THE VIRGINIA BILL SIGNED-THE PO-LITICAL SITUATION.

From the N. Y. World. President Grant has signed the Virginia bill, and the State will of course submit to the unjust conditions imposed upon her by a tyrannical and domineering Congress. Similar conditions will be exacted, and the tyranny be in like manner submitted to, in Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas; when this infamous business of "reconstruction" will be finally consummated.

But the hour of triumph will be the turn. ing point in the political tide, and the for-tunes of the Republican party will begin to decline from the moment that the subjugation of the South seems complete. Vaulting ambition will find that it has overleaped itself and fallen on the other side. This device of universal negro suffrage will return to plague the inventors.

We are not blind to the seeming security for their unhallowed work in which the Republican party thinks itself so strongly intrenched. That party, at present, holds possession of every branch of the Government. The Presidency is theirs for three years from the 3d of next March. Their majority in the Senate is so large that, considering the long terms of the Senators, it will take at least four years to destroy it. When the present vacancies in the Supreme Court are filled, they will have seven of the nine judges of that tribunal; and considering the advanced age of one of the remaining two, there is perhaps more than an even chance that they will have eight of the nine before President Grant goes out of office. With such advantages on the side of the Republicans, it would of course be futile for the Democratic party to begin a new agitation for the repeal of the reconstruction acts. Negre suffrage is certain to prevail in the South until after the next Presidential election; and it is quite certain that the Democratic party will not make that an issue in the next national canvass.

The Southern blacks will all participate in the next Presidential election; but the Democratic party in the South will divide the negro vote and control enough of it to secure every Southern State for the Democratic candidate. By this means we shall not only elect the President, but revolutionize the Senate even before the terms of the carpet-bag Senators expire. The Southern Senators, if they wish to continue in political life, cannot afford to be in opposition to the preponderating public senti-ment of their own States. Even the malignant Brownlow is falling under the suspicion of the radicals since the conservative triumph in Tennessee. In all the reconstructed States, the first elections which take place after their admission will bring the Democratic party into power, and the Legislatures will steadily instruct their Senators in Congress to vote for the favorite measures of the South.

In future elections, the Republicans will have lost the advantages which cuabled them to carry so many Southern States in the first organization of their new governments. The Freedmen's Bureau, by which the negroes were fed, clothed, and protected, was a vast electioneering engine which enabled the Republican party to conduct its canvass in those States at the expense of the Federal Government. They will find it no easy matter to raise several millions a year for election expenses in the South out of their own private pockets. Moreover, the Southern elections have been conducted under military supervi sion, and carried by military terror and coercion. The registration of voters was made by military authority; appointees of the military officers superintended the polls, counted the votes, made the returns, and the commanding genrral has certified and declared the result. Hereafter the Republican party will have no such advantages. They can neither lure the negroes by rations and flattery nor overbear and silence the whites by menace and military violence. The Republicans will never carry another election in the South after all the States are readmitted.

The Southern Democrats will possess great advantages for influencing and controlling the negroes. The prolonged perfidy, tyranny, and malignity of Congress have made the respectable white population of the South unanimous in their detestation of the Republican party, so that the whole weight of white influence will be cast into one scale. If there were two considerable parties among the Southern whites, the anti-radical pressure upon the negro mind would not be so uniform, constant, and effective as it is likely to prove when all the wealth, intelligence, respectability, and political skill of the Southern communities contribute to surround the negroes with a Democratic atmo sphere. Most of the negroes are laborers for wages, and the whites will exert all the influence of intelligent employers over ignorant employes. When the negroes get into difficulty and need loans, they will borrow of the whites, who will exert all the influence of debtors over creditors. The negroes are, after their rude fashion, a very religious and emotional race; and liberal contributions by the whites for the support of their achers and churches, will win their hearts and lay them under obligations of which they will not be unmindful in the elections. The negroes are fond of excitement, and great lovers of good cheer, and nothing will be easier than for the Southern politicians to practise upon this weak side of their character. If the elections are made festive enough; if they are gay with processions, banners, and music; if great barbacues are held, at which fat oxen are roasted whole and liquors poured out in profusion, and prominent parts are assigned to the negroes in conducting such jovialities, there will be little difficulty in controlling negro votes. Nearly all the property in the South is in the hands of Democrats, and it is only the Democratic party that can make a great and captivating display in this kind of elec-tioneering festivities. To suppose that they will not have a powerful effect in Southern politics, would evince great ignorance of the negro character.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE. From the N. Y. Sun.

The next House of Representatives may prove to be a body of extraordinary importance, for it will not only have to legislate upon subjects of unusual magnitude, but it may

have to elect a President. The evidences of wide diversities of opinion on leading questions become day by day more apparent in each of the political parties. These diversities break out in the debates of Congress and of State Legislatures, in the messages of Governors and the resolutions of conventions, through the columns of public journals and the speeches of private individuals. The opinions of the Western Democracy, for example, are decidedly opposed to those of the Eastern in regard to the proper

mode of reducing the national debt and enlarging the volume of the currency; while, on the other hand, the Western Republicans differ from the Eastern quite as seriously on free trade and a high protective tariff. Indeed, the Western leaders of both parties are more in accord with one another on financial corresponding to the protection of the currency of the corresponding to the currency; while, in good result. The anti-Mormon war, during the Presidency of Mr. Fillmore, was conducted with all the efficiency possible at that day, under very able commanders and with almost unlimited expense. It made no impression of any lasting value. The only gain that came from it fell into the hands of au increase of a communication of the communication of a communication of the communication of a communication of the communicati and commercial subjects than with distinquished members of their respective organiza-

tlens on this side of the Alleghanies.
So, too, we find antagon stic opinions between the North and the South on reconstruction, the validity of the so-called carpetbag governments, the permanency of the fifteenth amendment, and the admission of the whole body of the late rebels to the right to vote and hold office. If we are to trust the most solemn declarations of the leaders of those peculiar elements below the Potomac and the Ohio, upon which the Democracy must rely for a party in that section of the Union, they intend to accept in good faith the whole series of reconstruction measures. On the other hand, magnates of the Northern Democracy seem ready to stake the triumph of the party on the success of a fierce crusade

against these measures. Now, though these four factions have some points of agreement, they exhibit so many more of antagonism that it seems hardly possible to preserve old party organizations intact after the pressure exercised by the great exigencies of the last dozen years is removed. There is, therefore, a serious probability that we may see four formidable candidates in the field for the next Presidency, instead of only

two. Our history records several occasions of this sort. The most conspicuous was in 1824, at the general dissolution of old parties near the close of Monroe's administration, an epoch, by-the-by, very similar to the present. Five candidates entered the lists—Jackson, Adams, Crawford, Clay, and Calhoun. The last named soon retired, leaving the other four to contend for the prize. Crawford was the regular Democratic candidate, Adams represented the policy and the wishes of Monroe, Jackson reflected the passions and the enthusiasm of the West, while Clay, who had long been the eloquent advocate in Congress of a protective tariff and internal improvements, relied upon his personal

popularity.

The result of the struggle is instructive. The caucus candidate of the Democracy was beaten for the first time in twenty-four years, Crawford receiving only 41 votes. Clay got but 37, while Jackson obtained 99, and Adams 84. There being no choice by the Presiden-tial Electors, the names of the three highest candidates were sent to the House of Representatives, when Adams, through the aid of Clay, was chosen, thus giving occasion for a cry of bargain and corraption against those eminent statesmen that rang through the land for a dozen years afterwards.

For all substantial purposes, Crawford and Adams were regular candidates of the two parties; yet the large majority of the people ignored their claims; and why? Because the ancient regime in each party had lost its prestige; and, more especially, because the issues out of which sprang the war with England in 1812, and on which the two parties had been divided, had passed away, and the people would not tolerate further contention about them, but demanded a reorganization of parties, and the consideration of the new questions then rising for settlement.

Is not the nation just entering upon a state of affairs analogous to that which marked the Jackson and Adams epoch? Do party leaders believe they can carry the two old political organizations unbroken through the coming campaign? Let them look to the materials that will compose the next House, for it is very likely to be called upon to elect

SHALL WE HAVE A NEW CONFLICT WITH THE MORMONS? From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Cullom's bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah has evoked from the Mormons a fierce protestation that they will fight sooner than submit to it. The whole temper of Brigham Young and of his people upon the subject is defiant and belligerent. To all appearance it must soon become a practical question whether the measure is to be pushed to a bloody issue.

This question could be settled forthwith if it could rest only on the two fixed points that polygamy is a monstrous evil, and that the authority of the Government ought to prevail within its own territories. But these are not necessarily the controlling considerations. They do not control in our wars with Indians, who murder, scalp, pillage, and burn, and practise other evils quite as bad, perhaps, as polygamy, and who, though living within the national territories, are equally defiant of the national authority. Our attitude towards the Indians is determined not simply by general principles, either moral or political, but by considerations of expediency. In considering whether to fight any tribe of them, we ask whether our object can be gained by war and by war only, and whether it is worth the expenditure of blood and treasure necessary to accomplish it. When we are forced to a negative conclusion in these respects, we pronounce the war bad policy, and abstain from it. Why should we not apply something of the same method to our relations to those other anomalous people of our Western wilderness? We bear in mind that the Indian evils are not of a permanent character-that they must pass away as the country becomes more settled, and the Indians more exposed to the influences of civilization. Why may we not as well avail ourselves of Time as an ally against the Mormons? Why need we in their case any more resort to violence to forestall results which anyhow are inevitable?

It is as certain as anything can be, that Mormon heathenism is as short-lived as Indian savagery. We have only to wait for that great inlet of civilization, the Pacific Railroad, te get at its full work, when we shall see the beginning, in Utah, of a quick assimilation with the life, habits and laws of the rest of the country. Polygamy and every other relic of barbarism would soon melt away. We have already seen much of this operation, even before the road has attained its development. Our Salt Lake City correspondent has been constantly chronicling different forms of disaffection in the Territory with the established order of things, and growing disposition to form in-pendent opinions, more in condependent formity with the spirit and conscience of the age. There can be no doubt that the increasing contiguity with civilization is producing a solvent effect upon Mormonism. But even apart from that, the nature of its own system is necessarily short-lived. It is too rotten, inherently, to last. Like every other system opposed to Divine law, it carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction, and in due time must perish, whatever man does, or fails to do. They every way miss the point who argue against Mormonism as a foul stain which must endure forever unless exterminated by the strong arm. We must not forget that, if let alone, it cannot, at the worst,

We have tried the strong arm already with

survive another generation.

satiate horde of army contractors. And they are the very gentry nowadays who care most to see the experiment repeated. We believe that our present finances do not warrant it, and are quite as sure that no true interests of the country require it.

SENATOR REVEL.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Senator Revel is daily expected to make his appearance in Washington. As the first col-ored man ever elected to the United States Senate, there is an exceptional interest in the event. There is not the slightest doubt that he will be received with all proper courtesy and treated with due respect. There is yet some legislation required in regard to the admission of the representatives of the State of Mississippi, from which he has been elected; but it will not need much time for its accomplishment; and immediately thereafter Senator Revel will take his seat with his colleague, Senator Alcorn, in the Senate. We have not heard much of Senator Revel, but those things we have heard of him are calculated to give assurance that he is well fitted for the position to which he has been elected.

In the first place he is reported to be a thoroughly respectable man; and this is saying much in days like these, when we see so many men who are not respectable elected to high office. Moreover, he is not only possessed of this intrinsic qualification, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that it has brought its reward, for a writer who knows him declares that he is respected by whites and blacks alike. This is certainly a most desirable thing for a Senator; and we should think even more highly than we now do of the Senate if the same remark could be made of every one of its members. In the second place, Senator Revel appears to be a man of character and principle. We infer this from his life-long devotion to moral labors. In his youth, he gratified his craving for knowledge by studying in various schools and semi-naries, and as soon as he was properly prepared he became a teacher and preacher, in which pursuits he has spent the greater part of his life, and in which he has accomplished a large amount of good, not only by his sermons, but by organizing churches. These are strong points in favor of the new Senator. It is something, in these days of corruption, to be able to point to an honorable life and a career of service in the cause of humanity and morals. We should think even more highly than we now do of the Senate if every one of its members had a record of this kind. In the third place, Senator Revel appears to be a truly loyal man. He was a resident of Maryland when the war broke out, and he at once took an active part in raising colored troops for the defense of the Union. Subsequently we hear of his activity in various loyal works. After the capture of Vicksburg, he assisted the Provost-Marshal in his duties, and at several other points he rendered important service to the Union authorities. This is another strong point in favor of the new Senator, and will bring him high credit in a body all of whose members (including Garret Davis) boast of their loyal devotion to the Union. In the fourth place, Senator Revel is a man who has had some experience in public life and in minor official positions. He was a member of the City Council of Natchez, where his friends say he served with honor, and he was also elected to the State Senate of Mississippi. So that he is not an absolute novice in politics, and this, also, is a point in his advan-

tage as a Senator. Taking all these things into consideration, we see many reasons to believe that Senator Revel will prove to be an excellent Senatorthat he will do nothing to degrade the body of which he is a member, but that, on the contrary, he will be a credit to it. A Senator who is at once a man of principle, of loyalty, of respectability, of Christian morality, of experience and intelligence, need not be afraid to take his place in the highest legislative body in the world.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS a solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. OHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duo de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Klee-man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE

WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crowa, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
OLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie.. Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—'Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages.

ARSTAIRS & MCCALL Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS. KIES. 5 28 2p4 CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCCALL.

6 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whishios. 6 North SOCOND Street, Philadelphi

CROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS.

JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS. Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS, Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.

"PRAS.
"PRACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATORS.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS.

LEGAL NOTICES. ESTATE OF EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphis to audit, settle, and adjust the eighth and final account of ELI K. PRIOR and JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Requ., surviving essecutors of the last will and testament of EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the bance in their hands, will most the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on TUESDAY, February 8, 1850, at 15 o'note A. M., at his office, Ro. II WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 25 fmw 5t*

JOHN GLAYTON, Auditor, SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOT OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COM-PANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, De comber 28, 1988.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be GLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 e'clock P. M., to enable the Cempany to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the

Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened do the 22d day of JANUARY, at 16 o'clock A. M., after which time the 85,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY. pany will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEI RUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12 31 4F7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

DOF OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and OHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the

Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. 1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLKY, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI SION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No.

303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA Jan 99 1870 The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com pany will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year, E. G. GILES.

1 22 8t Secretary. OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD

Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FRERDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at
the Office of the Company, No. 200 South THIRD Street,
Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12
o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen
Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior
to the day of said election.

1 18 14t

CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANU-FACTURING COMPANY respectively,
that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM
of the capital stock of said company have been made and
payment of the same called for on or before the eighth
day of February. A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a
proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is
called for and demanded from them on or before the said
time.

By order of the Board of Directors. 12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1989.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, in-

JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH 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 or

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 witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER UENT, upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1859, payable on and after February I proximo, when the transfer books will be responed. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COM-PANY.

PHILADELHIA, January 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the CON.

NELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 314% WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, February 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to elect five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

124mwi6t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THE best in the world—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. It is perfectly harmless—reliable—instantaneous. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP

or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S AL-CONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT. 2.49 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the ansesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, evote their whole time and practice to extr teeth without pain.
Office, KIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 35

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE rator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by Iresh nitrous oxide gas, Office, 9II WALNUT St. 1365 QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
OAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agenta,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streeta.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN,

SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC. New and superb assortment, bound to Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than

half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BRAUTY, CHRAPNESS COMBINED

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any hereto fore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner. No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by fiver, canal, lake and land carriage to all paris of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dweilings, Houses, etc. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

**November 1, 1869.

**Soc,000 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan, ten-forties.

100,000 United States Six Per Cent.
Loan (lawful money).

50,000 United States Bix Fer Cent.
Loan, 1881.

200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per
Cent. Loan.

200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per
Cent. Loan (exempt from tax). 107,750-00 60,000-0 213,950-00 Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).

100,000 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. 200,925-00 102,000 00 19,450 08

cond mortgage Six per Cent.
Bonds.

25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per
Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania
Railroad guarantee)...

80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per
Cent. Loan.

7,000 bate of Tennessee Six Per
Cent. Loan.

12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock...

5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 snares
stock. 23,625 00 20,000 00 18,000 '00 4,270-00 14,000 00

10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Com-pany, 50 shares stock. 246,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first liens on City Properties. 3,900 04

\$1,231,400 Par. Market value, \$1,255,270-00 Cost, \$1,215,622-27. Balances due at Agencies:—
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued
Interest, and other debts due the Com-65,097-96

pany...
Stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corporations, \$4706. Estimated value.
Cash in Bank....\$168,318.98
Cash in Drawer..........972-26 2,740.20 169,291-14 \$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, William 4. Boulton, Edward Darlington, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg. Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor,

George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

1 1

ASBUR Y LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

CASH CAPITAL. \$150,000
\$125,080 deposited with the State of New York as security
for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.

GRORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY MCCLINTOUK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

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

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott, Generic Spencer, John A. Wright, S. Morris Waln, James Long, S. Morris Waln, James Long, G. Morris Waln, James Long, J. M. Lippincott, John B. McCreary. E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first simonths; 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 the James M. Longacker, Apply the James M. Longacker, Company and Delaware.

Office, No. 312 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent.

4 185

STRICTLY MUTUAL Prevident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest

Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are un

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 289 WALNUT Street,
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, \$500,000, MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGAN.

Arthur G. Coffin, amuel W. Jones, ohn A. Brown, harles Taylor, imbrose White, Villiam Welsh, Morris Waln, ohn Mason, Mason,
rge L. Harrison,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHRSNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL CAPITAL, \$300,000 FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Per

petual or Temporary Policies:
DIRECTORS:
ichardson, Robert Pearce,
I. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,
I. Seyfort, Edward B. Orne,
mith, Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
West, Mordecal Busby.
OHARLES RICHARDSON Proxit OHARLES RICHARDSON, Presiden

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-Presiden THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure sgainst loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, seither permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Harleburse,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddeck, Jr.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF

J. Ratchford Starr,
Naibro Frasier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
F. RATCH WORD STARR, President,
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-Pres
ALKX W. WISTER, Secretary,
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Scoretary

INBURANCE. 1829 - CHARTER PERPETUAL Franklin Fire Insurance Company Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372'13

UNSETTLED ULAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869, Losses paid since 1829, aver \$5,500,000

JAR. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Amistant Secretary. NSURE AT HOME

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. [3 186

JAMES TRAQUAIR. PRESIDENT SAMUEL E. STOKES. VIOE-PRESIDENT JOHN W. HORNOR. A. V. P. and ACTUARY HORATIO S. STEPHENS. SEORETARY

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

\$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS, P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORRETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACK SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, from Boilers. Water Tanks. Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the oublic as being fully prepared to execute records of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of patternmaking made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Criminer Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, from and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Serew Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Serew Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NRAFIR, JOHN P. LEVY BEACH and PALMER Streets

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND
WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines
for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshope, and Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping En-

gines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines.

4 306 CIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADRIPHIA, PA.

WORKS, OFFICE, No. 49 North FIFTH Street. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF AFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. A few doors above Cheenut st., Philad

> FURNITURE. RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS. No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR THE GREAT AMERICAN is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this c.ty, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cont on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.

GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING, No. 122 MARKET Street. 127 lm TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints .-To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of un-

surpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc , to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a