THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of Sec. Schofield.

The following are the portions of Secretary Behofield's annual report which we did not publish yest rday:-

WAR DEFARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 20, 1868.—Mr. President:—I have the honor to submit a general report of the operations of this department since the last annual report of the Secretary of War, with the reports of the chiefs of bureaus and military commanders for the same period.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The strength of the army on the 30th of September was 48,081, which by the 1st of January next will be reduced, by the expiration of term of ser-vice alone, to about 43,000.

Orders were issued in November last to reduce all regiments of infantry and artillery (except 10 light batteries) to 50 men per company. No re-cruiting rendezvous are, now in operation except for the cavalry service, and the expense of the recruiting service is reduced to the minimum. All volunteer officers except one have been

mustered out of service. At the suggestion of Lieutenant-General Sher

man, authority was given on the 6th of October last for the muster-in of one regiment of volun-teer eavalry from the State of Kansas for service against hostile Indians. The service of this regiment is not expected to exceed six months, after which it is hoped the regular cavalcy will be sufficient for the frontier service.

It may be reasonably expected that a consider-able reduction of the infantry of the army may be made within the next year without detriment to the interests of the country. I recommend that such reduction be authorized by law to be made gradually by ordinary casualties, by dis-charge of incompetent and unworthy officers, and by consolidation of regiments. I also recommend that the four regiments constituting the Veteran Reserve Corps be disbanded, officers unfit for active service to be retired, and all others to be transferred to active regiments. The term of enlistment for all arms of the ser-

vice should be increased to five years, as a measure of economy and efficiency.

INSPECTION SERVICE.

Through the agency of the inspection branch of the service, the entire army, with a few exceptions, otherwise especially provided for, has been thoroughly and constantly inspected during the year, and numerous special investigations have been made, resulting in material improvement in the efficiency of the troops, in the eco-nomical management of the administrative branches, and in the care and disposition of public

moneys and property. Both here and abroad inspections have come to be regarded as indispensable to successful manage-ment of a military establishment, and the conviction of the usefulness is everywhere gaining ground

The importance of the duties to be performed, and the insufficient number of officers of the regalar inspection service, has resulted in the adop-tion of a system whereby the required number will be supplied by detail of field officers in addi tion to the regular inspectors, the selections to be made by the War Department. This plua is designed to secure officers of proper capacity, judgment and experience, and to obviate the ne cessity of an immediate increase in the corps of inspectors, which now numbers but nine officers.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Provision has been made during the past year for such general instruction in military telegraphy and signalling as may be necessary for the service Books of instruction have been furnished each company and post, and steps have been taken to provide necessary telegraphic apparatus and the equipments for signalling.

The courses of study in military telegraphy and signalling have been pursued with success at the Military Academy at West Point. By concert with the officers of the navy, nearly similar courses of study and practice in these branches have been had at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

A drill with a field electric telegraph train has been introduced and practiced at West Point, the endets discharging all the duties of ranning out and crecting the lines, working the telegraphic instruments, and sending and receiving messages by sound.

A school of telegraphy and signalling has been established at Fort Grebel, Maryland, and is in successful operation. At this school selected officers and enlisted men are instructed in all the duties pertaining to the service with electric telegraphs and signals. A simple telegraphic code, casily acquired, is used for this purpose. The report of the Chief Signal Officer, and the sub-reports covered by it, give details of the dutics of his office for the past year, and the results so far obtained.

tinued on a smaller scale, and reduced appropr tions are asked to continue such work as is not liable to future modification. Experimenta with iron targets, shields, and other structures designed to realst heavy ord-nance, have been and are being continued.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of the Ordnance Department during the last fiscal year, for all purposes, inclusive of the payment of war claims, were a little more than three millions-less than threefifthe of the expenditure of the preceding years There are 27 military arsenals in all, including the National Armory at Springfield. The work done at them by the hired mechanics and en-listed men of the ordnance corps, under the di-rection of skilled officers of the corps, has been economically and satisfactorily performed. Highly favorable reports of the breech-loading converted Springfield musket have been received from those portions of the army where it has

been distributed. A few smooth-bore and rifle guns, of heavy calibre, are being made, for trial of their power and endurance. When the most suitable kinds have been determined, a large number of guns for fortifications will have to be made, and authority to make them as fast as can be done is

MILITARY ACADEMY.

neked.

The corps of cadets on June 1, 1863, numbered 210 members, under the care and instruction of a superintendent, eight professors and threy-two officers of the army. Fifty-four members of the first class were graduated June 15, and appointed to the army. During the past academic year 96 candidates have been admitted to the academy, and 37 rejected. The cadets now at the academy number 225, which, under existing laws, can eventually be increased to 290. The necessity of a further increase is again mentioned, and the superiority of the Military Academy over all other plans lately proposed for meeting that want is pointed out by the inspector in his report.

The great value and importance of the annual Board of Visitors, both to the academy and the government, is referred to, and the report of the board for 1868 is attached to the Inspector's re-port. The board report very favorably upon the discipline, instruction, administration and fiscal affairs of the academy, and recommend several appropriations as especially necessary to be made, They highly commend the public value of the institution, and ask for it a generous support. The favorable report of the board is concurred in by the Inspector from personal observation during his semi-annual inspections. The charges once but no longer directed against the Military Academy, of its alleged costliness, exclusiveness and the disloyalty of its graduates, are referred to and refuted by facts and figures, among the most interesting of which are the statements that during the late war, of the graduates from all the Southern States, one-half remained loyal ; that of the graduates from the actual Rebe States, more than one-fourth remained loval: and that of the graduates engaged on the side of the Union, one-fifth lost their lives. The past honorable record of the Academy, and its present high standing at home and abroad, are

cited as evidence of the great usefulness to which it will in the future attain.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

This school was organized at the close of 1867 by order of the General of the Army, and Brevet Major-General Barry, Colonel Second Artiflery, was assigned to its command. It was established at Fortress Monroe, and one battery from each of the five regiments of artillery was ordered to that post as the instruction batteries for the first vear.

The course of instruction adopted for the school is both theoretical and practical, embracing a va-riety of subjects, and is pursued both by the offi-cers and non-commissioned officers of the batteries. The practical course for the present year has just been completed by an examination of the officers under instruction. The theoretical part of the course is now in operation, and will likewise be closed, by an examination, before the 1st of April next. It embraces mathematics, military surveying and engineering, artillery, military history, and military, international and constitutional law.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS.

Military Division of the Missouri,-This division, commanded by Lleutenant-General Sher-man, is composed of the military departments of the Missouri, the Platte and Dakota, embracing the territory west of the Mississippi river to the sins and command by Major-General Sheridan and Brevet-Generals Augur and Terry. The war of races, which is the normal condition of things on the plains, has continued without interruption during the past year. The Indian Peace Commission, created by act of Congress last year, to devise a practical and, if possible, a peaceful solution of our Indian troubles, and of which General Sherman was constituted a mamber, gave the unanimous opinion that peace with the Indians cast of the Rocky Mountains could only be secured by their collection on reservatious and maintenance by the government till able to provide for themselves. Two such reservations were selected by the Commission and treaties made with several tribes to go on them; but the necessary legislative action, setting apart the reservations and providing necessary govern-ments for them (these being the vital principles of the plan), was not taken, and to this many attribute the failure of a lasting peace, and the occurrence of a costly war with four of the princi-

about 2000 whites and 60,000 half-breeds and In-dians. The military force of the department con-sists of five companies of artillery and one of in-

fantry, distributed at six military posts. The remarks of the Department Commander respecting the best policy to pursue towards the Indians, the needlessness of a civil governmint for the Territory at present, and his especial re-commendation that no Indian agents or superiaendents be sent there at this time, are commended to attention. The Department of the Columbia, commanded

by Brevet Major-General Crook, includes the State of Oregon and the Territories of Wishing-ton and Idaho. Its area is about 275,000 square miles, with a population of 130,000 whites and 35,000 Indians. Twenty companies, distributed at fifteen military posts, constitute the military force of the department. The Indian war, which for many years has been waged in this region, has by the skill and energy of General Grook been brought to a virtual termination. No depredations have lately been committed. A reduction of the military force may probably be made next year.

The Department of California, commanded by Brevet Major-General Ord, includes the States of California and Nevada and the Territory of Arizona, with an area of about 365,000 square mlies, and a population of 558,000 whites and 35,000 Indians. Forty-eight companies of troops of all arms constitute the military force of the department, of which twenty-nine companies are serv-ing in Arizona alone, though the 8000 inhabltants of that Territory are far from being satisfied with that number.

The crection of Arizona into a separate military department, and an increase of the force, with a view to more energetic operations against the Arache, the worst of all Indians, is recommended Apache, the worst of an indiana, is reconfidented by the division commander, who speaks highly of the sgricultural capacity of the Territory. *Department of the South.*—The second and third milliary districts, composed of the States of North

Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, were in August last, after the admission organized into the Department of the South, and Major-General George G. Meade assigned to the command. The department commander issued orders conforming the action of the military to the changed state of alfairs in the several States, and adopted such measures as to make the transition from military to civil au-thority gradual and almost imperceptible. The troops have been so distributed throughout the different States composing the department, that they could at any time be used to co-operate with and sustain the State authorities ; and the officers and men of the army have, as a rule, conducted themselves in the discharge of their delicate and responsible duties in a manner creditable to them-selves and conducive to the best interests of the

people in the States where they are stationed. Department of the Camberland.—This depart-ment embraces the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, and is commanded by Major-General Thomas, to whose accompanying report attention is invited. He reports no improvement in the state of public and social affairs, nor does he look for any immediate improve-ment. In some sections affairs are decidedly worse, and, generally, the necessity for the pre-

sence of troops is as great as heretofore. The lawless operations of a mysterious organi-zation known as the "Ku-Klux Klan," and the terror inspired by it in Tennessee, are described at length, together with the action taken by the State authorities and himself respectively.

Considerable lawlessness Is also reported as prevalent in Kentucky, and the services of troops have been called into requisition for the protec-tion of various Federal civil officers in the discharge of their duties.

The attempts of certain railroad companies to evade their obligations to the United States are mentioned in the report.

Military Division of the Atlantic .- This Division, omposed of the Department of the Lakes, Department of the East, and Department of Wash-ington, was created by order of the President on the 12th of February, 1868, and Lieutenant-General Sherman assigned to its command, with head-quarters at Washington. General Hancock, howver, was afterwards substituted for General Sherman, and assumed command on the last day of March.

The division embraces the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and the District of Columbia. The headquarters of the on have recently been transferred to New York city.

lowing events occurred prior to the discontinu-ance of the district:---

In Georgia, the officers of the State Government having refused to recognize the authority of the District Commander, because, as the Governor alleged, the reconstruction acts were unconstitu tional, General Meade removed the Governor and two other officers of the State Government, and appointed officers of the army to their positions, who continued to fulfill the duties with faithfulness and efficiency until the qualification of State officers elected under the new constitution which was framed by the convention and ratified by the people

In Alabama, the constitution framed by the Convention was submitted to the people, and al-though, in the opinion of General Meade, it was rejected by the people, it was adopted by Con-

gress. In Florida, the Convention assembled, and, after a great deal of blekering and dissension, adopted a constitution which was subsequently ratified by the people of the State.

Congress having admitted the States of Georgia, Alatama and Florida to representation in Con-gress, orders were issued from headquarters of the army, dared July 28, 1868, discontinuing the third military district, and assigning the States composing it to the Department of the South

Fourth Military District .- At the date of the last unnual report this district comprised the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, and was commanded by Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, who was relieved on the 8th day of January last by Brevet Major-General Alvan C. Gillem. On the 28th of July last, Arkansas having, in compliance with the Reconstruction acts, adopted a constitution and been admitted to representation in Congress, was detached from the Fourth Military District and attached to the Department of Louisiana. The State of Mississippi having rejected the con-stitution submitted by the Convention convened under the Reconstruction acts, is still retained as

a military district. The citizens of the State of Mississippi have devoted themselves to repairing the losses resulting from the war, and the following extract from the report shows the present agricultural and finan-cial condition of affairs in the State:---

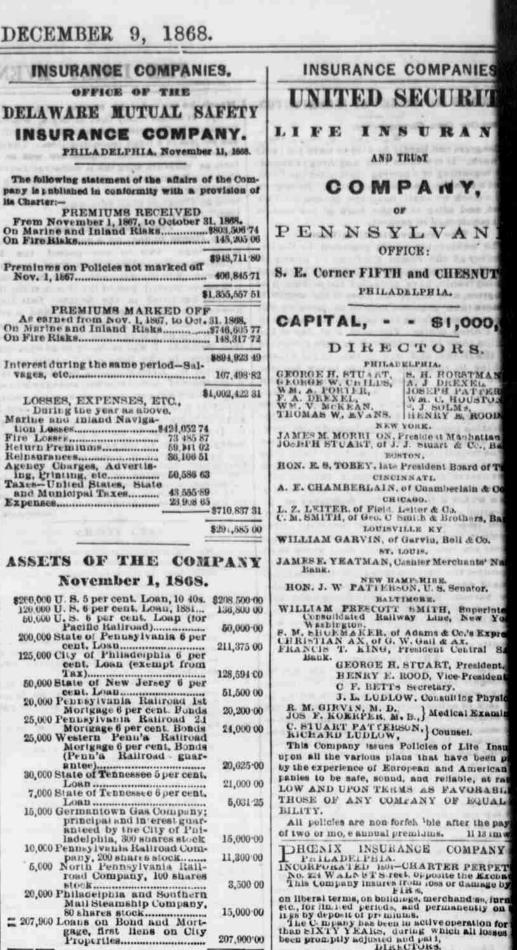
"Thanks to energy and industry, favored by a good season, an abundant crop of corn-more than a year's supply, and by some estimated as a supply sufficient for two years-has been secured, while the yield of cotton in the State is very great, estimated as high as 350,000 bales. At present prices this will produce more than \$30,000,000." The civil courts have continued to dispense justice under the supervision of the military authorities, and there has been no necessity for the use of the troops stationed in the State.

Fifth Military District .- This district, composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas, at the date of the last report was under the temporary command of Brevet Major-General Mower, until the arrival of Major-General Hancock on the 29th of November last, when that officer assumed and exercised command until relieved on the 28th of March, 1868, the command of the Fifth Military District being devolved, first upon Brevet Major-General Reynolds, and subsequently upon Brevet Major-General Buchanan. The State of Louisiana having adopted a con-

stitution and been admitted to representation in Congress, orders were issued from headquarters of the army, on the 28th of July, 1868, reducing the Fifth Military District to the State of Texas, and assigning Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds to the command.

General Reynolds reports the existence of armed secret organizations in the State, the ob-jects of which seem to be to "disarm, rob, and in many cases mugler Union men and negroes, and, as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers." "The murder of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep an accurate account of them." "These organizations are evidently countenanced, or at least not discouraged, by a majority of the white people in the counties where the bands are most numerous. They could not otherwise exist." "Free speech and free press, as the terms are generally under stood in other States, have never existed in Texas."

In consequence of this state of affairs, General Reynolds has found it necessary to withdraw troops from the frontier posts "to such an extent as to impair their efficiency for protection against Indians; but the bold, wholesale murdering in the interior of the State seems at present to present a more urgent demand for troops than Indian depredations."



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QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Quartermaster-General shows the total expenditure of that department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, including claims for stores taken for the use of the army during the war, to be \$33,506,881.53. Claims for property taken during the war have been allowed to the amount of \$500,313'28; rejected, \$2,651,-430.38; and are still pending to the amount of \$6,905,691.18.

In the national cemeteries 316,233 remains of soldiers have been collected, of which 175,764 are identified. The total cost has been about \$2,700,000.

The fire-proof warehouse at the Schuylkill arsenal has been completed, and the expense of rent greatly reduced thereby. The warehouse rized at Jeffersonville will not be erected. as that depot will be broken up. The \$150,000 appropriated for that warehouse has been remitted to the treasury. Of the debt of the Southern railroads for mate-

rial sold to them after the war, \$4,627,695.77 remain unpaid.

The erection of a suitable building to accomodate the several branches of the War Department is recommended as a measure of economy and efficiency.

An appropriation of \$50,000 is asked for a stock farm to supply horses for the eavalry,

No appropriation for clothing or camp equipage is required

An increase of the number of assistant quartermasters to fifty is urgently recommended as ne-cessary to the proper administration of that department.

Attention is invited to the operation of the joint resolution of March 30, 1868, by which the con-trol of the appropriations for the War Department is taken, in a great measure, from the Secretary of War and vested in the accounting officers of the Treasury, in consequence of which large sums have been and are being paid from those appropriations contrary to the advice and opinion of the War Department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No cases of the cpidemic cholera or yellow fever, which prevailed among the troops at the date of the last report, have been reported during the present year.

One hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-seven cases (being an average of three for each man in service), received medical treatment during the year ending June 30, 1868, of which about 90 per cent. were cases of disease and the rest of wounds, accidents and injuries. The total number of deaths from all causes was 1621, of which about 88 per cent. was from disease and the rest from wounds, injuries and accidents; 452 deaths were from yellow fever and 228 from cholera. The discharges upon certificate of dis-ability number 1074. The strength of the army

during this period was 50,000. Sixtcen casualties (including five deaths) have occurred in the medical corps, and there are 49 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon.

The actual expenditures during the fiscal year were \$842,124.20, and the balance on hand was \$1,473,792 20 on the 30th of June last.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

All officers of the Corps of Engineers, except afteen, are employed on various special and detached duties-engaged upon the permanent na-tional defenses, survey of the lakes, improvement of rivers and harbors, exploratious, command and instruction of engineer troops, and in charge of the public buildings, grounds and works, in the District of Columbia.

Work on the permanent defenses has been con-

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pal tribes with whom treaties were made. Concerning the existing war, it is proved be-yond dispute that it was begun by the Indians without any provocation whatever on the part of the whites. Its object is supposed to be to procure the abandonment of the Smoky Hill route, the best hunting grounds of America; and those engaged in it are believed to have been instigated by the Sioux, to whom the Powder River road had been abandoned at their entreaty, principally because it was of no further value ; but they attributing this action to fear, doubtless so represented to the other tribes, thus leading them to believe that they, too, could enforce a compliance with their demands. The troops have been reinforced by seven companies of cavalry, and a mounted regiment of Kansas volunteers will soon be in active service. With these it is designed during the coming winter, the only time for effi-cient operations, to punish the hostile Indians so that they will not again resort to war, and to collect them by force upon their reservations and compel them there to remain. It is useless any longer to attempt the occupation of these plains in mon with these tribes. The country is adapted only to grazing, which necessitates scattered setticments, while the horses and cattle tempt the hungry Indian, who, deprived of his accustomed subsistence, will steal rather than starve, and will kill in order to steal. With such opposing in-terests the races cannot live together, and it is the Indians who must yield. They have been assigned reservations which, in fifty years, will enrich their descendants, and meantime they must be fed while learning to cultivate the soil and rear domestic animals.

The plan of the Peace Commission is, by General Sherman, believed to be the only means of saving the Indians from total annihilation, and te urges upon Congress its immediate adoption. Meanwhile, his purposes are declared to be .- To protect the Missouri river traffic and the Union Pacific Railroad with jealons care; to gather in the wandering bands of Sloux to the reservation selected north of Nebraska, and feed and protect them to the extent of his means, and to destroy or punish, to his utmost power, the hostile In dians, till they are willing to go and remain upon the reservation assigned to them at Fort Cobb, where he is prepared to provide for them to a limited extent. This double polley, of peace within their reservations and war without, inus t soon, in his opinion, bring matters to a determination.

Military Disision of the Pacific.-This division, commanded by Major-General Halleck, includes three military departments, embracing three States and four Territories, with an area of nearly 1,250,000 square miles; more than 12,000 miles of sea coast, and a population of about 700,000 whites and 130,000 Indians. Two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery and four regi-ments of infantry compose the military force of the distance. the division.

The Department of Alaska, commanded by Brevet Major-General Davis, comprises the terri-tory lately known as Russian America. Its area is about 578,600 square miles, and its population

Department of Louisiana .- The Department of Louisiana, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Arkausas, was organized on the 28th of July. after the admission of those States to representation in Congress, and Brevet Major-General L. H. Rousseau assigned to the command. Prior to the arrival of General Rousseau at the headquarters, on the 15th day of September, Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan commanded the department.

The duties of the department commander have been principally to preserve the peace and sustain State authorities of the newly the organized State Governments of Louisiana and Arkansas, The difficulties experienced in carrying out these objects and the means adopted to overcome those difficulties are set forth in his report.

First Military District,-This district consists of the State of Virginia, and is commanded by Brevet Major-General George Stoneman, who succeeded Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield on the 1st of June. The military force of the district is composed of two regiments of infantry and one company of artillery, which force has been found sufficient to protect the citizens in their lives and property and preserve the peace in the district.

Second Military District.—At the date of the last report of the Secretary of War, the Second Military District, composed of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, was under command of Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby. The principal duties of the district commander were those assigned to him by the Reconstruction acts, under which he so established the jury system in the States composing his district that the jury lists embraced all citizens who were identified with the community in which they resided by the payment of taxes, and were mentally and morally qualified for the proper performance of jury duty. Measures were adopted for the purpose of securing quiet and order by the enforcement of the State laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes, through and by means of the local authorities, and not to interfere with the usual mode of proceedure, except where the proper civil authorities refused or failed to act, or where it became manifest that from past political action, or by reason of prejudice against color or caste, impartial justice would not be administered.

In both North and South Carolina elections were held for the purpose of deciding whether there should be a Convention for framing a new constitution for the State, and electing delegates to the Convention. The elections passed off quietly, and a majority of the electors having voted for a Convention, the delegates were called together, and after having framed a constitution which was submitted to the people and adopted by them, and the representatives elected under that constitution admitted to their seats in Cougress, under the act of Congress of June 25, 1868, the military district ceased to exist, and was merged into the Department of the South, under command of Major-General Meade.

Third Military District .- At the date of the last annual report, the Third Military District consisted of the States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and was under the command of Brevet Major-General John Pope, who remained in command until the 6th day of January, 1868, when he was relieved by Major-General George G. Meade, who assumed command in compliance with orders from the War Department.

At the time Major-General Meade assumed command the condition of affairs in the several States composing his district was as follows:-

In Georgia a convention, elected under the Re construction laws, was in session in Atlanta, but hampered and embarrassed for want of funds. In Alabama a convention had met, framed a constitution, nominated a ticket for State officers, and adjourned.

In Florida an election had been held for members of a convention, but under General Pope's orders was not to meet until the 20th of January. During General Meade's administration the folDISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

During the short time I have had charge of the War Department, it has been my constant aim to systematically reduce the expenses of the department; to improve the discipline and efficiency of the army; to prosecute such experiments in engineering and ordnance, and to continue such instruction of the officers and men as are necessary to the perfection of our military establishment; to give all needful strength to the forces operating against hostile Indians; and to give the greatest practicable assistance to the civil authorities in the States where recently organized governments need military support. The discipline of the army is believed to be

better than at any previous time since the late war.

MILITARY AID TO STATE GOVERNMENTS The relation of the army to the civil authorities in the States recently restored to civil govern-

ment has been a subject of no little perplexity. While those governments were yet imperfectly organized, lacking to a great extent the sympathy

and support of the most influential citizens, with out organized police or militia forces, without arms and without money, and without even authority of law to organize and arm a militia, military government, which the people had learned by more than three years' experience to rely upon for protection of life and property, was suddenly withdrawn. Immediately followed an exciting political canvass, having for its alternative results, in popular expectation, the support or overthrow of those newly-formed governments. The result has been unusual disposition to lawlessness and crime, and comparative inefficiency of civil government in those States.

The only laws of Congress providing for the employment of the military force of the United States in support of the government of any State were passed in the infancy of the Republic, with a jealous care to avoid undue interference by the National Government in State affairs, and not designed for such a condition of society as now exists in the Southern States.

Hence, with an earnest desire to do all in the power of the Executive to preserve peace in those States, and enable the people to fairly decide at the polls the exciting questions involved in the canvase, it has been found possible to attain these objects only in an imperfect degree, but it is believed that, considering the difficulties of the situation, there is abundant reason to be satisfied with the comparative good order that has prevailed throughout the country. The instructions Issued from this department with the President's sanc-tion, for the government of department commanders, and correspondence with those commanders and Governors of States, are submitted with this report for the information of Congress. J. M. SCHOPTELD, Secretary of War.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS.	h
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DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS, DONE TO ORDER BY	11 A \$
TYNDALE & MITCHELL, No. 707 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.	

DATENTED.-PANTS SCOURED AND French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No SUNTH Street and No. 754 RACE Barnet.

VIDEND OF TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the ist December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

Balances due at Agencies-

Premiums on Marine Poll-cies, Accrued Interest, and other deuts due the Com-

Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, \$3156. Esti-

Cash in Drawer.....

Market value, \$1,130,825 Cost, \$1,003,604-26.

413 65

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1858.

36,000

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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 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 Decembe 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, shall

be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company. We No certificate of profils 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." DIRECTURS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C Davis, James C. Band, Lamund A. Souder, Henry Sioan, Whitem C. Ludwig, Janes C. Hadd,
Janes D. Hus Faulding,
Joseph H. Sezi,
Joseph H. Sezi,
Joshn K. Peurose,
Jacob P. Jones,
Jacob F. Jones,
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Jac Leopi llus Faulding, Joseph H. Seal,

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADRAPHIA. OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET, ASSETS ON JANUARY 1. 1868, \$2,003,740.09. CAPITAL. ACCEUED SUEPLUS 1.184,846'2 UNBETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1837 \$88,693-29 \$350,000-00. LOBARS PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5 500,000. and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms DIRECTORS, harles N. Bancker, Geo.ge Fales, Aifreo Filler, Fraocis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Fobins Wagner, Sanuel Grant, George W Bichards. BRAC Les saac Les, [William S. Grant. CHARLES N. BANUKER President. GLORGE FALRS, VIOL-President. JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem, Except at Lexington, Kontucky, this Company has to Agencies West of Philsburg. 112

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