## Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

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

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870.

THE GIFT BUSINESS PROSCRIBED

BY CONGRESS. THE National House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill "providing that no officer or clerk in the employment of the United States shall at any time solicit contributions of other officials or employes in the Government service, for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; that no official or clerical superior shall receive the contribution of those in Government employment receiving a less salary than himself, and that no officer shall make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior." This bill is aimed at one of the standing nuisances of the day, and we hope it will meet the approval of the Senate. Votive offerings to the vanity or venality of leading officials may be very acceptable to the recipients, but they at once impose an onerous tax upon their underpaid assistants and tend to the demoralization of the public service. Every intriguer who manages to crawl into a comfortable position is beginning to expect a gold-headed cane, a fine watch, or a splendid silver service from his subordinates. Aspirants who are anxious to win favor from their superiors in office are always ready to start subscriptions and to levy black mail from parties who can illy afford to part with the required portion of their scanty incomes. And, meanwhile, the head of any important office, bureau, or department not unfrequently fails to insist upon a strict discharge of duty by his subordinates through a fear that he would thereby diminish his chances of obtaining, at the end of his term, the usual testimonial of respect, etc., done up in silver or gold. It would be well if the example set by Congress were followed by States, cities, and corporations, for their employes are also frequently victimized in the manner which has just been condemned, and their interests prejudiced in the mode we have described. The gift enterprise business has been carried to a ludicrous and dangerous excess, and it should be stopped in every quarter.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

THE Emperor, more than any man in France. has cause to feel indignant at the rash act committed by his cousin, Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Just as he was getting his new liberal policy into good working order, and satisfying all but the irreconcilables with the concessions he has made, the shooting of a red republican by a member of the Imperial family throws everything into confusion, and oreates an excitement among the most dangerous classes that promises to precipitate the very collision between the Government and the people that the Emperor has been so skilfully endeavoring to avoid. The commotion in Paris continues without abatement. and the immense concourse of workingmen who attended the funeral of Noir shows that they considered his cause to be theirs, and since the funeral Paris has been disturbed by these outrages against public order and incidental conflicts that presage a coming outbreak. The Government has concentrated a force of over one hundred thousand soldiers in Paris for the purpose of overawing the populace, and it is evident if any hostile demonstration should be made by the Republicans that a slaughter such as has not been seen since the days of the Reign of Terror will make one more blo upon French civilization. By the cable despatch published this morning, a rumor is given to the effect that the Government will withdraw its demand for the arraignment of Rochefort by the Corps Legislatif, and will propose a law providing that all political

crimes and offenders be tried by jury.

This is certainly an indication of wisdom on the part either of the Emperor or his advisers, for the arraignment of Rochefort at this time would make a martyr of him. and only serve to increase the excitement. It is impossible not to shudder at the idea of another French revolution; and contemptible as are some of the features of modern Casarism, all sincere lovers of liberty will wish to see the Empire tide over the present crisis without bloodshed. The Empire is bad enough, certainly, and the Emperor has proved himself, by his whole career, to be an unscrupulous charlatan, but the Empire, with Napoleon III at its head, is preferable at this time to a republic managed by such demagogues as Rochefort.

A RESOLUTION was referred yesterday by the Harrisburg House of Representatives to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, directing them to inquire whether, during the election of State Treasurer, efforts had been made to "influence members by threats of instant death to vote for any particular candidate." This resolution implies that a new method of influencing the legislative mind has been invented. Napoleon held that fear and interest ruled the world, and it seems that, while our representatives are plied by seductive promises on the one hand, a rod of terror is to be held over them on the other. If this thing continues, the capital must inevitably be removed to Philadelphia to secure free deliberations.

THE TENNESSEE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-TION gives promise of not being so very bad after all. A letter from a member of the Convention of 1865, in which the National Government was referred to in disrespectful terms, was refused a reading yesterday,

| and the convention further showed its temper by resolving not to receive either petitions or communications in which any branch of the Federal or State Government is spoken of in a similar strain. It is possible that the State has not been thoroughly Johnsonized by the success of the Senter ticket,

THE MAYORS VETO.

THE Mayor yesterday returned to Common Council with his veto the bill making appropriations for the Fire Department for the present year, giving a number of excellent reasons for withholding his assent to it. The Mayor admits that there are great deficiencies in the present system of extinguishing fires, and, without going into the consideration of the expediency or propriety of a Paid Department, he contends that by withholding the accustomed appropriations from certain hose companies Councils have not taken the proper method for remedying the existing evils. The Mayor's reasoning on this point is cartainly based upon substantial facts, and it is entitled to the candid consideration of Councils. He states that by the Act of Consolidation the city is given full authority over the Fire Department, and that if the firemen indulge in riotous and disorderly conduct the city government has ample power to punish them by suspension from duty or disbandment, and it is to a mistaken leniency on this point that the Mayor attributes most of the evils of the present system. He is also of the opinion that the present method of electing the engineers-who, though elected by the firemen, are the city's officers, and paid by the city-is a source of difficulty, and that a change in this matter would probably be beneficial to the department; and he recommends that if the ordinances now in force are not sufficient to enable the immediate suspension or dismissal from service of any company attached to the department, or its officers, new authority may be obtained by additional legislation.

The Mayor concurs with Councils in the belief that the department is unnecessarily large, and that the city's expenditures for the present year should not exceed the gross sum appropriated, but he thinks that the hose companies have their undoubted usefulness, and even if they were useless that the withholding of the appropriations is not the proper way to abolish them. The Mayor says truly that the withholding an appropriation does not necessarily lead to the disbandment of the companies omitted, and probably will not have such an effect, yet it will have a bad effect on them if left in the service, and it would be far better to put them out of service directly than to leave them as inferior to other companies, without the continuance and recognition which the annual appropriation

The withholding of the appropriation from the hose companies was a half-way measure. and like all half-way measures it satisfied nobody. That there are evils to be corrected in the Fire Department every one knows, and Councils will merit the thanks of all classes of our citizens if they will make a genuine effort to bring about the needed re-

## ROBBING THE DEAD

A curious story has come to us by the cable to the effect that the Crown had seized some land near Stockwell which belonged to George Peabody, on the plea that Mr. Peabody, never having been naturalized as a subject of Great Britain, was unable to hold land in the kingdom. The Court of Probate, we are told, sustains the Crown.

We can hardly give credence to this story. It is a stroke of sharp practice beyond the capacity of that Yankee shrewdness of which we have heard so much even to conceive. That we Americans are a jostling, rude, even greedy type of mankind, we are willing to admit. We thrust each other out from the best places, and brag and strut no little when we have made ourselves sure of them. But it is not in Yankee nature to rob the pockets of a dead man, and that man our friend.

John Bull has so long taken delight in giving us his own portrait, with all its bluff, surly honesty, that we cannot disabuse our minds of the pleasant illusion-we cannot recognize him in this pilferer from the dead.

Should the rumor be true, however, it places the long course of coddling and feting adopted by the English towards Mr. Peabody while living in a most ludicrous light. The funeral baked meats will not serve to coldly furnish forth this banquet of spoliation, for the funeral, be it remembered, is not yet over. The man is still unburied for whom England appears officially as chief mourner, while she is gobbling up this last remnant of his property. It is the old story of Captain Murderer over again, who served up his beloved in the daintiest pie; killed, cooked her, put her in, and when he had well spiced her, picked her bones.

Should the story prove true, the Yankee shrewdness of Mr. Peabody's heirs may perhaps find ground of retaliation in the fact that if he were incompetent to hold land in England, the real estate given by him to the city of London never was his to bestow, though we hope no such course will be adopted by them. It is herself alone whom England will degrade and injure in the pitiable spectacle should

"Her ballims selze his last penny to-day Whose pall will be held by her nobles to-morrow." THE RECENT raid of a detachment of the 5th Cavalry against illicit distilleries in Virginia, which resulted in the discovery of forty-nine illicit distilleries, the destruction of twentytwo stills, and the arrest of twenty-two systematic violators of the Internal Revenue laws, indicates that rebellion has been reduced to a comparatively mild form in the proud Old Dominion. In other portions of the chivalrous South antagonism to the Union is now seeking vent, chiefly, in attempts to cheat the Government out of the tax on spirits or tobacco. We have not heard that the modern crime is defended on any other constitutional principle than the in- | be done with the Indian Bureau, if there is herent love of the natives for their favorite stimulants; but it is quite as defensible as the management of the Indian business. The

doctrines gravely advocated by the father of | transfer of the bureau back to the War Desecession, Calhoun, when he commenced his crusade, forty years ago, against the national authority, by affirming the right of the States to nullify the laws enacted by Congress, and to prevent the collection of impost duties.

LIGHT AHEAD.

A necent number of a weekly "sensationstory" paper declined a tale because it is too bloody, and assures the author that an average of half a dozen victims killed to the page is too much, even if the appropriate number of "yells" could be omitted.

Is this the first glimmering hope that a new era of literature is approaching? Have we indeed touched bottom-has the very deepest deep been reached?

In the genuine popular story of the present day, effect, and not means, seems to be the principle of construction. The imagination of Monk Lewis, or even that of Mrs. Radcliffe, would be utterly incapable of concocting such a hodge-podge of adventure, for even their utmost extravagancies were governed by at least a semblance of logic, and they never reached that species of plot into which everything and anything can be crammed, because the plot itself could never by any possibility have been realized in fact.

Playwrights and talewrights should know from experience that the feelings are not really affected by mere events or spectacles. It is the portrayal of feeling alone that excites the responsive chord: the cry of a broken heart brings the tear, genuine fun produces the genial laugh, while an audience well trained to horrors forgets the man tied on the railroad track, and criticizes the perfection of the engine, in the noble confidence that the victim will be saved either by an old man, a young girl, or a lunatic. We are all certain that the man that was hung wasn't, and that the drowned girl will appear in a pretty new frock in the last act; and it is therefore impossible to be as touched or terrified as we ought to be.

There is an additional reason for hope in the fact that all the stock incidents seem to be pretty well exhausted, and we have recently been served only with old viands cooked up again, with new spices to snit modern palates. Victor Hugo, the very master of the craft, may, however, have given a new impetus to the worn-out school by pro ducing a new monstrosity in his recent outrageous invention; but even slashed faces cannot last long, and we may still hope that art will return to its true channels.

BILL TO PREVENT THE SALE OF DANGEROUS OILS IN PHILADEL-

A BILL has been reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, providing an improved method for the prevention of the manufacture and sale of dangerous illuminating oils in Philadelphia. It imposes a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding five months, or both, as well as liability for damages caused by explosions, upon all persons, within the limits of this city, who "shall mix for sale naphtha and illuminating oils, or shall sell or offer for sale, except for purposes of remanufacture, illuminating oils made from coal or petroleum, which shall evaporate a gas under one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, or ignite at a temperature of less than one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit." Several other sections provide for the storage of crude petroleum, for the detection of those who continue to endanger human life for the purpose of increasing unlawful gains, and for the punishment of fraudulent and careless inspectors.

The necessity of some legislation of the character described has been made painfully apparent by the large number of accidents and deaths caused by dangerous oils, and by the habitual neglect of the measures necessary to secure safety by the dealers in oils, which was demonstrated by the investigations made under the direction of THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH some months ago. We therefore trust that the new bill will not meet with the usual fate of useful measures in the Legislature. If it is imperfect in any of its details, they can easily be amended; but the general purposes it contemplates are too important to be longer neglected, unless the legislators are willing to see hundreds of our citizens maimed or murdered and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed by their inattention to a grave duty.

CABINET MAKING.

Some patriotic heads of bureaus at Wash ington, who are anxious to serve the country to the utmost of their ability, have devised the scheme of elevating their bureaus into independent departments, whereby they hope to enlarge their spheres of usefulness by being translated into the Cabinet. Some time since, it is understood, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs agreed to report a bill constituting the Indian Bureau a separate department, and this circumstance appears to have encouraged greatly the patriotic and ambitious bureau chiefs in question. One of the projects entertained is the formation of a Department of Home Affairs out of the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department and the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department; another proposes to constitute a new department out of the General Land Office and Census Bureau, while several other projects of similar character are discussed, and the scheme for elevating the Internal Revenue Bureau into an independent department has not yet been abandoned. In favor of the last-mentioned change there are certainly many arguments of great weight; and, even if it should be deemed unwise to make the Commissioner of Internal Revenue independent of the Secretary of the Treasury, the best interests of the country would certainly be promoted by admitting him to a seat in the Cabinet. None of the other projects, however, are deserving of serious consideration except as schemes for increasing the expenses of the Governmental machinery. But something should certainly to be any radical and permanent change in our

partment, to which it was originally attached, would tend more than any other action as yet suggested to bring about this result, and make peace on the frontiers possible and

A CHARACTERISTIC workingmen's movement has been inaugurated in England. London proposes to hold next year an international workmen's exhibition, and at the meeting at which the scheme was devised Prime Minister Gladstone presided, assisted by a number of vice-presidents, among whom were such well-known laboring men as the Dukes of Argyle and Devonshire, Lords Clarendon, Cowper, Amberly, and Granville, and Messrs. John Bright, Tom Taylor, and Tom Hughes. These hard-fisted sons of toil have entered into the project with all the customary energy which characterizes the buncombe labor movements of the present day, and the affair will doubtless prove a great success.

COMPLIMENTARY .- The New York World gives the ollowing first-class notice to the Tribune philosoher's new work on political economy:-"Horace Greeley has published his Tribune essays in a book. With refreshing naivete he entitles them 'Political Economy, though, they advocate pin-hole thrift, spigot waste, and bung-hole squandering of the country's resources."

-Judge S. L. Withey declined the appoint-ment of Judge of the Sixth United States Circuit because he found that its acceptance would keep him at least ten months in the year away from his family. As the appointment was for life, the prospect was not an agreeable one for a

-Gymnasinms for the use of the students have been erected at Yale, Harvard, Bowdoin, Dart-mouth, Princeton, Williams, and Amherst. All report that accidents and injuries from overexertion are rare, and that the scholarship, to say nothing of the health of the students, has improved since their establishment.

That its facilities may be commensurate with its comprehensive purposes, the Universe has been removed from Chicago to New York. The Universe is a newspaper which announces that its design is to afford a wide range for expression of each writer's peculiar views, how-ever extreme, revolutionary, or even insane they may be, or appear to be.

-The Hartford Post thinks the Yale crew would certainly beat the Harvards on a straight course, and much more decisively if the race should be for four miles, as "in every race of three miles yet rowed, when the Harvard crew had come in victorious, it has been exhausted at the end, while the Yale crew, in each instance, had been able to row another mile with ease."

-The San Francisco Bulletin once more as erts that if the industrious mechanics and laborng men who are unwillingly compelled to remain idle four months in the year in Chicago and other Eastern cities will come to California, they will, with very few exceptions, either as em-ployers or employes, be well paid for every day in the year upon which they are willing to lab ir at farming or in other mechanical operations for

which they are competent.

The difference between the speed of elective transmissions of pure copper and gutta-percha is stated on trustworthy authority to be two hunired million million million times. If the reader's mind can't quite grasp that difference, he is fur-ther told that it is about the same as that between he velocity of light and that of a body moving through one foot of space in six thousand seven hundred years. And if the reader don't believe it he can try the experiment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages, BOT THE COS OF CLOTHING AT Nos. 818 AND 820 GHESNUT STREET IS AT PRESENT

LOWER THAN

EVER BEFORE. OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS. STREET COATS. BUSINESS COATS. PANTS, VESTS. PANTS, VESTS. WHOLE SUITS.

> AT COST OR LESS THAN COST. ATCOST OR LESS THAN OOST. AT COST OR LESS THAN COST.

AT JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

YOUNG Y O U N G

MÆNNERCHOR

GRAAD

BAL MASQUE,

BAL MASQUE,

BAL MASQUE,

AMERICAN AUADEMY OF MUSIO,

THURSDAY EVENING,

JANUARY 27, 1879.

TICK ETS,

ADMITTING

A GEN ILEMAN ONE LADY,
PIVE DOLLARS
SATRA LADIES' TICKETS,
EACH
ONE DOLLAR,
FOR SALE PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES, NEWS STANDS. CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 1 6 8 10 14 16 21 24 27] THE MANAGERS.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 224 South DELAWARE AVENUE. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed of the 15th inst., and reopened after February ist prox.

1 13 3t

J. PARKEB NORRIS, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL

ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOUR PH Street. Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY

January 11, 1870. A dividend 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 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be tnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockwelders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, held January 10, 1870, the following gentlomen were unanimously elected others for 1870—

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN. H. Pratt McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, SAMUEL BRADFORD.

WILLIAM H. WEBB. LOCAL PROHIBITION LAW. - THE Temperance Societies and Churches are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to promote the passage of a law allowing a majority to enforce Local Prohibition, to meet an TOESDAY EVENING, January B, at 75c o'clock, at No. 118 South SEVENTH Street.

HORACE J. SMITH, Chairman. SPECIAL NOTICES.

P. M., January 14, 1870.

P. M., January 14, 1870.

I. The Commissioned Officers of this Division who insend to participate in the Inaugural Geremonies of his Excellency Governor Geary, on Tuesday, January 18, in accordance with the invitation isaued by the Commission of the Legislature, will report to Lieutenant-Colonel James Starr, at the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT, on MONDAY at 11% o'clock P. M.

By order of Major-General Charles M. Prevest.

JAMES STARR,

LA. Col. and Div. Ins.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA

At an election held on the 12th day of Jaouary, 1870, the coloring named stockholders were elected Directors of following named stockhol
this Bank.

Edwin M. Lowis,
John Ashburst.
Anthony J. Antolo.
Benjamin A. Farnham.
Lindley kmyth.
Richard C. Dale.
Joshus B. Lippinestt.
And at a meeting of the J. Rdward Farnum. George W. Farr, Jr. William H. Woodward Charles H. Hntehinson Honry P. Sloan. Thomas McKean.

E doebus B. Lappinestt.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day EDWIN M.
LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1148t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier. THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Errectors of the Bank for the ensuing year:

Thomas Smith,
David Scull,
John H. Brown,
John M. Whitall,
Lemis Audenried,
John H. Irsin,
At a meeting of the Directors, hold this day, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President—THOMAS SMITH.
Cashier—JOHN H. WATT,
Solicitor—R. RUNDLE SMITH.
Notary—WILLIAM J. DELLEKER,
113 22

OFFICE OF THE DIMLADE, AND

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER BAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY OENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.

13 12t

W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

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 PINK and BROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, 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 enaugy year.

JAMES J. BARCLAY,
17 from t. Secretary.

WINDOW SERVICES .- THE CONGREgations of the Calvary, West Spruce Street, and the Second Presbyterian Churches, will hold union services every evening this week, at 71% o'clock. On TUESDAY and SATURDAY at WEST SPRUCE ST. CHURCH; on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at CALVARY CHURCH; and on FRIDAY at the SECOND CHURCH, All are invited.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY .- THE AN nual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MERCAN-TILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be held in the Labrary room on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock. 112 wim2t JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN
OHURCH, NINETERNTH and GREEN Streets.
Preaching on next Sabbath at 10% o'clock A. M. and at
TM o'clock P. M., by Rev. N. W. CONKLING, of New
York.
114 24\*

OLOTHING.

## HEALTH INSURANCE!!! YOUR POLICY IS READY.

Every man's policy, who would secure good health for the present winter, is to come at once to

Rockhill & Wilson's Great Brown Hall

And make himself and his family happy for the season, by getting a seasonable suit of those wintry garments which are GOING OFF!

GOING OFF! GOING OFF!

Health Insurance Office.

Faster than ever. Policy good till the clothes wear out, when it can be renewed. THESE POLICIES ARE TRANSFERABLE.

You can transfer them to the backs of your boys when you have done with them. But we sell Boys' Clothes so cheap that it really costs less to come and buy the lads new clothes than to give their dear mothers the trouble of cutting the old ones down to

EVERY MAN'S POLICY ON HIS BACK! WHEN YOU WEAR THEM OUT, COME BACK FOR RENEWALS TO THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

606 and 605 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA.

BARCAINSIN CLOTHING.

EVANS & LEACH. No. 628 MARKET STREET.

PHILADBLPHIA THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES LANDSCAPES

HAVE ARRIVED.

TO RENT.

NEW HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED 1502, 1504, and 1506 CHESNUT St., JUST BUILT.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE AND LOCATION; Righty rooms arranged en suite, with Water Closets and Bath, Washstand, Fire-grates and Mantels to each room. Halls, Billiard, Bar, Office, and parlors, heated with steam.

JOHN CRUMP, Builder, No. 1731 CHESNUT Street.

D D Y'S.

112 wimim

NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS. The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his namerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past char-acter of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the

AJMES M. LEDDY. Annes Maria Phila Phila a best their their street and opposite at

OROGERIES, 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 Fine Greceries,

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

INSURANCE. THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 2, 1256, this Company publish the following int of their assets and statement of business for the past year:— CAPITAL Amount authorized, fully pail in Contingent fund (surplus earned)

Actual capital..... 2,550'00 9,504'00

9:800:00

8,600 9 0

8,800'00

11,709 08

6,282'00

1,200'00

3,250 00

11,790'00

9,600 City of Philadelphia six per cent. 10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad six per cont. 10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent.
10,000 Philadelphia and Kris Railroad seven per cent. bonds.
10,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds.
13,000 Elmira and Williamsport Railroad seven per cent. bonds.
10,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad six per cent. bonds.
7,500 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company six per cent. bonds.
2,000 Salem County, N. J., six per cent. bonds.
2,000 Himira and Williamsport five per cent. bonds.

3,000 Allegheny County, Pa., five per cent.

3,000 Alleghony County, Pa., five per cent.
bonds.
5,000 Junction Railroad six per cent.
bonds.
225 hares Central National Bank.
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of the Republic.
50 Shares National Bank of the Republic shares Lehigh Valley Railroad.
50 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad.
50 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.
Sundry Securities hold in Trust.
Leans on Collateral Security.
Fremium Notes secured by Lien on Policies..
Cash on hand.
Office Fixtures.

81,119,317 57 Cash in hands of Agents....... Deferred Premiums.....

89,533 66 \$1,208,849.57 BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1869. Premiums Received.

Interest on Premium Fund and Annuity

Cash in Hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums.....

Interest on Other Investments..... EXPENDITURES IN 1869. 843,033°04 2,993°51

Reinsurance. Expenses, printing, advertising, office rent salaries Losses, numbering fourteen..... Amount paid annuitants \$130,059°0 969 Policies issued in 1869, insuring...... 83,722,535'00

2578 Outstanding 12mo, 31, 1869, insuring..... \$7,637,533 06 13 Aunuities..... Total number of deaths from theorigin of the Company, 31. Amount owing to depositors..... Amount owir g to Trust funds....

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Presidents WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English WATCHES

CLARK & BIDDLE'S.

Special Agents in Philadelphia for

AMERICAN WATCHES.

Made by E. Eoward & Co., Boston. [1 19 wim

SEWING MACHINES. MPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES

SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK STITCH Sold on easy menthly payments. Examine them at No. 920 ARCH Street.

D. E. RICE. GENERAL AGENT. THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH

Family Sewing Machine. OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
RXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER. Sold on Lease Plan \$10 Per Month. PETERSON & CARPETTER. GENERAL AGENTS,

PHILADELPHIA. COPARTNERSHIPS. MR. GEORGE S. STEWART IS ADMITTED to an interest in my business from this data.

OWA ICLUS WILLIAMS.

Manufacturer of Husters, Ranges, otc.

Philadelphia, Jun. 1, 1870.