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

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1870.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1876.

GREAT BRITAIN is completing arrangements for a series of annual and international exhibitions of "specimens of works of fine art and industry," which are to hold at London. They are to commence on the 1st of May and close on the 30th of September of each year, beginning in 1871. The Presiin response to an official redent, quest from the British authorities, has appointed Mr. Beckwith, who was prominently identified with the American department of the International Exposition held a few years ago in Paris, to act as the Commissioner of the United States for the London Exhibitions. Meanwhile St. Louis and Washington are both devising plans for international industrial expositions, to be held within their municipal limits. But if proper efforts are made, the first great American International Exposition which will be indeed worthy of the name, and far transcend in extent and importance all former displays on this continent, will be held in this city in 1876. In this progressive and inventive age there will be a special propriety in summoning the nations of the earth to exhibit and recount their industrial triumphs, and to cultivate peace and good-will in the city where, a hundred years before, the grandest of modern ideas were embodied and the greatest of nations created. The Franklin Institute has already taken the initial steps in this enterprise, and it deserves the hearty cooperation of the municipal, State, and national authorities, as well as that of all patriotic citizens. A comprehensive and gigantic plan of operations should be adopted at an early period, the interest of the whole American people should be awakened in the project, and the hearty co-operation of every friendly Government should be so fully enlisted that not only every State in the Union, and every nation of North and South America, but all the civilized countries of the world would be well represented. For such a demonstration, no more convenient and appropriate place than Philadelphia could be selected, and when to her many local advantages the associations connected with the centennial are superadded, it would be easy to attract here in 1876 a much larger number of visitors and a greater array and variety of articles for exhibition than could be assembled at any other time and place on this side of the Atlantic. The best and only hope of vieing with the imposing French and English Expositions is presented by this attractive project, and we trust that from this time. henceforth this end will be kept steadily in view by all who are able to contribute towards its attainment.

THE DARIEN CANAL. THERE appeared in the New York Herald of February 4 a communication, signed A. Baum, chief engineer, calling attention to the fact that an organization styling itself the Darien Canal Company was about being formed in that city for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and that a prospectus then in press would be issued in a few days, giving the facts and conclusions in regard to the project. This, in connection with the departure of the expedition recently despatched from Washington under the command of Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, consisting of the flagship Nipsic and the store ship Guard, admirably equipped and provisioned, seems to indicate the awakening interest among commercial men of the immense value this transoceanic highway may be to the United States. The successful accomplishment of the Suez Canal also causes the project of our Isthmian Canal to find favor in the French capital, as evidenced by the formation of a company there, and the departure of General Heine last week

to superintend a survey of the isthmus.

Mr. Baum says "that the explorations of various routes, and the reports that have from time to time been given to the world of the lines best adapted to a canal connection between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, have sufficient data to safely assume that the present survey will determine upon what is known as the Dr. Cullen route, as the most practicable and least expensive line by which interoceanic communication can be effected." This route, known as the "Caledonia Harbor and Gulf of San Miguel line," was discovered in 1849 by Dr. Edward Cullen, who, in spite of most formidable and appalling difficulty, made a more particular examination of it in each of the three following years. He assumes the length of this line to be 42 English miles, from which at least 3 may be deducted for the windings of the Sucubti river, which would be cut across. It runs for 212 miles along the bed of that river, the lower 12 of which are pretty direct and would admit of being changed into a canal by means of dams and embankments for a moderate outlay, leaving twenty-seven miles for the length of actual canal required. This distance would be easily traversed in twenty-hour hours, and the probable expense would not exceed forty millions of dollars, while the cost of a canal by the Lake Nicaragua route, it is estimated, would be one hundred millions of dollars, about the cost of the Suez Canal. Lieutenant Strain's estimate Canal has become un fait accompil, it may be | to miserable subterfuges.

safely assumed, from the growing interest that is evidenced in this matter, that the glowing dreams of those bold mariners who 'westward sailed for rich Cathay" are about to be realized, and it is to be hoped soon, before the fruition of M. de Lesseps' bold enterprise to enrich France at the expense of England and the United States.

THE SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania this morning sustained the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the contested election cases, seating all the Republican candidates with the exception of General Tyndale. This decision renders ineffective the frauds of the Democracy, by which it was hoped to obtain the control of the city government, and it will of course occasion a howl of rage and defiance from the "unterrified." The only thing we have to regret in this matter is that Mr. Sheppard was not retained in the office of District Attorney, where he proved himself to be emphatically the right man in the right place, and we could well have spared Mr. Fox instead of him. There is very little doubt that General Tyndale was really elected Mayor, but it was of course impossible to bring absolute proof of all the frauds that were perpetrated, and we will consequently be obliged to submit to Mayor Fox and his police for a season longer. Judges Thompson and Sharswood, of course, took the Demo cratic view of of the case, and dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court, but it is a gratification to know that their dissent will not avail to prevent justice from being done. The thanks of the Republican party are due to William B. Mann, Esq., for the energy which he has displayed in conducting this case from the beginning.

THE LEADING OFFICERS of the uniformed militia of this city have issued a circular remonstrating against the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, which reduced the militia tax to fifty cents. They propose that the tax shall be fixed at \$1 if paid by the 1st of July, and that it should be equally borne by all our tax-payers, persons over forty-five years of age not being exempt. Their argument in favor of the tax is based mainly on "the importance of a military force in every large city, if not in each county, sufficiently powerful to sustain the officers of the law in their execution of all their precepts in every emergency." And if the uniformed militia are to be considered in the light of an adjunct to the police, and to be supported on that ground, we know of no good reason why they should not be sustained by revenues raised in substantially the same manner as the funds which are now appropriated to the payment of police expenses. The existing arrangements for collecting a poll-tax, however, are miserably defective, as tens of thousands of voters now deposit their ballots annually without paying a cent of taxation. This defect should be remedied. and it would not be a bad plan to levy a tax of one dollar from every voter and to apply the sums realized from this source exclusively to the use of the military organizations.

GENERAL BUTLER has again got the best of his abusers. In the course of the debate in the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Dawes again took the liberty of comparing the demolition of "Shoo Fly" Cox to Saul of Tarsus; whereupon General Butler proposed that the assertion of his having once voted for Jeff. Davis and the other standing accusations against him be kept standing in type also, for daily insertion in the Congressional Globe, at a great saving in the cost of composition. He said that he had been likened to Saul of Tarsus once a day on an average, and supposed that the only reason his accusers avoided a comparison with Judas Iscariot was the fact that Judas was the oldest of the disciples. Another outburst of merriment on the part of our lawmakers, who have such a generous relish for first-class minstrel humor, followed this apt rejoinder, and demonstrated how slim are the chances of suppressing Butler by insinuations about Jeff. Davis, Dutch Gap, Saint Paul, or any other weak point in his past record. The best thing that Cox and Dawes can do with Butler is to let him alone.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY and the rest of the woman suffragists have achieved a triumph where they probably least expected it. On Saturday, Acting Governor Mann, of Utah, signed a bill which had passed both branches of the Territorial Legislature conferring the right of suffrage upon the women of Mormondom. As every orthodox male follower of Brigham has divided his conjugal affections among a half-dozen women, more or less, and the women are therefore presumably much more numerous than the men, the latter will find themselves outvoted at the polls, and in a deplorable state of subjection generally. The first result of this state of affairs will doubtless be the election of a female legislature in the Territory, the overthrow of polygamy, and the establishment of polyandry in its place. We would advise Susan and the other old ladies who are running the Revolution and woman suffrage to emigrate to Utah without delay. In a community in which a plurality of husbands is about to become the fashion, there would be a ray of hope even for Miss Anthony.

THE SPECULATIVE GENIUS of our State legislators, and their desire to reap personal profits by the creation of monopolies or the grant of exclusive privileges, have been displayed in so many ways that we are only astonished that they respect any of the remaining rights of private citizens. Since they have commenced the monopoly business, why do they not put up for sale bills for the grant of an exclusive right for selling dry goods, or making shoes, or keeping a hotel. or publishing newspapers, or of following any one of a hundred avocations? It is evidently not principle that restrains their greed, and if they are determined to oppress and plunder their constituents, they would exhibit for a canal from Aspinwall to Panama was more manliness by completing their task in eighty millions of dollars. Now that the Suez an open and direct manner than by resorting

GUMENT.

THE passage by the British Parliament of the

obnoxious Stamp Act, and the spasmodic attempts at its enforcement, aroused an amount of popular indignation which should have taught England that she could not maintain her hold upon her American colonies without tempering her rule with the full measure of simple justice. Among the immediate results of this iniquitous measure was a very general resolution on the part of the colonists to desist from the purchase of any fabrics of British manufacture, and the substitution in their place of material for clothing of home and homely make. On the 18th of March, 1766, scarcely a year after its passage, the Stamp Act was repealed, but the repeal was coupled with the declaration by Parliament of its right to tax America at its discretion. This qualification, however, the colonists were disposed to overlook for the time, in their sincere gratification at the abandonment of an attempt to put the asserted right in practice. When the news of the repeal reached this city, about two months after it had received the sanction of Parliament, it created a sensation scarcely inferior to that caused by the intelligence of the passage of the act a year before. Business of all sorts was abandoned, and the day given up to universal rejoicing. On the following day, the spirits of the good people of Philadelphia were even more jubilant, and their exuberance could find fitting expression only in a grand dinner at the State House, presided over by the Mayor, and the company including as invited guests all the high British officials within reach of an invitation. The list of toasts drunk on the occasion, which, with other interesting details, we find in the last instalment of Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," now in course of publication in the Sunday Dispatch, shows how earnest were the people of this city at least in manifesting their gratitude for the repeal of the obnoxious law, and their devotion to the mother country which an utterly unjust policy alone could crush out. It included the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family en masse, both Houses of Parliament, the "present worthy ministry," the "glorious and immortal Mr. Pitt," the army and navy, the wish that "the illustrious House of Hanover" might "preside over the United British Empire to the end of time," and further that the interests of Great Britain and her colonies might be always inseparable; with a sprinkling of such sentiments as "the Virginia Assembly," "the other Assemblies on the continent actuated by the like zeal for the liberties of their country," and "the liberty of the press in America," by way of warning to the English rulers and people that a return to the Stamp Act policy would be the signal for a recantation of all the devotion and gratitude manifested in the other part of the programme. But the most significant event of the occasion was the adoption by the company assembled at the banquet, some three hundred in number, of the following resolution:-

"That, to demonstrate our affection to Great Britain, and our gratitude for the repeal of the Stamp Act, each of us will, on the 4th of June next, being the birthday of our most gracious sovereign Georg III, dress ourselves in a new suit of the manufac tures of England, and give what homespun we have to the poor."

Thus, for the sake of emphasis, the repre sentative people of Philadelphia on this occasion formally abandoned the position which they had taken against the encouragement of British manufactures as a means of retaliation for the tyrannical exercise of power by the mother country. It had been perceived by the colonists at the very outset that the building up of their home industries would not only enable them to get along without dependence upon foreign manufactures, but would at the same time strike a serious blow at the prosperity of the country whose rulers had become infatuated with the notion that an American had no rights which an Englishman was bound to respect. "Homespun" was in truth the first phase in which the demand for independence shaped itself, and the abandonment of "homespun" was the token of a reconciliation based upon a return to justice on the part of England, so complete that it could be manifested only by the acknowledgment of entire dependence upon England for nearly all the necessaries of life, as well as for the benefits of stable government and protection.

At the present day, England manufactures ten times as many goods and wares of different kinds as she consumes or can afford to consume. The immense surplus she offers to the outside world, and if the markets of the outside world were all closed to her, starvation or emigration would be the only alternatives presented to nine-tenths of her operatives. But the question presented by the free-trade issue is just this:-Shall the American people be content to clothe themselves in English fabrics, and to build their railways of English iron, to the utter ruin of all their home manufactures, simply to enable the English manufacturer to grow rich from the labor of underpaid and underfed millions? The opponents of protection had better take refuge at once in the argument of affection and gratitude, and fall back upon something like the following:-

"Resolved, That to demonstrate our affection to Great Britain and our gratitude for the gift of our language, hierature, customs, and laws; for the recognition of our independence, after we had conquered it by an appeal to the sword; for the abandanment of obvious rights, to prove the analysis of the state of the sword of the same to control of the state of the sword of the same states. defred it by an appeal to the sword; for the again donment of obnoxious rights, to prevent the enforcement of which we again appealed to the sword; and especially for the permission to suppress a treasonable conspiracy against the government of our choice, without being compelled to encounter British regiments upon land, as well as British vessels upon the ecean, each of us will, on the 4th day of July next, being the anniversary of the day on which our former most gracious sovereign George III compassions. next, being the anniversary of the day on which our former most gracious sovereign George III compassionately forced us to repudiate his authority, dreas ourselves in a new suit of the manufactures of England and give what homespun we have to the poor, and thereafter depend solely on iron of English manufacture for the extension of our railway system, leaving our own inexhaustible mineral stores to a generation which may be deprived of the benefits of English labor and skill.

"Reselved, That to still more emphatically demonstrate our affection to Great Britain, and our gratitude for all the things above enumerated, each of us will not only depend exclusively hereafter upon the manufactures of England, but will likewise crush out our own home industries of every dass, and in this effective manner compet all who are of a dif-

A FORMIDABLE FREE-TRADE AR- | ferent mind to follow our generous and grateful ex-

This is about the most formidable freetrade argument that we can devise, and it remains comparatively unshaken when all the sophistries and subterfuges of the enemies of protection are completely shattered by their wn inherent weakness.

THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Saturday adopted, with a few dissenting votes only, a resolution declaring the inexpediency of electing to office any person who is disqualified by the terms of the fourteenth amendment. We may, perhaps, be at liberty to find fault with the introduction of the word inexpediency into this resolution, as we would certainly prefer to have witnessed such action based upon a sentiment which did not insinuate that it was compulsory and not voluntary; but we can certainly afford to congratulate Virginia upon the fact that every day she gives additional evidence of a thorough appreciation of the requirements of the situation, and of a determination to comply with these requirements in the freest and fullest manner and in the utmost good faith. A lively sense of expediency, as the world goes, is almost as good as downright wisdom.

A CONGRESSIONAL BOUQUET costs the people precisely \$4.50. Such, at least, is the result of the calculation made by Mr. Axtell, of California, whose limitation to two nosegays a month caused him to look into the matter and figure up the expense. As the House has voted to abolish the franking privilege, it of course held on to the Botanical Garden, which is one of the smaller sins of Congress, and should not be touched until the larger iniquities have received the attention they merit. But it is to be hoped that the day of the nosegays will come in good time. Congress is advancing, and the friends of reform should not be discouraged because members hold fast to their semi-monthly bouquets from the Botanical Garden. Moreover, a taste for flowers has always been regarded as ennobling, and Congressmen will bear an indefinite infliction of the process.

THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA has proved recreant to the principles of his party. The Legislature, whose Democracy is of a less uncertain type than the Governor's, having passed a resolution awarding damages to the publishers of a secession paper which was destroyed during the war by a mob of loyal citizens and soldiers, Governor Haight has interposed his veto and declared that this is not the most effective way of making treason odious. During the late Andy Johnon's reign, the veto business fell into considerable disrepute, but Governor Haight and Governor Geary have accomplished considerable towards restoring it to a respectable

THE SCHOEPPE CASE was disposed of by the Supreme Court this morning, and, as was to have been expected, adversely to the interests of the alleged murderer of Miss Steinnecke. It would seem, therefore, that the Governor is the only person who can interpose to rescue Dr. Schoeppe from the halter; and from the position hitherto taken by that official, and especially his recent veto of the bill passed by the State Legislature affecting appeals in capital cases, the doom of the unfortunate man would appear to be decreed at last.

-A member of the Alabama House of Representatives, whose seat is contested, on the 1st inst. sent the Speaker a letter in which he said: -"To-morrow I am to be married, and on Saturday I take the boat for Mobile, thence to Montgomery. I think it but fair, under the unusual circumstances, that I should be given time to appear before that body to make my defense. Any indecent haste on the part of the Legislature would not be creditable.

Three men visited the Potter's Field in Chicago a few nights ago and quietly eat their tunch while resurrecting a body. They were discovered as they were departing, one of them bearing the "dead subject" in a bag on his houlder, and were pursued by six men, but they turned upon their pursuers, fired upon them, wounding two, and then dropped their prize, ran, and escaped.

—The Rhode Island Heuse on Tuesday de-

feated by five majority a bill to authorize the intermarriage of whites and negroes. It had passed the Senate.

SPECIAL NOTICES. GENTS PE FINEST READY-MADE FURNISHING

JOHN WANAMAKER.

CLOTHING.

YOUTHS

AND BOYS

GOODS.

NOS. 818 AND 820

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MERCHANT CLOTHING. TAILORING. OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

FASHIONABLE

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—This office will be open on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, for the receipt of City and State Taxes for the year 1870.

2 11 5t

PRILADRIPHIA, February 11, 1870.

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, for the receipt of City and State Taxes for the year 1870.

ON MRILLOY, Receiver of Taxes. LECTURE BY MAJOR A. R. CAL-

HOUN, on "SUBTERBANKAN WONDERS." at the hall of Fred Taylor, Post No. 19, G. A. R., No 505
ARCH Street, on MONDAY EVDNING, February 14,
Admission 50 cents. THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of clear of United States and State large. or their legal representatives on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Action see the Inside Pages APPEAL FOR THE POOR

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

There has not been more suffering among the better classes of the poor than at present since 136. A visitor was called to a family living in a good house on Sixth street who had not tasted food for fortyleight hours. The children had gone to Sunday School wit and any breakfast. A manager received a note, written in a beautiful female hand, appealing for aid to keep her family of little children from starving and froezing. The call was obeyed, but in the meantime the husband and father of the family had attempted suicide, in despair at seeing his family suffer-ing, without the means to relieve them. A family of four fulle children were found in a featful state of suffering. Their mother lay dead on an old carpet on the floor, and the father was raving with delirium tremens over the body. A young woman of refined appearance, pale and emaciated with consumption, was discovered by a citizen in an attic on Willow street, apparently dying, with-out fire, food, or attendance. If the good men and women of Philadelphia, who are living in comfort, to say nothing of luxury, many of them troubled most to know how invest their surpluses at this time, could but see face to face the misery which is lurking within tea minutes' wall of their dwellings, they would pour out of their treasure to relieve the sufferings; or if they could but realize but half the distress, they would rush into the lanes and alloys to assist. There are one hundred and twenty visitors of the Union Benevalent Association, and all the money they have to distribute is ure dollars per menth for each visitor, in all of this great city. The association is so complete in its ramifications that it can relieve the wants of all the poor, if the public would but constitute it almoner. It gets less than \$20,000 per assum and a dietinguished philanthropist, not of its Board, bu who knows its thoroughness, says it should get \$100,000.
The demands have been so great upon it the present season, and the collections so meagre, that it has run behind, and free thousand dollars is needed immediately to meet its pressing teants. An appeal is made to the public, with all the carrestness which language can express, to make up this sum without delay. Thirty subscriptions of one hun-dred dollars, with the smaller contributions which should be added, will meet the requirement. The Treasurer is E. R. WOOD, Esq., No. 404 CHESNUT Street, and the Agent, Dr. McCALLMONT, will also receive subscriptions at the Office, No. 116 S. SEVENTH Street.

JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. BO HORACE GREELEY

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TURSDAY EVENING, Pab. 99. Subject-"THE WOMAN OURSTION." Sale of tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 OHESNUT Street, will begin on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at

Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Admission and Stage Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 5-cents. 211 12 14 17 19 21 UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—
LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE,
Professor McILVAINE'S second lecture will be
delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8
o'clock P. M. 2142t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI-SION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 203 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1870. The Yanagers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from texes, payable at the office on and after the 15th it stant. R. G. GILES, Tressurer.

FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT.

THE LATEST THING OUT,—A down-east editor has been presented with a where that came off a dog's tail when it was a waggin. The man who sent it has retired from business to live on the interest of his debts. We have doubts about this, but none whatever in relation to the superiority of the Coal sold by Mr. J. G. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. At this popular Coal Depot you can get the celebrated Harleigh and Honeybrook Lehigh in all their purity. A trial will convince the most sk-spitca'. I Swamsw

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RIGHT Place to buy Clothes!

RAIMENT of irreproachable cut!

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REGULATED according to your taste and purse

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RUNNING of the Winter Stock!

RAPIDLY disposing of all our raiment! RATES for raiment, lower and lower!

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GOOD BUSINESS SUITS......\$14, were \$18 ··\$16 * \$20 EVANS & LEACH,

> No. 628 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

VALENTINES. PROCLAMATION

U. S. HEADQUARTERS OF HYMEN. No. 318 CHRANUT STREET. Whereas, This being St. Valentine's Holiday, I hereb ALL WHO HAVE EVER LOVED.

ALL WHO HAVE NEVER LOVED,

ALL WHO WOULD BE BELOVED, ALL WHO HAVE NEVER LAUGHED, ALL WHO WOULD EVER LAUGE, To call at the Headquarters, nest,, Of R. MAGEE, on CHESNUT Street And purchase there at Love's High Court, VALENTINES of every sort. VALENTINES all Hearts to Move, VALENTINES on Happy Love; VALENTINES of Every Hue,

VALENTINES for Friends who Hos VALENTINES for Friends at Home. VALENTINES with Pictures Rare, To please the Men and Charm the Fair. VALENTINES on Fashion, Queer, VALENTINES all Hearts to Cheer; VALENTINES of each Device. All of which, quick call and see At the famed Store of R. MAGEE, At 314 CHESNUT Street. THE OLD ST. VALENTINE RETREAT

(Signed)
ALENTINES AT ALL PRICES.
VALENTINES DIRECTED.
VALENTINES DELIVERED FERR'OF CHARGE, No. 315 CHESHUT SEC SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOUK-STITOH

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OVER 455,000 NOW IN USE. EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER. Sold on Lease Plan \$10 Per Month, PETERSON & CARPENTER,

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

which the stockholders are personally liable. ...\$3,021,900-04 for every \$290 50 of paid stock.

Whole amount of capital stock subscribed, for

Company Incorporated 1803,

Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Consois, Debentures, etc. etc. Total.....

LIABILL BEES.

Unpaid Losses in process of adjustment. Dividends due Stockholders, amounts required to insure outstanding risks, Government duties, etc. etc. \$1,056,471 50

United States Branch.

Amount of cash on hand..... Amount of cash in bank

50,179-18 481,695-59 Stock held by the Company as collaters security for loans 56,500 00 Office furniture, etc..... 6,000.0

84,818-96

\$647,975-91

OF

LIABILITIES.

Total.....

Amount of losses in process of adjustment..... Amounts of all other existing claims against the Company, contested or 18,651 28

otherwise

\$109,151-12 INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

Amount of cash premiums received.... 2639.6764E Amount of cash from interest..... 5,599 90 Income from other sources 41,056-91

8679,831-66

PREVOST & HERRING.

AGENTS.

No. 107 South THIRD Street.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1870. 2 4 fmwst

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Becond Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

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Ohristopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.

Charles S. Bradley, Liz. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property. perty.

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Wills, and Administration. Wills and Administration.

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Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
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Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC A No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 855 North BROAD St. Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will accure choice of hours, 2111 im

M ISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in
SINGING AND FIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT
Street.

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, 1870.

1 22 im* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

D. G. R. E. G. O. R. Y. A. M. OLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL. No. 1108 MARKET Street. (1 17 1m²

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts. No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES

LANDSCAPES HAVE ARRIVED.

ITIZ CURRANT WINE.

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Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries.

Corner BLEVENTH and VINE Strong