## GERMANY.

The Royal Families of Europe-The German North Pole Expedition-Miracalous Healing, Etc.

A correspondent writes as follows to the New

Work Evening Post:-FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, January 4. - As regularly as New Year's day comes round we are treated to a pretty full report of the present state of European royalty, giving us accounts of the number of deaths, marriages, births, divorces and engagements that have taken place among the royal families during the past year-simple facts, with no word of comment, The number of European sovereigns, since the Spanish Revolution is thirty-eight, among whom are four emperors (including the Emperor of are four emperors (including the Emperor of Brazil), the Sultan, the Pope, ten kings, one queen, six grand dukes, ave dukes and ten princes (including the Prince of Monaco). The oldest of these is the Pope, aged 76½ years. There are three others already past threescore and tenmamely, the King of Prussia; the Duke of Anhalt (the oldest secular prince), and the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Of the remainder there are five whose agest vary from 60 to 70 there are five whose ages vary from 60 to 70 jears; seven from 50 to 60; twelve from 40 to 50; six (without the ex Queen of Spain) from 30 to 40, and four from 20 to 30. The youngest is the Prince Heinrich Reuss XXII (of the older line), who is 22% years old. The average age of the sovereigns is 45 years, and twenty-two of the retiring potentates have already passed that age. The Duke of Anhalt has reigned fifty-one years and five months, the longest of any Euro-pean ruler. Of the others four have governed from 30 to 40 years; six from 20 to 30: twelve from 10 to 20; the others began to reign within the last ten years. The average length of reign is 154 years, and nineteen of the sovereigns have already passed that period.

During the past year seven members of the European royal families died, five males and two females, as follows:—King Ludwig I of Bavaria, aged 82; Duke Joseph of Saxe-Attenburg, aged 79; Duke Ernst of Wurtemberg, aged 61; Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Philippsthal, age 165; Count Hugo of Lippe-Weissenfeld, aged 59; Princess Erns of Schammaury, Lippe, aged 3; Princess Emma of Schaumburg-Lippe, aged 3; and Countess Gustave of Lippe-Weissenteld X, widow, aged 79. Among the cardinals only one has been called away—Cardinal Bishop d'An-

The births are greatly in excess, being twenty in number—twelve princes and eight princesses—sons of the King of Greece, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Crown Princes of Russ'a and Prussia, Archduke Kari Ludwig of Austria, hereditary Prince of Hebenzollern-Sigmaringen, Prince of Teck, Princes Friedrich and Ludwig of Hesse, Alfred of Liechtenstein, Wilhelm of Schaum-berg Lippe and Alexander of Oldenburg; daughters of the Emperor of Austria, Prince of Wales, hereditary Prince of Anhalt, Duke Withelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the infant Prince Don Carlos of Spain, Prince Adalbert, of Bayaria, and Nikolaus of Oldenburg, and Count Franz of

Lippe-Weissenfeld. marriages are nearly three times as many as in the previous year, being eleven in 1868 against four in 1867. The tollowing are the names:—The timiar Grand Duke Ferdinand IV with Princess Alice of Parma; Crown Prince Humbert of Italy with his coustin Margerethe, granddaughter of the King of Saxony; Grand Duke Friedrich Franz II vor Mecklenburg. Duke Friedrich Franz It of Mecklenburg-Schwerle, his third marriage, with Princess Marie of Schwarsburg-Rudoistadt; Archduke Beinrich of Austria with Mrs Leopoldine Hoff-mann; Duke N kolans of Wartemberg with his niece the Duchass Withelmine; Duke of Alencon (son of the Duke of Nemours) and Princess Sophie of Bavaria, the former petrothed of the young Ludwig II of Bavaria; Count Alions of Caserta (Prince of the Two Sicities) with his cousin Antonie, daughter of the Conut of Tra-pani; Court Gaetan of Girgenti (brother of the former) with Princess Isabella of Spain; Prince Alexander of Ordenburg with Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenburg; Frince Ludwig of Bayaria (son of Prince Luitpold) with Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Es e; Prince Nikolhas of Nassau with Natatic von Puschkin, Countess of Merenberg. Besides these marriages there are engaged the following:—The Crown Prince of Denmark to the Princess Louise of Sweden (daughter of the King). The marriage of the Prince Wilhelm of Hanau (son of the Elector of Hesse) with the Princess Elizabeth of Schaum-

There are five sovere gas who have never been married, namely: Besides the Pepe, the young King Ludwig II of Bavaria, the Duke of Brans-wick, the Prince of Licchtenstein and Reass (old line). Of the rest six are widowed: -The Queen of England, the King of Italy, the Grand Dake of Hesse, the Dake of Anhalt and Princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Monaco. The Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen is divorced, and the Sultan lives in polygamy. Thus there yet remain twenty-five Unristian sovereigns regularly married (one for the third time, and one the second). Of the lady consorts, the oldest is the Queen of Saxony, aged 67; of the rest, three are from 50 to 60; eleven, 40 to 50; six, 30 to 40; two, 20 to 30 years of are. The youngest are the Duchess of Meckienburg-Schwerin, aged 18, and the Queen of Greece, aged 17 years and four months. The average is forty years, and the average duration of marriage nineteen years and seven months.

burg-Lippe, is again dissolved,

Twenty-five sovereigns (excepting the ex-Queen of Spain) have sons who will probably succeed them; one (the Emperor of Brazd), a daughter; six (among whom are the Kings of Bavaria and Sweden), brothers; three (including the Sullan) have collateral relations; while on death of the Pope, the Dukes of Brunswick and Reuss (old line), the governments will pass over to another dynasty or line. Of these 35 hereditary princes and presumptive successors, whose average age is twenty-four years eleven months, the eldest are those of Wartemberg (sixty) and Hesse-Darmstadt (difty-nine); four are not yet ten years old-namely, the crown and hereditary princess of Belgium (nine and a balf), Portugal, Waldrek, and Greece (born last Among these (omitting the Turkish heir, but including the Brazilian crown prince) twelve are married, eight of whom have children, and another is engaged to be married. The oldeest of these hereditary princes is the Prince Karl of Hesse-Darmstadt, aged nity-five and a half; and the youngest is the Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, aged seventeen years, who was married

THE GERMAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION. This expedition will doubtless be sent out early in the summer, as Dr. Petermann does not mean to allow the French to get ahead. The letter of Prince Napoleon to M. Lambert, of the Freuch North Pole Expedition, has served to reinspire the Germans with spirit towards the carrying out of Petermann's plan-. The Prince's gift of ten thousand fraucs, and his remark that State aid should not be requested, is a good example to the French people; but the Germans do not need such insitement, for the whole nation feels a very determined pride that success must crown the efforts of the bold undertakers of the expedition.

Dr. Petermann says that Captain Koldeway (of the Germania) will probably leave Bremen with the whole fleet in February, in order to gain a better acquaintance with the ice relations of the Polar seas before proceeding on the real expedition. The committee in whose hands the carrying out of the expedition is placed, will endeavor to procure two steam ves their purpose, and no longer use the little Germania, which made the last voyage, which is simply a small sailing yessel. Subscriptions still pour in towards the enterprise. The Germania expedition, as is well known, cost about ten thousand dollars, while twenty thousand dollars were subscribed. It is probable that Dr. Petermann's pecuniary wasts will be just as readily supplied in the fature, if we may judge by the popular feeling. Even the late Christmas toy shows have had in many cases an Arctic appearance. The great window of one of the largest toy shops in Berlin was set out in Arctic coldness. Gigantic icebergs, with their peculiarly-formed pionacles, rose high up above the bine sea, immense masses of ice floated around, sea, gulis were perched on the high bergs; scale and walruses showed themselves out of the water here and there, or crept upon the ice. On one leeberg was a great white bear, while not far distant could be seen a boa!, filled with salfors, about to hunt the poor creature. They were Garman sailors, and their good ship—the Germania—was seen in the background. This the way young Germany is indoptri-

nated with the idea of voyages of discovery. and probably many a youthful heart will 'hus gain an enthusiasm for Dr. Petermaun and his mission in this novel manner.

GEIBBL AND PAUL HEYSE. Emanuel Getbel, the poet (whom King Lul-wig II of Bayaria deprived of his literary pen sion, which he had received for afteen years, because he wrote a poem welcoming the King of Pressin to Lubeck, Geibel's home), and Paul Heyse, the novelist, who resigned his pension because he held the same sentiments as Geibel, have both received invitations from the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, offering them an asylum in Weimar and an equal peasion.
Neither have accepted, however: Geibel on
account of sickness and Heyse on account of
the close relationships which bind him to Munich. Geibel has been presented by the Senate
of Lubeck with the freedom of the city, besides great procession in his honor. Heyse he child of fortune," has lately inherited considerable property, which has been left to him by an aunt in Berlin, which will amply compensate him for the less of the Bavarian pension. Both are gainers by the prejudices of the young king, who has brought upon himself the ridicule of all the witty journals that gare to illustrate the subject.

THE CASE OF PROPESSOR EWALD.

Professor Ewald, of Gottingen, one of the celebrated seven charged with insulting the King of Prussia in his pamphlet, "Lob des Konigs und des Volks," was acquitted by his judges on the 29th of December. The State authorities had motioned for six months' im-prisonment. During the trial Professor E wald acted in a free, apright manner. The decision of acquittal was on two points-1. It had no been proved that the King had been personally referred to in the pamphlet. 2. No evidence had been brought to show that he intended his remarks as defamatory. The decision of acquittal was received with great applause in court, and has been welcomed as just by nearly the whole German press.

MURACULOUS HUALING IN WURTEMBERG.

A most remarkable story comes down to us from the hills of Wurtemberg. In the little poverty-stricken village of Erlaheim, celebrated heretofore for its manufacture of vitriol, there is now an excitement "unparalleled in Wurtemberg annals," Two or three months ago a vicar, named Schottle, was sent to the village He was aged, being nearly fifty, and soon gained the sympathy of his people. The report soon spread that the vicar possessed the power of bealing diseases in a miraculous manner, the consequence of which was that the little village of Erlaheim was quickly crowded with the crippled and diseased of all ages, sizes, sexes, Catholics as well as Protestants, Jews and unbelievers, and now even the neighboring villages cannot accommodate the coaches. A gentleman who lately visited the scene has given the following description of his visit in the Swabian

"The pilgrims to the Vicar of Erlaheim," he "have increased in number to an extent far beyond anything ever heard of in Wurtemberg. During a business journey I had the opportunity personally to be convinced of this. Exactly at eleven o'clock the door of the par-sonage opens, before which a great multitude of devout 'diseased' are found, who have been waiting for a long time. And what a multi-tude! The space immediately around the parsonage cannot contain all the faithful, so that the streets to the right and left, wherever there ts an open space, are filled up. The number of those present was at least eight hundred. The clergyman began with an address and closed his words with a benediction. Then each indi-vidual was allowed to come forward, and was asked for his name, condition, disease, etc. Then each received a small flusk of oil-consecrated oil-for external application. It appeared like olive oil. As to how this is brought into causal connection with the healing of the disease I am not able to say; still the elergyman assures that it is not the oil which has the healing power, but faith."

The belief in his power of healing is wide spread; an eight-horse omnibus comes crowded from Rottwell to Erlaheim daily. Many come from Pforzheim, and even from Basle pilgrims have arrived, and still the throng has not reached its culminating point. The number arriving daily is estimated now at twelve hundred. The ecclesiastical authorities have already taken steps in the matter, and the vicar has had notice of removal, but the poor people of the village and neighborhood sent a deputation of church members to Stuttgard to endeavor to procure the recall of the order, but with no results. The character of the vicar is everywhere praised. He formerly charged a sum of six greutzers (three or four cents) each for the oi but now only a box is open to voluntary contri-butions, which is in part applied to the purchase of oil and in part devoted to benedicent pur-

HIPPOPHAGY.

Horseflesh has found entrance as an article of con-uniption in Germany. In Memingen many of the poor people obtain all their Christmas roast from the court kitchen. The Dake this year had two of his horses taken from the court stables and slaughtered, and the meat given to those poor who were fond of it. Report says it was seized in a trice.

ROTHSCHILD AND ROSSINI.

The latest anecdote about Rothschild and Rossini would appear to be of German origin, and can be appreciated fully only by those who are acquainted with the German custom of allowing the guest to enter the house first on all occasions. The speedote carries the heading:-"Rothschild and Rossini at the Door of

Rothschild-God! What do I hear? What wonderful sounds of music! Heavenly! God-Rossint-Yes, Herr Baron, we are now at the

Gate of Paradise; those are the lovely tones of heavenly harmony. Please to enter! Rothschild-After you, honored Maestro. Rossini-Not so, my dear Baron, I am at home

Stage Wonderst

In the Madone aux Roses, a play now running in the Paris Gaite, there are three tableaux which all the wonders of the stage mechanism have sever attained up to the present. One is an Italian idyl, a landscape from Leopoid Roberts' lamous painting called the "Harvest." The peasantry dancing under the Southern sun to the quick Tarentella movement, the lowing of the cattle, and graceful grouping of the figures, are perfectly artistic. The second grand tableau is the feast given by Casar in his ducal palace; all the voluptuousness of the East and depravity of Babylon are rendered most vividly; wine overflows, a thousand lights glitter, while ballet nymphs, like sirens, enchant the intoxi-cated guests. But the banquet is the conflagration of the palace. The stage is covered with sheet iron, and no less than 1500 pieces of burning embers, supposed to be the beams, roofs, and walls, are tossed up by artificial flames. The crackling of the wood, the thundering crash of domes talling in, the writhing of the spirals and utter dismay of the surprised soldiery, are almost painfully depicted. It takes six hours every day to put up the ducal patace behind the scenes, for it must be artistically constructed, and not one piece placed on another without precision.

The Late Due de Brabant.

A foreign paper gives the following account of the illness of the Prince Royal of Belgium, whose death, at the age of ten years, has been

announced by cable:-Owing to the illness of his Royal Highness the Duc de Brabant, there was no official recep-tion at the palace on New Year's Day, and the Court remained in seclusion at Lacken. The Prince's health remains the same, and would be considered satisfactory were it not for the water which at times makes its appearance, and baffles the skill of the doctors. The following avecdote is related of his Royal Highness. New Year's Eve he begged his royal parent to grant him a New Year's gift of 6000 francs. The King gave the movey, at the same time asking whether he might know the purpose for which this sum was wanted. "It is intended for two angels who have been nursing me during my long illness," answered the young prince, at the same time handing the money to one of the two Sisters of Charity who have been in constant attendance upon his Royal Highness since the commencement of his malady. DISCOVERY IN JERUSALEM.

More Exploration by English Engl. neers-The Exact Position of the Temple to be Ascertained. To the Editor of the London Times:-

Sin: -I am happy to resume my communica-tions on the exploration of Palestine with the announcement of a discovery which I think all will agree in regarding as a most important step towards a certaining the exact position of the temple. Lieutenant Warren has discovered that the north wail of the platform of the Mosque of Omar (to use an erroneous name for the sake of being more intelligible) is built on the edge of a perpendicular scarped rock, with its scarped face to the north; in other words, that it the present flooring of the Haram area were removed, the surface of the rock would seem to be interrupted at the place in question by a sudden artificial gap, running from east to west, both deep and wide, though at present of unknown width and depth. Of this gap Mr. Warren has only yet been able to examine a portion, but enough to reveal a subterranean arcade running apparently along the whole length of the platform (250 feet), and about 35 feet in width, supporting the present flooring of the Haram Area, beneath which the whole is conecaled. Though denied by the Turkish authorities the power of systematic investigation within this very sacred spot, yet fortune has favored us with an unlooked for opportunity, and Mr. Warren has shown himself quite equal to the occasion, by being on the spot at the exactly proper moment, and taking advantage of the chance, I subjoin his letter, and beg to say that the drawing referred to (with all his other sketches and reports) may be seen, and copies obtained, at the office of the Fund, No. 9 Pall

I shall shortly ask you to insert a second communication, with an account of Lieutenant Warren's extensive and important operations outside the Temple walls since his return to Jerusalem in August. Meanwhile I am sorry to say that we are much in want of money. It is more than two months since I made my appeal, and the funds so generously placed at the disposal of the committee have been nearly ex-hausted. The present season is not inappropriate to such a claim, and I trust we may b favored with a renewal of donations and sub-scriptions to an object the interest of which is by no means diminished since I last addressed

Orders for money may be sent to the trea surers of the fund, Mr. Walter Morrison, M. P. or Mr. John Abel Smith, M. P., to Mr. W. Besant, acting secretary, all at the office of the fund, No. 9 Pall Mail East, or to myself.

Your faithful servant. George Grove.

Your faithful servant, GEORGE GROVE, Hon, Sec. Palestine Exploration Fund. Sydenham, January 3.

December 8.—Sir:—On Saturday I went over the Haram area to see if I could trace any re semblance between the plan of Dr. Lightloot and the present form of the ground. On passing by the northern edge of the Mosque of Omar platform I saw that the earth had been lately disturbed at the foot or the eastern steps, and on asking the shiekh of the mosque about it, he said that after the heavy rains, three days before, the ground had given way, and that they had found an entrance to substructions as large as those at the southeast angle. I suggested to him that the hole had been badly filled in, and that it would probably give way again. This morning we went early to the Haram area, and happened to come upon this place just a few minutes after the hole had opened a second time; we went down into it and made an examination. It is a souterrain, running east and west in the line of the northern edge of the mosque platform; it consists of an arched passage eighteen feet span, with bays south of twelve feet by seventeen feet arched over: the piers between being six feet six inches thick. The southern side of these bays is scarped rock, and on it the wall supporting the northern edge of the mosque platform is built. Portions of the piers are also scarped from the rock, which appears to shelve down rapidly to the north, so that if the earth and these vaults were removed, the northern end of the mosque platform would present the appearance of a perpendicular + carped rock, with excrescences on its face three feet six inches thick, twelve feet apart, and projecting about six feet. The yault was examined for about seventy feet cast and west, and four bays were surveyed; the crown of the arch of the vault and also of the bays is about two feet below the surface of the ground, which is then surface of the ground, which is then about eight feet below the level of the mosque piatform; the distance from crown springing of the arches is nine feet six inches, those arches of the bays being percendicular to and forming groins with that of the vault. The arch over the vault has a span of eighteen feet, but it is not semicircular; appears rather to have a parabolic curve, while the arches over the bays are decidedly pointed (spans from 12 feet to 13 feet). The yous the arches are small, presenting about 15 inches by 4 inches on the soffit. On the northern side of the vault I could see no appearance of rock except in one place for about 5 feet, where there is either rock or a large stone, the top of which is about 10 feet below the springing; the northern portions of the piers are also of masoury, but from their centres to their southern ends they are cleanly scarped from the rooks just as is the southern end of the bays. masonry in the walls is of very miscellaneous character, in some cases large and small squared stones, and in some places coarse tubble. On the northern side of the vault are two passages about 2 feet wide and 6 feet high, which are blocked up after about 8 feet; they have the appearance of being in connection with other vaults to the north; they are roofed over with stone slabs. To east and west the souterrain is blocked up with rubbish, fallen in from above; but it appears to extend in both directions, though towards the west there is an indication of a portion of the arch having given way. To the south the rock rises to about the springing of the arches, that is to say, to about twelve feet from the surface of the ground, or to about eighteen feet above the mosque platform; above the rock the ends of the bays are filled in with course rubble, and it is doubtful whether they extend beneath the mosque platform. In the eastern bay there is an arched doorway or communication, which is filled up with coarse rubble. The souterrain has no appearance of having been constructed for a tank. There is not a sign of pla-ter about, and the rock appears to have been scarped for It differs in most respects from the

> Lieuten ant Royal Engineers. ARMED VESSELS.

ledge is gained, it may become a strong point in settling the matter. C. WARREN,

tanks in the Haram area, and was apparently

built for the purpose of raising up the Haram area to a general level; the arches appear to be Saracenic. For several

months I have been seeking an opportunity to examine the ground on the northern side of the

morque platform near the western steps, as I

am convinced there are vaults there (from the hollow sound of the ground), and my impression now is that the souterrain just discovered

extends all along the northern edge of the plat-

form. I do not see that this souterrain supports the position of the temple obtained by the ap-

pliention of Dr. Lightfoot's plan to the existing plan, as sent home by this mail. It may with

reason be claimed by one party as the ditch on the northern wall of the Temple, and by the

other as the northern ditch of Antonia. It however, limits the space on which the Temple could have stood, and as other know-

settling the matter.

Experiments with Iron Ships of War. The London Times says: - "Captain Cowper P. Coles has lately made experiments at Ports mouth dockyard with regard to the bottoms of iron ships and the disposition of their guns and armor. His success has exceeded his anticipations. In the Warrior dock, at Portsmouth, there has been placed an iron built mortal vessel, now used as a movable coal depot, on the bottom of which, for several years past, different kinds of compositions for the preservation of the bottoms of tron ships and for the prevention of their fouling have been tested and periodically reported upon by the shipwright department of the dockyard for the information of the Admiralty. On the bottom of this vessel are two patches of cement composition, on the plan proposed by Captain

Coles, one of which was put on foor and the other three years since. Speaking of the Serst as preservative coments only, tueir efficiency in that respect has been satisfactorily proved by having portions of them cut away from the ves-sel's bottom with a chisel, when the iron plates underneath were found in perfect preservation, and as free from outer deterioration of any kind as on the day the cement was first laid over

"The anti-fouling experiment has been equally successful. In November, 1867, the last occasion on which the vessel was in dock, a patch of the cement was laid on the bottom plating under the bilge, and, before drying, coated with a copper facing in the form of dust or flings. This patch now, after the ve-sel has been quite fourteen months in the water, is found to be quite clean and free from any deposit whatever, fully snswering, indeed, all the requirements that would be expected from a sheet of copper fixed in any similar position. Captain Coles also claims that the cement ap-plied to the bottom of an iron ship would strengthen it very materially, as well as preserve it from the action of the sea water. would, no doubt, be the case, but weight given by any increased thickness of the cement applied would then have to be taken into consideration, a part of the subject, however, which has, no doubt, been considered."

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DIRECTORS. A. N. Atwood,
Hon. G. V. Lawrence,
William E. Gwens,
B. C. Worthington,
Nathan Halnes,
Hon. John Titus,
H. O. Atwood,
A. N. ATWOOD, President,
2 ituthsaw

J. F. Baker.
E. A. Thomas,
James J. Mulian,
H. E. Hudson,
Hon. S. T. Wilson,
James Richmond,
C. R. Gale,
B. E. HUDSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 243 BROADWAY, New York. JAMES B, DOW ......President JANUARY 26, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared A Cash Dividend of Fifty Per Cent.

On the annual premium rate of all Participating Life Policies, and FORTY PER CENT. on the annual endowment rate of all Participating Endowment Policies issued in the year 1867. E. H. JONES, Vice-President.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 429 CHESNUT Street, J. S. GAFFNEY, GENERAL AGENT.

24 thatubt

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Gifice Scuthwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sta.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr.

Naibro Frazier.

John M. Atwood.

Benj. T. Tredtek.

George H. Stuart.

John H. Brown.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking not pecifilly heardons risks whatever, such as factories, mills etc.

tes, mills etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR President.

THOS. W. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

26 BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unacrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsate and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for her clog clothing is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Frice about the same as an ordinary sofa. Price about the same as an ordinary sofa,

H. F. HOVER, Owner and Sole Manufacturer. 1 26 tutheem No. 230 South SECOND Street.

HAIR MATTRESSES AND A NEW STOCK OF SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES,

PRATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTHES, AT S. W. COR. 12TH AND CHESTNUT STS.

FOR RENT.

R R E N T. 0 PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St. ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable of a Commercial College. Apply at BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL BAFETY INSUR-ANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIHE INSURANCES
On Merchandisegenerally; on Stores, D veilings,
Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, \$208,500,00 136,800.00 211,375 06 128,594 90

50,000-00

51,500 00

20,200 00

24,090 00

20,625.00

21,000-00

5,031 25

15,000-00

11,300 00

3,500 00

15,000 00

cipal and interest guaran-teed by City of Philad's,

10,000 Penn'a Ratiroad Company. 5,000 North Pena's Ratiroad Co., 

207,900-00 \$1,109,900 Par. Market 26, Cost, \$1,093,604 26, Market value, \$1,130,325.25 Hills receivable for insurance made Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued 'inter-est, and other debts due the com-40,178-88 pany.... 1,813-00

Cash in drawer...

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand,

H. Jones Brooke

116,565 78 \$1,647,367.80 DIRECTORS. Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,

James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William G. Boniton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg John B. Semple, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, A. B. Berger, "THOMAS U. HAND, President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President, EENRY LYLBURN, Secretary, HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [108]

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET. ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1968, \$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL ACCEUED SURPLUS UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867 \$83,693-28 \$350,600-60, LOSSEN PAID SINCE 1889 OVER \$5 500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Laberal Terms

Charles N. Bancker, Alfred Charles N. Bancker, Aifred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,
George W Bichards, William S. Grant,
Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,
Thomas S. Rillist
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President,
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company 1 to
no Agencies West of Pataburg, 112 OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT

Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, \$500,000. Assets \$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

BIRECTORS.

George L. Harrison,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlion Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
S. Wain,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President,
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President,
CHARLES PL DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

THE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE TERMSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMMITTEE THE TERMSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMMITTEE THE TERMSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMMITTEE THE COMPANY, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furbiture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms,

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

Daniel Smith, Jr., DIRECTORS, John Devereux, Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, Henry Lewis, Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL, EMITH, JR., President, WM. C. CROWELL, Secretary. STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET, Organized to promote Live insurance among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lower rates.

Vice-President, Wilbiah C. LONGETRETH.
Actuary, KOWLAND PARRY;
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. DHEENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PERICAL NO. 221 WALNET Birect, opposite the Exchange. This Company marres from loss or damage by on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of preminent.

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

John L. Hedge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
Edmund Castillon,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
BAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

\$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada. CHAS, M. PREVOST. CHA?. P. HERRING