"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The March number of Lippincott's Magavine has the following list of articles: "The Vicar of Bullhampton," a novel, part ix, by Anthony Trollope; "Give Me a Pin and I'll Show You a Show!" by Prof. J. D. Bruns; "Jim Lane," a biographical sketch; "The Coming Revolution in England," by Arthur Pember; "The Stranger of Nahant," a tale; "Dreams;" "Villainous Saltpetre," by J. Franklin Fitts; "Marble Faun-ing," a tale, by Annie L. Macgregor; "The Vandoux in St. Domingo," by H. Hargrave; "Concerning Shelley," by Miss H. Pierson; "To-Day," a poem, by Prof. Henry Hartshorne; "Errors of the Press," by General James Grant Wilson; "The Forger's Bride," a tale, by Rose Terry; "Government and the Gold Premium, by Hon. Amasa Walker; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From a very interesting biographical sketch of "Jim Lane," by Jacob Stringfellow,

we make this extract:-

The late Senator Lane was the most finished actor I ever saw. He was a sporadic Frenchman of the eighteenth century, strangely out of time; a Bristol rocking-stone; a diamend made in a laboratory. Looking at him in this view, we feel the subdued and deep enthusiam of the officier du roi who captured a solitary frog on one of the Sandwich Islands. a sort of Selkirk, carried there, poor fellow! in the spawn by sea waves; for we will add, on that drowned continent of name unknown which we call Oceanica the esteemed family of Batrachians is not aboriginal.

I said he was an actor. Every one knows the sequence of the two. Crukshank knew it when he filled French Row in Vanity Fair with slim-legged ballet girls. Lane's faults were Gallie; so were his virtues, of which he had a share. As Siddons always talked in chest tones, and dragged one foot after her, so Lane always trod imaginary boards. The Romans did those things to perfection. When the effect demanded poison or the falling on a sword, it was done without flinching. In the eighteenth century, when everybody in France went distracted over Greece and Rome, and the women read nothing but Plu-tarch's "Lives," it became fashionable to talk like Brutus and Coriolanus, weep like Xerxes, and embrace like Damon and Pythias. The judgment of Dumouriez was singularly acute when he said of the Girondists, who gave tone to the revolution, "They are exiled Romans. The republic, as they understood it, is the romance of a woman of mind. They intoxicate themselves with fine words, while the people will get drunk with blood."

Imagine a worn cowskin coat surmounted by a fur cap, or an old hair trunk standing upright upon two sticks, with a moulting chicken-cock at roost upon it. Hair trunk loquitur:-

"They say Jim Lane is illiterate" (looking an exclamation point with every sentence)-"that he is ignorant, and not fit for the United States Senate! Why, men of Kansas, his mother was a Connecticut schoolmarni and a most devout Methodist, and from his youth up he was most carefully educated for the Christian ministry; but his modesty, his insuperable" (long drawn out) "modesty, kept him out of the pulpit! They say Jim Lane is a libertine! Why, when he was twenty-one years old he had never smoked a cigar, sworn an oath, or kissed a girl! But he does love the ladies! He loves his angel mother' (in a sepulchral tone), "and he loves his angel sister! He loves his darling wife; yes, and he loves all the virtuous and loyal women

Let it not be supposed that his rough audia Boston audience laugh at Choate's nonsense when he told them how the dark-eyed Mexic maids wailed to the light guitar, "Woe is me, Alhama! for a thousand years?" Does the gallery laugh at "Hamlet's" soliloquy? The poorest devil that ever contemplated selfslaughter (and who has not?) has rehearsed its arguments to himself. We all have our moments of nervous exaltation, and feel that our unspoken thoughts are our best. It was this set of nerves which that cunning anatomist, Lane, knew how to play upon. He sent a shiver down the backs of his auditors like a charge of electricity down a lightning-rod, and raised the goose-flesh on their skins as though a regiment were marching over their

collected graves. "They say Jim Lane is profane." (The biographical was his chosen style.) "Great What! Jim Lane an irreligious man? Why, I never swore in my life! Yes, though" (in tragic bass), "once! once! It was at the head of my Indiana regiment in Maxico, at the battle of Buena Vista. (He knew better than this.) "I looked to my front, and there were acres and acres of Mexicans' (taking off his coat); "to my rear, and there their cayalry were drawn up, their richly ca-parisoned steeds and their murderous spears glistening in the morning sun" (jerking off his cravat); "and to my right and left there

were more acres and acres of Mexicans."
(Tragic bass again.) "Then, in the excitement of the moment, and forgetful" (accent on for-)-"and forgetful of my religious principles, I exclaimed to my brave Indiana boys" (a shrill tenor), "'Charge on 'em, God d—n 'em! charge on 'em!" (Tragic bass.)
"The only time I ever swore in my life!" To some this may appear simply vulgar, but not to those who have heard Macready

say, "The handkerchief!" in such a way that the sciatic nerve twitched sympathetically and the hair seemed to stand up on the head; for there is no better test of an electrical atmosphere than these electrical manifestations. Every sentence was a lighted transparency, uttered as if written in Roman

While all the interior evidence justifies our French hypothesis, I cannot learn that this extraordinary man had Gallie blood within four generations, though a collateral branch of the Lanes emigrated to Indiana from the Carolinas, where it is stylish to claim descent from the Huguenots. It was a strong stock, and effloresced in such men as Joseph Lane, of Oregon, Henry S. Lane, and Amos Lane, a lawyer of distinction, member of Congress and father of our hero. In Lawrenceburg, Indiana, 1814, his son, James Henry, was born, according to some biographers, though, as we shall show, a mystery always hung over his real place of nativity. His mother was of those New England Footes who have enriched the blood of the world in statesmen, jurists, popular preachers, and obscure men of talent everywhere. Of such parents James Lane was born, in the Augustan age of their maturity, in the fulness of the mind's reflective epoch and the firmly-braced body. Amos Lane was a man of commanding powers, and the mother was notable in her town, and owned the propitiating manner and honey-dropping tongue of her son. He said she was a pious woman: we know, a posteriori, that she was a bright one, whose and the rest was easy. But here his career

son's rich birth-right was true mother-wit, the power of winning hearts, and a restless ambition. Our Connecticut schoolmistress, with a coal of fire in her heart, in some un searchable way endowed her son with her magnetism. She made him the administrator of her ungratifed yearnings; her secret ambitions had their fulfilment in him, even unto

sickness of life. What this magnetism was may be guessed when men of calm blood like the late George L. Sterns, on leaving him, would say, "What a captivating man Senator Lane is! His tones are as sweet as a woman's." Flushed with triumph or confident of success, he was irresistible, his voice soft and musical and his manner confiding. His presence could be as distinctly felt as a register, and there was companionship even in his silence. It will astonish some to whom his name was once an imprecation and a terror to know that scholarly men and men of travel would pronounce him the most pleasing person they ever met, though there was not a common thought between them. If in the plentitude of his power he was surrounded by knaves and vagabonds, it was not only because power is warming and grateful, but the animal spirits of a successful man are themselves a

How much of his attraction was due to a sincere delight in his humanity it would be hard to say, for his unconscious power of adjustability to his surroundings was marvel-lons. Like that versatile Chelonian, the mud turtle of negro superstition, he contained within his shell the flavor of every creature dear to the palate of man-fish, flesh, or fowl. In the midst of Christians, he had been carefully educated for the Church: among scoffers, religion was but a cloak for hypocrisy. In Kansas he wore the fells of wild beasts: in Bos-ton he appeared in black broadcloth and white cravat, and whined through his nose as religiously as the melodeon of a country parsonage. Among New Englanders, his mother was a "Connecticut schoolmarm; with Southerners, he was a Kentuckian: among Western men, a Hoosier; and thus it was his real origin was as great a mystery as the source of the Nile. Like another French-man we wot of, he bowed to the Crescent or the Cross as occasion required, The grim chieftain's flow of politeness was as natural as the breath he drew, and as painless; with everyday people it is a morbid secretion, like the pearl in the oyster.

But once in the presence of an undeclared enemy, and his impulse to persuasion and all the little arts of conciliation became an uncontrollable passion. Surveying his suspected antagonist, whose only sign of dislike was a felonious evasion of the eye, he threw himself, a storm of snow, wind, and rain, against him; and even hearts of granite yielded to the elemental war at last. A longing for approbation would turn him from friends to surmount tremendous natural antipathies, and curry favor with hearts that

mantled and creamed with hatred. "What!" said he, meeting on the roadside a member of a Bourbon county convention packed against him—"what! vote against Jim Lane, and come from Indiana!" in his most wheedling notes and a smile that fairly lifted the subject out of his boots. Enough. The fellow went to the convention next day and log-rolled for Lane.

Reader, now smiling as in scorn, ask not, "Who was Jim Lane, of whom such imperti-nences are recorded?" I confess that the famous rejoinder of Clay to the old hunter, which superannuated Whigs chuckle over as a triumph of happy repartee, always inspired me with a similar contempt. What Henry Clay was to early Kentuckians was Lane to the pioneers of Kansas, and he represented a society not one whit behind in general intel-

His mother, with a frequent ambition, the maternal instinct was right. He had all the constituents of the showy preacher, with the superadded advantage that in no atom of his could a trace of veneration be found. For the modern purposes of those holy men-s railroad banquet or a trades' union meetinghe would surely have made his mark.

"James," he would make the good woman say, "the only obstacle between you and the pulpit is your insuperable modesty!" All that he had of good he owed to her. When she died that great marsupial the world took him into her pouch and completed his education; and most of the ill that was in him, I do not doubt, was imparted by the foster mother.

The pious wish of his mother was thwarted

in a way she little suspected, for the insidious immorality of a certain publication of the American Sunday School Union, whose pattern boy was rewarded for a life of virtue by a seat in Congress, gave a secular direction to her son's aspirations. Discarding the black coat, he went up into the preparatory department, and by way of preface, to show that some things may be done as well as others, made fifty thousand dollars in one winter, out of pork, with the easy dexterity that Herrmann turns a pudding out of your hat. This was only a preliminary flourish, like the swans and other fabulous animals of the commercial schoolmaster. He proved that a man who is great in one calling may be so in another, and disproved for ever the popular fallacy that a man must graduate from the poor-house to command pecuniary success. Because Rufus Hatch carried a peddler's pack, Vanderbilt rowed a huckster's boat and Helmbold was a cabin-boy, it is not absolutely necessary for a man of genius to be one of these, any more than roast pig requires a whole house for Let those who esteem it a misfortune fuel. that they were born into a decent living take heart, for, though the chances are against them, and it is about as easy for the son of a rich man to make an independent fortune as for his father to enter the kingdom of heaven, yet nothing is denied to well-directed effort; and I could point to more than one millionaire who never handled a blacking-brush, rowed a boat across the Sound, or peddled newspapers.

The virus of the Sunday School book being

in him, he turned from the seductions of pork to law, politics, and marriage in his twenty-ninth year. His rival before the courts and on the hustings was Judge Pettet, a man of strong and original genius. In their encounters the popularity of Lane often turned the scale in his favor. Slowly and surely he rose on the wings of popular favor to the Sunday School hero's pinnacle—a seat in Congress. Certain phenomena marked his political history from beginning to end. He was never easy unless safe within the party of the administration. Most men of genius delight in the sensation of resistance overcome which the opposition gives. True as the heliotrope to the sun, Lane turned to the party in power, because he loved petting. He went to Mexico and fought for the administration—to Congress in 1852 and voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It would not be safe to limit the probable achievements of so cunning a man had he remained in Indiana. He had won the first five hundred dollars of his political capital,

reached a crisis. He saw the drift of popular opinion in the Middle States. It was against the slave power. He wanted a place large enough to turn around in if it became

Kansas was then the cockpit of the nation, and to Kansas be went. Slaveholders and Abolitionists, Black Republicans, Free-soilers, Border Rufflans, Red Legs, and United States Regulars were all engaged in hot, inextricable contest. A slight fissure was perceptible in the Democratic party. It did not take those keen eyes long to see that his party was beginning to quarrel over a point of casuistry which might have engaged the Sorbonne ten years without solution. We doubt whether the delicate balance of Calhoun himself could have weighed the subtleties of the Lecompton theory, as promulgated from the White House, against the maze of squatter-sovereignty theses that issued from the house of Douglas. Grocery politicians and stump-speakers hammered away at an abstraction fine enough to have set Duns Sco-

-The Lady's Friend for March; received from Turner & Co., has a steel-plate frontispiece and many fashion illustrations. The reading matter is up to the usual standard of excellence.

Turner & Co. also send us Arthur's Home Magazine and The Children's Hour for March, which are filled with attractive illustrations and interesting articles.

We have also received from the same house Appleton's Journal for February 26 and The Transatlantic for March 1. This last named periodical now appears with a handsomely illustrated title-page that adds much to the attractiveness of its appearance.

-Porter & Coates send us the eleventh monthly part of Appleton's Journal, which contains all the numbers for February.

-The Riverside Magazine for March is finely illustrated, and it presents an entertaining series of stories, sketches, and poems suited to the tastes of young readers.

-From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of London Society, Temple Bar, The Cornhill Magazine, All the Year Round, The St. James Magazine, Punch, and

-The Gardener's Monthly for March contains a variety of articles of interest to horti-

GOODS FOR THE LADIES. RAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS

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TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.

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her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Good, superior to anything in this country. New in design. Moderate in price.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL PHIA.
ANNA J. SINES, by her next friend, etc., vs. J. DALLAS
SINES. ANNA J. SINES, by the SINES.

Of March Term, 1869, No. 52. In Divorce. Alias subpœna,
June Term, 1869, No. 49.

To J. Dallas Sines, Respondent—Sir:—You will please
notice rule granted in the above case to show cause, if any
you have, why a divorce a whorsto matrimonic should not be
decreed therein. Returnable SATURDAY, March 5th,
1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on
account of your absence.

L. R. FLETCHER,
2184t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB MAY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to sudit, seitle, and
adjust the account of HEBRY TROXEL, Administrator
of the estate of JACOB MAY, deceased, and to report
distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of
his appointment, on TUESDAY, March I, Ero, at 4
o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 S. FIRTH Street,
in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. DENNIS,
217 thstubt\*

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\$200,000 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan, ten-forties.
100,000 United States Six Per Cent.
Loan (lawful money).
50,000 United States Six Per Cent.
Loan, 1881.
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per
Cent. Loan
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per
Cent. Loan (exempt from
tax). 213,950 0 200,925-00 102,000 00 19,450 00

200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).

100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.

20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds.

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

30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.

7,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.

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

5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock...

10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock...

246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties. 20,000-00 15,000 00 4,270-00 14,000 00 3,900 06 7,500-00

gage, first liens on City Properties..... 246,900 0 Market value, \$1,255,270 00 Cost, \$1,215,622 27. \$1,231,400 Par. Cost, \$1,215,622-27.

Real Estate...

Bills Receivable for Insurances made...

Balances due at Agencies:—

Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued
Interest, and other debts due the Com-Denres agnitest Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. pany.
Stock, Sorip. etc., of Sundry Corporations, \$4706. Estimated value.
Cash in Bank. \$168,318\*88
Cash in Drawer. \$168,218\*88 65,097-9 2,740-20 169,291-14

\$1,652,100-04 DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Edward Darlington,
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eal Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia \$2,783,581'00 DIRECTORS Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Olarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Chas. W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom William Rockie

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Large and small GUNNY BAGK constantly on hand,
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 CAPITAL
 \$400,000-00

 ACCRUED SURPLUS
 1,083,628-70

 PREMIUMS
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JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORR M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 89

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PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NO. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Haines street, from Twelfth to the east curb-line of Thirteenth street, of two feet six inches in diameter; on Hare street, from the sewer in Twenty-fourth street to Ringgold street, thence on Ringgold street to within eighty feet of the south line of Brown street of three feet diameter; on Thirty-eighth street, from Walnut to Locust streets, thence on Locust street to Thirty-ninth street, of three feet diameter. With such man-holes

street, of three feet diameter. With such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Sur-

veyor.

The understanding to be that the sewers herein

advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited

by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the con-tractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon on the 26th day of February, 1876,

Second. That part of the city known as MANA-YUNK; to be termed the Twenty-first district. Bids must be for separate districts, naming the number of the district.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all

olds; also the right to award contracts for one dis

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will

be drawn in conformity with section 5 of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes inclosing proposals must be indersed "Proposals for Street Cleaning," etc.," naming the number of the district bid for.

E. WARD, President.
2 18 5t be drawn in conformity with section 5 of the Act of

TO THE WORKING OLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business now light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from sole, to 85 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and gir's earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and their address, and their address, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary.

CREAT

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,

PROPOSALS. 1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND Franklin Fire Insurance Compan Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 10, 1870,
Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. &
on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing a
the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrat
pers" which this Department may require durin
a period of four years, communicing 1st of July
1870, viz.:—
STAMPER. No. 1. Note size, 2% by 4% inches, of

paper.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, S 1-16 by 5 inches, of white, buff, canary, or creas colored paper, or in such proportion of either may be required.
No. 5. Full letter size (nagummed on flap, feirculars), Sk by bk inches, of the same colors No. 9, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, By by 5% inches, of sar colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to t proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, circulars), By by 6% inches, of same colors as 1 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion

2, and under a like condition as to the proportion each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 5½ by 6½ inches, of sark colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3½ by 8½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition at to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,
6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be encoused with postage stamps of such denomination styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner of paper of approved quality, manufactured special for the purpose, with such water marks or other divices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-Gener may direct.

vices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-Gener may direct.

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

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strop pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not le than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extletter size, and one hundred each of the of cial or extra official size, separately. The new paper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain the strong manufactured and fifty cach. To boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or secure fastened in strong manifia paper, so as to safe not less than two hondred and fifty each. To boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or secure fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safe bear transportation by mail for delivery postmasters. When two thousand or more env lopes are required to fill the order of a postmaste the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases but when less than two thousand are require proper labels of direction, to be furnished by agent of the Department, must be placed upon eapackage by the contractor. Wooden cases, equaining envelopes or wrappers to be transport by water rostes, must be provided with suits water-proofing. The whole to be done unit the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complein all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of pomasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Proffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and ceive the same; the place of delivery to be at coption of the Fostmaster-General, and the cost delivering as well as all expense of packing, a dressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will is Incorporated RES Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

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

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

the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will puire, as a condition of the contract, that the elopes and wrappers shall be manufactured

quire, as a condition of the contract, that the c velopes and wrappers shall be manufactured a stored in such manner as to ensure security again loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the bestyle, and they are to be provided, renewed, at kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new different and any changes of dies or colors shall made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principost offices, but these specimens are not to be garded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidde are therefore invited to submit samples of of and different qualities and styles, including paper proposed as well as the manufactured velopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder wh proposal, although it be not the lowest, is of sidered most advantageous to the Departmetaking into account the prices, quality of the second to the proposal of the prices, and the proposal of t

sidered most advantageous to the Departm taking into account the prices, quality of the s ples, workmanship, and the sufficiency ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver envelopes and wrappers in accordance with terms of this advertisement; and no proposal be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-Ge ral also reserves the right to reject any and all by if in his judgment the interests of the Governm require it. Before closing a contract the successful bid-may be required to prepare new dies, and sub-impressions thereof. The USE OF THE PRESENT D

impressions thereof. The USE OF THE PRESENT D
MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties,
the sum of \$200,000, will be required for the faith
performance of the contract, as required by a
seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approv
the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under a
contract will be made quarterly, after proper
justment of secounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself tright to annul the contract whenever the same,
any part thereof, is referred for sale for the pure

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the conright to annul the centract whenever the same, any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpoof speculation; and under no circumstances witransfer of the contract be allowed or sanctio to any party who shall be, in the opinion of Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the contions thereof than the original contractor. 'right is also reserved to annul the contract of failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulation. The number of envelopes of different sizes, and wrappers issued to Postmasters during the issually ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—No, 1. Note size—1,114,000.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretoi used). and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filled in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

used). No. 8. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circul 4,150,000. No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500. No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circula deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposais. No allowance will be made for rock excavation unless by special con-

343,500. No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500. No. 7. Official size—604,650. No. 8. Extra official size—1700.

Wrappers—3,595,220.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sea marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assist Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Wa ington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General 1 11 codtM1

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE St

DRUGS, PAINTS, FTO.

12 o'clock noon on the 20th osy of Petruary, 1816, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times from the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, to the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all fifth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together; also, the PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUCCIST

the same has been collected together; also, the removal of ashes and the collection and burial of all dead animals embraced within the following disviz.:— That part of the city lying north of ALLE-GHENY Avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frank ford; to be termed the Twentieth district. Importers and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUT VARNISHES, ETC. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FREN ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest pr

M. MARSHALL, DRUCCIST AND CHEMIS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS. GLASS. AN PATENT MEDICINES. Nos. 1301 and 1303MARKET

STEVENSON, BRO., & C

No. 132 S. SECOND Street

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANED Ecuptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Thy Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conce ble character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, bety Observed and Market streets.