NOTHING BUT LEAVES. A Poem. Illuminated by Jean Lee. Published by Duffield

Ashmead. This is a holiday volume, gotten up in a style of elegance that is in the highest degree ereditable to the publisher. A graceful little poem of only four six-line stanzas is made the subject of the illuminator's art, and the gold and colors which adorn the pages will make this a most attractive addition to a parlor table, and a most acceptable gift for the Christmas season, now near at hand. Jean Lee, who has made a specialty of this branch of art, will be remembered as the illuminator of the "Beatitudes," published by Prang of Boston last year. The present series of illaminations are equally handsome. The verses are printed on thick card-board, and the book is bound in attractive style.

MADAME DE BEAUPRE. By Mrs. C. Jenkin. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. For sale by J. B. Lippipcott & Co. and Claxton, Remsen & Haffeltinger.

Mrs. Jankin's previous works were deservedly praised, and her "Psyche of To-day," in particular, was recognized as having qualities indicative of a high order of talent in the author. Scarcely less interesting than that story is "Madame de Braupro," just issued by Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt; and we feel assured that it will receive a cordial welcome from lovers of high-toned fiction. Mrs. Jenkin writes French stories like a Paristan, but without the nauseous sentimentality and pru. riency which detract from the merits of some of the best French writings of this class. She understands the philosophy of the French social system thoroughly; and the following extract is not less suggestive because it was not indited by a French woman: -

"When a French woman of any class or age kind as regards per. The condition a matron of thirty leads per to what Octave Featilet names une crise—that of a young larly of Natraile's age to a marriage where there is a dor; to his beat h when there is no forume. It is a misforume for French women that they have no outlet for their talents or activity. They are beiged in by such customs that an unmarried wom an of seven or eight-and twenty has as little liberty as when she was seventeen. She cannot read what her English problems any read. She cannot vi-th or go a day's jumpey unchaperoned. She may not so much as walk through her native town atone. There are French mothers who, not considering Gound's Frust fit for their daughters to ee, have abstanced themselves breaks they could not leave their daughters for an nour. A French young lady is married—guaranteed."

-From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received The Rightful Heir, a drama in five acts, by Lord Lytton, published by Harper & Brothers. This drama was rewritten a number of years ago, from an earlier play by the same author, entitled The Sea Captain, the first idea of which was suggested by a striking situation in a novel by Alexandre Dumas ("Le Capitaine Paul"). The Rightful Heir is not equal to Richelieu as a piece of literary work, and it is inferior to the Lady of Lyons and Money as an acting drama. The plot, however, is well developed, and it has a number of strong sensation scenes which might make it popular on the stage, and we wonder that some of our managers have not made efforts to produce it.

-Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald publish "Ama. teur Theatricals and Fairy Tale Dramas," by Miss S. A. Frost, and "Comic Recitations and Humorous Dialogues," edited by Jerome Benton. The first named of these little volumes is an attempt to furnish amateurs with a number of interesting and effective pieces suitable for parlor representation, and which will not make too large demands in the way of scenery, costumes, and properties. The titles of the dramas are "Mr. John Smith," "The Young Amazon," "Wooing Under Difficulties," "Bolts and Bars," "All's Well that Ends Well," "Cinderella; or, The Little Glass Slipper," "Beauty and the Beast," and "Blue Beard." The other work consists of a variety of comic recitations in prose and poetry, amusing dialogues, burlesque scenes, eccentric orations and stump speeches, humorous interludes, and laughable farces. The works are nicely gotten up with illuminated covers, and they ought to afford an infinite amount of entertainment to the stage-struck juveniles of both sexes.

-Once a Month is the title of an attractive little magazine, the first number of which has just been issued by T. S. Arthur & Sons. The size-a 16mo. of ninety-six pages-is novel, and convenient for slipping in the pocket. It is proposed to give, in addition to original articles by writers of reputation, selections of interest from the best English periodicals. Once a Month is neat, compact, and, if we mistake not, will prove extremely popular.

-Sloan's Architectural Review for December, published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, bas, as usual, a varied and interesting table of contents. The high standard of the previous numbers is maintained, and we are pleased to believe that the magazine is appreciated by architects, builders, and others interested in the subjects of which it treats.

-Peanuts are plenty in Texas.

-Milwaukee is down with smallpox. -One man in Illinois owns 25,000 acres in

-New Orleans has an epidemic of colds in the head.

-Steubenville, Ohio, elects its postmaster by ballot.

-Wales is twenty-seven and whiskered like a Pandour. -General Longstreet will winter at Lynch-

burg, Virginia. -Wild ducks are \$1.25 a pair in New Orleans, which, considering how plenty they are, argues poor shooting on the part of the

-A Milwaukee German shot himself last week because a remittance failed to reach him. It came the day after, in time to pay for his funeral.

-Fox-hunting has set in in Rogland, and already one lord and two or three gentlemen have ridden into eternity over a fence that was a few inches too high.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS. George W. Smiley writes to the New York

Tribune from London, Nov. 21, as follows: -The Tories amuse their minds by calling Mr. Bright the minority member for Birmingham. It is true he came in at the foot of the poll. Under the Liberal arrangements for so distributing the Liberal majority as to secure all three members with only two votes, it was necessary that all personal preferences should be sacrificed. Otherwise, the anxiety to vote for Mr. Bright would have endangered the return of one of his colleagues. In fact, each elector received from the Liberal Committee an election card with the names of the two candidates for whom he was desired to poll. It was meant that the three Liberals should receive as nearly as possible an equal vote. To secure exact equality in a constituency of 40,000 was obviously impossible. It is evident that some of the friends of the other two candidates voted without regard to the committee programme, fearing, no doubt, that some of Mr. Bright's triends would be doing the same thing. For this or some other reason Messrs. Dixon and Muntz were found early in the day to be running ahead of Mr. Bright. By noon their vote was considerably larger than his, and at the same time it had become evident that there was not the slightest daug-r of the defeat of either of the three. The lowest Liberal vote was nearly twice the highest Tory. In this state of things the joint Liberal Committee, who had always meant that Mr. Bright should head the poll, arranged to redistribute a portion of the votes not already cast, so as to carry Mr. Bright into his proper position. Mr. Bright husself negatived this plan, desiring that no change should be made for any personal reason, but that the original scheme should be left to its natural working, and be adhered to till the end. The poil stood at the close, Dixon, 15 098; Muutz, 14,614; Bright, 14,601. The leading Tory had 8700. Mr. Bright may well be content with a nominal majority of about three times that number. None the less is his willingness to stand last an illustration of his usual unselfishness in politics. Confronted by such a majority, the Tories

have fallen back on their old tactics, and are busy in fomenting dissension in the ranks of their opponents. Despairing of another Cave, or any political issue, they would provoke a personal contest for the leadership of the Liberal party. Lord Granville is to be set up against Mr. Gladstone. A report has got so far this morning as the newspapers that upon Mr. Disraelt's resignation he will advise the Queen to send for Lord Granville to form a Cabinet. No doubt the Queen has a right to exercise a choice. No doubt Mr. Disraeli is capable of launching such a Parthian shalt as be retires. No doubt, even, there is a section of the Liberal party, the fossil Whigs and especially the Whigs of high rank, who view Mr. Gladstone's leadership with ill-disguised distine, and who would re-joice to supplant the commoner by one of the blue-blood noblity like Lord Granville, who unites half-a-dozen great names in his single person. But though Mr. Disraeli advise, and the Queen invite, and even though which I do not believe-Lord Granville should be so carried away by ambition as to attempt to form a Cabinet, the scheme would miscarry instantly and utterly. This House is chosen on a pledge of loyalty to Mr. Gladstone, and it dare not defy its constituents by tolerating the accession of a Granville ministry to office. With the House itself rests the final decision, but neither do I believe any Liberal statesman of high position would at this moment take office from Lord Granville. Be the merits of that nobleman what they may-and they are many-he is not the man whom the people of England have resolved to have for their Prime Minister. Statesmen and politicians of all grades have lately learned a lesson in respect to the supremacy of the popular will, and they are not going to commit suicide to please the Whig families that for the last thirty years bave played with fire and burnt their fingers. Mr. Gladstone and no other is to be Premier. The number of leading men defeated on both

sides is extraordinary—the Liberals suffering thus far much more heavily than the Tories. Not less than a dozen very able and prominent men who were in the last House will not be in the next, or at any rate not when it opens. The numerical majority of the Liberals goes on increasing day by day, but they have to mourn the overthrow of at least six of their very foremost leaders, including four who expected seats in the next Cabinet as a matter of course. It looks as if the new constituencies liked able men no better than they liked radicals. At any rate the new House will be a much weaker body of men than the old.

To begin with the Tories, both the law officers of the Government have been beaten. The Attorney-General, Sir John Karslake, contested Exeter with Mr. Coleridge, who will probably hold the same office in the coming Liberal administration. It was a close fight and Sir John is defeated by only 99 in a total of 4543 votes, or indeed by only 28 votes less than his other Liberal opponent, Mr. Bowring. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Baggaliay, was beaten at Hereford by 32 votes, which he carried at the last election by 11. But the Government will have no particular need for law officers during the brief period of its existence. The other Tory lawyers fare no better than their official chiefs. Mr. E. K. Karslake, in Colchester, shares the fate of his Mr. Garth, Mr. Huddlestone, and Mr. Giffard are all beaten. Oatside of the legal profession, the Tories lose the Earl of Dalkeith in Edinburghshire—a Tory seat for generations-who may not be of great ability, but is son to the Duke of Buccleuch. With him they lose Lord Claud Hamilton for Londonderry, who is also a Duke's son, the Marquis of Abercorn having lately been promoted to the higher grade. These two defeats to two ducal sons the Liberals regard with satisfaction as an equivalent for the disaster to the Marquis of Hartington, but I suspect they would be glad to surrender even a third seat could they but win back North Laucashire and the lost prestige of the Cavendishes. Perhaps Sir George Bowyer, just beaten for Dandalk, ought to be set down as a Tory loss. He was nominally a Liberal, but one of the men who manifested their devotion to Liberal principles by voting steadily to keep Disraeli in office. His fanatical Roman Catholicism has given him more notoriety than his abilities alone would have earned for him. He was a kind of counterbalance to Whalley, and it was a favorite joke in the House to get the two by the ears on some controversial topic. Returned formerly without a contest, he is beaten now in a Liberal constituency which, like Stroud and many another, will have nothing to do with people who dwell in Caves. Two Liberals ran against him; Sir George is lowest of the three.

Of the Liberals who looked to office, the latest and most conspicuous victim is the Marquis of Hartington, who, in Palmerston's Government, was first a Lord of the Admiralty, then Under-Secretary for War, and finally, in the Russell Ministry, Secretary for War, and member of the Cabinet. His contest for North Lancashire was a social and political contest at once. There are two seats, there were two Tory candidates, and in the Liberal interest Lord Hartington alone. The Tories were Colonel Wilson Patten, Secretary for Ireland,

and the Hon. F. A. Stanley, youngest son of | I wrote to my wife and said, 'It is all U. P. with Lord Derby, whose estates and revenues in the county are of princely extent. The Marquis of Hartington is the eldest son of the great Duke of Devonshire, the head of the Cavendishes, as Lord Derby is the head of the Stanleys. It was a fair struggle between those two great houses, who alike lavished upon this contest all their hereditary inflaence of land, social position, personal renowd, and wealth. They say the profusion with which money was spent on both sides recalls the best days of bribery. Scores of thousands of pounds were laid out-quite how they were laid out I suppose those who know best will be least likely to tell. The triumph of the Stanleys was signal. Lord Hartington began and ended at the bottom of the poll, and was beaten by more than 1200 majority. The figures were-Stanley, 6884; Patten, 6733; Hartington, 5508. detailed history of this contest would be a most instructive account of bribery, intimidation, and violence. The defeated Marquis must be well remembered in New York. is that youthful aristocrat who, during the war, illustrated his good breeding by entering a ball-room wearing a Confederate rosette in his buttonhole. The incident will serve to remind you how small was the sympathy we got in those days from the great Waig families of England, who were then beginning to call themselves Liberal. Perhaps it is cruel to remember such a prank, of which I hope his lordship has grown wise enough to be ashamed. His ability is very considerable, and is the special form of administrative ability such as is wanted in the War Office-Lord Hartington is among the strongest men of his party. As he cannot be spared from the Cabinet-on account of his immense family influ-nce, if for no other reason-a seat is sure to be found for him somewhere. In the centre of England the family are still strong enough -spite of two Reform acts-to send four or five of the "sacred Cavendishes" to Parliament.

Next to Lord Hartington-and in everything but rank his superior-comes Mr. Milner Gibson, one of the veteran leaders of the Anti-Corn Law League, and one of its most noted orators. He was then member for Manchester. When Peel went out in 1846, Lord John Russell made Mr. Gibson Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He sat sixteen years for Manchester, during ten of which he had John Bright for colleague, and they were rejected together by that constituency in 1857 for the same reason-their opposition to the Crimean war. Mr. Gibson then found a seat at Ashtonunder-Lyne, and has held it till now, when he finds himself most unexpectedly defeated by a Tory, a Mr. Mellor, by 122 votes. He was returned at the last election without a contest. The whole constituency was then , at 67; on Wednesday there were 4116 votes actually east, and this is one of the places where the Reform bill seems to have dug deep enough to get at that Tory "residuam" which Mr. Bright dreaded, and the expectation of which was one of the arguments that Mr. Disraeli employed in educating his party to adopt household suffrage.

Following Mr. Gibson's in importance is the defeat of Mr Bruce-the Right Hon. Henry Austin-for Merthyr Tydvil. Mr. Bruce was Under-Secretary for the Home Department from 1862 to 1864, and has held other offices; is distinguished still more as an educational reformer. In the new Ministry he was expected to be, perhaps, at the head of his old department, or to take the new office of Minisfor Education, when that shall be established. Local causes are said to have defeated him, and he stands actually last of the three candidates, all Liberals. The constituency is so numerous and important that the last Reform act gave it an additional member. so Mr. Bruce, who was returned before without opposition, has the mortification of seeing two men of his own party, neither of them eminent, preferred to himself. It was expected, when his defeat became known, that one of the two Liberal candidates for the county of Glamorgaushire would withdraw in his favor; but they both declined. But a seat will doubtless be found for him some-

where. The fourth defeated Ministerial expectant is Mr. Horsman, one of the original Adullamites, who has since made his peace with Mr. Glad stone, and whose undoubted ability marked him out for office. But he fled away from Strond, his old seat, weeks before the election, and appeared in Falkirk to contest that borough with Mr. Merry, a Liberal, much better known on the turf than in the House, where his voice is never heard. In Falkirk the nemination took place on Thursday, and the Sheriff declared the show of hands so even that he could not decide between them, so both cardidates demanded a poll. But at 3 o'clock of the same day Mr. Horsman's heart failed him, and he withdrew from the contest. The truth is that though Mr. Gladstone has forgiven Mr. Horsman, his party have not. The most genuine professions of repentance do not always avail. Major Anson was another of the malcontents who went into the Cave-a man of note in his profession, and of some also in politics; a younger son of the Earl of Lichfield, and one of the heroes of the Lucknow defense. He sat Lichfield in Staffordshire, where the influence of his family is great. Of the two seats which that borough possessed, the reform act abolished one, and the other goes to Colonel Dyott, a Tory-apparently from lukewarmness on the part of the Liberals. Major Anson does not at all belong in a list of defeated office-holders in expectancy-he crept into this paragraph as an Adullamite only. There remains Mr. Lawson, who was Irish Attorney-General under Lord Russell. and who represented in the last Parliament about the smallest of the ridiculously small boroughs that still cumber the ground. Portarlington gives Mr. Lawson but 51 votes; his successful Tory competitor, Mr. Damer, has 68. It needs no prophetic gift to predict that Portarlington will come to grief in the very next Reform act-an act sure to be passed

in 1869, for several purposes. Mr. Bernal Osborne's defeat must be reckoned among the Liberal disasters, although he stood for Nottingham rather as an independent than a party candidate. Of his genuine liberalism, and even radicalism, on some great questions there can be no doubt. one of the men whose defeat sensibly diminishes the intellectual strength of the new House. It is the fashion to talk of Bernal Osborne as only a jester. His wit, and still more his fun and hearty joviality of humor, are undeniable, but there are very solid qualities underneath. Everybody crowded to hear his speeches, and read them next morning in the papers. He could supply all the good things there are in Punch weekly without feeling the loss—which is not saying much. What beaten candidate ever made a speech of such overflowing good-humor and hilarity as Mc. Osborne's at Nottingham? He described Sir Robert Clinton as the real workingmen's candidate, and of the successful Tory, Colonel Wright, Mr. Osborne said:- "I don't know that if he had other principles you could have

a better man." And he went en:-"I don't like his principles, but he has some-"I don't like his principles, but he has something about him that I do like—I like his wife. (Roars of laughter, amid which the speaker shock hands with Mrs. Wright.) From the moment when I saw two of the handsomest, two of the best, two of the most winning women in Great Britain cuter into this con est, in the shape of Lady Clifton cheers) and Mrs. Wright,

I wrote to my wife and said, 'It is all U. P. with me.' (Great largiter.) Gentlemen, we near something of bribery at elections. I accuss you. Mrs. Wright, of having won people by the witchery of your smile; I accuse you, Lidy Clifton, of having made your husband what he is by your winning ways and your charitable hand. (Applause.) Though beaten I am not disgraced; I have been defeated by two women, whom I could not find the guards of the second o whom I could not find the equals of (Renewed applause,)

There is more in the same unequalled manner, and then, while admitting his deteat could not have been averted, Mr. Osborne read a lecture to the electors of Nottingham on bribery, which his audience hailed with cries of "That's true," but which the local press, for some reason, does not venture to report He was offered in the morning 50 votes for 60 shillings, and sgain, half an hour before the polls closed, 200 votes of men who had stood out for a sovereign apiece. Probably Mr. Osborne was not expected to take office with the new administration, though his ability and long service entitle him to a place if he wanted it. But the House itself will hardly be content that he should not be one of its members. He has been in Parliament ever since 1841, and I hope may go back for some constituency which has better taste than Nottingham. Mr. Lowe is returned for Loudon University without a contest, and thereupon has delivered an address which I wish I had time to discuss, but must pass without a word. He is thus far the only Adullamite who has won an unchallenged success, and, like all the others who have not been beaten outright—nuless Bonverie be an exception-saved his seat by renonneing his political heresies -at any rate, by abandoning his policy of insubordination. think I have dealt with the cave pretty fully in former letters, but in addition to recurants therein mentioned, Sir E. Watkin has been beaten at Stockfort, and Mr. Marsh retired from Salisbury without a contest. Mr. Laing, like Mr. Watkin, attempted a second movement on Mr. Gladstone's flank in the Irish Church struggle. He sat last session

for the Wick District, in Scotland, without a

contest. Now he has one Liberal and one

Tory against him, and his fortunes are believed to be desperate. The defeat of the Tories is nowhere more signal than among the ultra-Protestant con-stituencies of Ireland. The headquarters of Protestant ascendancy, the chosen home of Orangeism, rejects the self-styled champions of the Protestant cause. Ulster is liberal. Its capital, Bel'ast, defeats both Ministerial candidates, sending Mr. Johnson of Ballykilbeg, a Tory who goes for disestablishment, and Mr. McClure, who is a Liberal. Londonderry was a town not less strongly Tory and Orange to the backbone, but Londonderry is the scene of Lord Claud Hamilton's defeat, and supersedes the son of the Lord Lientenant by a radical Liberal. Newry and Carricktergus, both in Ulster, and both Tory at the last election, return Liberal members to the next House. Elsewhere in Ireland the popular verdict is the same. Galway returns two Liberals, a gain of one; the city of Cork of course re-elected Mr. Magnire and his colleague Mr. Murphy, whose loyalty to the Liberal party was never questioned. Of the members thus far chosen throughout the island, which awaits its emancipation from ecclesiastical rule, 38 are Liberal and 12 Tory. Official influence, landlord intimidation, and the violence which in too many cases has been employed without stint or concealment, have not all together sufficed to secure one-third of the Irish seats for the Tories. The Protestant minority of Ireland will give but small help to Mr. Disraeli in resisting the overthrow of the Protestant Church menopoly.

In Scotland, the most intensely Protestant of countries, indifference to the danger of its cherished creed seems still more stolid. The Scotch burghs are unanimous, their members Liberal to a man, and of the counties there are but four where family influence or political tradition has proved strong enough to secure the choice of a Tory. Dumbartonshire, Invernersshire, Wigtonshire, and one other, which at the moment I forget, hang out their flags as Tory strongholds. Against this forlorn hope of political bigotry the Liberals marshal a phalaux of 36 members, and there are reinforcements vet to come.

The counties have thus far done better for the Liberals than the Liberals themselves expected-North Lancashire being their only great disaster. They return so generally mere local landowners that county contests have not much more than a numerical interest outside their own limits. Hantingdonshire reclects without a contest Lord Robert Montague, whose envy of America is so great that in a speech last session he annexed Buffalo to Canada, and then doubled his blunder by sending a British consul there after he had made it a colonial town. North Leicestershire sends Lord John Manners. whose unhappy couplet about arts and learning, and the old nobility, ought to be in Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," but is not. Lord John has vindicated the greatness of the old nobility by keeping a board fence for a year and a half about Hyde Park, to punish the References for having upset the old railings. In East Surrey there was a contest some interest to Americans. Charles Buxton, son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, was bitterly assailed, as Mr. Mill had been, for his share in the prosecution of the Jamaica murderer, Eyre. The Tories, in fact, made a dead set on the district, but they were handsomely beaten, Mr. Buxton having about 400 majority over his highest opponent-three times as much as he had at the last election. He might be more radical than he is, considering his name; nor need the Tories owe him any special grudge on account of the Eyre business, for he withdrew, I am sorry to say, from the Jamaica Committee when they decided to indict Eyre for murder. Mr. Buxton is an able legislator, with a clear head, and students of English politics will find in his book, "Ideas of the Day," a better collection of current arguments on controverted points than exists in any other shape so convenient and compact. His father, the baronet, was beaten at Kings Lynn, for which he sat jointly with Lord Stanley, and I suppose will not go back to the

BLANK BOOKS.

LANK BOOKS.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

No. 127 South THIRD Street.

LEDGERS,

DAY BOOKS,

CASH BOOKS, ETC., ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Stationery constantly on hand. Publisher of SMITH'S CALCULATIONS OF

DATENTED .- PANTS SCOURED AND French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 200 NINTH Street and No. 785 RACE Street, 7 305 ap

THE PROOF OF LIQUORS. [12 ltuths ti231rp

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

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

\$918,711.80

Premiums on Policies not marked off 406 845 71 Nov. 1, 1867 ... \$1,855,557 51

On Fire Risks. \$894,923,49 Interest during the same period-Sal-107, 498 82

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year as above. Marine and inland Navigation Losses..... Fire Losses ...

36,106 51 50,588 63 and Municipal Taxes. 23 905 65

\$29:,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1868.

\$200,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10 40s. \$208 500-00 J. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881... J. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Ratiroad)...... 50,000-00 128,591-00 51,500 00 20,200 00 Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds 25,000 Western Penn'a Rahrond 24,000 00

Mortgage 6 per cent, Bonds (Pern'a Rallroad guar-20,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. 7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. 21,000 00 5,031-25 Loan . 15,000 Germantown Gas Company: principal and in cress guar-

anteed by the City of Phi-ladelphia, 300 soares stock 10,000 Pennsylvania Raifroad Com-pany, 200 soares stock....... 5,000 North Pennsylvania Raif-15,000.00 11,300 00 road Company, 100 stares stock... 20,000 Philagelphia and Southern 8,500 00 gage, first Hens on City Properties.....

207,900'00 Market value, \$1,180,325 25 \$1,109,900 Par Cost, \$1,093,601'26. Balances due at Agencies— Premiums on Marine Poli-cies, Accrued Interest, and other deuts due the Com-322,488 94

Stock and Serip of Sunary Corporations, \$3156. Esti-mated value.......\$116,150 08 1,813.00 Cash in Drawer... 116,563 73

\$1,647 367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November il, 1838. The Board of birectors 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 Taxes.

They have also declared a SCEIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued 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 PAOFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1884, be redressed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date. 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, shail be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company. No certificate of profits issued under \$25. By

he Act of Incorporation, 'no certificate shall issue uness claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence," Thomas C. Hand, DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C Bayis,
James C. Hand,
Joseph B. Seal,
Hugh Cang,
John B. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
H. Jones Brooke
James B. McFarland,
Edward Landurcace,
John C. Berger,
John B. Semple Pitts,
A. B. Berger,
John B. Semple Pitts,
A. B. Berger,
John C. Davis, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary.

11121m

1829--CHARTER PERPETUAL Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PRILADESETERA

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET, ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, \$2,605,740·09. OAPITAL \$100,000-00
ACCHUED SURPLUS 1,015,492-59
PEEMIUMS 1,184,816-29 UNSETTLED CLAIMS.

INCOME FOR 1807 \$33,698-22 \$850,000 LOBSES PAID SINCE 1839 OVER \$850,000:00 \$5 500,000. Perpetual and Temperary Policies on Laberal Terms DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Sacuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, CHARLES N. BANCAER President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McAlllister, Secretary protein.
Except at Lexington, Kentnoxy, this Company has no Agencies West of Pilisburg.

T N S U R A N C E COMPANY NORTH AMERICA. No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA. INCORPORATED 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. Arthur G. Goffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brewn, Charlee Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welch, Bichard D Wood, E. Morris Waln. George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Ee ward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Aifred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madelrs. Bichard D Waln,
E. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
ARTHUR G COFFIN, President
Secretary,
Days, Pay, Centr

CHARLES PLATE Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa-, Centra Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

INSURANCE COMPA

DHENIX INSUSANCE CON PRILADEL PHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER I No. 224 Walle & I Street, Opposite in This Company insures from .088 or de on liberal terms, on bollances, merchanger, for limited periods, and permanents by deposit of premiums.

The C meany has been in active oper than SIXTY YEARS, during which a been promptly adjusted and pair.

John L. Hodge, Lavid Lewis Be jamin in John E. Lewis, William S. Girut, A. R. McHe Robert W. Leaming, B. Chark Whatton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Not Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Edwis C. Not Bamust, Wilcox, degreery.

BAMURI, WILCOX, OF Cretary. PIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVE PANY-INCOLPUTATION OF THE CONTROL OF THE Their Caphal, together with a large S is invested in the most careau manuer, toem to offer to the insures as a undoubt the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Dev Alexander Berson, Henry L. Thomas Tho John Dev Thomas Henry Li J. Unung

STRICTLY MU

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TR OF PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH memoers of the SOCIETY OF FIGURIDA.

Good rinks of any class seconded.

Policies instead upon approved plans, a

Vice-President, William C. Lands
Actuary, EUWLAN
The advantages offered by this Com-

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1808. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated \$8,000,000 IN C

PREVOST & HERRING, 114 8m. No. 107 Eouth TEIRD St WATCHES, JEWELRY,

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWE WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WAS WATCHES and JEWELRY REPA

Watches,

Diamonds,

802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Solid Silver & Plated ESTABLISHED 18

HOLIDAY PRESENTS WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, S.LVERWARE, an

G. W. RUSSELL No. 22 NORTH SIXTH ST

STEAMBOAT EINE

PHILADELPHIA AN

Un Steampost Line.—The

Lawin Forrest leaves ARCH street

Trenton, stopping at Tacoby, Torresda

Rurlington, Bristol, Florence, Robolns'

White Hill.

Leaves Arch Stream When White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Whari
Baurday, Lec. 5, dol't go Saturday D. c.

Monday, "7, 7 A.a. Monday, "
Taescay, 8, 8 A.M. Tucsday, "
Wed'day, "9, 9 A.M. Wed day, "
Thursday, "10, 9 A.5 Thursday, "
Fricay, "11, 10 A.M. Friday, "
Fare to Treuton, 40 cents each way; in
places, 25 cents.

OPPOSITION TO THE MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will excursions to Wilmington (Sundaya excursions) excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepting at Chester and Maccos Hook, leaving at thester and Maccos Hook, leaving the total at 146 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. 1 leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Light freights taken. 4 28 tf FOR NEW YORK—SWI Eastern lines,
For treight, which will be taken on account terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD No. 132 S. DELAWARE

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

NEURALG Warranted Permanently Cur

Warranted Permanently Cure Without Injury to the System Without Iodide, Potassia, or Go By Using Inwardly Only DR. FITLER'

GREAT RHEUMATIC REI

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all The only standard, reliable, positive, infa manent cure ever discovered. It is warrant

tain nothing hurtful or injurious to the syste WARRANTED TO CORE OR MONEY RE WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RE Thousands of Philadelphia references of a No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STRI

BELOW MA CARPETINGS.

T. DELACRO

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETIN Mattings, Oil Cioths, Rugs, Et

Wholesale and Re WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND Above Chesnut, Philad