#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS DPON CURRENT POPIOS -COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

John Surratt. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The confessions of Arnold and Atzerodt relative to the assassination of President Lincoln give as the testimony of two participants in the crime and yet disinterested witnesses, taken while John Sucratt was a fugitive in Canada, very clearly to the effect that John Burratt was, next to Wilkes Booth, the pre-Biding organizer of the assassination. Arnold, who is now serving out his time in the Dry Tortugas, but whose confession was taken four days after the murder, shows that during the earlier stages of the plot, and while it was merely a plan to kidnap the President, the minor actors in the tragedy saw little of Surratt, but Wilkes Booth was always "pressed with business" with Surratt, and in daily and apparently engrossing confidential commu-nication with him. Surratt was present at the first meeting of the seven conspirators, and seems to have arranged a very sly and safe role for himself. While Arnold was to rush into the private box of the theatre and seize the President, and Atzerodt and Booth were to handouff him aud lower him to the stage, and others were to put out the lights and carry him to the coach, all of which was an obviously hair-brained scheme, Surratt was to wait "on the other side of the Eastern Branch bridge to facilitate escape." It would seem strange that Booth should need constantly to advise with one who was to bear so slight and cowardly a hand in the business, if Booth were the originator of the crime. But if Surratt were the inspirer of the murder, it is easy to see how he might have moulded the bold courage of Booth to carry out the promptings of his more guilty and subtle heart, and how Booth himself may have been so impressed by Surratt's superior boldness in guilt as to have overlooked his superior caution in avoiding danger. Arnold denounced the plan as impracticable, and withdrew from the entire conspiracy before it had developed into a plot to assassinate.

Atzeredt declares that the plan to kidnap was first changed to one of assassination at p'clock on the evening of the murder. About the middle of March, the seyen conspirators-Booth, Surratt, O'Laughlin, Arnold, Payne, Atzeredt, and Harold-had a plan by which the others were to capture the President, and Surratt, as the best driver, was to drive the goach over the Long Bridge into Virginia. It failed, because the President did not pass the place at which they were expecting and wayaying him. When the plan was changed from kidnapping, Surratt had just had an interview with Booth. The impression left by these confessions is that Booth was the bold fanatic, and Surratt the cunning and cautious inspired of the deed.

" Rode the Six Hundred." From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a certain Senator in Washington. the name of him to us unknown, for whom we feel a degree of commiseration which (in the present condition of the English language) it is impossible adequately to express. This grave and potent unfortunate, according to a newspaper letter now before us, "has already received over six hundred applications for office." It is hardly possible to read this sorrowful statement without recalling the words of Scripture:-"And the river shall bring forth frogs abundantly, which shall go up and come into thine house, and into thine bedchamber, and upon thy bed, and into the house of thy servants, and upon thy people, and into thine ovens, and into thy kneadingtroughs." How the poor Senator above mentioned must be howling for some mag which shall "destroy the frogs that they may

remain in the river only !"

The benevolent mind naturally shares its sympathy between the Senator and the seekers. As we cannot write by post to the honorable gentleman, because we do not know his name, we print our pity here. We sincerely hope that he may not be murdered. We pray Heaven to save him from becoming a maniac. It is useless to recommend him to bar his door, unless he wishes it to be broken down and destroyed. He cannot abscord, while his legitimate public duties keep him in Washington. He cannot cause to be promulgated a report that he is dead, for his State would at once make hot haste to elect his successor. As for playing sick and tying up the knocker, that would be a little too transparent; and, moreover, were he in the article of death the men who are haunting him would not scruple to disturb his last meditations by asking him for his sign-manual. What can he do to save himself? We really do not know. The frogs are large and numerous and hungry, and when they consent to "remain in the river only," we shall think that the thousand years are at hand.

But what a pity it is that the six hundred cannot be persuaded that "to remain in the "river only" is the best thing they can do; though some of them may be jamping into it, felo de se fashion, with stones (and nothing else) in their pockets, before all is over. The report upon which we are commenting says:-"Of the six hundred applications, in all pro-bability not sixty will be successful." What a prospect! Five hundred and forty wretches doletul, desperate, disappointed, all their trump-cards turned to rubbish, all their collection of influential autographs become mere refuse, must return (with a free pass, if they can get it) to confront their neighbors and either to be pitied or laughed at! Unhappy DXL! Desperate Light Brigade of Beggars

"Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell,

Rode the six hundred." -Much that has been written about the incompatibility of begging with the dignity of human nature must be stuff and nonsense To be sure, we do not believe that one of the six hundred would like to stand upon the pavement all day, with the right hand piteously extended, and with a placard on his chest bearing the inscription, "I am blind." There is nothing, however, derogatory in begging, if you only beg for enough. The pious old lady comprehended this when she prayed for a competency, adding:—"And lest, O Lord, thou shouldst not understand what I mean by a competency, permit me to state that I mean one thousand dollars per annum satisfactorily invested." The man who would blush to ask for the loan of half a dollar (Butler currency) experiences no agony of mortified pride in petitioning for a post office, or a collectorship, or an embassy. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, who was as proud as Punch, begged to be kept in his place abroad until he had saved money enough to pay his debts; and his creditors thought all the better of him for not allowing his dignity to interfere with his duty. But the prime pang is in asking for a place and not getting it; and this is why our bowels yearn kindly for the six hundred, or rather, to speak accurately, for the five hundred and forty. "What did you get?" asked a friend of a returning fisherman. got tired," was the reply. How sadly "tired" the great mass of the unappointed will get!

be a good plan to give no man anything who in these weak, piping times of peace. asked for it, office-seeking being taken as proof irrefragable of decided incompetency. Commissions might be sent out (lest the pub lie service should suffer) in pursuit of modest merit. Truth might be sought in the bottom of the wells, fidelity in corners, and capacity among the unobtrusive. But these are dreams. No man can be considered fit to serve the Republic in the humblest position unless he has twenty-five yards of signatures in his pocket. Perhaps not even then. This is a world in which some are happy and some "mees erable." We must take it as it goes !

End of the Revolution in Cuba-What Next!

From the N. Y. Herald.

Now that the revolution in Cuba exhibits undeniable signs of subsidence, quackery-mongers abound with assurances of the new phase which the Cuban question is taking. One assures us that the people will never submit, when in fact the greater part of them have never rebelled; another tells us that a movement is on foot in Madrid favoring the sale of the island to the United States, when such an idea would suffice to insure the overthrow of any Spanish Cabinet; and a third, more hopeful still, insists that the revolution is to obtain new life from some undefinable cause, and mount in triumph on the wings of glory. But there stand the hard facts to contradict all these. The telegraphic advices from Havana which we have recentpublished, must put an end to the hopes many had entertained of an early severance of the "Gem of the Antilles" from the Spanish crown. Count Valmaseda officially informs General Dulce that on the 16th instant he took possession of Bayamo, which was the headquarters of the revolutionary government. This is the Richmond of the revolution. Whether, pursuing the parallel, General Cespedes will, like General Lee, find an Appomation and accept an honorable sur-render, or Valmaseda, like General Grant, offer terms which, by including a capitulation, shall free the country from the horrible evils of a guerrilla warfare from disbanded insurgents, remains to be seen. One thing is clear: the movement which has been for the last three months on foot in the eastern portion of Cuba, with all the honors of a revolution, now subsides into mere local disorders.

It is not our intention to review the causes which have produced this result. They are many, and have been faithfully presented to our readers by our correspondents and our own frequent comments on events as they occurred. But there are certain facts which it will be well for General Dulce and the purely Spanish population of Cuba to bear in mind in their present triumph, if they wish for peace. The late insurrection was the first purely Cuban movement of any extent against the Government which has taken place in the island. It has taught thousands of the native population two great facts-first, that it is not a difficult task to drive the small, isolated Spanish garrisons out of the interior of the country; and, second, that it is very far from being every Spanish bullet that kills. In gaining possession of these two facts; the popular mind of Cuba has made an immense stride towards the independence of the island; and whatever fate may attend Cespedes. Aguilera, Perdemo, and the other prominent leaders, they will be looked upon by the people as representative men. No act of the Spanish Government can tear them from that position.

There is but one course, therefore, that wisdom will counsel to the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The Government must abandon the policy of intense Espanolismo which it has hitherto pursued, and permit, in the coming election of deputies to the Cortes, that native and representative Cubaus be sent to that body. Cuba has wrongs which Spain should redress; and she can never do this until the true voice of Cuba can be heard in her legisative halls. It is not enough to send Spaniards resident there to the Cortes, and much less is it wiseto send there any of the few Cubans who have become thoroughly Spanish in their views, and are for that reason hated by their countrymen. If the Government persists in ignoring the people of Cuba, and in sending only its own partisans as deputies to the Cortes, it will prepare the ground for a new revolution in the island.

But both Spain and Cuba have made great progress in the rightful condemnation of the sixteenth-century policy which still rules the Spanish colonies. The scheme which we published some days since on the authority of Señor Ascarate, one of the Cuban deputies now in Madrid, as being the plan of General Serrano, chief of the provisional government of Spain to-day, embraces all the points which the telegraph announces as being the policy adhered to at a recent meeting of the leading liberals of Havana-a separate nationality for Cuba, with an insular Assembly, division of the Cuban budget from that of Spain, and a Captain-General appointed by the Crown from the civil or military list, as may be best. We have good reason to believe that agitation for this plan is the shape which the Cuban question in the island and in Spain will take at an early day, and all other forms of agitation must give way to the new idea.

Corruption! Corruption! Corruption! From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

In the days of mythology, the Pantheists always bestowed gifts on the priests of Serapis or Isis before consulting the oracle, and in proportion to the munificence or parsimony of him who sought the presence of the impostor was the augury favorable or the reverse. And something more than rumor says that the political priests and oracles of Washington are practised on by primary propitiations. Human nature has exhibited the same traits of weakness and susceptibility to imposture for almost countless generations. It is not to be wondered at that the communic ulgus of antiquity, in a state of natural ignorance, should have been deluded by the few who monopolized learning. But in this age of free schools and universal dissemination of enlightenment-with the telegraph railroads, and an untrammeled press-with equal political rights secured to all, it is a matter of philosophical inquiry, at least, why the people of this country will quietly submit to the outrages which are daily perpetrated by the high officials, who should be the public servants, and not the masters of those they nominally serve. The official mantle no sooner falls on the shoulders of the disinterested office-seeker, he is no sooner invested with the emblems of official authority, than he locks on every citizen who approaches him on matters appertaining to the business of his office in the light of a public enemy; austerity and incorruptible virtue are worn like the plylacteries in the market places, and the phari-aical doctrine, "I am holier than thou," sickens the very atmosphere we breathe, and, like the whitened sepulchre, their corruption is concealed from the public gaze, and those only whose individual rights have been trifled with, whose hopes have been baffled, and whose families have been beggared, have a proper conception and understanding of the total absence of moral integrity governing the decisions of the various departments of the Government. A disease known since the days

conable delays and references, and constant demands for more evidence, amounting to a demonstration, weary the most indefatigable, and change respect for the Government and love for the country and its institutions into contempt and hatred.

We regret that this is true of every department of the Government. It is a well-known fact that the Quartermaster's Department, under the statute of July, 1864, has exclusive jurisdiction in the settlement of all claims for forage furnished the Government, with or without vouchers, and claims of this nature, when filed in that department, are re'erred to youthful chancellors or solicitors-boys whose chins are innocent of beards-who never read a law book-mere tyros, whose reports upon claims involving thousands of dollars and the last hopes of many claimants, favorable or unfavorable, receive the signature of the Quartermaster-General without further investigation; and the patriotic citizen who furnished the Government with the means of perpetuating its own existence in its days of greatest trial, through the ignorance and incompstence of its agents' is not only delayed in obtaining his rights, but is left to the mercy and caprice of boys, who, while pretending to examine the claims, are thinking over their next game of billiards or base ball, or perhaps are suffering from incipient gastritis, caused by eating too much molasses candy. The routine and circumlocution necessary to obtain the payment of the smallest claim, after obtaining a departmental decision in your favor, are not only tiresome but ridiculous, and are no doubt kept up to give employment to hundreds of clerks who ought to be living in country, tilling the soil.
producing instead of consum-

ing. A claim, after being approved, before being paid has to go to twenty-three offices, in each of which are idle and incompetent employés of both sexes. Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," may have slandered the Church in its early days, when he said that the priests, in lieu of so many odalisques, were allowed a subsidy in money. We hope, in virtue's name, the statement is not true. The Government and people of the United States seems to be at the present time imitating the customs of many nations of antiquity, and instead of avoiding the rocks upon which they were wrecked, are being rapidly drawn into a maelstrom of politica corruption and moral degradation. The good name of the country calls for reform in more than one respect in the departments of the

A New Negotiation for the Purchase of Cuba.

Government.

From the N. Y. World. There is a report in Washington, said to be semi-official, that Mr. Seward is engaged in a brisk negotiation for the purchase of the island of Cuba; and that he expects to consummate the treaty before the expiration of the brief remnant of this administration. Mr. Seward seems possessed of a mania to distinguish himself by such acquisition; but the country cannot very well afford to senction impolitic purchases and foot the heavy bills to gratify that gentleman's itching for éclat.

There are two questions:-First, is the acquisition of Cuba desirable? and second, if desirable, is the present a good time to purchase it? Mr. Seward probably takes it for granted that the acquisition of that island by the United States is desirable, because our Government has made previous attempts to buy it; and thinks the present time op-portune, because the need of money by the new Government of Spain might induce her to part with it on favorable terms. Both arguments are specious, but neither will bear examination.

The condition of things on this continent has so greatly altered since the former offers to purchase Cuba, as to deprive the motives which prompted them of nearly all their force. Cuba was then wanted by the South to strengthen the institution of slavery. That motive has, of course, become inoperative. The country would have approved of the purchase, at any reasonable price, twenty years ago, on grounds of commerce and revenue; but the expectation of this kind of advantages rested upon the continuance of slavery in the island. The negroes would have been no mere slaves in, than they would have been out of, the United States; and when our people did not anticipate the abolition of slavery at home, their moral sense would not have been much shocked by the continuance of that institution in Cuba. At any rate, the negroes would have been no worse off under an American than under a Spanish sovereignty. The commercial and fiscal value of the island depends almost entirely upon slave labor. Whatever advantages may have resulted from emancipation in the British West India islands in other respects, it is undeniable that it destroyed their commerce and revenue, and consequently their money value to the British Government. If we purchase Cuba now, we shall necessarily emancipate its slaves, and the island will become as unproductive in proportion as Jamaica. With our colossal national debt, we do not want to purchase a possession which would be worthless for revenue as soon as it became ours.

We surely do not need Cuba for any pur pose of security. In the hands of Spain we have nothing to fear from it. We long ago notified the world that we should not permit its acquisition by any other European power. There is no immediate danger of any other power acquiring it. Spain cannot find a purchaser unless she finds one in us. No other power wants it enough to take the risk of a war with the United States. France has too recently burnt her fingers by intermeddling in America; and England knows by her experiment in Jamaica how little Cuba would be worth after the abolition of slavery. The island, if we do not purchase it, will not pass from Spain except to become independent. There is, therefore, no sufficient reason why we should increase our heavy public debt to

But even granting that Cuba is desirable, this is not a well-selected time for its purchase Slavery in that island cannot long survive the shock of emancipation in this country; and after its fall the revenue to Spain will not suffice to defray the cost of governing it What Spain puts in the market now is a possession yielding a large revenue. But five or ten years hence it may be a possession yielding nothing. If it is desirable for us at all, it s better to wait until after the abolition of slavery, and buy it at what it may then be There are chances that the island may become independent; and after a short trial of independence it would probably apply for admission into the Union, and we should acquire it without any cost. Our proper policy in regard to Cuba is "a wise and masterly in

A Bad Heresy.

From the N. Y. Times. Patriotism is a very good thing in its place, but such love of country as Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania showed in the House on Tuesday is of a very dangerous character. objected to the printing of Commissioner Wells' report because it represents that, of Cassius, an itching palm, sporadic before while wealth is accumulating more rapidly

We have sometimes thought that it would the war, has become pandemic among officials than in any other land or age, the poor are steadily growing poorer and the rich richer; and plan to give no man anything who in these weak, piping times of peace. Unreatedly growing poorer and the rich richer; that there is a wide, yawning gulf between poverty and wealth, which is ever widening: and that the laboring man and his family cannot live so well on his earnings now as they could in 1860. And the gentleman added that, if this were so, "then the country is on the eve of aristocracy and of a social condition such as the world has never seen. Yet he did not contradict the terrible facts of the report-nor could be do so. His objection was to the conclusions drawn from them by the Commissioner, and his opposition to printing the report was that it would throw discredit upon the country and upon Con-

This is very much like a physician's refusing to warn a man who is threatened with severe illness because it would show the man to have been careless and his medical advises not altogether wise. It would be simply continuing and perpetuating the maltreatment.

There can be no doubt that, since the necessities of the war enabled men of strong executive ability and sagacity to accumulate huge fortunes, the tendency of capital has been, as it always will be when it has a chance, to concentrate, to agglomerate, to gather more and more largely tegether, like rolling snow. Nor can it be denied that the abnormal condition of commerce and manufactures, and particularly the loose and expansive nature of our circulating medium-all necessary consequences of evil times -have disturbed the regular workings of labor and production, have inflated prices, and by making it harder for persons of limited means to get on, have tended to "make the poor poorer." And why should we iguore the fact? To assert that a nation which has spent millions of property, millions of money, and hundreds of thousands of lives is as rich as before, is supreme nonsense. We are as a nation poorer, and must bravely look the fact

The tendency to a concentration of riches and an increase of poverty is no less true than portentous of trouble ahead. Let us take the unwelcome fact home and study it. Let us not stop to criminate each other as to whose fault it is, but calmly look for the remedy. Does it bear hard upon Congress? Let Congressmen be doubly anxious to retrieve past errors, to unite in measures of judicious economy in public expenditure, to provide a way for the funding of our huge debt at lower interest rates, to raise our currency to the value expressed upon its face. Let them learn not to pass demagogic and meaningless laws, attempting to regulate the relations between capital and labor, not to tax the whole country by high import duties and tariffs for the benefit of single sections of the land. Let them take a new start in their modes of legislation, working less under the pressure of "influence," more after the guidance of independent reason.

Congress cannot be blamed for the whole evil under which we labor; on the contrary, it has done much that is eminently praise worthy. But let its members not shirk their share of responsibility. Above all, let them not ignore unpleasant facts nor think of keeping them from the country. The worse things are, the more we all ought to know about

The report was ordered printed, but Mr. Kelley's attempt to smother it was of such decided and rank heresy to all the traditions and necessities of our national life, our commonwealth, that we cannot forbear an earnest protest against his doctrines.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

## UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

# CAPITAL, - - \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA GEORGE H. STUART, GEORGE W. CHILDS, WM. A. PORTER, F. A. DREXEL, WM. V. MCKEAN, THOMAS W. EVANS, HENRY E. ROOD. NEW YORK. JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade, CINCINNATI. A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co. CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co. C. M., SMITH, of Geo. C Smith & Brothers, Bankers, LOUISVILLE, KY. WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co. ST. LOUIS.

JAMESE, YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National HON. J. W PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHUEBAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express, CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gall & AX. FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Sayings Bank.
GEORGE H. STUART, President. BALTIMORE.

C F. BETTS, Secretary. J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician. R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS F KOERPER, M. B., Medical Examiners

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

BILITY.

All policies are non-forfek ble after the payment of two or more annual premiums. Il 13 imwamrp MPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON.

> ESTABLISHED 1803. Pald-up Capital and Accommisted Funds,

\$8,000,000 IN COLD. PREVOST & HERRING Agents, 11 4 8m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS. PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. BOBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street, Has just received exoculate specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN,

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems. A SUPERB LINE OF CHROSOS. A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new 215

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES. UNION MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804 Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance

OFFICE. N. F. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts., EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:-

Marine premiums written to Jan. I. 1989 5106,108-16 not earned Jan. 1, 1868 50,716-13 \$100,108.16 \$150,914,29 Fire premiums written same

839,413.32 73.300/26 \$209,714-05 Earned premiums to January 1, 1869; -

terest on investments and -\$16Z 250 95 Losses, expenses, etc., same period:-Rents and salaries. 11,452 57

Deductions in lieu of scrip...

Reinsurances and commis-

Assets of the Company Jan. I, 1869, Bonds. State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per Camden and Amboy R R., 6 per cent. 3,510 00 Camden at d Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 17,000 00 Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 cent... 14,610.00 Pennsylvania R. R., Ist mortgage, 6 1,0000010,000:00 10,000-00 cent... 7.0000010,000 00 North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per Lehigh Valley R. E., 6 per cent...... 100 Little Schuylkill Railroad...... 5,000:00  $1.200 \, 00$ 3000 68 Philadelphia Bank...

8,800.0088 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co... 100 Phoenix Insurance Company....... 4 American West India Steamship

400 00 Par value ...

\$194,859 69 Bills receivable for premiums... 22,507·21 15,768·12 Sundry accounts due for premiums.. 

22,138-45 \$255,278 47 DIRECTORS. Richard S. Smith, William S. Baird, Francis Tete, A. E. Borie, Charles Wheeler, S. Delbert. John H. Irwin. Sol. Townsend. N. A. Smith, William C. Kent, F. Lavergne, J. S. Perot, Henry Lewis, J. C. Steiner, Edward L. Clark, John Moss, Lemuel Coffin, C. H. Cummings, J. H. Tilge, W. D. Winsor, James L. Bewiey, George Lewis, H. F. Robinson, Samuel C. Cook,

RICHARD S. SMITH, President. JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSUR-ANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia MARINE INSURANCE On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, take and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandisegenerally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, \$208,500,00 136,800 00 50,000:00 211,375 06 128,594 00 51,500 00 20,200 00

24,000 00 20,625 00 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent, Loan 5,031 25 15,000 Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaran-teed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock...... 15:000:00 10,000 Penn'a Railroad Company 5,000 North Penn's Ratiroad Co., 11,300 00 8,500 00 20,000 Phila and Southern Mail Steam.Co., 80 shares Stock 207,000 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first liens on City Properties...... 100 shares Stock .. 15,000 00

Market value, \$1,130,325-25 \$1,169,900 Par. Cost, \$1,093,604.26. Real Estate ... Bills receivable for insurance made Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued inter-est, and other debts due the com-1,813.00 Cash in drawer. 116,563.73

\$1,647,867.80 Thomas C. Hand, DIRECTORS, John C. Danie Edmund A. Souder,

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

A. B. Berger.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

EENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.

Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 186).

p. Ge so City of Ph ladelphine per cont. load to the Direction Palitread eper cont. bonds. 2.00 co History Per anylvania sper cont. bonds. 

102 but 65 Premium notes secured by came on Policies. \$895,101 25 Office Fixtures 43,000-06
Cash in he noted Agents. 42,004-04
Value of Defarred Preminuma for the current

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1988 Premiums, including Annoltes, \$217.8-Interest on Premium Fund. 1100 Interest on Annuay Fund. 154 1 545 10 228,509 08

Amount of Annuities sold in 1808

Amount of Annuities sold in 1808

Total amount of Annuities sold in 1808

Lesses by death, numbering seven

Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company

Extenses for 1808

BANUEL R. SHIPLEY, President,
WILLIAM C. LONGSTEETH, Vice President,
HOWLAND PARKY, Actuary,
DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Phila. Richard Cadbury, Phila
Joshua H. Morris, Henry Haines,
Richard Wood, T. Wistar Brown,
W. Hacker, Wm. C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin, Richmond Ind. 11212;

IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, \$2,000,00.

AT HOME

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE, MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the House Office, and the Agencies throughout the Siste. JAMES TRAQUAIR PRESIDENT SAMUEL E. STORES......VIUE PRESIDENT JNO. W. MORNER.....A. V. F. and ACTUARY MORATIO S. STEP BENS,.....SECRETARY

N S U R A N C E COMPANY NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA. INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL Biarine, Inland, and Fire Insurance, ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,001,266-72. \$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its

Organization. Arthur G. Coffin.

Sanudei W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Bichard D. Wood,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
ARTHUR G. Coffin,
DIRECTORS,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Aifred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeirs,
CHARLES PLATT. Secretary.

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

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 487 CHESNUT STREET, ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, \$2,603,740.09.

ACCEUED SURPLUS .... .8400,000°60 .1,018,898°80 .1,184,846°20 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1867 833,693-22 \$350,000-LOSSEN PAID SINCE 1529 OVER \$350,000-00,

85 500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Labert Terms DIRECTORS, Charles N. Bancker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Insac Les.

Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Alfred G. Baker, Thomas S. Ellis! George Fales,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has
no Agencies West of Pittsburg.

DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1801—CHARTER PERPETUAL No. 224 WALING T Street, Opposite the exconange. This Company insures from loss or damage by FIEE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandese, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of primium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and pail.

John L. Hodge, Like Turks.

John L. Hodge, Lawid Lewis, Beelamin Esting, Beelamin Esting, Thomas H. Powers, William S. Grant, Robert W. Lesmide, Education, Samuel Wilcox, Education, Samuel Wilcox, Scoresary.

TIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE FENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALKEDT Birect, opposite Independence Square This Company, Invorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandiae generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which mables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

Diese Cross.

Daniel Smith, Jr., DIBECTORS, John Deverenz, Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac faziehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President,
WM. G. GROWELL, Secretary.

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 haned upon approved plans, at the lowest

President,

BAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,

Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

Actuary, HOWLAND PARRY,

The advantages offered by this Company are

receiled.