possibility be his. On his grassy grave the man of future times will carcless tread and read no honored name upon the sculptured stone. 3. But not only improve the mind, improve also the heart. "Add to your knowledge virtue, sud to virtue godliness." "Put on the Lord Jesus Christ and make no provisions for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof." "Take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand in the evil day, and have done all, to stand. Stand, therefore, having your lones girt about with truth, and having on the oreast-plate of rightcourses, and your feet shod with the preparation of the Gaspel of peace. Above all, taking the shield of faith, where with ye shall be able to quench all the flery darks of the wicked; and take the beliest of saturation, and

and show themselves meu:-Motives of patriorism. The pure and ex-alted love of country, which he knew his hesters were not destitute of. No! the noble army of young men who had come so promptly to their country's detense, an our late national struggle, and who had lought so bravely and endured so patiently, and died so heroicly, had demonstrated beyond doubt the patriotism of the young men of our country. The country calls them now, just as earnestly, to a different condict—to a condict with evils that threaten her destruction. Let them heed her call! He spoke also of the motive of affection, the interest, the deep and prayerful solicity is of fathers, mothers, sisters, and friends; the joy that would all their hearts in witnessing their success, and their sorrow and shame and confusion if deemed to witness their defeat in the great conflict of life, and their betrayal of the spiendid opportunity and trust committed to them. He spoke of the motive of personal dignity and happiness, of the satisfaction which a good man finds in his own heart, the approval of reason and of conscience, of the retrospective hour of life, the hour when one whisper of an approving mind, one smile of an approving God, will be accounted of more value than the wealth of a thousand

the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of Goo." The speaker next spoke of the motives

that presson upon every spring of the nature of young men, to induce toem thus to be strong

worlds like this! He closed his earnest and impressive discourse by a graphic description of the contrast presented in two remarkable lives - Lord Chesterfield's and St. Paul's. Lord Chesterfield, a nobleman by bith, an inheritor of large wealth, the possessor of every elegant accom-plishment of mind and manners, passing through the gay througs of wealth and fashion, "the observed of all observers"-admired, courted, quoted, and almost adored by those around him—at the close of his life writes a letter to his son, in which he gives a view of the re-morseful and bitter retro-pection that filled his coul. "I have seen," says he, "the stily rounds of business and of pleasure, and have done with them all. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world, and consequently know their futility and do not regret their loss. I appraise them at their true value, which, in truth, is very low; whereas those that have not experienced always overrate them. They only see the gay outside, and are dazzled at the glare; but I have seen benind the scenes. I have seen all the coarse pulleys and dirty ropes which exhibit and move the gaudy machines; and I have seen and smelt the tallow canales which il uminated the whole decoration, to the astonishment of the ignorant agdience. fect on what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all the irivolous harry of busile and pleasure of the world had any reality; but I look upon all that is past as one or those remantic reams which opium commonly inspires; and I do by no means desire to repeat the nausrous

dose for the sake of the jugitive dream." In contrast to this the speaker presented St. Paul, a man of splendid endowments, both by nature and by acquisition-above all, a child of "grace divine." This man, spurning case and worldly nonors, devoted himself to a lite of labor, sacrifice, and perit unparalleled. When he was about to die, when in prison at Rome for the Gospel's sake, and in immediate prospect of martyrdom, he wrote to his son-his on in the Gospel, Timothy by name. In this letter, after exporting him to the utmost zeal and devotion in the cause of Christ, to "preach the word, and to be instant in sesson and out of season," he gives a glimpse of his own personal feelings. retrospective and prospective, in these memo

rable words:-"For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day not to me only, but unto them also that love His appearing.'

Young men, look upon this picture and then upon that, and say which shall be the picture Oh! who would not say, let me live the life of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!

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HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Raliway Line, New York to Washington, SHUEMAKER, of Adams & Co,'s Express, FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank

GEORGE H. STUART, President. HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President. C. F. BETT'S Secretary. J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician. M. GIRVIN, M. D., S. F. KOERPER, M. B., Medical Examiners.

C. STUART PATTERSON. | Counsel. This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance uyon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STA-

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fm w3mrp

STRICTLY MUTUAL PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET, Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among

members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LUNGSTRETE. ACIDSTY, HOWLAND PARRY,

The advantages offered by this Company are I NEURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

IL CORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance, ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,001,266.72. \$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS. FORS.
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Ec ward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
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John P. White, Arthur G. Coffin, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Weish,
Bichard D. Wood,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
ARTHUK G. COFFIN, President,
Secretary.

CHARLES PLATT. Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Centra
Agent for the State of Fennsylvania.

123 SBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LEMUEL BANGS, President and Sec. EMORY MCCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with asiety; loans constained of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forieltable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that he assurances already amount to over \$1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

already amount to over \$1,000,000, and are rapid creasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Lanager,

No. 802 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Thomas T. Tasker,

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William Divide,

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16 24em2m Charles Spencer. Philadelphia:

P. Morris Wain,
John B. McCreary
J. B. Lippincon,
James Long,
James Hunter,
E. H. Worne,

THENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PERLADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1201-CHARTER PERPETUAL No. 224 Walan 1201-CHARTER PERPETUAL No. 225 Walan 1201-CHARTER PERPETUAL No. 224 WALAN 1201-CHARTER PERPETUAL NO. 22 SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

HIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY-THE TIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE FENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No sie WALS UT 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 of Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniure Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. raily, on liberal terois, Their Capital togeth rwith a large Surplus Fund.
Their Capital, togeth r with a large Surplus Fund.
In investor in the most except manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexande: Beneon,
Lease isselents,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haudek, Jr.,
Daniel Leastry,
Secretary, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

= 0 R R

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St., FOR STORE OR OFFICE,

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable or a Commercial College. Apply at BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. A N OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Mc. INSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA November 11, 1

The following statement of the affairs of the pany is sublished in conformity with a provision Ha Charter :-

\$948,71 Premiums on Policies not marked off 406,84

\$1,855,55

\$894,95 Interestduring the same period-Sal-

107,49 LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., 69 141 02 50,588 63

43.555 89 23 908 63

51,500 0

20,200.0

24,000 0

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1868.

\$200,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10 40s. \$208,500 120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881... 40,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Ratiroad)..... 200 000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per 211,375-0

20,000 State of Felinsylvania 6 per cent. Loan. 125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax). 50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan. 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Fonds 25,000 Fennsylvania Raifrond 21 Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds 25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guar-

antee) 20,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. 21,000 00 7.000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. principal and interest guar anteed by the City of Phi-ladelphia, 300 shares stock

15,000.00 10,000 Pennsylvania Raitroad Com-5,000 North Pennsylvania 11,300.00 road Company, 100 shares 20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 3,500.00 15.000.00 80 shares stock

Market value, \$1,130,325.25 Cost, \$1,093,604.26. \$1,109,900 Par 30,000.00 Real Estate..... 322,486-94

Premiums on Marine Poli-cies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Com-Stock and Serip of Sundry Corporations, \$3156. Esti-40,178 83 1,813.00

116,563 73 \$1,647,367.80

PRILADELPHIA, November II, 1868. The Board of Firectors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State

They have also dectared a SCEIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be assued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes. They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFI.

CATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proxime, all interest thereon to cease on that date. Le By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company. No certificate of profits issued under \$25. By

the Act of Incorporation, 'no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

Thomas C. Hand,
John C Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theopt lins Faulding,
Joseph M. Seai,
Hugn Crag,
John R. Peurone,
James Traquait,
Edward Dartington,
B. Jones Brooke.
James B. McFarland,
Edward Laicurcase,
John P. Eyre,
THOMAS U. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

11 12 1m

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE:

Nos. 455 and 437 CHESNUT STREET. ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, \$2,603,740.09.

CAPITAL. ACCRUED SURPLUS1,915,892*80 PEEMIUMS.1,184,846'20 UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1 \$83,698.28 8351,000.00. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

\$5,500,000. Perpeiual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS,

George Fales,
Alfred Filler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant, Tobias Wagner, San bei Grant, George W. Richards Isaac Loa, CHARLES N. BANCKER. President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McAllister, Semetary protein.

Except at Lexington, Eentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Prosburg. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON. ESTARLISHED ISOS.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN COLD

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 1148m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila,