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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is him Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1870.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL. THE most striking feature of Governor Geary's inaugural is the intense satisfaction with which he regards his former messages, Other men may be mistaken, or be guilty of shortcomings, but he is gifted with such wondrous correctness of judgment that he now endorses and reiterates all the recommendations he has hitherto made as fully as if he "again promulgated them word for word." We would be at a loss to understand how the State happened to be blessed with such a marvellously correct and consistent Governor if he did not kindly enlighten us in regard to his method of solving the difficulties by which he is surrounded. He tells us that "his only safeguard is to adopt and act in accordance with those sterling and beneficent maxims to which the early fathers gave utterance." The mystery of his extraordinary popularity, of the respect he inspires among all with whom he is brought into contact, of the confidence felt in the inviolability of his promises, and of the admiration for the wisdom eloquence of his speeches, is now, at last, fully explained. In all cases of doubt he falls back upon the maxims of the early fathers, and whether the matter in issue is the disposal of one office among a hundred hungry applicants, or the approval of a basket-full of legislative bills, he always acts according to the loftiest notions of propriety, and does things up in the "high old Roman fashion." If, by the strangest accident in the world, his administration ever should happen to commit an error, it will clearly be on account of the selection of a maxim not exactly applicable to the case in hand; but this danger is so remote that, seoure in the impeccability of the Governor, the whole Commonwealth should unite in the petition that the Legislature may also be induced to adopt the rule which in his case. according to his judgment, has worked so satisfactorily.

THE DIVORCE LAWS OF INDIANA. An enterprising correspondent of a Western paper has done a signal service to society by raking up and publishing the law of Indiana under the operation of which so much scandal has arisen in domestic life throughout the country. The law in question was passed as long ago as May, 1852, and bears the title of "An Act regulating the granting of divorces, nullification of marriages, and decrees and orders of court incident thereto." Many of its provisions are as fair and wise as could be desired, in view of the fact that modern civilization demands that, for certain causes, it is both proper and desirable that the marriage relation should be terminated before death. But in other respects the law is of the loosest character conceivable. and it is not a matter of surprise that incompatible ladies like Mrs. McFarland-Richardson should eagerly embrace the opportunity which its looseness offers for shaking off the

yoke of matrimony.

The first provision affecting the granting of a divorce exhibits the characteristic looseness of the whole set, although it was only by a direct violation of its letter as well as spirit that the Rev. O. B. Frothingham was onabled, in the famous death-bed scene at the Astor House, to render thanks for what Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were yet to be to each other, in addition to what they had been to each other in the past. The section requires that any person who files a petition for a divorce shall have been at the time "a bona fide resident of the State one year previous" to such filing. This is well enough, except, perhaps, with respect to the length of the period of residence required: but if it were enforced in all cases, a vast number of incompatible couples would still be laboring under the depresssion of their incompatibility. Another requirement preliminary to the filing of the petition is that the petitioner shall be "a resident of the county" in which the petition is filed at the time of filing. Nothing, however, is said about a bona fide residence in such county, and the door therefore stands wide open for all the incompatibility which has a bong fide residence in any part of the State to walk out of it in some obscure corner where divorces are dispensed by a liberal-minded judge, in the midst of a practically unsettled country. It is, perhaps, excusable on the part of the people of Indiana that they have taken the precaution to increase their own facilities ever those which they offer to the outside world. But when we come to the section which

prescribes the causes for which a divorce may be granted, we encounter a still more amazing laxity. Among them are the following:-

"Abandonment for one year.
"Cruel treatment of either party by the other.
"Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for his family.
"Any other cause for which the Court shall deem it proper that a divorce should be granted."

The first three causes here enumerated are sauredly very liberal, and their strictest enforcement would afford relief to an amount of incompatibility that it is depressing to con-template. But Indiana goes the whole animal while about the disgraceful business, and does nothing by halves. Therefore a divorce may be obtained for "any other cause that the Court shall deem it proper that a discress should be granted." What a tremendous loophole is here presented, through which a victim of incompatibility can vault; what a perfect paradise is here opened up to those who are weary of their wedded life, or anxious to

enter upon fresh fields of conjugal pasturage! A woman who has been out off by nature with a pug-nose is yoked to a man to whom nature has been as liberal as she was to the Romans of the good old times when noses were a universal ornament. A case of clear incompatibility is this, and the court is persuaded to "deem it proper that a divorce should be granted." Then there comes along a woman with a coarse, kinky, and variegated head of hair, tied for life to a man with a Mosaic beard of the most satisfactory color. Clear incompatibility again, and the court, on petition of either party, does not hesitate, after proper argument, to "deem it proper that a divorce should be granted." Noxt we encounter a well-preserved and still fascinating woman of middle age, and hanging on to her skirts is a little shrivelled, driedup wretch of a man, with bandy legs and an ostensible squint. Clear incompatibility once more, and the court is struck with the propriety of "deeming it proper that a divorce should be granted." And now we meet with an airy young woman who has been driven her next of kin into wedlock a robust old chap days have been lengthened out a hundred years by the habits of a settled life. Clear incompatibility here, and the court is so well convinced of it as to "deem it proper that a divorce should be granted." And finally we run against a woman who has an affinity for some man other than her lawful lord, be his character and physiognomy as fair or as foul as they may. The clearest case of incompatibility yet detected, and the court entertains too high a sense of simple justice not "deem it proper that a divorce should be granted." Seductive as is the task, we will tax our ingenuity no further in devising incompatible situations, but turn this fertile branch of the subject over to the sentimental young ladies and romantic old maids who have dropped the contemplation of Mrs. Mo-Farland-Richardson's vagaries, only because those of the Rev. Horace Cooke present a fresher and more inviting field for harmless and even virtuous speculation.

If the person against whom a petition for divorce is levelled be a resident of the State, personal service of the summons is required 'either by reading or leaving a copy at his or her place of residence." But if, as so very, very frequently happens, the defendant be domiciled outside of the State, and this fact be made to appear, either 'by the affidavit of a disinterested person, or by the return of the officer to whom such summons was directed," then the clerk of the court is required to proclaim to the non-resident defendant and the rest of the world the fact that the petition is pending, "by publication for three successive weeks in some weekly newspaper in general circulation, printed and published in such county; or, if there be no such paper, then in the one printed and published in the State nearest the county seat of such county." In view of the utter absurdity of this provision, as a measure of protection to husbands and wives who are yoked to incompatible partners, and the case with which the require-ment of a bono fide residence can be evaded, it is a matter for surprise that the law does no provide directly and openly for the procurement of divorces "without publicity.

It is unnecessary to examine the law in

detail at any greater length, the provisions which we have quoted being sufficient to indicate the extremely satisfactory facilities which it offers to both men and women who are laboring under an incompatibility. The saving clause at the end, which provides that whenever a petition for divorce remains undefended, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to appear and resist such petition," is merely ornamental and deceptive, in view of what precedes it: and another clause which provides that "a divorce decreed in any other State by a court having jurisdiction thereof, shall have full effect in this State, is as little as the Indiana legislators could in decency do by way of establishing a proper degree of comity in the business. If the dirorce law of Indiana were an exceptional one in this country, it would be a fortunate thing for society. But it is merely an exemplary case, and in nearly every State in the Union the remedy for incompatibility is as practicable and as freely indulged in as in Indiana. There is but one way of escape from this abuse open, and that is by an mendment to the Constitution of the United states taking forever out of the hands of the States the authority to regulate all the family relations. Under the operation of such provision, Congress could pass a wise and comprehensive law which would not only out an end to the disgraceful traffic in divorces, but ensure that uniformity in the married relation which is almost as desirable as a slender measure of stability. To look to the separate States for such voluntary legislation as the safety of society imperatively demands is as vain as to look to the same source for uniform action on the rate of interest, the rights of married women, and the amount of property exempt from seizure for

SENATOR RAMSET yesterday introduced in the National Senate a bill to amend the postal laws, which provides that letters on which any portion of the postage has been paid by a postage stamp, whether equal to the full rate or not, shall be forwarded to their destination and the unpaid amount collected on delivery. Such a provision as this will be appreciated by all classes, as a very great deal of inconvenience is now caused by the regulation which prohibits letters from being sent unless the full postage is prepaid. A vast majority of the letter-writers of the country are without the means of finding out the exact weight of their mail matter, and the nnoyance that is caused by the detention of letters is far greater than there is any reason or necessity for. Whether the obligation to prepsy in full should be done away with or not is an open question, but we think that the proposition of Senator Ramsey is a just one, and that it ought to receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

THE ABOLITION OF THE FRANK.
IN the National Squate yesterday numerous pe In the National Senate yesterday numerous petitions for the abe lition of the franking privilege were presented. Senator Sherman stated that these patitions were almost always headed with the names of postmasters, and appeared to be printed at the public expense, and he thought that the mails should not be leaded down with these papers, though carnestly desirous for the success of the proposed reform. It is very true that the petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege do not appear to accomplish much, but they at least serve to keep the matter in the minds of the member of Congress, and to remind them of the wishes of the nation. There is a certain cool ness, that in any other than as honorable Senator would look like impudence, in Senator Sherman objecting to the mails being loaded down with thes petitions, in view of the well-known fact that tons of documents are sent away from Wash ington every session under the franks o members of Congress, not to speak of such small matters as wash clothes, dry goods, and everything, in fact, that is capable of trans portation. Senator Samner, too, with a airy grace that did him credit, said that the franking privilege appeared to him to be sonal burden rather than a privilege nevertheless, he believed the opposition to its continuance was liable to run into extravegance. Mr. Sumner dees not take into account that the franking privilege itself has run into such extravagance that it is a scandal and disgrace to every member of Congress. If he feels it to be a personal burden, and if Senator Sherman carnestly desires the reform of the existing abuses, why do they not go earnestly to work to do away with the present outrageous practices by abolishing the franking privilege? So long as Senators merely stand up in their seats and express themselves in favor of reforms, coupling their protestations with snears at those of their constituents who are urging them to do their plain duty, nobody will believe that they have any desire whatever to abandon the scandalous abuses that the whole country has been crying out against for years, and which each succeeding report of the Postmaster-General represents as an increasing burden and expense to the taxpayers of the country.

ARRAIGNMENT OF ROCHEFORT. ROCHEFORT has once more become a prominent, if not a powerful, figure in the tragic arena of Parisian politics. The Corps Legislatif yesterday, by a vote of 226 to 31, consented to his arraignment on a charge of committing outrages against the Emperor and exciting disorder and violence. The fact that he is thus singled out as an object of persecution has endeared him more than ever to the Red Republicans. For a short time it seemed that toleration was about to prove fatal to his notoriety. While he was printing with safety all the attacks he chose to make upon the Government, and simultaneously denouncing the Empire in the Legislative Chamber, he was losing influence so rapidly that he was in a fair way despised as a de even by those who now worship him as a hero. But toleration seems impossible to the imperious Bonapartes, even where it is their true policy, and a hot-blooded prince of the blood gave renewed ascendancy to Rochefort by killing one of his warmest personal friends. This has been followed by such embittered assaults on the Emperor that Napoleon has fallen back upon his original policy of repression, and, with the consent of the Chambers, he proposes to instigate legal proceedings against his relentless enemy. This resort is, under the circumstances, a humiliating confession of defeat. It proves that Rochefort is deemed dangerous even by those who are entrenched in power, and that the possibilities of a new Reign of Terror still loom up before the present rulers of France.

Accounts to the Shanghae News Letter, Prince Kung, in bidding farewell to Sir Rutherford Alcock, the late British representative to the Court of Pekin, said to him, "Now you are going home, I wish you would take away with you your opium and missionaries." It is evident that Prince Kung has a low idea of the value of missionaries as products of Western civilization, and that the English policy towards China should cause their introduction into the Flowery Empire along with opium is, in his mind, an aggravation of the original injury. It is certainly to be feared that the missionaries have not always tempered their zeal with such discretion as would be calculated to impress the Chinese in the highest manner with the graces of their religion, and there is too much disposision to deal with the people as mere ignorant savages, who must be kicked into Christianity when they cannot be persuaded. The missionaries have been among the last to recognize the true element of greatness in the civilization of China, or to understand that their religion is something more than an unmeaning idolatry, and with all due respect for the earnest men who have been laboring to Christianize China. Prince Kung's coupling of missionaries with opium, as evils of the first magnitude for which China is indebted to England, will raise a smile of sympathy for the Prince on the face of many who ordially appreciate the motives of those whom

WHEN NAPOLEON III visits the theatre the police are busier even than at the anniversaries. They examine the list of engaged seats, then the whole house, and keep the visit of the Emperor secret as long as possible. The boxes next to that of the Emperor are pre-engaged and occupied by persons of the court and guards; the front rows of orchestra seats are occupied by Cent Guards in disguise. In all nooks and corners are spies and detectives and such like, who overhear the conversations and must watch the public. Habitual visitors of the theatres know this class at once, and the circumstance that they than to the performance, makes it evident even to chance visitors that they are there from other motives than to see the play.

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THE SECOND SERIES. COMMENCING JANUARY 31. MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

T. B. PUCH has the honor to announce to the intellectual public of Philadelphia that he has arranged for the SECOND SERIES of TEN LECTURES to be given

WRNDRLI, PHILLIPS, January M.

Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow"
PETROLEUM V. NASEY (D. R. LOCK E), February 3.

RALPH WALDO RMERSON, February 3.

Subject—"Social Life in America."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN. D. D., February 10.

Subject—"The Roll of Honor."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February M.

Fubject—"Our National Felly—The Civil Service."

PROF. ROREET H. ROJERS, February M.

Subject—"Chamical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.

Subject—"Reform and Art."

JUHN G. RAXE, March 9. Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. MENRY MORTON, March 24.

Subject. "Solar Rollings and RION, March 24.

Subject. "Down Brakes."

SPECIAL. To satisfy numerous requests, Miss OLIVE LUGAS will repeat her lecture on "GIRLS" at a Matines, on a date hereafter to be specified, in the month of April.

CARL SENTES PARIOR ORCHESTRA, with a tdi-ions in talent, will perform, as usual, choice Musical Se-sotions previous to each Lecture. SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats to each Lecture, 75 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, \$5.

THREE DAYS' SALE OF SEASON TICKETS. The opening sale of reserved season tickets will take place at GOULD'S Plano Rooms, No. 923 OHESNUT street, ou Thursday morning, January 20, at 9 o'clock, and will be continued on the 3th, 21st and 2td, after which no more season tickets will be sold.

The sale of reserved seats to ANY of the ringle lectures will commence on Monday morning, January 2t, and continue daily from 2 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Prospectus of the decond Series is now ready, and may be obtained on application at GOULD'S, No. 223 CHESNUT Street; also a Pocket Diagram of the Academy of Music, showing the numbers and location of the seats.

DAT AT THE ONE HUNDRED AND forty sixth Assiversary Meeting of the OARPEN.
TRRb. COMPANY of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at their Hall on MoNDAY, January 17, the following were elected officers of the Company:

President, OHABLES OGNARD. Vice-President, SAMUEL RAIM. THOMAS F. SHUSTER. JAMES HUTCHINSON. SAMUEL K. HOPKINS.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Jacuary 14, 1979. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1879.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, beld on the 11th inst., Benjamin Rowland, Jr., William H. Rhawn, Charles Richardseu, William M. Seyfort, and Frederic A. Hoyt were duly elected Directors of this Bank.

Ata meeting of the Beard of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this Bank with the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, of Philadelphia and for this purpose the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK will, as a separate association, go into liquidation at the close of business on the 15th inst., in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Beard of Directors; and its assets, books, and accounts having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to the Sankinghouse, at Nos. 809 and 811 OHESINUT Street, where the affairs of this Bank of the Republic, after the 15th inst.

Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank against balances remaining to the oredit of its depositors, after the 15th inst., will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

The resignation of John W. Gilbough, as Cashler of this Bank has been accounted to the Sank of this Bank of the Republic. The resignation of John W. Gilbough, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the lith inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

B. ROWLAND, Jr., President.

W. H. RHAWN, Vice President THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL

At the annual election, lowing gentlemen were elected serve the ensuing term:

James V. Watson,
John H. Bringhurst,
Henry Croskey,
Joseph H. Collins,
Edwin A. Landell,
Amos R. Little,
Ludlam Matthews,
Ard at a meeting of the Robert Shoemake Robert F. Taylor, John W. Thomas, Joseph B. Van Du-John P. Verrce. ndlam Matthews,
Ard at a meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES
WATSON, Keq., was unanimously re-elected President.
115 3t*
WILLIAM H. WERB. Cashier. NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-PUBLIC.

At an election held on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
William H. Rhawn,
Alfred Day,
Howard Binchman,
William B. Berneue,
Nathan Hilles,
Edward B. Orne,
John Welsh, Jr.,
Nathan Brooke,
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected
President.

J. P. MUMFORO,

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-

J. Edward Parnum. George W. Farr, Jr. William H. Woodwar Charles H. Hutchins Heury P. Sloss. Thomas McKean. njamin a.

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iohard C. Dale.
iohard B. Lippincott.
iohus B. L And at a meeting of the Di cotors this day RDWIN | LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. 114 ft W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier. THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1876.

At an election held on the 12th instant, the following teckholders were elected Directors: el Haddock, Jr.,

Eag., was unanimously re-slected President, and HOOD, Erq., Solicitor.
S. O. PALMER, Cashier. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COM-MERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 431 WALNUT Street, on WRD NESDAY next, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to tak action on a Supplement to an Act to incorporate the Communical Faciousnes of Philadelphia, and to revise the Constitution and By laws.

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G. R. TISDALL, Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Caraud,	Hoguet,	Booker,	Lutteroth,
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Haseltine, Amberg, Soyer, Loyeus, Arnold, Leray, Reimer, Toussaint, Payvolet, Hamilton, Bensell, Hillemacher, Schuessele, Rosseewski, Nicholsen, Sell,	Dn TEVE SI HASEL' 1125 CE the entir F. Hase Europe private reserve, portant for year Sale to evening	NGS, January FINE'S GAI ESNUT Stre re collection tine, owing on business, collection to The largest sale offered is commence at B. SCOTT, Jr	and FRIDAY 20 and 21, at LERIRS, No. ot, will be sold of Mr. Charles to his going to together with a be sold without and most im- in Philadelphia 71 o'clock each ., Auctioneer, day and even-
Poorus,	Carolus,	Lejoune; -	Verboeckhaven,
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with the sixth section of the Act of Amembly of April 5.

Mortgages, being the first lies on real a ta the city of Philadelphia. Damdon and Amboy Railroad six per mortgage bonds of 1809... Lohigh Coal and Navigation first more

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