The "Quarterly Review" and From the Pall Hall Gazette, With remarkable promptness the Quarterly Review has replied to Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated." Some thirty pages of the number just issued are devoted to further consideration of what is called "The Byron Mystery." At the same time the Review states that it recognizes no absolute necessity for rejoinder or reply; but it desires to remedy any want of completeness in its former article, owing to unavoidable causes; and it is now in a condition to explain fully the circumstances under which Lady Byron's letters of January and February, 1816, were written to Mrs. Leigh. Further, it is stated that these letters were received from legitimate sources, and were authenticated by the Earl of Chichester, Lord William Godolphin Osborne, and Mr. George Leigh, the only surviving son of Colonel and Mrs. Leigh.

While Mrs. Stowe has undertaken, or become involved in, the threefold task of strengthening, as best she may, her charge against Lord Byron, of vindicating Lady Byron's complicity in that charge, and of extenuating her own conduct in dragging the whole noisome matter into public notice, the function of the reviewer is of a simpler nature. He concerns himself simply with a defense of Lord Byron-with a cumulation of evidence in support of that defense. He is not interested in framing any theory which, on the ground of hallucination or otherwise, may supply an apology for Lady Byron's conduct; it is not for him to reconcile or account for discrepancies or inconsistencies in her career; still less has he to study Mrs. Stowe's proceedings. He has but to defend Lord Byron; and if in so doing to the best of his power, and fortified by such proofs as he can command, he damages others or diminishes esteemed reputations, that is not his affair.

The reviewer, however, is prepared to allow Mrs. Stowe "the full benefit of her delusions so far as her general character for veracity (not accuracy) is concerned," while he wholly declines to give her the credit she claims on account of disinterested motives and elevated objects. He quotes Bacon's remark, that "there is no magnifying glass like a prejudicate opinion," and proceeds to regard Mrs. Stowe as one of those persons whose intellectual vision is so clouded with prejudice that they see everything through a distorting medium. Thus she was led to read "The Dream," and to insist that its heroine was not Mary Chaworth, but Mrs. Leigh; and thus she misinterpreted the solitary piece of documentary evidence she could appeal to in confirmation of her story; the paper handed to her by Lady Byron, containing a brief memorandum of the charge, "with the dates affixed," and which paper Mrs. Stowe took with her to London to peruse and consider. Here we quote the reviewer's own words:-She returned it to Lady Byron; we have read it. and we positively assert that it contains not a sylla ole from which any sane person without a 'projudi-cate' opinion could collect that Lady Byron ever made the change in question, or any charge involv-ing crime at any time. It simply confirms some of the preliminary and incidental details of the story." It is open to Mrs. Stowe to rejoin, how-

ever, that she read the memorandum, as it was intended to be read, by the light of Lady Byron's spoken narrative.

The persons most about Lady Byron during the worst period, the last two months, of her cohabitation with her husband, were Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Clermont, and Captain (afterwards Lord) Byron; and with Mrs. Leigh and Captain Byron she took counsel touching her every step until she quitted her husband's house, and committed regularly her every cause of complaint to them, to Mrs. Clermont, and to another female friend. Her principal confidant throughout was Mrs. Leigh, however, who kept her minutely informed of the state of things in Piccadilly after her departure, using at the same time all her influence to prevent matters from coming to extremity. "This explains," says the Quarterly, "why Lady Byron wrote in such passionate terms of gratitude and confidence to Mrs. Leigh, and why the child was christened Augusta Ada." To the objection that the letters published in the Quarterly were fragmentary, the reviewer replies, "four of them are entire, and correspondence to fill a moderate volume, all tending to the same conclusion, has been preserved." Further letters are then given.

Lady Byron's confinement took place on the 10th of December, 1815; and though Lady Noel had been expected in town, it does not appear that she was present at the time, and it is probable that Mrs. Clermont was despatched from Kirkby in her stead. The new letters adduced are not all dated, but would seem to have been written between the 6th of November and the 10th of December. Mrs. Leigh is in all addressed by Lady Byron in terms of extreme affection. There is an execution in Piccadilly, and Byron's state of excitement from this and other causes appears intense. Lady Byron writes to her sister-in-law:-

"God knows what I suffered vesterday, and am suffering from B.'s distraction, which is of the very worst kind. He leaves the house, telling me he will abandon himself to every sort of desperation—speaks to me only to upbraid me with laving married him when he wished not, and says he is therefore acquitted of all principle towards me and ried him when he wished not, and says he is therefore acquitted of all principle towards me, and I
must consider myself only to be answerable for the
victors courses to which his despair will drive him
and is driving him. The going out of the house and
the drinking are the most fatal. He was really quite
frantic yesterday; said he did not care for any consequences to me, and it seemed impossible to tell if
his feelings towards you or me were the most completely reversed; for, as I have told you, he loves or
hates us together. God knows what he will do. I
find in a religious trust the only comfort and peace I
can experience. Things rever were so serious. I
don't mean the circumstances, for they must mend;
but his feelings. You shall hear again to-morrow, but his feelings. You shall hear again to-morrow, but I hope for no better. * * Don't be unhappy about me, and perhaps you will see less cause than I do to be so about him.

"I have awaited to the last in the hope of some change; but it is incurable pride and madness. O Augusta, will it ever change for me? I scarcely know what I say; though I have been making the best of things till yesterday, when seif-deception became impossible. I have thought that since last Saturday (on which night he sat drinking with Kinnaird's party till half-past 4 in the morning) his head has never been right, and he will add, I fear, more to the cause.

and more to the cause.

"B.— relented last night—for he returned earlier from the play, and I took the opportunity of attacking him, which I had scarcely had before, as he had never been in my company throughout the day for ing him, which I had scarcely had before, as he had never been in my company throughout the day for much more than an hour. He was kind to me again, but still rather odd. However, I am very thankful, after the fit of despair imparted to you—cruelly I fear. He does not think I know the circumstances of our unwelcome guest. I wish George B—, or some man friend of common sense, were in the way to laugh B— out of his excessive horror on this subject, which he seems to regard as if no mortal had ever experienced anything so shocking, and we had ever experienced anything so shocking, and we can do less, because he thinks that women don't enter into these sublime grievances. They are quite

the subject of his romance at present.
"I say so little to you of your own concerns because I cannot speak very freely on paper, but there are none on which I think more, or wish more to talk to none on which I think more, or wish more to talk to you. I must tell you that you are 'Augusta' again to B—, for during the paroxysm you were 'Mrs. Leigh,' and I expected you would soon be 'The Honorable—.' I ought to have laughed at this, but I took it as another misery, fancying that I was in some way the cause of such an alteration. And now for my peace and comfort, dearest A—, let me express my carnest desire that, whatever you may see or hear towards me, you will never think it an act of friendship for me to risk B—'s displeasure. I suspect you of any disinterested policy of this kind. But in the first place I should be move grieved if he and you were to differ, and in the second (which may have more weight with you) I don't think it would do me any good to have my part taken. So remember." part taken. So remember.

In a later letter she writes:-

In a later letter she writes:—

"My head is better, and I wish to make a few observations respecting the nature of say greatest fears for H—, and I think I daily understand the case better. Ills malfortune is an habitual passion for excelement, which is always found in ardent temperaments, where the pursuits are not in some degree organized. It is the canni of a monotonous existence that drives the best-hearted people of this description to the most dangerous paths, and makes them often seem to act from bad motives, when in fact they are only fiving from internal suffering by external stimulus. The love of tormenting arises chiefly from this source. Drinking, gaming, etc., are all of the same origin. How far it may depend on body or mind, it is difficult to ascertain. I am inclined to think that a viriated atomach, particularly if arising from habits of excess, is a chief cause of the sepsation of chester, and that change of scene, air, and exercise are more efficient to its removal than any efforts of reason. As for seeking a cure in worldly dissipation, it is adding to the evil, and for that reason I so much dread B—'s entering into the pursuits of fashion, whose votaries are always the victims of this misery in the intervals of their mischief making operations. At the same time, I would have his mind diverted from itself by every possible means that would not lead to the accession of the disease; and, so far from considering my own tastes, I would court lady — a society for him, or anything in this world, to arrest its fatal course. I know in what it must end, if it increases; and with such apprehensions, will you wonder if I am sometimes almost heart-broken before my time? My dear, dear A—, do give me any opinion of yours on this, and don't mistrust your own judgment; I will not blindly adopt it. Such were my aching renections last night."

After these letters followed one dated 4th of Lanuary addressed by Lady Ryron, to her

After these letters followed one dated 4th of January, addressed by Lady Byron to her aunt Lady Melbourne, in which occur the "My confinement has been rendered so comfortable by Mrs. Leigh's kindness and attention, which I can never forget," etc. On the 15th of January Lady Byron left London for Kirkby, writing on the 16th the now famous "Dear Duck" letter. (It is to be noted that, according to her own statement of 1830, she had on the 8th, with the concurrence of his family, consulted Dr. Baillie regarding her husband's supposed insanity, and that on the 17th Lady Noel wrote inviting him to Kirkby.) On the 3d of February she wrote the letter beginning "My dearest Augusta:-You are desired by your brother to ask if my father has acted with my concurrence in proposing a separation. He has, etc. etc." (already published in the Quarterly); and on the 7th she thus addressed her husband: -

"Krnsy, 7th February, 1816 .- If I had not written "Kinny, 7th February, 1816.—If I had not writen to Mrs. Leigh what I deemed a sunicient answer to the contents of your first letter, I should have de-ferred the still more painful task of addressing your-self. Your second letter, received yesterday, seems to require from me this mention. I am surprised at to require from me fils mention. I am surprised at the manner in which that letter was delivered to me, since my correspondence, as well as my determination, is free. I have, indeed, placed myself under the protection of my parents; but I act on my own conviction, independently, as they do on theirs.

"You know what I have suffered, and would have sacrificed, to avoid this extremity, and the strong proofs of duty and attachment I have given by a persevering endurance of the most trying inflictions.

After seriously and dispassionately reviewing the

After seriously and dispass onately reviewing the misery that I have experienced, aimost without interval, from the day of my marriage, I have finally determined on the measure of a separation, which my father was authorized to communicate to you, and to carry it into effect. It is, unhappily, your disposition to consider what you have as worthless, what you have lost as invaluable. But remember that you declared yourself most miserable when I was yours. Every expression of feeling, sincerely as it might be made, would here be misplaced.

On the 24th she wrote again to Mrs.

"24th February, 1816.-My dearest Augusta:-Indeed I do not mistake you, and know the kindness of your motives, even when my opinions differ most from yours. You are bewildered by misery; and, mhappy as I am, I think at this moment I am more capable of judging than you are. Yet self-confidence is not usually one of my errors. I give the fullest consideration to all you represent, and willing as I consideration to all you represent, and willing as I am to view things in another light, my opinion never varies—the world will, of course, suppose me to have considered my own interest only, which the situation would certainly have justified me in doing, but in addition I have the most perfect conviction that I do not sacrifice one single consideration of the happiness of others. My resolution is, therefore, such, that if my father and mother were to implore me by every duty to them to return to my husband, I would not. I observe in your letter a fluctuation between your own opinion and the impressions given by others. And I should attribute to the latter what you say of his duty to the child being to resist a separation—this I cannot understand, par-ticularly as no conditions on that subject have been mentioned. You seem to forget that we have given possible opportunity of an ami-arrangement, so far from forcing him proceedings. informed, and have means of success of which your are ignorant. Afflicting as such measures must be to me, I must, and will, pursue them if I cannot otherwise obtain full security. In answer to your question, I left London impressed with the idea of a fatal disease, and an insanity that might admit control. Both these were, as you know, proved unfounded when Mr. Lettsom had personal oportunities of judging. In that case I had foreseen this as the only course I could pursue, and I did not dissemble to give my opinion on the subject.

give my opinion on the say,
"Yours most affectionately,
"A. I. Byron." It is admitted that early in 1816 a report of a guilty connection between the brother and sister had got into circulation-as, indeed, had every variety of calumny that could be anyhow grafted upon the case. A friend of Mrs. Leigh's addressed Lady Byron upon the subject, and obtained this reply:-

"MIVART'S HOTEL, 20th February, 1816.—My dear Mrs. Villiers:—I consider your letter as a very kind proof of the justice you do to my feelings, which are by no means so absorbed in my own distress as to forget those of others, who, perhaps, suffer still more. I deeply regret the reports which have been expenditure to the cause of the separation between Lord B, and myself, and none can occasion me more sorrow than that which you mention as redecting on Mrs. Leigh's character; but, as I can positively assert that mot me of the many reports now current have been sanctioned or encouraged me, my family or my friends, I cannot consider

myself in any degree responsible for them.

"During my residence under the same roof with
Mrs. Leigh, all my friends have heard me express
the most grateful and affectionate sense of her good
offices towards me; and before I left the house, I
wrote of her, and spoke of her, in those terms to

every one who was intimate with me. every one who was intiniate with ine.

"In the present state of circumstances, you must be aware that a publication of the real grounds of difference between Lord B, and myself would be extremely improper, and in conformity with the advice I have received. I must abstain from any further disclosure. It is very painful to me to be obliged, in consequence, to appear less confidential than I wish towards you. I have been with my father ever since I came to town, of course, wishing to be as unphyserved as possible; and it is insisted. to be as unobserved as possible; and it is insisted upon by my legal advisors that I shall have no communication with Pheadilly. I must ask free indusence for this answer. You do not know the extreme perplexities and miseries of my present circumstances, or I should feel secure of it. At least, believe me, my dark live. Villiers, yours, most trait, believe me, my dear Mrs. Villiers, yours, most truly,

"The Honorable Mrs. Villiers." In the spring of 1830-fourteen years after the separation of husband and wife-Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh quarrelled about money matters, it is believed: "Mrs. Leigh,"

says the reviewer, "taking the initiative by

declining all further intimacy with Lady In regard to Medora Leigh, the reviewer states that Lady Byron, "having known all about this unhappy girl for ten years without making any effort for reclaiming her, suddenly sent for her in the autumn of 1840, brought her to Paris, and there, or at Fontainebleau, told her the revolting story of her alleged paternity." In 1843 she took measures for establishing Medora Leigh abroad. "The paragraph that has been going the round of the papers stating that her story was received by everybody as time is a

did not forgive Medora Leigh's relapse into fraily. She died in 1847. The Reciew points out the discrepancy in Mrs. Stowe's statements as to Lady Byron's "friends, trustees, and family," In the "Vindication" she defends herself from blame for speaking without reference to these by ask-

SCHOOL THE COURT WIN CO. IN CO

sheer invention of the writer." Lady Byron

ing, "How was I to know that any of them were living?" ten years having elapsed since she had had any intercourse with England. Yet in the "True Story" Mrs. Stowe had in-dulged in this mandlin bit of flattery:—"To the children left by her daughter Lady Byron ministered with the faithfulness of a guardian angel; and it is owing to her influence that those who yet remain are some of the best and noblest of mankind."

Mrs. Stowe's admission that before Lady Byron's disclosure to her she had heard the same story from Mrs. -- (supposed to be Mrs. Jameson) is commented upon. Her first statement induced a belief that until Lady Byron spoke the subject was quite new to her. Further, the reviewer lands Mrs. Stowe in a dilemma. Her conjectures are contradictory. She submits, first, that Lady Byron might have made allowance for Mrs. Leigh on the ground of her being a weak woman under her brother's control-"a precious apology for such a crime!" But if Mrs. Leigh was a weak woman, why did Lady Byron lean wpon and confide in her, and beg her to stay on with her brother? Secondly, that Mrs. Leigh was a strong-minded woman, and persuaded Lady Byron that matters had not gone beyond insane attempts which she had resisted, and that she alone could control his insanity. "But," says the Review, "after what Lady Byron had seen and Lord Byron had justified, after the revelation had come in a way that left no kind of doubt, such an appeal to credulity by Mrs. Leigh would be eposterous. Besides, Lady Byron's letters show that she did not think his sister capable of controlling him."

In reply to Mrs. Stowe's suggestion that any wife placed as she supposes Lady Byron to have been placed would have done as she did, the reviewer observes:-

"We, in our turn, fearlessly ask any wife, except one of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's spiritual wives:

Supposing your husband and sister were involved together in an infamous crime, would you leave them together when you separated from your husband on that ground? Would you write entreating her stay with him? Would you have carried your infant daughter to the font to be christened after her? Would you have gone on living with her in the closest intimacy? Would you have expatiated on her virtues to your friends, and employed her as recognized medium of communication with

Finally, Mrs. Stowe's allegation that the reference in Byron's letters to Moore (of the 2d of February, 1818) of an illegitimate child, born before Ada and Allegra, points to the "child of sin," is met by pointing out the lines "To my Son," written in 1807, and a stanza in "Don Juan" bearing upon the matter. There is no positive proof on either side; but is it fair for Mrs. Stowe to ignore altogether the presumptive evidence that some years before his marriage Lord Byron was the parent of a child, to whom his letter was applicable quite as much, at any rate, as to the supposed offspring of in-

"She has canonized the sinner, intending to deify the saint," says the reviewer, bidding her farewell. The epigram has its justice. The Quarterly has at least fortified the defense of Lord Byron. The "Vindication"as our readers learned by the assistance of the book telegraphed to us as soon as it appeared in America-does little more than reiterate, with fresh acrimony and increased vehemence, the charge against the poet. Between the accusation and the defense it is probable that a certain gap will always exist. This gap, however, has greatly narrowed in the course of the controversy, and the decision of public opinion cannot be doubted. With something of the pulpit excitation and mingling of sanctimoniousness with savageness that characterize her manner, Mrs. Stowe now refers the question for adjudication at the day of doom. She then expectsto speak colloquially—that Lord Byron will be properly "served out," and seems to rejoice in the prospect with something of old Sir David Lindsay's notion of the pleasure that will be afforded to those in Heaven by the spectacle of the sufferings of the damned:-

They sall rejoyis to see the great dolour Of dampnit folks in Hell, and their torment, Because of God it is the juste jugement.

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

CAPITAL \$400,000-90 ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,088,028-70 PREMIUMS 1,193,843-43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869, Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards.

Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary,
THEODORE M. REGER. Assistant Secretary,

BIRECTORS.
Alfred Filler,
Alfred Filler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavas S. Benson,
George Fales,
ALFRED G. BAKER, Fresident,
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President,
THEODORE M. REGER. Assistant Secretary, 33

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 ates. President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are the

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, John F. Smith, Gharles Rickes, John F. Smith, Charles Rokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby, CHARLES RICHARDSON, President, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

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 against loss or damage by fire on Public or Frivate Buildings, feither permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goeda, and Marchandise 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.

DIRECT ES.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isase Harletmet,
Ttemas Bobins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
UANIEL SMITH, JR., President,
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

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 1870, VIE :- STAMPED ENVELOPES, On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 5% inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

Loan (lawful money)

50,600 United States Six Per Cent.
Loan, 1881.

200,600 State of Pennsylvania Six Per 60,000 00 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.
20,000 Fennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad So. 102,000:00 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds. 22,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)... 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan... 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan... 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Com-pany, 250 shares stock... 5,000 North Pennsylvania Rail-road Company, 100 apares 4,270,00

road Company, 100 snares stock... 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Com-Mall Steamship Company, Se shares stock....
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortage, first liens on City
Properties....

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster. Market value, \$1,255,270-00 Cost, \$1,215,622-27. ils Receivable for Insurances made... Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corporations, \$4706. Estimated value.

Cash in Bank \$108,318 88 jopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be farmished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each neckage by the contractor. Worden cases, contacting the contractor worden cases, contacting the contractor. ash in Drawer.....

\$1,852,100.04 DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, William 4. Boulton, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade,

Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Haud, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittaburg, A. B. Berger, Pittaburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittaburg. Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, eorge W. Bernadou, William C. Houston

THOMAS C. HAND, President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-rresident. HENRY LYLEURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary.

ASBUR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of

Eleventh Street, New York.

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

LEMUEE BANGS, Procident.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY MCCLINTOOK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

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

PHILADRIPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tesker, John M. Maris,
Gharles Spencer, William Divine,
John A. Wright,
S. Morris Waln,
James Honter,
James Long,
James Honter,
James Long,
James Honter,
James Long,
Ja

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Receipts of Premium, '69.
Interest from investments, 1869... 1,001,837 48 Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870.....

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.

United States Government and other Loan Bonds.

Railroad, Bauk, and Canal Stocks.

Cash in Bank and Office.

Loans on Collateral Security.

Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums.

Accrued Interest.

Premiums in course of transmission.

Unsettled Marine Premiums of transmission. 321,944 OR 29,357 OC 85,198 OR 100,900 OC 30,000 OC Premiums in course of transmission.
Unsettled Marine Premiums.
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.

\$2,785,581 00 DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown. Charles Taylar, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Merris Waln, John Mason, Geo. L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jossup, Louis C. Madeira, Chas W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

CREAT WESTERN Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,

No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada. All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best

Lite Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [122 stath2n Liberal arrangements made with competent agents. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Punds \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 9 40 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. R. HERRING

CROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
RROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN,
PRAG.
PRAG.
Maryland Canned TOMATORS.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS.
23:

PROPOSALS.

No. 1. Note size, 2% by 4% inches, of white

package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

Bidders are notified that the Department will re-

accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose

envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the

terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-Gene-

ral also reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new des, and submit impressions thereof. The USE OF THE PRESENT DIES

No. 6. Extra letter size-4,204,500. No. 7. Official size—604,650. No. 8. Extra official size—1700.

ington, D. C.

1 11 eodtM1

for cash.

No. 5. Bxtra official size—1700.

Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Wash

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY,

VARNISHES, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH

ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices

M. MARSHALL,

DRUCCIST AND CHEMIST,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS. GLASS. AND

PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303MARKET St.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.

OILS

No. 132 S. SECOND Street

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Ersptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Uffice, No. 8 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesout and Market streets.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,

judgment the interests of the Government

the contractor.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870. Sealed Proposals will be received until 8 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.

DAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THUR

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP

LINE FOR

SPECIAL NOTICE. Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs , 2 cents per foot, or % cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL. No. 19 NORTH WHARVES, N. B. Extra rates on small packagesiron, metals, etc.

tion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for GURENSTOWN.—Iuman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as iolUsty of Haltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuneday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brookiyn, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of Brookiyn, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of Brookiyn, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuneday, March 8, at 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and falternate Tuneday, from Pier 45, North River.

BATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STRAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. circulars), 5% by 6% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the Proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3% by 8% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4% by 9% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as

from Pier 45, North River.

BY THE MAIL STRAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.
FIRST CABIN.

BY THE MAIL STRAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
FIRST CABIN.

BY THE MAIL STRAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
FIRST CABIN.

PAYABLE IN TO London.

105
TO PAYS.

PAYABLE TO LONDON.

PAYABLE IN THE TUESDAY ETFAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

PAYABLE IN CULTURES.

Liverpool.

SSO Liverpool.

SSO Halifax.

15
St. John's. N. F.,

by Branch Steamer.

by Branch Steamer.

by Branch Steamer.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE. Agent.

O'DONNFILL & FAULK. Agents.

No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

by 9% inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of suproved quality manufactured specially

of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other de-vices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end. All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GRNERAL TRANSATLANTIO
COMPANY'S MAIL STRAMSHIPS
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every
Saturday. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

PRICE'OF PASSAGE

Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete an all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of post-NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCHEW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD FIN FOR THE SCHEW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH HE SCHEW SATURDAY FROM NEW YORK.

EVERY SATURDAY FROM NEW FORK OF SCHEW SATURDAY Price of Pusage from New Fork of Branen, London, Hawre, and Southampton.

First Cabin, 8120; Second Cabin, \$72; Steerage, \$30, Gold.

From Browner to Now Fork.

First Cabin, 8120; Second Cabin, \$72; Steerage, \$40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Fost Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom Honse.

Species taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to OKLIRICHS & CO.

1177

No. 88 BROAD Street, N. Y. masters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and re-ceive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, ad-dressing, labeling, and water-profing, to be naid by

dressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by quire, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all

times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the pestage samps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
SECTIVE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILT HES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamery leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR.
KET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TURSDAYS and
FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing
days. department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles freelying the and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured en-velopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on saling days.

Through Rates to all points in North and South Carolins, via Scaboard Air Line Railread, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railread.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer. The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received only.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

**WILLIAM P. ULYPE & CO.,

Ro. 128. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS, The Steamship PROMETHEUS,

MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts. Captain GRAY, Captain GRAY,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, February 17, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickers and Bills of Lading issued in
connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points
South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE. HALF PER GENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a fallure to perform faithfully any of its stimulations.

Bills of Lading furnishes and to For freight or passage, apply to Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO STIORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRIWEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave charieston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a wock, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train. failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.;—
No, 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore estern Raifroad train —
PH.OT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DIOTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be lead of all Charleston and Savarnah Steamphip Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston. No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)
-4,150,000. No. 4. Fuil letter size—67,367,500. No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)

L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL WITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP OOMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 2dd of every month:

MERRIMAUK, Captain Wier.

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NOB's H AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slooms.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at Sr. Thomas, Para, Fernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de

laneiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE GROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Play
No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on No. 9, North Adv.

SATURDAYS.
GRORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin pussage, 859.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL, & CO.,
No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—
ATLANTIO MAIL STRAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY
No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain R. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, O. connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first where above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDR & CO.,
No. 14 North and Source wharves.
HYDR & TYLER, agents, at Georgetewn; M.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSUBE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after
the 2th of March. For freighta, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
822