## Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870.

JUDGE KELLEY'S REVIEW OF COM MISSIONER WELLS.

THE zeal displayed by the Special Commissioner of Revenue in advocating the interests of British manufacturers, in disparaging the resources and underestimating the wealth of the United States, and in antagonizing many important American industrial interests, has aroused the ire of the Representative of the Fourth Congressional district, Judge Kelley who yesterday exposed, in an able speech delivered in the House of Representatives, the fallacies and follies embraced in the last report of Mr. Wells.

The first point of attack is the estimate made by the latter of the wealth of this country. To prove that the times are out of joint the Special Commissioner assumes that the grand total cannot possibly exceed \$23,400-000,000, while other and better authorities contend that the census returns will foot up at least \$43,000,000,000. Mr. Wells fixes the increase of the value of property during the present decade at less than 66 per cent., or but little more than one-half of the ascertained increase from 1850 to 1860. So far as this region is concerned, the rate of progress during the present decade far exceeds that of the previdus ten years, and the personal and real property of Philadelphia is at the lowest calculation worth two hundred per cent. more than it was ten years ago. Many other portions of the North show a still more rapid advance, and even in the devastated South the advance in the value of real estate in some sections has already exceeded all the losses of permanent wealth incurred by the war.

The next subject of discussion is the rate of duties on several American products, and more especially steel rails, other manufactures of steel, and pig iron. A few years ago (in 1867) even Mr. Wells recommended high duties on steel, and the wisdom of this recommendation has since been abundantly proven Before American capital and energy embarked in the manufacture of steel rails, the standard British price was \$150 per ton in gold, and some importations made at a time when gold was at a high premium cost American railroad companies the enormous sum of \$390 per ton, in currency. An immense reduction on these prices has been already effected by the establishment of a few American steel-rail works, and a continuance of the protective policy which Mr. Wells is anxious to overthrow will effect still greater reductions, and ensure to our railways cheap and abundant supplies. If the duty is materially diminished, British manufacturers, whom the Commissioner of Revenue is so intensely anxious to serve, will supply cheap rails long enough to destroy their American rivals, and then reap from extortionate charges ample profits to richly compensate their official and unoffigial champions in this country.

Judge Kelley points out a curious coincidence between a new schedule of American duties on various manufactures of scrap, blister, shear, and east steel which is known to have been prepared by the manufacturers of Sheffield, and the rates proposed by Mr. Wells. He also quotes from the statements of the Collector at New York to the Committee of Ways and Means an assertion that "the legal ability of England and the Continent is constantly retained by foreign manufacturers to indicate the means by which our tariffs may be evaded." And it seems that a wonderfully good understanding has been established between the open foes of the struggling industries of our country, who conduct their assaults by undervaluations, smuggling, and new combinations of materials, and the insidious foes resident among us, who recognize in the Special Commissioner of Revenue their most efficient champion.

Against Pennsylvania, especially, Mr. Wells levels his most desperate blows. He is never tired of devising plans to cripple the vast and useful interests in which she has gained pre-eminence among her sister Commonwealths. Nothing could apparently give him greater satisfaction than to see our steel factories closed, our furnaces thrown out of blast, our mines abandoned, and the old dependence on Great Britain fully restored. He seems ambitious to become the John Jones of the War Office to our State, and to destroy its prosperity by a mass of misrepresentations and false calculations. He should remember, however, that sundry perils always "do environ those who meddle with cold iron;" that there is a fair prospect that his blunders will be exposed as rapidly as he makes them; and that he already stands convicted of so many that his value as an ally of the British manufacturers has been materially damaged.

THE STORY told by Prince Pierre Bonaparte about the fracas that occurred in his apartment on Monday, resulting in the death of M. Victor Noir at the hands of the Prince, if true in every particular, will be apt to secure from the public on this side of the Atlantic a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of the Prince. According to his statement, M. Fouville and M. Victor Noir entered his apartment and behaved in a very insulting manner, and the latter slapped him in the face without any provocation being given. The Prince then drew his revolver and fired, and the two iournalists also presented their pistols, and Fouville attempted to fire his but could not get it off. This is, of course, but one side of the story, and the partisans of Rochefort better or more practicable way can this guar-

his friends give a different version. The affair shows that the Bonaparte family are exceedingly bitter in their feelings against Rochefort and his aiders and abot tors, and that they long for an opportunity to revenge themselves for the abuse that has been heaped upon them. Rochefort, for his part, has taken advantage of the fracas in the usual style of a demagogue, by declaring in the Corps Legislatif that Noir was one of the people, and that the people would judge his murderer, who, though a cousin of the Emperor, must not be allowed to escape. M Ollivier promised that impartial justice should be done, and it seems not unlikely, from the present appearances, that the unfortunate affair will result rather to the advantage of the Imperialists than of their opponents, especially if it can be shown that Noir was really

THE CASE OF VIRGINIA. On one essential point the two bills presented in the House of Representatives yesterday in relation to the readmission of Virginia are in harmony. In the bill reported by Mr. Farnsworth from the Reconstruction Committee, as well as in Mr. Bingham's substitute, it is declared that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress, and in this declaration the whole country, North as well as South, agrees. The attempt of the extreme radical faction to overthrow the election held last summer, on the ground of wholesale fraud and intimidation of voters, failed most signally, and even ex-Governor Wells, who headed the radical ticket, has proclaimed his earnest desire to see the State restored to all her rights and privileges in the Union, under the constitution then ratified and the officers then elected. There is therefore no reasonable excuse for further delay in admitting to their seats both the Representatives and Senators whom the people of Virginia have selected. This action could have been taken before the Christmas recess of Congress as well as after it; but, as long as a postponement was indulged in because of the alleged want of time to give the case the discussion which its importance demanded, it is to be hoped that Congress will proceed at once, and without any further delay, to this discussion, and terminate it at the earliest practicable moment. The bill reported by Mr. Farnsworth from

the Reconstruction Committee differs essentially, however, from Mr. Bingham's substitute, by providing certain fundamental conditions, on compliance with which alone is it proposed to restore the State to her privileges in the Union. To the first of these conditions the Democratic party as a mass, and many adherents of the Republican party, are disposed to take exceptions. It provides that no person shall hold any civil or military office under the State Government without first subscribing to an oath that, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he has not participated in the Rebellion, or, in lieu of this oath, that he has been relieved from his disabilities by act of Congress. Under the present circumstances, it would seem the part of wisdom and statesmanship to amend the bill by striking out this condition. A clause in the State Constitution submitted to the people at the recent election, essentially the same as this, was defeated by a large majority, and the requirement of the oath by act of Congress would appear to be practically an attempt to engraft it upon the Constitution of the State, in defiance of the expressed wishes of the people. If it would answer any good purpose, or was necessary as a matter of precaution, the case would be vastly different. But as long as Congress sees fit to grant relief from political disabilities in wholesale fashion, it would operate only to the disadvantage of that portion of the population which is too proud or too lukewarm to petition the national legislature for such relief. At present, this relief is granted almost invariably to every one who demands it, and the persons who demand it are generally of the class of professional politicians whose sole ambition is to live at the expense of the people, whether it be under a loyal or a disloyal regime, The days of political proscription are practically at an end, and the attempt to continue the system is at best a mere farce, the sooner ended the better. Entire equality before the law is demanded for the colored population, and as long as invidious distinctions are made against any portion of the white population, an attempt will be made by those who are thus proscribed to counteract all the legislation of Congress and all the amendments to the Federal Constitution which can be passed, even if the country gives itself up entirely to the business of constitutional tinkering. Entire harmony and good feeling between whites and blacks can be restored only by the abso-

lute and unqualified abandonment of the system of proscription, and the experiment may as well be made with Virginia now as at a later period. But, independently of this, the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee contains ample provisions securing to all the people of Virginia a guarantee that their rights under the new Constitution as it now stands will be forever respected and enforced. Mr. Cox, of New York, yesterday gave notice that he would move to strike out of the bill everything which made the action of the State in these matters irrevocable. This is the true Democratic doctrine, and on the issue thus raised every Republican member of Congress can take a decided and uncompromising position. Virginia should not be left free to reseind such portions of her Constitution as secure to any class of her population the simple rights of manhood. That she would ever attempt such a retrograde step is extremely doubtful, in the now prevailing sentiment of the country and the probability that it will

not be materially modified for years to come.

But the peace for which the future demands

security at the hands of the present requires

maintained for all time to come, and in no

absolute guarantee that the rights now secured to all classes of the people shall be

antee be given than by its incorporation in the bill which restores Virginia to her normal position in the Union.

Another BILL has recently been introduced in Congress to facilitate direct importations from Europe to the various ports of the United States, and to avoid the delays at New York which are unnecessarily and unwisely fostered by the present system. This movement is now strongly supported by the Western cities, as well as by Boston and Philadelphia, and the principal opposition it encounters springs from a desire of the Representatives and Senators of the Empire State to maintain for the little island of Manhattan an unnatural commercial advantage at the expense of the national treasury and the prosperity of all other American cities. An earnest and determined effort, however, should secure the passage of the proposed new law at the present session, and if Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives exert themselves properly they will be able, in conjunction with the champions of Western interests, who now seem to be thoroughly aroused, to render inestimable service to the commercial interests of this city. The aggregation of business at the New York Custom House is such a fruitful source of fraud and corruption, and it entails such enormous losses of revenue upon the nation, that the new reform can be advocated on the strongest public grounds, as well as on account of its bearing upon the prosperity of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston, and Philadelphia. The investigations of Hon. Henry D. Moore, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, have served to demonstrate the extent of the corruption at the New York Custom House incident to the present system, and he has been zealous in urging the necessity of a change in the interests both of the Government and the merchants of the country. Mr. Moore, since he has been at the head of the Philadelphia Custom House, has proved his efficiency and administrative abilities in many ways, and Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Boston will be fortunate if they obtain Collectors who are as able, honest, and eager to serve the public.

THE DIGNITARIES of the lower branch of the State Legislature yesterday resolved, on the motion of the distinguished representative of the Philadelphia Democracy, Sam. Josephs, to be good to themselves, on a small scale, by declaring that "Purdon's Digest" and "Ziegler's Manual" should be supplied to each member at the expense of the Commonwealth. A proposition to include "Beitler's Titles of Corporations," which was embraced in the original resolution, was defeated by a small majority, as well as an amendment to include a family Bible, a gilt-edged Shakespeare, and a Webster's Dictionary, which the mover said he offered for the purpose of ridiculing the whole gift business. If the people could be satisfied that all the proposed books would be carefully studied by the recipients, they would scarcely begrudge the expense. As primers and spelling-books, however, are better adapted to the mental capacity of some of the elect, there is great danger that the donations would soon find their way back to the book stores, to increase the profits of the session, and that they would contribute nothing to the improvement of minds too intent on earning divvies to earnestly seek moral or intellectual instruction.

## SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages. A T

FINEST READY MADE CLOTHING AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

COST AND LESS THAN COST. THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ALL OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ELEGANT PIECE GOODS IN THE CUSTOM DE PARTMENT, AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.

COATS, COATS-PANTS, PANTS-VESTS, VESTS-AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

NOS. 818 AND 890

PHILADELPHIA.

CHEANUT STREET

CREANUT STREET

CLOTHING .

ESTABLISHMI NT.

Y O U N G

MÆNNERUHOR

GRAND

BAL MABQUE,

BAL MABQUE,

RAL MABQUE,

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY EVENING,

JANUARY 97, 1879.

TICK ETS,

ADMITTING

A GENTLEMAN ONE LADY FIVE DOLLARS EXTRA LADIES' TIUMETS, ONE DOLLAR, FOR SALE PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES, NEWS STANDS CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

8 8 10 14 16 21 24 27] THE MANAGERS. UNION SERVICES .- THE CONGREgations of the Calvary, West Spruce Street, and the Second Presbyterian Churches, will hold union services every evening this week, at 7% c'olock. On TURSDAY and BATURDAY at WEST SPRUCE ST. OHURUH: on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at CALVARY CHURCH; and on FRIDAY at the SECOND GHURCH. All are invited.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Centributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of FINE and BROAD Streets, on WEONESDAY, the 19th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the oneuing year.

JAMES J. BARULAY.

NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.-WHEN we buy a good quality of family coal we are not ikely to forget the place where it was purchased. This is our case exactly. Having laid in our supplies at the depot of J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, and finding by its clear burning that it is of the best quality, carefully prepared, and free from dust, while our bills are very reasonable, we cannot be induced to go anywhere except to "HANCOCK'S."

SPECIAL NOTICES. MERCANTILE LIBRARY .- THE AN-TILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be hald in the Library room on TUESDAY RVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'cleek. 1 is wimdt JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary. PHUADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, 224 S. Delaware the following gentlemen we cors for the ensuing year: Vincent I. Bradford,
William H. Hart.
William H. Gatzmer,
Charles Macalester,
William S. Freeman,
Asa J. Fish,
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Director
the following officers were unanimously re-elected:

President VINCENT I. BRADFORD.
Tressurer J. PARKER NORRIS.
Secretary JAMES MORRELL.
Asst. Secretary - LOYD H. WHITE.

1113. (Signed) J. MORRELL, Secretary. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1969. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the dist instant, and reopened on TUKBDAY Additional of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the Sist instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be itnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, BOY AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockyolders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, held January 10. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN. MANAGRIBA
SAN, J. B. Lippincott,
John Aanhurst,
Stophon Colwell,
TREASCHER,
SAMUKL BRADFORD, NORTH AMERICA. H. Pratt McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, WILLIAM H. WEBB. AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY, S. R. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT

At the Annual Election by the Stockholders, held on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, the following named gen-tlemen were elected Alexander Whilldin, George Nurent, Hen. James Pellock, J. Edgar Thomson, Albert C. Roberts, George W. Hill, George W. Hill,

Alexander Whilldin,
George Nugent,
Hon. James Pollock,
J. Edgar Thomson,
Albert C. Roberts,
Philip B. Mingle,
John Wanamaker,
And at a meeting of the said Trustess, held January 6,
he following officers were elected:
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President,
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President; and
111 3t\*

JOHN S. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.

VORK AND MIDDLE COA NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM MCLELLAN, of Chambersburg.
C. J. BORIE, of Philadelphia.
EDW. S. WHELEN, of Philadelphia.
C. D'INVILLIERS, of Philadelphia.
J. G. REPPLIER, of Philadelphia.
S. C. FORD, of Philadelphia.
B. ANDREWS KNIGHT of Philadelphia.
C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No.
4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1570.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a
Dividend of ONE DULLAR and FIFTY OENTS per
share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the
13 12t
W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OLOTHING.

## SWEEPING OUT!

CLEAN SWEEP! CLOSE OUT CHEAP! PRICES ALL DOWN! WEATHER'S COLD!

MUST BE SOLD! CHEAPEST GOODS IN TOWN!

BIG TRADE! WHO'S AFRAID! COME! DON'T BE RASH!

ALL PRIME! THE THINAM NOW'S YOUR TIME! BRING ALONG YOUR CASH!

We are making a Clean sweep of our Winter Stock! Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!! Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!! Olean sweep of pur Winter Stock!!!!

And we offer at Prices which as A isolutely unapproachable! All Prices Down! Down!! Down!!! All priote Down! Down!! Down!!!

GREAT BROWN HALL

AT THE

ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. BARCAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS ...... \$14, were \$15 EVANS & LEACH. No. 628 MARKET STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. THE FINE ARTS. C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

who extitle to be a

THE AUTOTYPES

D D Y'S.

LANDSCAPES HAVE ARRIVED.

NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS. The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his nume ous friends, and the public generally, that he is one nore to be found at his old establishment, and trusts outinuance of their former patronage. The past char-JAMES M. LEDDY.

GROOERIES, ETO.

1826.

DOUBLE GLOUCESTER

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

IN STORE THIS DAY BY STRAMER JAVA NEW MARYLAND HAMS.

NEW DAVIS HAMS.

W. G. FAMILY FLOUR

THE FINEST IN THIS COUNTRY.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, Dealers and Importers in Pine Groceries,

No. 115 South THIRD St., 1 12 wr2t4p BELOW CHESNUT.

INSURANCE. INSURANCE

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual

Capital, \$500,000. Assets, \$2,783,580'96 Receipt of Premiums, 1869 .....\$1,991,837-45 Interest from Investments, 1869..... 114,696 74

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

MORTGAGES. \$766,450 All of which are first mortgages on City Property..... \$766,450-00 LOAN BONDS.

301,100 United States Government Loans 341,743-00 161,000 Pennsylvania State Loans..... 166,780.00 50,000 State of New Jersey Sixes. 19,000 State of Delaware Sixes. 200,000 Philadelphia City Loans .. 197,700 00 91 900 Cincinnati City Bonds .. 18,900 00 25,000 Cleveland City Bonds.... 3,000 Williamsport City Sixes... 23,750 00 9,460 00 40,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad
Company's Bonds, 1864

4,500 North Pennsylvania Seven Per
Cent Coupon Bonds.

51,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Com-34,200 00 4,005 00 pany's Bonds, First Mortgage ... 30,070 00 10,600 Delaware Railroad Company's Mortgage Loau ..... road Company's Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds ..... 15,000 Western Pennsylvania Raffroad

Company's First Mortgage 12,000 00 Company's Loans..... 49,000 Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company . . 87,000 Chesspeake and Delaware Canal Company's Consolidated Mort-35,040.00

gage Loon, 1886..... 20,000 Schuylkili Navigation Company's Consolidated Mortgage Loan... 15,000 Delaware Division Canal Com-13,050 00

STOCKS. 215 Shares Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad 12,433 08 15,500-00

Company.

100 Shares Philadelphia Bank.....

223 Shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company....

100 Shares North Pennsylvania Rali-9,120 60 road Company..... MISCELLANEOUS. Cash in Bank and Office, cur-

155,330 89 rency..... gold, \$75,906 06 Premium thereon..... 15,381-39 92, 285 25 Loans on Collateral Security ..... Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premium.
Accrued Interest 321,944 37

20,356 58 Premiums in course of transmis-Unsettled Marine Premiums.... 85,197-90 100,900-37 Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia..... Total Assets, January 1, 1870 ...... \$2,783,580 96

ARTHUR G. COFFIN.

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. [1 19 wim Strp

MPROVED ELLIPTICSEWING MACHINES SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK-STITCH I SEWING MACHINES IN USE. Bold on easy monthly payments. Examine them at

SEWING MACHINES.

No. 920 ARCH Street. D. E. RICE, GENERAL AGENT.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH Family Sewing Machine.

OVER 40,000 NOW IN USE.

EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER. Sold on Lease Plan \$10 Per Month. PETERSON & CARPENTER. Mo. DIA CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. WANTS.

is see wellah southe so

WANTED VULCAN OIL AND MINING

INSURANCE. UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED 1804

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE. OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Com cany is published in conformity with a provision of pany is published in conformity with a prite charter:

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870.

Marine Premiums not carned January 1, Fire Premiuma written same

Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869 35,399-06 \$913,495-p4

11,0TT-65

vages, etc..... osses, expenses, etc., during same time:—
Marine losses.
Fire losses.
Reinsurance and commis-Return Premiuma. Rent, salaries and ex-

United States tax and State tax

153,899-95

1,000 00

7,000-00

4,000 00

8,800 00

409 40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF PANY, JANUARY 1, 1870. State of Pennsylvania Six per cent, Bonds. State of Pennsylvania Six per cent.

Bonds.
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds.
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889.
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1888.
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875.
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds.
Chesapeako and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds.
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds.
Schoyikill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds.
Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Six per cent. Bonds.
Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Six per cent. Bonds.
Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds.
Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds.
Philadelphia Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds.
Pitsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. 11,900:00 17,000-00 14 610 00 10,000 00 10,000 00 Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds 11,000-00

Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent.
Bonds.
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per
cent. Bonds.
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per
cent. Bonds.
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent.
Bonds.
100 shares Little Schuyikiii Railroad.
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad.
100 shares Delaware Railroad.
106 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
88 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
88 shares Parmers and Mechanics National Bank.
88 shares Delaware Matual Bafe Insurance Company.
160 shares Phonix Insurance Company.
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern
Ship Company.
90 shares Philadelphia and Southern
Mail Steamship Company.
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company.

14,040 00 Par value.... 

\$255,60K 90

RICHARD S. SMITH, S. DELBERT, A. K. BORIK, JOHN H. IRWIN, J. S. PEROT. JOHN H. IRWIN,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,
WILLIAM C. KENT,
HENRY LEWIS,
J. P. STEINER,
EDWARD L. CLARK,
GRORGE LEWIS,
SAMUEL C. COOK,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
CHARLES R. MORGAN.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President. JOHN MOSS, Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1542, this Company publish the following list of their Assets:— Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia.....

Bills Receivable
Philadelphia City Sixes Pitteburg Sixes.
Omedinati Sixes.
Schuylkili Navigation Company Loan
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Loan
Chesspeaks and Delaware Canal Company
Loan Delaware Division Canal Loan United States Loan, six per cent., 1831. United States Loan, five-twenties, 1867. Pennsylvania Railroad Loan. Camden and Ambey Comp-ny Loau,...
Pailadelphia and Eric Railroad Loan.
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan.
Harrieburg, Portemouth, etc., Railroad Loan.
Lobigh Valley Railroad Company Loan.
Kimira and Williamsport Railroad Loan
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company Stock, 500 shares.
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares.
Western Rank, 230 shares. 18,500°00 28,050°00 23,050°50 22,967:28 21,349°26 11,000°00 6,500°08 2,807°73 Western Bank, 230 shares...... Western Bank, 125 shares Girard Bank, 125 shares Pranklin Fire Issurance Company, 30 shares Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares Real Estate

> B1,084,200'48 WILLIAM G. GROWELL, Secretary.

SOLID SILVER WARE USEFUL AND VALUABLE

SILVER WARE, ETQ.

**PRESENTS** 

TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,

WM. WILSON & SON'S OWN MAKE

Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts., PHILADELPHIA. Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

NEW HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED, 1502, 1504, and 1506 CHESNUT St., JUST BEURE'T'.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOCATION: Bighty coms arranged on suite, with Water Closets and Bath, Washstand, Fire-grates and Mantols to each room. Halfs, Billiard, Bar, Office, and pariors, heated with stown.

Apply to JOHN CRUMP, Builder, 1 10 Step No. 1731 OHESNUT Street.