## Ivening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (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 screed. The subscription price by mall it Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

THE LATEST LEGISLATIVE OUT RAGE.

Tun latest invention of the enemies of the people who were sent last fall to the State Capitol to swindle the public, is a bill to establish a new steam-locomotive railroad shrough the heart of Fairmount Park. This project would seem incredibly audacious if we did not remember that the voters of Philadelphia last fall re-elected members who were guilty of supporting schemes only a few degrees less infamous, and if the belief had not been generated that our citizens will quietly submit to any rascally wrong these unscrupulous adventurers may choose to perpetrate. All men might have known that great evils would inevitably result from the grant of legislative powers to members who were notoriously indifferent to the welfare of their constituents, but few could have suspected or feared that they would dare to lay their sacrilegious hands upon Fairmount Park, and intersect the territory set apart for a sacred purpose by a totally unnecessary steam railway line. Yet on Monday last Mr. Miller introduced a bill into the House, which was referred to the Railroad Committee, providing for the incorporation of the Schuylkill and Angora (or Augolia) Railroad Company, which confers the power to construct a steam railway directly westward from the Columbia avenue railroad bridge, through that portion of the Park which lies west of the Schuylkill, to Fifty-fourth street, and thence in a southern or southeastern direction, with incidental power to intersect the Park at other points.

The secret purposes of this act are not disclosed, but some bright genius has probably conceived a plan whereby a few dollars may be made by a gross violation of the rights of the citizens of Philadelphia, and sad experience has demonstrated that our misrepresentatives are ready to betray their constituents for a share of the plunder gained by gross acts of robbery and oppression. These heartless knaves care not if they render the expenditure of millions of dollars by the taxpayers of Philadelphia comparatively useless, provided they can earn their miserable bribes; but if the force of public opinion is not totally powerless, we trust that a protest will be made against this latest scheme of villainy which will make our venal legislative tyrants quail, and teach them that the people still have a few rights remaining which they are bound to respect.

THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

Ir is admitted on all sides at the present day, that the punishment of criminals is intended primarily for the protection of society, and, secondly, for the reformation of offenders. Punishments should be so severe and so certain that those who are disposed to outrage the laws will be deterred from so doing, and at the same time they should be of such a nature as will permit of moral influence being brought to bear upon the convict, to inspire him if possible with a desire to lead a better life. Of all the crimes that come under the sentence of the law, that of murder is the only one that modern civilization has adjudged to be of so heinous a character that it cannot be expiated except by the life of murderer. All men shudat the infliction of such der a penalty as this, and there are not a few who dispute both the expediency or justice of society taking the life of one of its members under any circumstances. The object of the death penalty is, or ought to be, not so much vengeance for a wrong done to society as the prevention of the crime of murder by inspiring those who may be disposed to commit it with a wholesome dread of the gallows. The disposition is every day growing stronger to prevent the infliction of the death penalty except upon evidence of the most conclusive

character.

The more fact that a murderer is convicted solely on circumstantial evidence is sufficient with many persons to secure for him an amount of sympathy that materially interferes with the administration of justice, and those who interest themselves most warmly in such cases are frequently ardent advocates of capital punishment in the abstract. Mr. Marvin H. Bovee, in a letter in the Press of this merning in favor of the abolition of the death penalty, urges the difficulty of procuring the conviction and punishment of murderers and the sympathy excited in their favor as reasons why the whole machinery of the gallows should be done away with. We think that Mr. Bovee is clearly mistaken as to the extent of this sympathy in the majority of cases where the guilt is clearly demonstrated, and a search through the records of the courts and the executive departments at Harrisburg and Washington will show that quite as much is done to shield from punishment offenders in other matters as in that of murder. It is notoriously more difficult to secure the conviction of certain outlaws who are guilty of nearly every crime except that of murder, and it is much easier to precure a free pardon or a commutation of the sentence of the courts from the Executive. If Mr. Bovee's argument on this point held good, the sympathies of society would be against any punishment for crime whatever. We know very well, however, that the obstacles in the way of punishing certain classes of offenders are entirely outside of the sympathies of society at large, and are incidental to the corruptions of our system of govorument.

penalty, however, the most important question is, Will it have a tendency to diminish the crime of murder? If this can be demonstrated clearly and definitely, the question of the expediency and propriety of such a change in our system of punishments would be narrowed down to a fine point. This is not a mere sentimental question, but it is one in which every man, woman, and child in the community that desires to be protected from the knives, pistols, and bludgeons of the ruffians who haunt society is directly interested. If the tendency to commit murder can be diminished by the adoption of another form of punishment, then society will demand that the gallows shall be sent after other relics of the dark ages that modern civilization has cast away from it. It is on this point that Mr. Bovee produces his strongest arguments, and he asserts that the abandonment of the death penalty has been successfully tried in the States of Michigan, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. Mr. Bovee's proofs in support of his position are rather indefinite, but this phase of the subject is certainly well worthy of the consideration of those who are desirous of removing any brutalizing elements from the administration of our laws, and who wish only that the punishments inflicted upon criminals shall be such as will deter from the commission of

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL. THE Democratic programme for defeating the Metropolitan Police bill in the Senate has failed, despite the assessment of Mayor Fox's force, and there appears to be a fair prospect of its passage in the House. The new system it proposes to inaugurate is by no means unobjectionable. It will give the city a partisan police, and one which will unfortunately be committed, in a large degree, to the personal fortunes of the men who have misrepresented Philadelphia at Harrisburg. We should have greatly preferred a measure free from this serious defect, but it is unfortunately impossible for the people obtain from the politicians of either party what they should have, and in the choice of evils we decidedly prefer a Republican to a Democratic force, and a permanent force to one subjected to unceasing changes. Nothing can be more injurious than the present method of removing all the trained old policemen whenever a political revolution occurs in the year of a Mayor's election. This evil, at least, will be averted by the new law; and it would be better for all classes, and in the end for all parties, if the Republican Commissioners, in reconstructing the force, permitted a portion of the most faithful and useful of the Democratic policemen to retain their present positions. What the people need is the maintenance of peace and order, and the public interests should not be made subordinate to partisan considerations.

ART AND ARTISTS.

WE are called upon every day to congratulate ourselves upon the increasing demand for pictures through the country. "There can be no surer sign of the nation's progress in refinement and culture," cry the artists, "than the growing wish of the people to make beautiful their homes; art is waking from her ong sleep," etc. etc.

Now there are two sides to every subject; and it is as well, perhaps, for our provincial readers that the reverse of this flattering tale should be told. It is quite true that the demand for pictures, good and bad, has increased to an unprecedented extent in the last five years. Chromos, and now the really valuable carbon-photographs, have in a great measure satisfied this popular whim, if whim it is. There are also in Philadelphia and New York three or four reliable dealers through whom good paintings, American and foreign, can be procured, which are what they profess to be.

But aside from these there are in both cities a horde of inferior traders from whom comes the present incessant clamor about art. They discourse learnedly of chiarooscura, of tone, and breadth and chic. Usually, they profess to sell only the works of European masters, assuring us gravely that our country is too young to worthily sacrifice to art. They hold occasional auctions in the seaboard cities, but the largest part of these sales are made in the interior, the South and West, to which they continually send "private collections," Dusseldorf galleries, etc., etc. There are enough "undoubted old masters," or gems of Herzog and Achenbach, scattered through the country to make hideous every brick wall in Philadelphia.

Smith, having made his fortune in Pitts burg or Chicago, builds his villa out of town, and comes East with an odd thousand or two to buy a landscape, or a brace of them, for his parlors. He finds a genuine antique in the dingy auction room, which the dealer adroitly fixes at a point just above his paltry thousand. He strains a point and goes off triumphant with his prize, to be known thereafter as a patron of art in his native town. He does not notice the young fellow behind him in the auction room, stroking his whiskers with a sickly smile. That is young Johnson, who furnished the antique yesterday for fifteen dollars, as per contract. There are a dozen more young fellows who, like Johnson, supply the gems at so much per

A few years ago they were known as young men of promise and ambition. Nobody hears of them now. But it is since their disappearance that so many masterpieces find their way from the European market to our shores. This business is carried on much more extensively in New York than here. But not only are needy young artists in Philadelphia bought up by the traders, but, we regret to say, some of a higher grade, for whom the temptation of ten or fifteen dollars for an hour's work proves too much for their loyalty to art. We know one young fellow who recognized seventeen of his own five-dollar daubs in the paintings of the German school belonging to

With regard to the abolition of the death | carte blanche orders to have his coal-bin and | gallery filled by the appropriate dealers.

But, after all, who is the worse for all this? The buyer congratulates himself; the trader surely has no reason to complain, and Johnson throws off half a dozen gems a day, and keeps the pot boiling thereby and plenty in it beside. Yet we question whether Johnson, catching a glimpse of power in his trashy sketches now and then, does not contrast, with a sudden twinge, his ewn ignominous comfort and old Haydon, starved and defeated, lying dead beside his great work-"stretched too long upon the rack of this tough world." Whether he does not wonder if it be altogether so well with him and with art as the auctioneers assert, and if he played the best part in selling himself and her so cheaply.

ENGLISH EMIGRATION. THE question of finding the means of sub-

sistence for a large portion of the laboring population is now being agitated in England in a manner that is likely to give it a precedence over the regulation of the Irish land tenure, the adoption of the ballot, and other matters of like character that have of late occupied public attention. The impoverished condition of the English laboring classes has been forced upon the notice of the Government, and as the most efficient means of relief a loud demand has been made for aid from the public treasury to promote emigration. But here a difficulty of moment presents itself - the trained English artisan, unlike the Irish laborer, does not deto emigrate if he can help it, and if he does remove either to Australia or America, he is like a fish out of water, and for most of the work demanded of him he is as incapable as a child. Mr. Goldwin Smith was so ignorant of the ideas, education, habits, and training of this class of his countrymen, as to induce a number of them to come to the United States some months ago with the assurance that they would find plenty of work and remunerative wages. The result was a grievous disappointment to both parties. The men found themselves brought into competition with American workmen who could not do some one special thing as well as they could, but who were able to do a little of everything in a manner satisfactory their employers. One Englishman could make doors, but he could not fit window frames or put down flooring or do any other branch of carpentering but the one in which he had been trained, and so it was with the whole set. They could not find steady employment in their specialities, and they were incompetent to do any thing else. The English journals are beginning to see that herein lie the difficulties of emigration schemes for benefiting the superabundant population of their great cities, and they are endeavoring to drum into the thick heads of their skilled artisans that in a new country perfect workmanship within a limited sphere is not the most desirable thing for a man who wishes to make his way in the word. On this point the London Spectator says, with a true appreciation of the actual state of the case:-

"White English cities are suffering thus from a re-dundancy of labor, from the presence of men for whom they can flud neither work nor food, other territories all over the world are suffering almost as much from insufficient population. There is in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, in the vast region, that is, owned and South Africa, in the vast region, that one Eng-by men who speak English and who welcome Eng-lishmen, a farm of fifty acres or a wage of 10s. a day for every able-bodied man who chooses to go and for every able-bodied man who chooses to go and work a little harder there than he did here, fact honestly wills to make money by toil. particular offers fifty acres in free gift. statements have been published on this subject, written by men of every variety of opinion—we ourselves have published quires—but the stories all come back to this, that for the man who can work hard upon land, who can plough, or dig, or thatch or put up rough walls, or fell timber, or 'garden,' or or put up rough walls, or fell timber, or 'garden,' or do rough carpentry, or drive horses, or do any manner of iron work, or paint, or in fact do anything of any 'hard' kind, there is in the Union, in Canada, in the Australias, and at Natal rough plenty to be had, without waiting or chance of disappointment, and with no material drawback except one. He must give up some of his dignity, if dignity with him means doing one little bit of work, say bricklaying, to perfection. He must learn to do anything, to be within his own trade Jack-of-all-work, to be, in fact, an efficient human being instead of a first-class artisan. Subject to that condition, which we are well aware is of all conditions the one most keenly resented by skilled labor, success is certain, and success means for all, except the very best, comparative luxury, an overplus of food, good lodging, good chances, money to put by, and teaching for the bables."

RAPS.

Another Haunted House-High Jinks in Spring-

The Illinois State Journal has the following:— We hear that a palatial residence on North Illinois street is to let. It is at present, and has been for some time, occupied by one of our merchant princes, who has, until quite recently, found it all his fancy and that of the real estate agent painted it, being elegantly and substan-tially built and fitted up with all the modern improvements. Quite recently, however, things have not gone to suit him in this elegant home, and, much as he dislikes moving, he is constrained to hunt another home, or else submit to have his slumber sustain compound and commi-nuted fracture by such "carryin's on and cuttin's up" as he don't approve of. Strange noises are heard-mostly raps-on the floors, doors, windows, tables, and everything wooden. Tables and chairs are overturned, and the racket is sufficient to become a serious annoyance, aside from the uncomfortable feeling of not knowing how it is produced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS AND ROADS OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the meeting for the erganization of the Board of Directors, bold on Friday, January 21, 1870, the following officers were spected:

vere elected:

BAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.

WILLIAM V. STEVENSON, Treasurer

EDWARD B. SHIPPEN, Secretary pro Those desiring to become members of the Association are invited to call at the office, No. 21 WALMUT Street, or to give their names to the Collectors who have been appointed, and who are furnished with authority signed by the officers to receive subscriptions, and to give receipts for the same. or the same.

SUBSORIPTIONS FIVE DOLLARS.

126 windt SAMUEL B. THOMAS, Proc

HE WAS ARRESTED .- THE YOUNG man who determined to seize the first thing that turned up has been arrested for pulling another man's nose. This little joke is only designed to arrest the attention of our readers to the splendid OOAL sold by J. O. HANCOCK, northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER. All the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill are to be had of Mr. Hancock, carefully soveened and picked.

BO H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
The parents and friends of the pupils, and others interested in School Education, are invited to visit the Academy during the present (Examination) week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. See Educational

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIApaintings of the German school belonging to a great financier in the city, who had given side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS.

ACCITATION AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles
of Fashionable Jewerry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 35 North EIGHTH Street, west
side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Iropices see the Inside Purps.

RSTABLISHMENT.

SINEST GLOTHEN

NO. 516 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' OLOTHING

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. BOT ACADEMY OF MUSI THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

> SECOND SERIES. PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, February & Subject—"The Lords of Oreation; or, The Struggles of Conservative on the Woman's Question."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Pobruary 7.

Subject—"Social Life in America." REV. R. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pobruary 16. GEORGE WILLIAM OURTIS, February 24.
Subject. "Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject. "Solar Eclipses." BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3, JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.

Subject—"French Folks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROBERS, March 24.

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

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 56 cents; Received Scats, 75 cents;

conts.

Tickes to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Pianes
Rooms, No. 923 OHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sisteesth Anniversary of
the Merchants' FUND.—The Sisteesth Anniversary of
the Merchants' FUND.—The Sisteesth Anniversary of
the Merchants' FUND.—The Sisteesth Anniversary of
the Merchants' FUND.—The Sisteesth Anniversary of
the Merchants' FUND.—The Sisteesth Anniversary of
the Merchants' FUND.

On WRDNRBDAY KVENING, February 2, at 7% o'cleck.
The annual report of the Board of Sanangers will be read,
and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES B. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark
Hassier,
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early
application at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 61
South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee

JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES R. MOFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COL-LEGE, No. 537 CHESNUT Street, corner Seventh. BOOK-KERPING In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants, taught thoroughly. Also, Plain and Ornamental superferences.

Plain and Ornamental, superior styles.
OOMMERCIAL OALOULATIONS,
The Beet Rapid and Improved methods.
Business Forms, Practices, Commercial Law, etc.
Open day and ovening. Students received at any time,
and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Circulars free.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST,
AND SAFE DEPOSIT CCMPANY.—
PHILADRIPHIA, January 27, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of
this Company will be held at its office, be. 239 and 331
CHESh UT Street, on TURSDAY, the 8th day of Fobruary next, at 18 o'clock M, for the election of a Beard of
Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of
such further business as may come before them.

127 10t

R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

There is no Inducement

WHICH PURCHASERS OF CAOTHING CAN DESIRE TO HAVE OFFERED TO THEM

WHICH WE ARE NOT

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP,

CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

Every particle of our still remaining stock of

WINTER CLOTHING.

While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, out and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED.

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM. Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON

Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS CLOTHING.

899 OVERCOATS.....\$18 4 816 EVANS & LEACH.

No. 628 MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA. 12 30 9mrp

AMUSEMENTS. [For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

A C A DE M Y O F M U S I C.—

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

Under the direction of O. H. Willard, Ray.

STERROPTION DISSOLVING VIEWS,

YOMEMITE VALLEY, NIAGARA FALLS,

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

SHADOW PANTOMIMES.

Music by Hassler's Select Parior Orchestra.

Admission 58 cents. Reserved scats, 75 cents, can not be secured at Boner's, No. 1102 Cheenut street; and a Hellig's, Nunta and Vine streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, PEB. 12.

THE MAIDEN WIDOW.

A SEQUEL TO THE FAMILY DOOM; or, The Sin of a Conntess.

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

Booksellers are solicited to order at once what they may rant of the above Book of the Publishers. All books published are for sale by us the moment the are launed from the press. Call in person, or send f whatever books you may want, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, lup No. 306 CMRSNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Whelesals Prison by
PORTER A COATER,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 82 OHESBUT STREET.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS,
OHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 nuwfer

PAPER COLLARS. DAPERCOLLAR. SPECIAL NOTICE. OUR NEW OLOTH COLLARS, STAPLE

NEW BOZ SQUARE END, ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. The trade are requested to send for Samples and Show KRYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY,

No. 31 South SEVENTH Street.

KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY.

CAUTION. We hereby notify the public that we have adopted the

WATCHES. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES. AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES. No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTORY, No. 29 S. FIFTH Street. TO RENT. TO LET-THE STORE PROPERTY NO

dred and forty-five feet deep to Beanott street. Bas. buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1879. Ad THOMAS S. PLETCHER. Delanco, N. J. TO RENT .- THE SECOND AND THIRD-

story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Chesp to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to RDWARD FERRIS. No. 807 OHESNUT Street, up stairs.

TO LET—THE THRRE-STORY BRICK
Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above
Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all
modern conveniences complete. Rent, \$859. Inquire of
JAMES HARPER, No. 225 WALLACE Street. 1274 TO LET —LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 1218 RIDGE Avenue. Newly fitted up.
Apply to
21 6t\*
No. 54 North SEVENTH Street.

OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETO. JAMES & HUBER

Successors to JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now closing out their entire stock of

Winter Goods,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VEST INGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS.

3 28 mws

THE FINE ARTS. C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES LANDSCAPES

HAVE ARRIVED. LOST.

THREE POLICE WARRABTS, drawn in favor of William McClure, numbered as follows:—No. 8865 for ST: 80. No. 10.879 for ST: 80. No. 10.868 for ST: 31. No. 10.879 for ST: 40. No. 7820 for ST: 40. No. 7820 for ST: 10. No. 1230 MARKET Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELIN I quished the Restand H. WISTAR, it will be continued by William H. WISTAR, William H. Wistar, their business

lately superintending that department of their whom they recommend to their 'riends MORRIS, TASKER & CO. WISTAR & BOULTON.

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. HEATING BY STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER. LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 98 Sm5p

BEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOOK-STITOR

Family Sewing Machine, OVER 65,000 NOW IN USH.

REAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER Sold on Lease Plan 210 Per Month PETERSON & CARPENTER. GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA.

HOURANOE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

OFFICE:

No. 921 CHESN UT Street, Philadelphia. RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER

..... 203,581-50 LOSSES AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE

YEAR. Forty-two losses paid, amounting Expenses, sainries, advertising, U.
S. stamps, etc.
Ront and taxes, city, State, and

101,496 35 21,215-54

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

19,855 00

9,000 10

20,290'60

10,165 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

141,000 U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 loam.

141,000 U. S. 5 per cent. 10-50 loam.

75,000 U. S. 5 per cent. 10-50 loam.

75,000 U. S. 5 per cent. 10-50 loam.

75,000 G. S. 5 per cent. 10-50 loam.

180,000 Philadelphia 6 per cent. 10-50 loam, free.

6,700 Philadelphia 6 per cent. 10-50, short.

6,000 Philadelphia 6 per cent. 10-50, short.

6,000 Philadelphia 6 per cent. 10-50, short.

10,000 Philadelphia 6 per cent. 10-50, short.

12,000 Allegheny county 6 per cent. compon beads.

12,000 Allegheny county 6 per cent. compon beads.

21,000 Pennsylvania Hallroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

20,000 Pennsylvania Hallroad first mortgage cent. bonds.

20,000 Pennsylvania Hallroad 6 year 6 per cent. bonds.

20,000 Susquashanna Canal 6 per cent. bonds.

pruferred.

22,000 Labigh Coal and Navigation Company loan.

10,006 Harrisburg Raikroad Company, bende 29,000 Canton City 10 per cent. water works bonds. 10,000 Lenisville City 6 per cent. bonds. 10,000 St. Leuis City 6 per cent. bonds. 1,250 Shares Pennsylvania Haliroad etook. 1,250 Shares Pennsylvania Haliroad etook.

Manufacturers' National Bank and stock Girard National Bank and do. Farmers' and Mochanics' Na-tional Bank stock. Oom Exchange National Bank and do. Muchanics' Bank of St. Louis. Delaware Mutual Safety In-curance Stock.

ash on hand and in bank......

farket value January 1, 1870. 83,034,471 9 At an election held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, the following named gentle

men were chosen Trustees to serve for three years, vis.
John G. Brenner, Joseph H. Trotter, Joseph H. Trotter. William H. Korn. Benjamin Coates, Richard S. Newbold, James Euston, Edward M. Noodles. James B. MeFarland, William P. Hacker, At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the Irus

samuel C. HUKY, President. SAMURL E. STOKES, Vice-Preside JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary HORATIO S. STRPHENS, Secretary. And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Heary O. Howell was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Samuel C. Huer to the Presidency.

The Board have declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER OENT, upon the premium paid in 1869, on all peli-cies in force December 31, 1869, and have decided to re-ceive the scrip certificates of the year 1867 in reduction

TRUSTRES. Theophilus Paulding. John G. Brenner, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E, Stokes, Henry U. Townsend, Thomas W. Davis, Joseph M. P. Price, Samuel A. Bispham Rodolphus Kent, Samuel J. Christiau, James O. Peace, Warner M. Rasin, Frederic A. Hoyt,

Benjamin Coates, Richard S. Newbold, James B. McFerland William P. Hacker. Joseph H. Trotter, William H. Korn, James Ruston, Edward M. Noedles, Charles Watson, Bilwood Johnson, John G. Repptier, John A. Needles, Balt

Ohristian J. Hoffman, HENRY C. TOWNSEND. EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D., 1408 Wainut street. EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., 1415 Welnut street. In attendance at the office of the Company from I to 2

> SAMUEL C. HUEY. PRESIDENT SAMUEL E. STOKES, VIOR PRESIDEN JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and AUTUARY. H. S. STEPHENS.

EDUCATIONAL.

8 2 wfm8t

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. ACADEMY,
ACA MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO AN-

M 188 SUSAN GALL

Rounce that she will give instruction in
SINGING AND PIANO.

Term beginning March I.

Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHRSNUT
128 4w\* A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Mo. 1994 WALNUT and No. 865 North BROAD St.
Second Half-winter Term will begin FEBRUARY 7.
Pupils may begin at any time without interfecing with
their progress as students.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1970.

1.22 im\* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

D. G R E G O R Y. A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL. No. 1106 MARKET Street. (1 If tm\*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI-the inted and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a ; the improved fashious of the season. OHESSUT Street must done to the Post Office.