Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FREE CUBA.

From the N. Y. World. The Herald attacks the administration for lacking a definite policy as to Cuba, the Sun for having a bad policy. But if the disclo-gures reported to have been made by Attorney-General Pierrepont and the averments

of the Tribune's Washington correspondent are true-and we know no reason for disbelieving either—then the administration has a definite policy, and that policy is the best which could have been devised.

When the World, day after day and week after week, exposed the impolitic proceedings of those friends of Cuban independence who were so short-sighted as not to perceive that the United States could never serve their cause and help them with Spain except by preserving a spotless record of honest neutrality; when the World, day after day and week after week, followed up the administration with the facts of our violated neutrality and with the law upon our statute-book which the President took an oath to execute but did not; when the World recalled to the attention of the administration the fact of our obligation, according to international law, to dealope nly and honestly by a friendly nation, though the act of 1818 had never been passed; when the World, finding its counsels unheeded alike by the foolish friends of Cuban independence and by the administration, urged upon the latter the issuance of such a proclamation of warning as there was precedent for in the history of the administrations of the founders of the republic both before and after that act was passed—then, indeed, this administration might have been justly charged with an indefinite or a bad policy, or

But when the World disclosed its whole purpose, and proposed a solution of the situation which seemed to have none consistent with our own integrity, the honor of Spain, and the peace of the island: when, in other words, the World proposed Free Cuba, or freedom purchased by herself, conceded gnanimously by Spain, and the purchase anteed by the United States; and, after 'ug that to be the only possible outcome as eminently desirable for its own

show ain renewed its pleadings with the as well ata not to frustrate all their sacred sake, ag berty for the island of their Cuban Jun ction, and again reiterated its hopes of 1 e administration that only by patriotic affead honest enforcement of the warnings to th ld we hope to add another a faithful, fair,a. constellation of republics; neutrality law cou stration at last put forth star to the western Government, and vinand when the admini. te too late, its own the strong arm of the "ds a friendly nation dicated, ere it was qui uria-Ryan expedihonor and its justice towa. ust to charge the by preventing the Goico: 'policy or a bad tion-then it was no longer 1 ur judgment Government with an indefinite policy. Its policy became, in at least, though long delayed, a ju cent, and a sagacious policy.

For, indeed, it is only a reasonable of the weight which the United State acquired among the nations of the glo suppose that the scheme which this jou has thus labored, in season and out of season to press upon the Cuban Junta, upon ever, other friend of Cuban independence, upon an administration politically opposed to us, and npon a country which, except along the At-lantic seaboard, was difficult to impress with the facts in the case and the conditions of success, is, in truth, a scheme which only divides needed to be taken up by their Federal Government, intrusted to some secret and special envoy (not, of course, to a leprous Sickles at its broaching and birth), in order at once to

generated Spain. For confirmation of our confidence and hope, we daily look and pray. That will be a proud day for this republic when, neither by conquest nor intrigue, but by magnanimity on the one hand and by justice on the other, the destiny of a new State is founded and established; and when, in the sight of all nations, the curtains that conceal from our gaze the plans of cal nets and the proceedings of envoys roll away, and she appears stretching forth a friendly hand to this fair young sister of the seas, and leads her to the

matisfy the hearts' desire of Cuban patriots

nor yet to wound the proudest pride of re-

starry heights of self-government and independence.

For when Spain consents to listen to the mediation of the United States, or commits to their fellowship and in their trust henceforth the self-sovereignty of that brightest gem till now retained in the casket of the nation which to the Old World once gave all a New, it is not possible that interference from any hostile quarter would be attempted by the monarchies of one or tolerated by the republics of the other. Not North Germany will say us nay-she has her own States to consolidate and boundaries to guard. Not France—her hands are busy apportioning the concessions to liberty extorted from a sovereign whose chief solicitude must be to perpetuate an imperilled dynasty. Not Great Britain-half whose Ireland has crossed the Atlantic, and which, to appease a nation, is disestablishing a Church. Not any nor all of these conjoined, whatever their attempt might be, were an annexation on foot which neither Spain might concede nor Cuba now desire, will undertake to hinder Spain if she shall follow but half-way in the steps which France took under the elder Napoleon when Louisiana, Spain herself when Florida, Russia when Alaska, were added to our continental possessions, and which Denmark stands in with the Danish islands.

Certainly, we do not underrate the difficulties which must for months, or years perhaps, still hedge about a plan so large, a work so difficult and yet so beneficent, as this which we have disclosed and developed and pressed. But they are difficulties of detail. An idea is only powerful, said Emerson, when a man is behind it. Then, when a nation of thirtyeight millions of freemen is behind it, pressing it on to its consummation in the fact of free Cuba, must it not be irresistible?

THE TENNESSEE CONTEST-MR. BOUT WELL'S LETTER.

From the N. Y. Times. The wisdom of the course pursued by Secretary Boutwell, in identifying himself with Stokes in the Tennessee contest, is more than doubtful. "Greatly interested" in the contest he may naturally be; and right he certainly is in 'believing that the future political character and general prosperity of the State depend largely upon the continuance of the Republican party in power." But we are nnable to appreciate the expediency or justice of interference in behalf of one section of the Republican party and against another section; the section assailed by Mr. Boutwell being, moreover, that which is most in harmony with the general policy of the President and with the desires and purposes of the party

everywhere.

tecedents and consistency that the Secretary declares himself in favor of Stokes. As between Stokes and Senter there is in this respect nothing to choose. Both were hostile to the authority of the Union at the outbreak of the war. Neither became loyal under circirstances which entitled him to any special credit. Ex-Governor Brownlow, who can be no more suspected of sympathy with Rebels than Mr. Boutwell, declares that, with twenty-five years' knowlege of both candidates, his preference is for Senter. "I have closely watched their political course," says the old man, "and I give it as my candid opinion that Governor Senter's personal character is the better of the two; that his political record is more consistent; and that, in point of ability and statesmanship, he is far superior." We do not accept this testimony as conclusive, but it forms a tolerably good set-off to the

Secretary's partiality for Stokes, If a superior personal or political record cannot be claimed for Stokes, is he entitled o consideration because of greater regularty in his nomination? Is he the regular Republican candidate, and Senter the bolter? Certainly not. The convention called to nominate a candidate did not outlive the preiminaries; a row arose about the chairmanship, and the proceedings went no further, And inasmuch as no nominations were made, neither Stokes nor Senter can pretend to be the regular caudidate. Both are self-nominated. This fact, however, seems unquestionable-of the delegates to the convention, a majority were friends of Senter; the disturbance which terminated the convention having been gotten up by supporters of Stokes and in his interest.

The consistency of the two candidates being equal, judging of them in relation to the Union in the early stages of the war, and the irregularity of their candidacy being the same, in what direction shall we look for the justification of Mr. Boutwell's interference? The proper test, next to the regularity of a party nomination, is the platform on which the contest is conducted. Tried by this standard, we have no hesitation in say, ing that the platform occupied by Senter is more in accord with that of the administration and of the Republican party than that of his opponent. The canvass, so far, has been marked more by an interchange of offensive personalities than the discussion of principles. But an important principle, nevertheless, separates the candidates. Senter and his friends, Brownlow included, favor the earliest possible enfranchisement of those on whom the local law has heaped disabilities. They proclaim that prescription was a necessity of the time at which it was resorted to, but that the necessity has passed, and that its continuance serves only to keep alive angry teeling and foster difficulties in the State. The Stokes party, on the other hand, under the plea of preserving partisan ascendancy, would prolong disfranchisement, with all its

irritation and injustice. On the leading issue of the canvass, then, Senter is, and Stokes is not, in harmony with the present policy of the Republican party. That policy in regard to proscription is happily unmistakable. The Chicago Convention which nominated Grant placed him on a platform of which the removal of disabilities was a conspicuous feature; and successive State conventions have reaffirmed the same purpose. The latest instance is that of the California Republicans, who resolved "That the ratification of the fifteenth amendment should be followed by an act of universal amnesty and the enfranchisement of the Southern

rople." The Republicans of Mississippi, dical" and "conservative," are agreed upon point; which commands the almost un-1 approval of the Republican press through ' feeling in other States, and so Senter the vantage ground. Republican to the fifteenth amendment, concedes to a

With regard vence between the candidates. there is no diffe. and himself its advocate in rting that its adoption by Senter has avow decided terms, asse slature is "dictated by the Tennessee Lega and wise statesmanjustice, sound policy, therefore, he is unob-In this respect,

iectionable. en, seems to us a Mr. Boutwell's letter, th 's all the more mistake—a mistake that affections upon serious because involving r an supporters the patriotism of the Republi. tave built up Senter, the leaders of whom . e and stood the Republican party in Tennesse alculating by it when Stokes was selfishly c t for the the chances. It is not prudent or juare be-Secretary of the Treasury to interfa tween Republicans, and least of all 1 tons company interference with imputat the upon those of them who have espoused cause of Senter. There is no valid reaso for identifying the administration with the triumph of one candidate or the other. Bo th being Republicans, with a large Republican following, the interest of the administration and of the party will be best promoted by the maintenance of a neutral attitude at Washington. There may be little apparent impropriety in an expression of preference for Stokes; but is it desirable to make enemies of the Senter Republicans, who will in all probability carry the State?

DISESTABLISHMENT ENDOWED.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The Church bill has become a law, and Parliament is to adjourn to the 10th of August. We are left to reflect, then, respecting the one great and tedious labor of the British Legislature, that now, as ever, it has with most elaborate ingenuity contrived a half measure instead of a whole one. A century of agitation has won at last the principle of disestablishment, not through a sentiment of strict justice, exactly, but partly from a menacing necessity, and in part because the Establishment had amassed enough plunder by endowment to bribe itself respectably out of existence. The English Establishment was paid so handsomely for dying that it is a question if it be dead at all, and whether so much reward is not a kind of resurrection. However this may be, an army of pensioned curates, with their bishops and glebes, still

The debate on the bill will constitute an important but prolix chapter in British history. The peers will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors as to the capacity of concatenating sophisms and learned prejudices, and of uttering to the vexed ears of Englishmen linked tedium long drawn out. It will be said that few of the Lords were bright enough and wise enough to rank with the laurelled Senators of a generation bygone; but Russell's tact, Salisbury's weight, Cairns hard persistency, Derby's fire, and Granville's crowning address and grace, will be remembered. Had the lay peers done nothing at all but darken counsel, it would still have to be said that the Lords Bishops have vindicated the reputation of the House for talent, for obstinacy, for worldliness, and well-educated wrongheadedness. The amendments of his handsome and reverend grace of Canterbury were shrewd, and the speeches of Bishops Thirwall and Magee have

beg reference to the record of their retrogressions during forty years. What they lately did against disestablishment they did against Catholic and Jewish emancipation, against the abolition of the corn laws, against reform and against education. But the Lords have rendered at least one provision of justice in the late bill, by undoing their amendment that the Bishops of the Irish Church should continue to sit among the Lords, and so have spared a Catholic country the shame and wrong of being represented by such men as Archbishop Trench, while Cardinal Cullen has so much better right to a place among the

The passage of the Church bill was in no sense an act of grace on the part of the Lords, but a concession extorted out of their fears. They would have kept the Bishops in their seats, and have absorbed the entire property and purse of the establishment. By annuities they asked for the Church an excess of £2,200,000, though liberally endowed in this way already; by parsonages, £152,000; by the Ulster glebes and private endowments, several millions. The English Premier reckoned the total proceeds of Church property at £16,000,. 000; the amount of compensatson allowed by the bill at £8,650,000, and the surplus at £7,850,000. The Lords, by amendments in favor of extra compensation, reduced the surplus to three millions. The seven hundred thousand Episcopalians in Ireland would have taken seven millions of the Church property, while four millions and a half of Catholies and half a million Presbyterians would have received together about a milion. Although we are not refreshed with the full details of the bill as it passed in its last amendment, we suspect that the ratio of distribution remains almost the same as we have indicated. Though instead of the great Ulster grant, sequestrated from the frish by King James, and the private endowments dating back to 1500, the Church was o receive a sum of £500,000 cash, the disesablishment was still mightily endowed. Mr. Aladstone was willing to give it \$40,000,000 it was anxious to take, and probably would get, \$45,000,000. What the four million and a half of Catholics get out of this large sum mainly appropriated to one-seventh of their number, is not worth mentioning. There was even a disposition in the hungry bench of bishops to devour a surplus intended for "the advantage of the Irish people," and for the 'relief of calamity and suffering.

The bill as passed has not yet come to hand, yet we are safe to say that it has no right claim to be considered a just or a generous, or even an entirely expedient measure. It is a great good thing that disestablishment is, in any way, an accomplished fact; but we do not ce that the peers of to-day were more liberal than George III, who was willing to pay the Catholic elergy, or than Pitt, who would have established both Churches after a fashionand finally we have to lament that seldom have Lords temporal and spiritual carried on a crusade in favor of the Church in a less Christian spirit. The lion of the Church has quitted the scene with anything but lamb-like satisfaction and compensation, and justice has been done in a truly lion-like way. The establishment has fallen, but the house of the endowment is still a high structure.

IMPORTATION OF COOLIES.

From the N. Y. Herald. The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of the Customs at New Orleans, relative to the importation of coolies into this country, declares that the act of February, 1862, prohibiting American citizens. from engaging in the coolie trade has not been abrogated. It also refers to a resolution out the country. By identifying him-proscription, Stokes runs counter to of January, 1867, by both houses of Congress, sing the abhorrence of the pe the United States for the coolie trade, and to the additional article (fifth) of the treaty between the United States and the Chinese empire, concluded on the 28th of last July and now awaiting the action of the Emperor. This article reprobates any other than voluntary emigration, and agrees to make it a penal offense to take Chinese subjects from China without their free and voluntary consent. A circular from the Department of State, addressed to the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, on the 17th January, 1867, directs that the Consul at every port where coolies may embark be required to certify, after full examination, that such embarkation is not forced or procured by fraud, and that such Ministers and Consuls shall use all their authority and influence towards preventing and discouraging the carrying on of the traffic referred to in any way. The Collector at New Orleans is, therefore, authorized and directed to use all vigilance in suppressing what the Secretary c. alls "this new modification of the slave traide. ' is manifest that the Secretary of the

14 reas, uy overlooks or ignores the fact that ibitory law to which he alludes makes the prot ally of persons and vessels transporting Chin. *ese coolies from a Chinese port mention c to some port i oreign to the United States; so that it may be questioned whether it intertion of this class of immidiets the importation of this class of immigrants to this cou. At all events, there be sons of the Celestial is nothing to hinder the sons of the Celestial empire any more than the sons of Erin from being welcomed here in hu. dreds and thousands as voluntary immigrants. A for can there be any more objection to their be ing brought here through the agency of comp unies organized for the purpose than to the i uportation of Germans through similar instr. mentalities, Moreover, in the changed condition, 's of American labor, resulting from the destre etion of African slavery by the late war, Chine se immigrants, especially those of a hardier and superior qualities from the interior . 4istricts, will be heartily welcomed here; and . should be remembered that however they may have been induced to leave their native country, and even to whatever hardships they may have been subjected on their passage to our coasts, as soon as they arrive they will be freemen, and no longer "coolies," Mr. Boutwell, therefore, we may hope, will revise some of his opinions on the introduction of Chinese labor into the United States, and withdraw his opposition to its inevitable ultimate

PAPER HANGINGS. EAN & WARD, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA. COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED

9 185 LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 BPKING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jewer, 2009

It cannot be on the ground of political an-seedents and consistency that the Secretary | been seldom surpassed in rhetoric and force. | GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS! FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLV. ING evaporator, which takes up all the carlion from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The snachine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

EERRIS & CO.,

6 limits Smip) No. 32 CHESNUT Street, Philada. Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS, Thomas C. Hand, James C. Hand. COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC. James C. Hand.
Theophilus Faulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Kyre, To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO., No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WARE-ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT, (Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS. SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business reating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. \$ 6 smth\$ DATENT OFFICE. PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models

C. H. EVANS. 3 4thstut N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT, S. PATENT OFFICE. On the petition of JOSEPH McCORD, of Philadel bia, Penneylyania, praying for the extension On the petition of JOSEPH McCORD, of Philadel-phia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 24th day of November, 1855, for an improvement in Policemen's Rattles.

It is crudered that said petition be heard at this office on the 25th day of October next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

SAMUEL P. FISHER,
7 22 that Dommissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. - STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of drued beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

527ti MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETO. ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES. NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET, Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

WINDOW CLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 foot AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Staine organed, and Ground Glass, which they offer at 1.4 12

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT. 5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN DEALERS IN PAPERS OF ALL KINDS,

> NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,

STOVES, RANGES, ETO. NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED
would call the a tention of the public to his
NEW GOLUEN KAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater, it is so constructed
as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast tren. It is very simple in its
construction, and is perfectly a telligit; self-cleaning, have
construction, and is perfectly a telligit; self-cleaning, have
ing ne pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is
so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger
amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace new in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as
produced by my new arrangement of avaporation will at
once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that
will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would
do well to call and examine the Goldon Ragle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia. NOTICE. -THE UNDERSIGNED

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board tovos, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always or N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly dons. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide: Panlins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

Ro, 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores),

INSURANCE. INSURANCE. FAME INSURANCE COMBA DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU RANGE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legis lature of Pennsylvania, 1866.

11,200.00

3,500'00

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

Otty of Philadelphia, 300 shares 10,000 Pennsylvania Raifroad Company, 250 shares Stock. 5,000 North Pernsylvania Raifroad Co., 150 shares Stock. 20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock. 207,900 Leans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties.

Real Fstate.

Bills receivable for insurance made.

Balances due at ageticles, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company.

Stock and serip of sundry corporations, \$3156.

Estimated value.

John H. Semple,

John H. Semple,

A. B. Berger,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372'13

Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Bents, and Mortgages.

STRICTLY MUTUAL

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest

rates. President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY,
The advantages offered by this Company are un-

INSURE AT HOME.

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, \$2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and

JAMES TRAQUAIR. PRESIDENT SAMUEL E. STOKES VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN W. HORNOR ... A. V. P. and ACTUARY HORATIO S. STEPHENS ... SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRM INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.
Cash Assets, May, 1849, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stnart, John H. Brown, This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President, ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.

THERNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHILADELIFHIA.
PHILADELIFHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from lose or damage by
op liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture,
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by
deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than
RIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been
promptly adjusted and paid.

The Complete And Paid Promptly adjusted and paid promptly adjusted and paid DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
Johu T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Lenning,
R. Clarkt Whasten,
Lewis C. Norris,
Lewis C. Norris,

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary,

John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leanning,
D. Clarks Wanston,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
Lewis C. Norris,
Lewis C. Lewis C. Norris,
Lewis C

at the Agencies throughout the State, [2 15]

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among

CAPITAL ACCRUED SURPLUS.....

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,

Market value, \$1,000,025 28

\$116,150 08 413 05 116,560 70

TORS.

Edmund A. Sonder,

Samuel E. Stokes,

Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,

George G. Leiper,

Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,

John D. Taylor,

George W. Bernadou,

William G. Boulton,

Jacob Riegel,

Spencer McIlvaine,

D. T. Morgan, Phitsburg,

John B. Somple,

A. B. Berger,

INCOME FOR 1869,

\$1,109,900 Par.

Cash in bank.... Cash in drawer....

No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPET 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 sarriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchanding senserally, on Stores, Dwellings, Honses. CAPITAL, \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by tual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS: Robert Pearon, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stoken, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, Presid WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-Presid WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ASRETS OF THE COMPANT,
November 1, 1898.

\$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan,
10.40s
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan,
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
1801.
180 THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURA
COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Sc.
This Company, favorably known to the communi
ever forty years, continues to insure against loss or daby fire on Fubic or Private Buildings, either permaer for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of 6
and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund,
vested in the most careful manner, which enables the
offer to the insured an undoubted security in the 6
loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Beusen,
Liasleiurst,
Diagram Fell Alexander Benson,
Isase Hagleiurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddeck, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, On., Presid

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMP.

Philadelphia, Incorporated 1794, Charier Perpetu. Capital, \$500,000, MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURAND OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS OR IZATION.

DIRECTOR Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Presiden CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Presiden

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, 88,000,000 IN GOL

PREVOST & HERRING, Agent 2 41 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelph CHAS. M. PREVOST.

SHIPPING.

CHAS. P. HERR

FOR LIVERPOOL
Seamers are appointed to sail as Saturday, July 31, at 11 A. M.

City of Washington, Saturday, July 31, at 11 A. M.
City of Cork. via Halifax, Tuesday, August 1, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork. via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 1 P.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tue
rom Fler 40, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

ST TRE MAIL SILLAMER SALLING EVERY SATURDA
Fayable in Gold.

Payable in Currence
FIRST CABIN.

\$100 STEERAGE.

To Lendon.

Bit To London.

To Paris.

Fassage By THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFA
FIRST CABIN.

STREBAGE. Payable in Geld.

Payable in Geld.

Averpool.

Self-Barder.

Payable in Currence of the first of

For further information apply at the Company's COHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agent 4.5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadel

CHARLESTON, S. THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards.

George Fales,
George Fales,
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas S. Barks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson,
Gustavus S. Benson,
Gustavus R. Benson,
Gustavus S. Benson,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President,
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. FAST FREIGHT LIN SBURY EVERY THURSDAY. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, No. 281 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York, CASH CAPITAL. \$150,000 \$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINI The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sai \$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President and Secretary.

KMORY MCCLINTOCK, Actuary.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY FERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott, Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long, John A. Wright, S. Morris Wain, James Long, John A. Wright, S. Morris Wain, James Honter, Arthur G. Ceffin, John B. McCreary, E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTINERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen, For all further information address.

Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Office, No. 22 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 185 The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail THURSDAY, July 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No below Spruce street.

Through bills of lading given in connection S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., DOCK STREET WHAR

ONLY BIRECT LINE TO FRAN

THE GENERAL TRANSATLAN
COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING REST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for ontinent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, a

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMON AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LITTHOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,
At moon, from FIRST WHARF above MARE

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARISTREE.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and Sc Carolina, via Scaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richm and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOW RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity safety, and cheapness of this route of mend it to the public as the most desirable median carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expensions of the state of

ransier.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Nerfolk. LORILLARD'S STEAMSE

LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pound cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option.
vance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight rece at all times on covered wharf. JOHN F, OHL, JOHN F, OHL,
Pier 19 North Wharves,
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, et

NEW EXPRESS LINE
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washingtor
C., via Chosapeake and Delaware Canal,
connections at Alexandria from the most direct rout
Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and NEW EXPRESS LINE

outhwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from irst wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown;
LDBIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, V
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANA
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHFAPEST and QUICKEST water communition between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Maritreet, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York, Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Maritreet, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodaterms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO. Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
JAMES HAND, Agent.

No. 119 WALL Street, New York

No. 119 WALL Street, New York

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, V. Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSUI TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DE TAUR AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and any the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. RAIRD & CO.,
No, the South Wharves,