[Continued from the First Page.]

the modest founder of this institution has labored in season and out of season, and without pay, to foster its interests. Under his paternal care every effort is made to reform the wayward children and youths by the power of love. Corporeal punishments are discarded unless the offenses be gross and repeated, and the discipline is administered in the shape of reprimands, suspensions from class, and degradation to a lower moral standing. Thus all have learned to respect and love Mr. Barclay, and it is an affecting sight to see the little lads cluster about him, looking confidently for the smile and word of praise, and tender touch that always come for good conduct.

For sixteen years the House has had the benefit of Mr. Jesse J. McKeever's conscientious services as Superintendent of the White Department. His duties have been multiform, and ofttimes perplexing, but they have ever been discharged with credit to himself and with advantage to the institution with which he has so closely identified himself.

"Under Lock and Key."

Visitors are allowed to inspect the House of Refuge, or to visit their relatives there, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, and the privilege was used by us to give our readers an insight into the lives of the boys and girls confined there.

The buildings are spacious, well constructed, and fire-proof. Special attention has been given to ventilation, and the various buildings look out upon spacious courts. From the porter's lodge the visitor passes through one of the larger of these court-yards, and sees with astonished eyes how picturesque blank brick walls can be made. On either side tower up some fifty feet of walls, which are thickly overgrown with green ivy and moss. Shrubbery, evergreens, and the broad-spreading trees of lighter foliage that seem to love to overhang homesteads give an air of comfort; and altogether the conviction comes that the lads of the House of Refuge certainly have one of the finest looking play-grounds in the country.

A walk through vaulted halls brings one to the reception-room, that contains a half-dozen portraits of gentlemen worthy of more than a passing glance. One of these, showing the old-time ruffles, frills, and powdered bag wig, is of Frederick Khone, German born, but so strongly influenced by the claims of his adopted country as to give $100,000 to this institution. Near by is John Wright, a benevolent Englishman, who bequeathed $8000. In near companionship, like as they stood shoulder to shoulder in the Board for years, are George W. Fobes and Isaac Collins, formerly Treasurers, Thomas Earp, who was seventeen years Treasurer, seven years Vice-President, and thirteen years President, and James J. Barclay, President, whose life we trust may be long spared that he may carry on his labor of love.

The workshops of the boys are in the upper stories of their buildings. Upon the broad window sills at each landing of the stairs are seen buckets of water, ready for use whenever necessary; they have been useful heretofore in putting out fires that young rascals have made, and as human nature averages in some children, may be again. It is a pleasant sight to look upon the youngsters deftly at work, eager to be through their tasks that they may be off to the playgrounds. In one room the boys are making scrubbing and blacking brushes, and it is surprising to see the speed with which the tufts of hair are fastened in their places. Again, we find them pegging away at shoes, working as if for dear life, and turning out very good work. Adjoining is a lot making match-boxes, which they mould and paste together with wonderful expertness. One little fellow, the prince of the bee-hive, turns out twenty-five gross a day. In all these departments the lads work for men who have contracted to pay a certain price for each one, ranging from twenty to twenty-five cents per day. Care is taken that their tasks are not excessive, and they unquestionably thrive under the plan.

Unlocking the many bolts of a heavy door, we pass into the girls' department, which, it is needless to say, is as securely shut out from the boys' as if it were on the other side of the Schuylkill. Here we catch a momentary sight of a few scampering maids, barefooted, and dressed in plain brown calico frocks. In the school-room a small class of shame-faced girls join in singing a patriotic song and a hymn; but, although it has been our lot as a reporter to have seen all sorts of scenes, yet we are most glad to be rid of this entertainment. It is a sad sight to see modest-looking girls, some of them well-nigh the age of womanhood, away from the sanctities of home life, and sadly conscious of the bitter fruits of their own indiscretions.

The workrooms lie close by, and amid the clatter of many sewing machines are found the workers. In the shoe shops expert fingers are manipulating the upper leathers and fitting them to be soled in the boys' department. It is a pleasure to notice the healthful look of the girls, and their modest deportment. Though the feet may be bare, yet they are quietly hidden beneath the gown; and when a glance is caught of a rambling eye, the look is as maidenlike as that of their more fortunate sisters, and the long lashes as coyly droop over. In this department, as in the others, the inmates are divided into classes A and B, the former comprising those under fifteen, the latter those over. A separate class is also made of those who have sinned more deeply, and great care is taken that they may not contaminate the purer girls. The dormitories of the girls give some pretty sights. They are built so as to be fire-proof, and iron doors secure them from danger from the adjoining rooms. A wide hall divides these little bedrooms into two rows, and there are three stories of them. They are eight feet long, about as high, and six feet wide, having each a window, and a ventilator at the ceiling and near the floor. The attraction lies in the decorations of prints, fashion plates, and scissor clippings, hung upon the walls and strewn about over the chair, and here the innate passion of the feminine heart for some kind of finery finds vent.

After a ramble through well-ordered dispensaries for sick folks—their only fault being the fact of their location directly under the roof, and their oppressive warmth during day time—we were back again in the boys' department. Here our own detention by locked doors led to a talk with several lads, one of whom had been in the House for three years.

Being asked how he liked the place, he said, with a deep breath, very much like a big sigh, "Ah, sir, it's not good to be under lock and key." That little comment is a much better index of the complex feelings that a stranger has in such a ramble than any prolix description could give. All that we spoke to acknowledged their kind treatment and the good influences about them, and almost all were hearty looking, but yet they were as anxious to be in the world outside as the bird that beats its wings against the iron bars of its cage.

At 5 o'clock the boys were ready, in single file, to march into the supper-room. As our party passed down the line, we were greeted with cries of "No. 10," "No. 1," "Class of Honor," "No. 3," and so on past the several hundred lads. They evidently took pride in holding a high number, and the good of thus governing by moral power was apparent. Some had been in several years, and they were honest enough to tell they had been detained for fighting, running away, or like misdemeanor.

A Needed Reform.

The House of Refuge now contains in the white department 344 boys and 103 girls; in the colored department, 80 boys and 35 girls. A great and growing evil is the commitment here of older lads and girls, who should be sent to a House of Correction. The design of this institution was to reform children of tender years. As it is at present overcrowded, it is a positive inhumanity to try to save boys and girls as old as nineteen at the risk of the injury of the rest. One of these offenders can do more evil in one month than a teacher can eradicate in three. For years the Grand Jury, the District Attorney, the Judges, the prison-keepers, and the press have been urging the absolute necessity of the erection of a House of Correction, and although Councils have lately paid some little attention to the subject, yet the undignified squabbling among the members in regard to its location has so far defeated it.

The design of this institution has also been to apprentice their inmates to good masters. The average age of the boys indentured is fourteen, and they serve until twenty-one; the girls committed under sixteen become free at eighteen. The commitment of offenders as old as sixteen renders it very difficult to place them among the farmers to whom they are principally bound.

In corroboration of these statements, we present extracts from previous reports of the Managers:—

First Report.—"Experience has already satisfied all those who have been engaged in the cares of the establishment, of the importance of commencing the work of reformation and instruction at an early age."

Second Report.—"It cannot be too often repeated, that the younger the children are who are sent to the House of Refuge, the more likely will they be to receive the full advantage of its discipline. Boys who have approached to manhood in vicious habits, cannot be expected to unlearn the lessons that have been taught them, and to substitute new principles in their room."

Third Report.—"In almost every instance where the system has been permitted to exercise its influence fairly, it has realized the sanguine expectations of its friends. If at any time, or on any occasion, disappointment has been felt, it has been owing to the absence of a complete opportunity to bring into exercise the principles which enter into the constitution of the House of Refuge. If, for example, the subjects intended for reform have been permitted to run a career so long that habits of vice have become mature, it rarely happens that discipline can reform them. Such are the persons, who, instead of being withdrawn in childhood from vicious intercourse, are left to indulge in it until their minds and bodies have attained the growth and approached the age of manhood, before they are submitted to a course of instruction and restraint. For such the task of reform is almost hopless."

Fourth Report.—"Each succeeding year confirms our conviction of the advantages to be derived from admission to the House of Refuge at an early age; and shows the difficulty of effecting reform among those who are further advanced. We cannot too often repeat that the institution is designed for the young. In proportion to the tenderness of years is the hope of reformation."

Fifth Report.—"The Managers think that none should be sent to the Refuge who have attained an age and growth which forbid the hope of bringing them beneficially under the influence of its discipline. They injure the younger inmates, and disturb materially the order of the establishment."

Twelfth Report.—"Experience confirms the opinion heretofore expressed, of the great importance of having children sent to the institution before habits of vice are confirmed. At an early age, evil propensities, by careful training, may, in most instances, under Divine Providence, be eradicated, and virtuous dispositions implanted and cultivated, and habits of regularity and industry fixed. But where there has been a long continuance of depravity, and the period during which the discipline of the House can be exerted is short, the hope of reformation is greatly diminished."

Twenty-ninth Report.—"We would remind those magistrates who are empowered to commit to the House of Refuge that it is not a prison but a school; that punishment is not named in our charter, and forms no part of our plan of reformation, but is an asylum for the wayward and disobedient child. Those, therefore, who have been long in the commission of crime, and have approached manhood, are not suitable subjects."

Thirtieth Report.—"In the Acts of Assembly establishing the Philadelphia House of Refuge; in the regulations adopted by the Managers thereof; in the numerous addresses and reports that have been made in reference to its objects and condition; in the decisions of Courts, presentments of Grand Juries, and published statements of its design and advantages, the leading and principal object has been proclaimed to be instruction, not punishment, restraint from evil associates, and not confinement, an asylum for friendless and unfortunate children, and not a prison for young culprits."

Thirty-fourth Report.—"The Board have repeatedly stated that the House of Refuge is not a place of punishment, but a school for the erring child, where, under judicious training, principles of rectitude and habits of industry may be permanently implanted, and he may be prepared for a life of respectability, usefulness, and happiness. After he shall have been reformed by his residence in the House, it is contemplated by the Act of Incorporation that he should be placed out as an apprentice to learn some useful trade or employment; and it must have been intended that the usual term of apprenticeship should be allowed the child to enable him to acquire a proper knowledge of the business by which he is to gain his livelihood. Those, therefore, who have long been in the commission of crime, or are approaching manhood, are, in the opinion of the board, not suitable subjects. Indeed, as a general rule, those over the age of sixteen are not desirable inmates. Notwithstanding these earnest appeals, persons are sometimes sent to the Refuge who are not proper subjects, and for whom this asylum was never intended."

Thirty-fifth Report.—"As the Refuge is not a place of punishment, but a manual-labor school, in which children are to be educated and prepared for lives of usefulness and respectability, it would seem self-evident that those who have perpetrated high crimes, or are approaching manhood, are not suitable subjects for the discipline of the House. In addition to the evil influence they exert over the other inmates, they cannot be indentured. The Board respectfully ask the attention of the Judges to these considerations ere they send inmates to the Refuge."

Thirty-eighth Report.—"While the Board have the liveliest satisfaction in stating that most of the judges have cordially co-operated with them, they regret to say that there are a few exceptions, and that some inmates have been sent who were entirely unsuitable—persons who, if they had not reached manhood, had very nearly attained it, and whose habits, from a long career of vice, had become fixed. For such persons there was no *reasonable* hope of reformation."

Forty-first Report (1869).—"With reference to our present population, we are crowded in the school-rooms, in the dining-room, in the yards, and in the dormitories, where we are obliged to put a large number of the smaller children two in a bed—a practice, with this class of children, that can only be justified by the necessities of the case. This crowded condition is a serious interference with the health, morals, and intellectual improvement of the children, and this is more especially the case during the colder season of the year, when they are more confined within doors. Ophthalmia and skin diseases, when once introduced into an institution, will always exist amongst so large a number confined within a too limited space."

A House of Correction must be had in this city, and its speedy erection would be a vast saving to the community of morals and money.

—A terrible story, reported from Agen, and attested both by a doctor and by the Directeur des Pompes Funebres, shows that fears of premature burial in France are not unfounded, in consequence of the law commanding interment within twenty-four hours after death. A young lady of Agen died about a year ago, and was buried in the cemetery of Sainte Foi. A few days since her mother also expired, having before her death expressed a wish to repose in the same coffin with her daughter. A large coffin was accordingly constructed to contain the two corpses, and the body of the young lady was exhumed. It was then discovered that the winding-sheet had been torn open, and the right hand, which was disengaged from its folds, was deeply marked with bites. On the lid of the coffin were some marks made with the crucifix which lay on her breast, and the whole circumstances of the case left no doubt that the unfortunate young lady had been a victim to the horrors of premature burial. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and an official inquiry is to be made on the subject.

Incidentals.

—Very little work is being done at the Philadelphia Navy Yard at the present time.

—Parker Pillsbury is visiting Charleston, S. C. It is his first visit. He might not have been cordially welcomed there a few years ago.

—Bangor, Me., will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its settlement on the 30th inst. An address will be read by Hon. John E. Godfrey, and a poem by Rev. Charles Carroll Everett.

—Friends of the Luzerne (Pa.) Asylum for the care of disabled miners and their families, ask the Avondale Committee to make an appropriation of $50,000 from the funds sent them to endow it.

—Mr. George Peabody is visiting Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at his residence about three miles from Baltimore. His health improved during his stay in Massachusetts.

—Senator Sherman opposes the repeal of the Income tax, regarding it as the fairest tax that can be levied. It is said that in a recent speech he expressed the hope soon to see all our internal taxes repealed, except the tax on whisky, tobacco, and incomes.

—A family which was residing in Lynn., Mass., at last accounts, has, during the past sixteen years, lived in sixteen different towns and cities, and has occupied twenty-eight different houses. During this moving period the wife has become the mother of eleven children.

—Mr. George S. Bennett, a native of Auburn, and for twenty-seven years local editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, died on Saturday, aged 65. He was private Secretary of Gen. W. H. Harrison, when the latter was a candidate for the Presidency, and was the pioneer local editor on the Cincinnati press.

—The Utica *Herald* says that until the Republican organizations in the city of New York combine to fight the common foe, the party of the State must remit them to tutelage and discipline, and convince them that the claims of Metropolitan factions must be subordinated to those of the Republican party.

—It seems to be thought by Pennsylvania Democrats that all the Republicans ought to vote the Democratic ticket, merely because the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, whose opportunities for obtaining an education in early life was not great, sometimes makes a mistake in spelling.

—Rev. S. M. Freeland, of Detroit, preached a sermon on Sunday in favor of the restoration of capital punishment in Michigan. He declared that the reformation of the criminal is of no consequence in the eye of the law; that the law is an avenger, a scourge, a terror to evil-doers, seeking justice and not reformation.

—Rev. Barnes Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, says that it was the falling off of income and its discouraging effects that induced Mr. Peabody to increase his gift to the South. He adds that that portion of their plan which secures the vigorous co-operation of the Southern people brought him to this decision.

—The committee to investigate the charges made by Senator Sprague in reference to the disposition made of the Agricultural College lands granted to Brown University, met in Providence on Monday, but when they learned that the notification sent to Mr. Sprague's office had not been forwarded to him, they adjourned to a future day.

—The recent encampment of Massachusetts militia, near Springfield, was productive of more disorder than is gratifying to those citizens who cherish a pardonable State pride. The Boston *Advertiser* says that license took the place of discipline, drill became a farce, and the money of the State was squandered in a gigantic and disgraceful frolic.

—That Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, the correspondent of the Boston *Journal* is rash enough to say, will make a wise and judicious selection for United States Senator, regardless of any outside pressure, is very naturally expected "by those who have in his judgment unlimited confidence." That correspondent is certainly on the safe side.

—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that Professor Cyrus Northrop has written a formal letter declining the position of President of the Alabama State University, and it asks the Board of Regents to elect at once a President and Faculty that will give satisfaction to the people in Alabama who have sons to educate, and not merely gratify a few whimsical radicals.

—The Democratic papers in Georgia are loudly condemning Governor Bullock for commuting the sentence of Henrietta Greer, the black woman who killed a little white girl for three dollars and twenty cents, to imprisonment for life. The Macon *Journal* says that since her incarceration she has learned to read and write extremely well, that she can repeat the whole of the Church catechism *verbatim*, and is fully acquainted with the Nicene Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, and can explain them all clearly and intelligibly. The *Journal* wants her executed at once.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

F O R S A L E
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1328, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN, No. 158 N. NINTH Street. 8 31

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY Northwest corner of ELEVENTH and SPRUCE Streets, 100 feet on Eleventh street by 144 feet on Spruce street. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 717 WALNUT Street. 9 22 2t

TO RENT.

THE BOSTON AND Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.,

Having more room in their new building now going up than they wish to occupy,

WILL LET

A Portion of the Same, with Power,

The building is 56 by 82 feet, four stories high, with basement, situated on

Columbia Avenue, above Fifth Street,

Will be ready for occupants in forty days, and will have fifty horse power. Apply

No. 274 SOUTH THIRD STREET, ROOM 12. 9 21 6t

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM the 1st of October, the house and furniture, No. 250 S. TWENTY-FIRST Street. Apply to WILLIAM DUANE, No. 619 WALNUT Street. 9 21 6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 24

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

FRIDAY, September 24,
Germantown—Hon. A. W. Henszey.
Butler, Butler county.
SATURDAY, September 25,
Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.
Holmesburg—Hon. A. W. Henszey, Captain J. P. Rea.
MONDAY, September 27,
Lancaster—Hon. C. Delano.
Monongahela City—General Harry White.
TUESDAY, September 28,
West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.
Middleburg—R. H. Rauch, Esq.
Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.
Tionesta.
Washington—General Harry White.
WEDNESDAY, September 29,
Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.
THURSDAY, September 30,
Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
MONDAY, October 4,
Mauch Chunk.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
TUESDAY, October 5,
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
WEDNESDAY, October 6,
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
THURSDAY, October 7,
West Greenville—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.
FRIDAY, October 8,
Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.
Clarion.
Tyrone.
SATURDAY, October 9,
Erie—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, Secretaries. 9 18

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS
will be addressed by
JAMES M. SCOVEL
AND
CHARLES J. HOLLIS,
at the following places:—
WILLIAMSTOWN,
THURSDAY, September 23, 8 P. M.
MOUNT EPHRAIM,
FRIDAY, September 24, 8 P. M.
MARTIN'S HOTEL, MERCHANTVILLE,
SATURDAY, September 25, at 7½ P. M.
CAMDEN COURT-HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 7½ P. M.
WATERFORD,
FRIDAY, October 1.
SATURDAY, October 2,
AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING. 9 21 9t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1869.
NOTICE.—A Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on FRIDAY, September 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable in relation to the approaching election.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary. 9 18 6t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.
Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. 9 21 10t

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 22 tf

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.
Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. 9 7 1m

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
ROBERT K. MILLER. 9 22 12t*

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 12

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.
An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 9 20 14t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. 9 2

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60s. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE 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.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
	Cash in bank ..... $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer ..... 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, 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, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13
CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ..... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS ..... 1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
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 Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
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 at the Agencies throughout the State. 2 18
JAMES TRAQUAIR ..... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR ..... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ..... SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP 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
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

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 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 unexcelled. 1 27

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital ..... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,279·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on 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 SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

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.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This 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 Furniture, 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.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 2 4
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

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INSURANCE AGENTS,
FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
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1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

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Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. 3 25 6m

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Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
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LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—
No. 4165, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.
$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE, No. 313 WALNUT Street. 9 9 thu26t

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