## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

FREEDMEN VS. PILLSBURY.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Richard Swiveller, on being crossed in leve, took to playing the flate, "thinking, after mature consideration, that it was a good, sound, dismal instrument, not only in unison with his own sad thoughts, but calculated to awaken a fellow-feeling in the bosoms of his neighbors." What the flute was to Dick the English language is to Mr. Parker Pillsbury. It is probably many years since he has been in the company of a hundred people of whom he did not honestly believe and think it his duty to mention that they were steeped in corruption, immersed in iniquity, and likely in a few days to wade knee-deep in human gore. For a good, steady-going Jeremiah in daily life, commend us to him; or if it was Hezekiah, one whit more pardonable-not one whit whose days ran backward, then Hezekiah let it be. With him each day is more gloomy and ominous than the day before. Like the devout captain in the First South Carolina with his Rebel prisoner, he promises us "nothing but the day of judgment and periods of damna-This illimitable tragic power made him effective, though depressing, as an abolitionist. It seems a little unfortunate that now, when slavery is abolished, he should turn his lurid artillery upon the freedmen. After devoting half his life to setting them at liberty he seems ready to devote the rest of it to proving their unworthiness of freedom: thus treating the negroes as Mr. Squeers did

off by boxing the other. There was nothing very new in these charges against the freedmen. They were just what the Democratic press had been steadily asserting and the freedmen steadily disproving from the outset of the war. To them liberty means license, Mr. Pillsbury thinks; they have a weak partiality for whisky and for gingerbread, and are imperfectly supplied with elevated patriotism and with small-tooth combs. Nothing can be more obvious, he thinks, than that they are unfit for the ballot. But how the State of South Carolina is to be governed-inasmuch as he does not seem to think even the white population very far advanced in soap and sanctity—doth not appear. We should say that, as the Ecclesiastical Council in Connecticut reinstated the backsliding deacon on the ground that if the Lord wanted a church in West Littleton, he must take such materials as West Littleton had to offer, so, even Mr. Pillsbury would be compelled, by his own showing, if set to reconstruct South Carolina, to do it, in some degree, with the

his schoolboys, when he set them on their

seats by boxing one ear, and knocked them

ballots of the unwashed. However, these views attracted small attention at the North, from their want of novelty: and so long as they were confined to the Democratic press, as the World and the Recolution, they attracted little at the South. But when they were announced largely in the Independent, in the vast hospitality given by that "God's acre" of a sheet-on that first page where the cheery editor leaves each contributor to fight for his own hand, like Harry Wynd, having no connection with over the way-then they gained wide attention at the South, and met with a joyful response from every one who had an atom of negrophobia left in his bosom. To declare that nearly every free black man in South Carolina was drunkard and a vagabond-what more had

Nasby himself to offer?

We notice therefore in the Southern Republican press, and especially in that very able sheet, the Charleston Daily Republican constant protests from black and white against these sweeping attacks. To assert, after a brief stay in South Carolina, that the freedmen are "most emphatically lost," that "marriage is rare," that "infanticide is common," and "on the plantations very few children are born"-these statements are pronounced to be wantonly false. These contradictions were confirmed to us but a few days since by Captain N. G. Parker, State Treasurer of South Carolina, a man of high character, who served successively in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and the 33d United States Colored Troops, and has had abundant opportunity for observing the South Carolina freedmen for eight years. He says that these charges are "cruelly unjust," and have already done a great deal of injury to the position of the colored people of the South. The same opinion is expressed to us by Sergeant Prince Rivers, well known as one of the ablest colored men of the State, a nativeborn South Carolinian, and the very first man in the United States to open his house as a recruiting office for colored soldiers, in May, 1862. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and is now a member of the Legislature, and, being also a magistrate, has abundant opportunity of knowing the condition of freedmen. He indignantly denies these assertions of general drunkenness and licentiousness, while admitting, of course, that the colored people are still poor and ignorant. Again, we have a let-ter before us from Sergeant Langley, a colored man of Vermont birth and of good common school education, well-known to us, who went South in the 54th Massachusetts, was transferred to the 33d U. S. C. T., and has resided there since the war, being now School Commissioner of Beaufort county, S. C., and Assistant Assessor. He says of his former fellow-soldiers:- "So far as industry is concerned, they have certainly made a good record." "Official duties in the capacity of Assessor have called me among them quite frequently during the last two years. Thus, I have had the opportunity of seeing the fruits of their industry and frugality at their own homes. Some of these men have done more than simply surround their homes with the bare necessities of life, while many of them have money deposited in the banks. They are to be found employed as artisans in every trade, and are generally doing well.' Such deliberate opinions from those who habitually see the freedmen of South Carolina in their homes are worth more than any first impressions of a hasty traveller. We should not have paid so much attention

to these charges, but for the apparent desire of our Southern exchanges that the Northern press should take some notice of them. If the freedmen could be sent back into slavery and demoralization by the injustice of stray reporters, it would have been done long ago. The way to correct unjust reports is to secure better ones, and that is what the Tribune, at least, has done. There is not a Southern State that has not been traversed through and through by our correspondents since the war; and they have had no instructions, except to tell the truth as they saw it without fear or favor. The general verdict has been greatly to the credit of the freedmen, and we counsel them to give themselves no anxiety about what anybody would say on the other side. They had better imitate the blacksmith in the story, who refused to prosecute his

enemy for slander, believing that he could hammer out a better character on his anvil in three months than all the courts in Christendom could give him in ten years.

MURDERS BY "DOCTORS."

From the Chicago Republican. With the rush of life in our crowded streets we are too apt to leave the deaths and the tragedies that end in death so far behind that they slip out of our memories in an hour, But the two terrible sensations of the past week must cling tenaciously to the hardest heart in the community, and spur it to the hottest sort of righteous indignation. The murders of Theodosia Patterson and Jennie Sterchel are too fresh, with all their hideous details, to be easily forgotten; and while the city glows with the unutterable shame and the undisguised wrath that such frightful atrocities should be possible here, just now is the time to show the inexcusable tolerance which has allowed such men as Stratford and Mac-Rae to practise their awful business in our midst.

The slaughter of unborn children is not more open to extenuation-than the murder of adults. When the criminal hand which attempts to extinguish the breath of life in its feeblest condition drags down into death the sturdier existence of the mother, the atrocity is twofold. It is too old a world, this of ours, to be over-fastidious about the truth. There is too little truth in the world to be swathed in the fustian of "delicacy, out of our sight and mind. When such horrors as these which form our text occur, it is the accomplice in crime who blinks it, and the sympathizer with the criminal who wants to bury it beyond recovery. The Christian community turns up its eyes at the Chinese infanticide, and shudders in its broadcloth at the corpses which fringe the sacred Ganges. But the Christian congregation turn not a single shoulder from him or her who slays the unborn in its mysterious first life, and anticipates the intentions of the Creator with murderous barbarity, until popular sentiment is ignited and popular wrath frightfully aflame. The murder of those who die in the early dark is getting to be so common a crime that it is hardly reprehended as anything worse than an indiscretien. With such apathy, who can wonder that the frequency of infanticide increases? Who can feign surprise that the abortionist retires on his rapidly accumulated fortune? In New York Madame Restell has raised her infamous hospital on Fifth avenue. In Chicago such butchers as Stratford and MacRae boast that they have perpetrated their hundred crimes The frightful enormity of year. their acts, and the inhuman disregard of life and suffering which nerves

their hands, are but insufficiently appreciated. It is only when one imagines a wife or a sister in the frightful agonies, which continually end in death, caused and fomented by these Pariahs of an honorable profession, that the thrill of consternation, the shiver of heartsickness, urge one to call in the stern vengeance of the law. We do not only regard what the statute prescribes for such monsters as these. We feel that the shadow of the gallows is scarcely dark enough to match the hue of their crimes. The law itself says that "if any person shall, in the attempt to produce the miscarriage of a pregnant woman, thereby cause and produce the death of such woman, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of murder, and shall be punished as the law requires for such offense." This is the law. We have tried to urge the moral bearings of the case. The men who are now in jail must have known the fatal tendency of their operations. They must have known that they were undermining law and morality. They must have known the awful risk they ran. They gambled for high stakes, and they have lost. Should a jury convict them, they should be punished to the fullest extent of the law. With such a foul atmosphere, nothing short of a moral thunder-storm avails auything. The indi-viduals are lost in unpardonable generality. These men have each hacked at least one woman to pieces, have each tortured one sensitive organization to a horrible death. and have each done their cruel deeds in the shadow of the law. When men are convicted of such crimes, under such conditions, and so glaringly as these, nothing should stand between them and the vengeful grap of the law. The abortionist is a murderer, doubly so when he butchers to death the woman as well as the child, and his punishment should be even more stern and inexorable than that of the ordinary assassin. It is impossible to

overestimate the enormity of his offense. In demanding that the law be rigorously executed in both the cases that now shock the public sentiment in Chicago, we lose sight of the miserable criminals who have deliberately exposed themselves to the stroke of the sword of Justice. If an abortionist kad been hung before now, the two double crimes we are deploring would not have been attempted. Let these men be unrelentingly punished that many lives may be hereafter saved. There is no crime known on earth more horrible than these, and none which discloses so little extenuation. Let us stop them.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

From the N. Y. Times. The public have had some experience of reports of that class which are intended to "whitewash" culpable persons. Whenever a revelation is made which injuriously affects a powerful interest, political, commercial, or social, a short and single plan is tried of hushing up the whole affair. A committee is appointed to "inquire into all the circumstances." This silences the press, and removes the subject for a time from under the public eye. There is always a chance that the charges will be altogether forgotten before the answer to them is prepared, and in that case it is easy to concect a "report" which will satisfy the public. Or else the committee make things pleasant all round by admitting the discovery of a few minor errors, but denying in general terms the serious portion of the accusations. This latter course is the one adopted by the gentlemen deputed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern.

The strangest circumstance in connection with this report is that the committee should have supposed for one moment that it would be deemed conclusive upon any given point. It settles nothing. The committee dare not make public the evidence which was laid before them, and the chairman himself refused to sign the report. This circumstance is concealed from the public in the report now presented. We are in a position to supplement the meagre comments of the committee with a little information which will not be new to them, although the general reader will now become acquainted with it for the first time. A "whitewashing" report cannot destroy the effect which some facts we will now state must inevitably produce on the public mind.

The accounts rendered by one of the officials, who is implicated even in the rose-water report of the committee, showed that

goods purenased at exorbitant prices 19,000 dollars' worth were unaccounted for. This happened during last year alone. The agent who had to buy paper admitted having told the manufacturers that all purchases must be made through the son of one of the managers. The commissions paid to this lucky son varied from two-and-a-half to fifteen per cent. - say ten per cent, on an ave-This, on annual purchases of \$150,000, would amount to \$15,000-a snug year's income for the recipient, but a great loss to the Concern. On these two items only it lost \$34,000 in one year. But the official first referred to kept a carriage and horses, although his salary was only \$2000 a year. Of course no one suspected that anything was

We might extend these details, but for today an instalment may suffice. It would be interesting to hear from the Investigating Committee the motives which justified them, as they believed, in withholding facts like the above from the Methodist Conference. They were placed in a position of trust and confidence, and it was not their business to shield delinquents or to make themselves the means of condoning the offenses which had been They should have told the committed. truth, without prejudice or favoritism on either side. By being weak enough to suppose that a carefully "doctored" report would prevent scandal, they have only made matters ten times worse than they were before, confirmed the statements originally made, and forfeited the confidence of their own brethren and the general public.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE PREJUDICE OF COLOR.

From the N. Y. Herald. General Tate, the new Minister from Hayti, who is reported as a handsome, intelligent, and highly-accomplished mulatto, on presenting his credentials to the President the other day made a very neat little speech. In the course of it he said "the exalted philanthropy and the readiness to make amends to a race formerly oppressed in this country-those noble principles which have led your administration, Mr. President, to select a man of that race to represent the great and powerful republic of the United States in the republic of Hayti, have awakened in the hearts of all Haytiens who eagerly desire the advancement and elevation of their race a just sentiment of admiration and gratitude;" and so on to the close.

General Grant, however, thus challenged by the eloquent Haytien of African descent, was equal to the demands of the occasion. Striking at once into the main question he said:- "If any proof were wanting of the unfounded character of the prejudice which until recently prevailed, at least in different parts of this country, against the race from which you are sprung, it might be found in the high tone and polished style of the remarks you have just uttered." A very neat compliment indeed; but the General did not stop here. In regard to this American prejudice of color he went on to say, "that, like all similar prejudices, no matter how deeply implanted, it must sooner or later yield to the force of truth." What truth is here referred to? The truth of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal"a truth heretofore widely considered as only 'a glittering generality." Next, speaking of the inevitable and natural results of our great civic convulsion in reference to the African race, the President said that among the concessions in their behalf "is their right to employment abroad as well as at home, in the public service-a right which, as you say, has een acknowledged in the appointment of one of the formerly proscribed race to represent the United States in Hayti.'

Here, then, we have the reason from General Grant for his appointment of black men to office, and for his advocacy of the fifteenth amendment, providing for universal negro suffrage. He believes that all those prejudices of race and color should be and will be swept away. He is far ahead of Lincoln in this respect: for Lincoln inherited from Kentucky a strong prejudice against negro equality, which, as developed in Lincoln's policy, was subsequently used as the foundation of the reconstruction policy of Andy Johnson. Secondly, from the "happy accord" established between the United States and the African republic of Hayti under General Grant, we look for the early annexation of the Haytiers, with the Dominicans of the other end of the island.

Meantime, let it suffice for our doubting politicians that General Grant is fixed in his policy of equal civil and political rights, without distinction of race or color. Fixed is the word. The mind and the policy of General Grant are fixed upon this subject, and such being the case, we may regard his ideas as fixed in the Government of the United States. Looking at this fixed fact and at the consummation of Southern reconstruction, our leading Democratic politicians are called upon to face the music. They cannot go back now, they cannot stand still. They must fall in line with the new forward movement of the Southern Democracy, or go to

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOO a Bearding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869, re apply to Rev. T. W. GATTELL,

For circulars apply to JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST JAMES (No. 1430 SPRIJCE Street), can be seen from 6 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Or-gan, Plano, and Harmony.

OARPETINGS, ETO. CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS.

WILTONS,

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

ESTABLISHED 1828. WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and

FANCY GOODS, G. W. RUSSELL.

NO. 29 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO. Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Strate discovery, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

TOMATOES. BEST THE FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.

The finest in quality and style ever offered. SOLD BY ALL GROUBERS.

Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J. WHOLESALE AGENCY,

No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET. REEVES & PARVIN.

FOR BALE.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and an Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Chie, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanes ville Railread Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause as the October term thereof, A. D. 1922, will, on the first day of December, Date, between the lower of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cinnianati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vandon, to the highest hidder for each, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely one million three thousand size hundred and sixty-eight dellars (\$1,000,000). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, IN. CLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANES VILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale thall be effected at the time and place bove designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser or confirmation and payment of the purchase money compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required. CHARLES MORAN, Trustee,

And Special Master Commissioner, Address, New York City.

HUNTER & DAUGHERTY, Solioitors for Complainants. Address, Lancaster, Ohio. 10 27 thtut12 1 FOR SALE-ELEGANT BROWN-STONE Furniture new and will be included, if wished.

Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s.,
No. 34South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

FREDERICK SYLVESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA. BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE

"CATCH-WORD"

## LEDGER INDEX.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and a'l others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book. By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and evesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty. You are invited to call and examine it.

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. LUMBER. SPRUCE JOIST. 1869

HEMLOCK. 9 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 18 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 18 CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

FLORIDA FLOORING,
FLORIDA FLOORING,
CAROLINA FLOORING,
VIRGINIA FLOORING,
DELAWARE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS,
FAIL, PLANK, 1869

RAIL PLANK. 1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1869 WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER 11869

WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1869 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.

CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, 1869FOR SALE LOW. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869CEDAR SHINGLES.

1869 1869MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors. WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC. BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK. A Large Stock always on hand,

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS,
VELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1% and 4%.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMILOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. L UMBER UNDER COVER

ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward,

LOST. OST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HERE Joseph Harrich TES, —NOTICE IS HERE—
Joy given that application has been made to the City
canurer for the issue of duplicates of the following deribed certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City
Philadelphia (free of taxes)

195, 8300, dated October 5, 1864.
4969, \$500, " 5, 1864.
4969, \$500, " 25, 1864.
4971, \$2500, " November 30, 1894. INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance 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 Torms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

INCOME FOR 1869,

UNBETTLED CLAIMS,

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Hichards.
George Fales,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
JAB. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York. CASH GAPITAL .....

\$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.

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

PHILADELIPHA REFILENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long,
John A. Wright, S. Morris Waln, James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreary, E. H. Worne.
Organized April, 1998, 375 Policies issued first six
months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply t

JAMES M. Length College Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 322 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent.

4 165

## TNBURE 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 CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and

at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 186 JAMES TRAQUAIR......PRESIDENT SAMUEL E. STOKES.......VIOE-PRESIDENT JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and AUTUARY HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SEORETARY

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among embers 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-

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

S513,379 23.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no pecially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, nills, etc.

milis, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
25 DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL,
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Fxchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
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,

David Lewis,

John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawronce Lewis, Jr.,
JOHN R.

Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R.

Samuel Wilcox, President.

Samuel Wilcox, President.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 223 WALNUT Street. Philadelphia. Charter Perpetual. Incorporated 1794. Capital, \$500,000.

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGAN.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
GHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman
Charles W. Cushman
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

21 DIRECTOR

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 Per

petual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS: Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby. Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert,

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

THE FENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

—Incorporated 1835—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 permanatily or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks
of Goods, and Morchandise 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 undonbted security in the case
of loss.

DIRECT 18.

DIRECT 18.
John Devereuz,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell. Daniel Haddock, Jr.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. OROWELL, Secretary.

O R N E X C H A N G E
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia. Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGB AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
rain, Flour, Sait, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bon
Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
23

INBURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

## DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company s published in conformity with a provision of the cha Premiums received from November 1, 1888, to October 31,

81,105,701-20 Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1888.... 460,634102

\$1,546,836 22 

Interest during the same period-Salvages, etc..... 115,027165 \$1,176,873 66

Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as Agence United State, State, and
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses
Return Premiums
Re-Insurances
Agency Charges, Advertising,
Printing, etc.
Taxe—United States, State, and
Municipal Taxes.
Expenses.

64,687-15 \$2,390°64 23,827°08

107,750'00

60,000'00

213,95070

200,935105

102,006100

19,450'00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November I, 1869, \$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties... 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan \$316,600100 200,000 State of Penrsylvania Six Per Cent. 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax). 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.

20,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.
Loan.
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad
Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
(Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent.
Loan. 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 5,000 Februayivania Railroad Com-shares stock.

5,000 North Peunsylvania Railroad Com-pany, 100 shares stock.

10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock

246,300 Leans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.

Par. Market value, \$1,255,270 Oct. Real Estate. St. 215,622 27. School Bills Receivable for Insurances \$1,231,500 Par. Bills Receivable for Insurances made.

Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies, Accured Interest and other debts due to the Company.

Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, \$4508. Estimated Cash in Bank. \$168,318.88 Cash in Drawer. 972.26

69,29114

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT, interest on the SURIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, on the EARNED PRE-MIUMS for the year online Orthogram of EARNED PRE-MIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the lat of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, he redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

pany.

No certificate of profits issued under \$25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shallfissue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence." DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugb Graig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-Preniet

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary, IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Physdelph CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERR

R. R. THOMAS & CO. DEALERS IN

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters. WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 510 ARCH 512

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Planes, \$300. Taylor & Farley's, also October & Needham's Organs, from \$50 upwards. William & FISCHFR, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 22 ELEVENTH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS. LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!-WALL PAT

and Linen Window Shades Mann's cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Des SFRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh: 207 FFDER'AL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS. store fronts and windows, for factory and w windows, for churches and cellar windows IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies,

cemetery and garden fences. Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Mr. and Carpenters. All orders filled with prouand work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., No. 1186 RIDGE Avenue Paul