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FAIRMOUNT PARK.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

History of the Park During the Past Year-Its Future Prospects-What It Has Cost the People.

Below we give in full the second annual report of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, just issued, together with the most essential portions of the Chief Engineer's report:-

Repert of the Commissioners.

In the first annual report of the Park Commissioners a narrative of the origin of the Park, and the successive steps by which it advanced from its insignificant inception, when it consisted of only five acres, to its present magnificent area of nearly three thousand acres, was succinctly given. That marrative, curious and instructive as it is, need not now be repeated. As soon as conveniently may be it is the intention of the Commissioners to furnish, as a contribution to our local history, a more complete review of those movements, which, at first and for a long period slow and wearisome and discouraging, afterwards became rapid, animated and successful; and also to present, so far as records and traditions will enable them to do so, an account of the various estates comprised within the Park borders. Many of these, it is well known, through their owners and occupants, were identified with the social and civil progress of Philadelphia in all its earlier career; and such an account, while Report of the Commissioners. in all its earlier career; and such an account, while intrinsically full of interest, will, it is believed, give a new value to the Park, by clustering around its most attractive portions inspiring memories of the deeds and the men of times long since passed away, but the benefits of whose labors still survive fer the edification of the present and coming gene-

If there has heretofore existed a division of opinion as to the desirableness of a great Park for Philadelphia, the result of the experiment thus far made in that direction has certainly removed it. On that subject there is universal accord. Though On that subject there is universal accord. Though still comparatively in its infancy, and with no strikingly visible improvements, except the laying out of roads and foot-paths, which give access to some of its conspicuous features, the Park has not only been a source of gratification to hundreds of thousands of visitors, but it has already become, in the estimation of the country at large, a suggestive and distinctive symbol of our metropolitan advancement. Famous as this city has been, along from its very foundation, for its benevolent advancement. Famous as this city has been, along from its very foundation, for its benevolent and charitable associations, and for the institutions of learning and science which, keeping even pace with its growth, have here matured into acknowledged superiority, it is not to be denied that, especially of later years, apart from business motives, it has not presented in so large a degree as it should have done, those inducements to strangers to come, or to tarry when here, which are among the most vigorous indications of metropolitan wisdom. Our churches, our tions of metropolitan wisdom. Our churches, our schools, our libraries, our hospitals, our galleries of art, our collections in natural science, all bore, of art, our collections in natural science, all bore, as they still bear, favorable comparison with similar objects elsewhere, and in places of mere amusement we were not notably deficient; but, while possessing environs of exceeding beauty, from the want of suitable facilities of approach, our advantages in this respect were immeasurably lost to us. In spring the mud, in summer the dust, in autumn the slime, and in winter the slush, which cause so much discomfort on our highways, have, except to our own citizens, made the hills and the vales and the groves which offer so many and such varied charms in our immediate vicinity almost wholly unfamiliar. Many persons whose journeyings brought them to Philadelphia came and went with no better notion of its topography than that it is built in the centre of a plain, having no greater irregularity of surface than an occasional mound of cobble stones, and no rural surroundings besides scattered ranges of cattle pens and lengthened stretches of cabbage gardens. The extension of the Park has dispelled such illusions. For all who choose to pass its portals, there are walks and drives, miles after miles in extent, which, leading through scenes or unsurpassed loveliness, conduct to the fairest and the brightest prospects.

The importance of large open spaces in great cities as means of health and enjoyment to the inhabitants is too obvious to need comment. Their value as sources of attraction to strangers is equally apparent. For the people of Philadelphia the Park had become a necessity. The rapid expansion of the material limits of the city, the immense increase of its population, and the constant enlargement of its industries and its traffic, demanded, as as they still bear, favorable comparison with simi

crease of its population, and the constant enlargement of its industries and its traffic, demanded, as well for sanatory as commercial reasons, that it should be supplied with the opportunities for fresh air and agreeable relaxation, which only extensive parks can furnish. Such being the case, it was most fortunate that the site selected was procurable, most fortunate that the site selected was procurable, for it is no exaggeration to say that, in all the requisite adjuncts and auxiliaries, it is unequalled. Lying in what in a few years will be the very heart of the city; exhibiting, singly and in combination, every variety of picturesque aspect; presenting contours, both smooth and broken, adapted to all forms of embellishment, and soils suited to all kinds of cultivation; bountifully endowed with stately and umbrageous trees; irrigated by numerous brooks, which, as they meander from the higher to the lower levels, babble over pebbly bottoms, or leap in flashing cascades, or spread into shining pools; and partly composed of two romantic streams, flowing for miles between banks of verdurous lawn or sloping woodland, or rock-girt precipice, Fairmount Park, considered in reference to the uses for which it is intended, and the situation it occupies, may justly claim to be without a rival. it occupies, may justly claim to be without a rival. Superb and elegant as are many of the parks belonging to European capitals, except in the architectural and sculptural adornments which the lavish application of wealth has bestowed, or the grand and graceful arboreous avenues which the careful nurture of centuries has secured, there is no one

among them which is its superior, while in natural capabilities it far excels them all.

And if the people of Philadelphia have been fortunate in the site selected for their Park because of these natural capabilities, they are still more fortunate in the economic results which that selection involves. For many years the grayest tenders in the control in the selection involves. tion involves. For many years the gravest topic submitted for municipal deliberation had been one connected with the water supply of the city. Whether that supply could continue to be drawn in sufficient abundance and of the desired purity from the Schujikili, or whether it would have to be sought in more distant regions, were questions sought in more distant regions, were questions which deeply exercised not only the public func-tionaries, but all thoughtful citizens. In the discussion of these questions it became manifest that if the latter alternative were adopted, it would compel an outlay of many millions of dollars. The formation of huge artificial lakes and the construction of long lines of aqueducts through a rugged country, as experience elsewhere had shown, could only be accomplished at enormous expense, and, when completed, the cost of maintenance and repair would be proportionably heavy. To avert this but one course was feasible, and that was the dedication of the Park as its boundaries are now defined. The fact was urgent that if some early measures to prevent the spread of manufacturing establishments along the margins of the Schuylkill and its tributaries were not adopted, the unavoidable discharge of impurities from these into the river would render its waters certainly unpal atable and probably unwholesome. Already, in-deed, the oil refineries, and other works of a noxious character, whose debris was deposited in the stream, had, at intervals, communicated a repulsive taint to its flavor, and their growing numbers threat-ened to render it altogether insalubrious. By obtaining an amount of land on both sides of ened to render it altogether insalubrious. By obtaining an amount of land on both sides of the river, from the bridge at Callowhill street to the Falls, sufficient to secure positive control of the drainage into it between those points, and by erecting a sewer to receive and carry off the drainage from Manayunk, Falls Village and intermediate places, the purity of the water, in the judgment of scientific experts, would certainly be preserved; and thus protected, it was not doubted that, with proper reservoirs for storage, the supply would be ample, unless in exceptional cases of drought, for more than double the present number of realdents. Now, as the price of the iand acquired and to be acquired for this purpose, and the sum to be applied to the contemplated sewer, will not, according to the most liberal calculation, be equal to one-hair the estimated cost of bringing the water from a distance, singular and paradoxical as the statement may seem, it is, nevertheless, true that, by this purchase, Philadelphia will actually save money, and practically get a Park for nothing. In other words: without the acquisition and disposition of this land, it would not be possible to protect the Schuyikill from such contamination as would speedily make its water areas of the general as and in the land, it would not be possible to protect the Schuyikill from such contamination as would speedly
make its waters until for general use, and in that
contingency a resort to remoter sources of supply
would be inevitable. Such a resort could not be
successfully had without the expenditure of at
least twice the amount expended in procuring the
grounds in Fairmount Park. It follows that the
city will secure an abundant supply of pure water
for very much less than it would otherwise here grounds in Fairmount Park. It follows that the city will secure an abundant supply of pure water for very much less than it would otherwise have cost; and that, in addition to this great boon, it has obtained a spacious Park, which will yield to its citizens unfailing elements of invigoration and delight, and offer to sojourners within its gates opportunities of exercise and pleasure beneath the

and projected will be found in the copious and elaborate report of the Chief Engineer. The Lansdowne drive, to which that report refers, was formally opened on the 24th of June, 1869; and the ceremony was participated in by the judicial, legislative and executive authorities of the city, assisted by a wast assemblage of citizens. The occasion tive and executive authorities of the city, assisted by a vast assemblage of citizens. The occasion was in all respects one of marked and memor-able interest. But what especially distinguished it was the presence and active co-operation of the venerable Jesse George, on the summit of whose munificent; gift of land to the city the crowning act was performed. Rebecca George, who, actuated by the same generous and patriotic motives, had united with her brother in his most liberal dona-tion, shrunk, with womanly delicacy, from any display in the face of such a crowd as was then gathered; but when, without any formal parade. display in the face of such a crowd as was then gathered; but when, without any formal parade, on the following 16th of September, the burges flag, inscribed with the title "George's Hill," was hoisted to the masthead of the Concourse, over which it is henceforth to float, she took part in the months from the date of this occurrence Rebecca George was no more. She had nearly attained four-score years, and during her whole life was a pattern of the unobtrusive goodness which characterizes the religious community to which she belonged. Simple in her tastes and habits, she was, at the same time, earnest, sincere, affectionate and at the same time, earnest, sincere, affectionate and faithful. From childhood upward she had been the companion and friendof her brother; and when he determined on the noble act which has inseparably associated their family name with Fairmount Park, she cordially joined with him. The respect due to a public benefactress was shown to her memory by the municipal government. Councils passed resolutions of eulogium and regret, and appointed a joint committee to attend her funeral along with the Mayor, and the Park Commissioners along with the Mayor, and the Park Commissioners placed upon their minutes the following tribute:

Resolved, That the Fairmount Park Commissioners with sorrow record on their minutes the decease of Rebecca George, on the tenth day of November, 1869, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Resolved, That this Commission, in common with all the citizens of Philadelphia, owe to the memory of Rebecca George a debt of gratitude for the liberal spirit she manifested in the grant of her share of "George's Hill" to the city.

Resolved, That this Commission, for themselves and their successors, and for the citizens of Philadelphia, again declare their purpose that the name of Rehecea George and that of her honored brother. of Rebecca George, and that of her honored brother, shall in all future time be associated with their pleasure, health and enjoyment when visiting that most beautiful part of the Park, "George's Hill;" and that it shall stand a monument to their name

and honor forever.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with Resolved. That we sincerely sympathize with our city's benefactor, Jesse George, in this his great bereavement, in the loss of his only near relative and home companion of upward of three-fourths of a century; and with these resolutions we tender to him our sincere condolence and very respectful regards, together with our desires that he may con-tinue in the enjoyment of health and long life. tinue in the enjoyment of health and long life.

Resolved, That the Commissioners will attend
the funeral of Rebecca George at the adjournment

of this session.

The establishment of a Park guard, and its adaptation and training, have occupied the serious attention of the Commissioners, and, thanks to the diligent supervision of the Committee on Police and Superintendence, it now possesses great effi-ciency and renders excellent service. As a rule, the visitors to the Park, of all ages and classes, have exhibited the most laudable order and good conduct, and the instances of wilful violation of decorum or wanton depredation of property have been relatively few. Whenever these have ocbeen relatively few. Whenever these have oc-curred, prompt arrest and certain punish-ment have taught the offenders that they cannot do wrong with impunity; and the salutary influence of such examples has deterred the evil-minded from similar aggressions. The regulations adopted for the government of the Park have proved most effective. Prepared, as they have been, so as to give to all the largest liberty in the use and enjoyment of the advantages which the Park offers, consistent with a decent re-vent for propriety of demeaner; and proclaimed in spect for propriety of demeanor; and proclaimed in so many ways that the most unobservant cannot truthfully plead ignorance of their requirements, they have commended themselves to general favor, and have commended general compliance. While imposing restraints designed only to prevent unwarranted license, the Commissioners have assidously sought to furnish to the masses of the people every facility of access to, and recreation within, the splendid domain which owes its existence to their liberality, and which is sacredly set spart that they, and the masses of the people who are to succeed them, may find in it a blessing and are to succeed them, may find in it a blessing and a solace forever. Steamboats and rowboats have been encouraged to ply on the Schuyikiil; wheeled vehicles have been authorized, at moderate rates and with suitable safeguards against imposition, to carry passengers over the grounds; arrangements for cheap fares and frequent trains have been made with the railroads that penetrate the Park, and places for temperate refreshment have been provided. And as an carnest of what they hope to effect hereafter, during the past summer the Commissioners inaugurated a series of afternoon concerts, which, though neither upon so large a scale nor so often repeated as they could have wished, proved eminently successful, and will stimulate to renewed exertions in furtherance of the same object.

same object.
On the 13th of September, 1859, the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Alexander Von Humboldt was laid in a portion of the Park set apart for the purpose. The time chosen was the centennial anniversary of the birth of the world-renowned philosopher; and the ceremonies, which renowned philosopher; and the ceremonics, which were imposing and impressive, were conducted by the Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of Pennsylvania, in connection with the Park Commissioners, the German Society (at whose instance the matter was begun) and other institutions. At some future day it may be presumed that statues and monuments will form conspicuous ornaments of the Park grounds; but it is the intention of the Commissioners to scrutinize with watchful care all applications in this particular, in order that none shall be admitted which will not stand as memorials of eminent public services or virtues, and illustrate shall be admitted which will not stand as memorials of eminent public services or virtues, and illustrate in their design and execution the highest attainments of art. In the present case permission was granted to lay the corner-stone "on condition that no monument shall be erected thereon until the design for the same shall be accepted by the Park Commission; and with the further condition that any monument, when so erected, shall be the property of the Park Commissioners, to be exclusively controlled by them." And similar conditions will be exacted from all who solicit similar privileges.

Among the events of the year just closed there is one that deserves notice as the first step in a movement which may result in a permanent institution that will give the Park an additional hold upon popular regard. In various parts of the Park

popular regard. In various parts of the Park grounds are chestnut and walnut and other nut-bearing trees, numbering over four thousand, of

which many hundreds gave promise of a plentiful crop. It became the subject of consideration to devise a plan that would give the enjoyment of this harvest to the public, without incurring the risk of

genial skies and amid the gracious eights which give strength to the body and brine by 80 the spirit; and by the Commissioners to owners of land, with whom the valuation had been reached by mutual agreement, was \$8,125,501 16, and for necessary Gourt experiment, was deemed an experiment of various of the spirit of the control of \$8,127,609 18, and for heading the spirit is an experiment of various of the spirit of the soil, the numerous buildings erected and the improvements of various kinds made upon it.

A very peculiarly adapted to manufacturing purposes, many of these improvements been only to the commissioners believe that, and the spirit of the spirit of

signation of Mr. Marcer, David F. Foley, who, as assistant secretary, had given ample proof of his industry and abilities, was promoted to the principal place, with a suitable salary. On the 7th of October Louis Wagner, successor to Mr. Marcer as President of Common Council, was added to the Commission; and on the 3d of January, 1870, Samuel W. Cattell, then chosen president of Select Council, replaced William S. Stokley, whose service in that relation ceased. During his connection with the Commission Mr. Stokley exhibited the same zeal and energy which have distinguished him in the various public stations he has held.

From what has been stated, it will be searched.

has held.

From what has been stated, it will be seen that while all has been done for the Park that a judicious disposition of the means at command would sanction, it can only be regarded as having entered upon the first stages of initiation. Pending the topographical survey, which, from the extensive area to be gone over, and the interruptions unavoidably encountered, required a large force and a long time for its consummation, no permanent plan for action could be adopted. Anxious as the plan for action could be adopted. Anxious as the Commissioners were to give to the public the use of the Park as fast as the different tracts of which it is made up came into their possession, they did not wait for any preliminaries except such as were absolutely essential. As soon as fences and other obstructions could be removed, they opened provisional roads and paths, and erected such temporary structures as the exigency demanded. In this course, so long as it will promote the accommodation and convenience of the public, they propose to persevere. But something more is necessary. The surveys are now nearly finished, and all the data for a broad and comprehensive system of improvement, embracing the entire Park, in all its relations and dependencies, will soon be at their provement, embracing the entire Park, in all its relations and dependencies, will soon be at their disposal. Feeling the great responsibility which rests upon them, they have resolved to consuit the highest talent in engineering and landscape gardening they can find, as to what that system of improvement should be. Educated and trained, as several of the Commissioners have been, as engineers, and aided, as they are, by the taste and skill of their own accomplished Chief Engineer, with the general information as to park requirements which all the members of the Board feel they possess, it is from no want of confidence in their ability to grapple with the ordinary questions that may arise, they are impelled to seek this assistance. But in so wide a field of operations this assistance. But in so wide a field of operations as Fairmount Park includes, and with so many and such various objects as it contains, they think that, in order that the parts may harmonize with each other and with the whole, it is essential that the knowledge which only comes with experience, and the knowledge which only comes with experience, and the faculties of perception, selection, apposition and distribution, which must be sedulously cultivated in this special pursuit before they can master its difficulties, should be employed, if for nothing else, at least to sketch the picture which other hands may execute. In this, however, as in everything belonging to the administration of the Park, the Commissioners will keep constantly in view the strictest principles of economy. They realize that nature has been so prodigal in her bounties—has granted so profusely her choicest favors to the Park, that discreet utilization, rather than sumptuous decoration, will be needed; and to this end they will coration, will be needed; and to this end they will direct the attention of those to whom they may

apply for instruction.

While the general plan is in preparation there are certain details so evidently proper that it may be assumed they will in any event be embraced in it. Of this description is a river drive on both sides of the Schuylkill, to extend on the west beyond Falls bridge, and on the east to the mouth of the Wissahlekon, and thence to follow the windings yond Falls bridge, and on the east to the mouth of the Wissahickon, and thence to follow the windings of the latter until it passes beyond the Park limits. This drive has already been plotted out, and it will be commenced as early as circumstances will permit. When completed on the eastern shore, and connected with the Wissahickon valley, it will furnish a line of Park travel fully ten miles in length, through scenery diversified from the placid smoothness of a lake reposing among grassy meadows, to the sweeping dash of the torrent as it struggles and roars between lofty pine-clad summits. The marginal road on the western shore will, in like manner, approach the ravine known as Roberts' hollow, where beneath the shade of sembre forest groups a rapid stream rushes through a rocky channel; and ascending by the sinuous borders of this stream, the visitor will reach the upland drive, returning by which he will have made a twelve-mile circuit. When the valley of the Wissahickon and Roberts' hollow shall be united, as ultimately they must be, by a bridge spanning the Schuylkill, the ride from east to west, of about eight miles, will comprise more luxuriant wildness than can be found in any other park on either continent. Simultaneously with the construction of these roads the avenues which skirt the Park on both its eastern and western frontiers will be pressed forward. The entrances leading to it will also be carefully studied (as, indeed, they already have been), so that those which afford the best and easiest access may be put in deed, they already have been), so that those which afford the best and easiest access may be put in proper condition. This subject is one of the utmost consequence, both to the present and future welfare consequence, both to the present and future welfare of the Park, and the Commissioners are satisfied that the public will not tolerate any encroachments or hindrances which will unreasonably interfere with its settlement.

As soon as favorable weather will permit, a play-

ground for children and a parade ground for the military will be provided. The localities assigned to these are convenient, and the space allotted will be ample. In the former the inducements for healthample. In the former the inducements for healthful exercise and harmless pastime will blend amusement with profit for the young; and by making the latter attractive, the revived spirit of activity which our volunteers have on recent occasions so creditably displayed may be still more incited. Further arrangements for the accommodation of the public will be made as rapidly as they can be. Suitable places for cricket, base-ball and other athletic exercises will be set apart, and croquet grounds will not be overlooked. Bridle-paths for horsemen will soon be opened, and in connection with these, turfy enclosures will be appropriated for equestrian exercises. In a word, withpriated for equestrian exercises. In a word, with-out entering into particulars, the Commissioners give the assurance that they will avail themselves of every suitable opportunity to make whatever inexpensive improvements the present state of the Park will admit of, so that all may be benefited. In closing their report, the Commissioners desire

Park will admit of, so that all may be benefited.

In closing their report, the Commissioners desire to express to the City Councils their grateful appreciation of the aid they have received from those bodies. While the present Park project was in its germ. Councils assisted to unfold it. When it expanded into larger proportions, they fostered its growth. And at every step in its advance they have helped it onward. Their own good judgment coincided with the popular wishes, which with rare unanimity pointed in this direction; and they cheerfully embodied in action what they recognized as the sentiment of their constituents. As well for reasons of an official character as from motives of personal respect, it has been the aim of the Commissioners to cultivate such relations with the city legislature as would induce harmony of purpose between them. Without this they knew the great work committed Surveys.
Tools and implements.

to their charge could not be perform wisely they might plan, if Councils power was reserved, refused the me priations, their schemes would co From the beginning, therefore, whi any duties imposed on them, nor surights they pessessed, they have a their acts acceptable. That they have me their acts acceptable. That they have granted, not grudgingly and with open hand and in full is true they have asked on wis imperative. Aside from the to the acquisition of land (and as once ascertained according to law, to cretion), they have kept their requirements of they have their requirements of the park would just sought no startling effects; they none. Quietly, and, as they belie steadily, and as they hope, successfulfilled their trust; and in renderiof their stewardship, they think the bly expect that Councils and that nity which they and Councils are ble, will join with them in congrat result of their efforts.

By order of the Commissioners,

Monton McMichae

The Chief Engineer's Re

The Chief Engineer's R The Chief Engineer's Re
The report of the Chief Enginee
Cresson, which accompanies the rep
dent of the Commission, covers the
the work accomplished in openi
drives, and in the preparation of pla
to facilitate future action. Maps
completed which will show the po
tree, rock or stream in the Park,
shape of the entire surface. Mr. O
that the present road to George's F
for temporary use only, so that it wa that the present road to George's I for temporary use only, so that it was visable to go to the great expense of than wide enough to be used with safthree and a half miles in length, width of thirty feet, and four mile generally eight feet wide, were conine weeks of their commencement. time the drive has been greatly impression or branch road, two miles been opened from George's Hill trage, and back to the Landsdown will afford views as beautiful as those famous on the latter road. An avenue feet wide, has also been laid out figurater on the southwest boundary of quarter on the southwest boundary of the Park. A temporary road has also been built from the point at which Thirty-fifth street, in West Philadelphia, touches the Park across to Girard avenue, avoiding the railway tracks. On the west bank of the river the aggregate extent of carriage roads made is nearly seven miles, and about four miles of footway

in addition.

On the east side comparatively little apparent On the east side comparatively little apparent work has been done, the most important improvement being the opening of a new roadway from the old park to Girard avenue bridge. This will be a vast satisfaction to the driving public. Between Thirty-third street and the river there are still some tracts of which the Park has not got possession, and no particular work can be done till these difficulties are settled. A tract of eighteen acres has been set apart as a nursery, and about 80,000 Norway spruce seedlings are now growing there. A green-house for propagating plants is also built and in use. A number of the buildings which have come into the possession of the Park, including the Rialto House, the old Peters mansion and others of less note, have been arranged as offices and of less note, have been arranged as offices and quarters for the officers and their assistants.

Railroad sidings have been constructed for the reception of furnace cinder to be used in surfacing roads. A stone-breaking machine, driven by a steam engine, is established at the Bellmont stone country for breaking the road material obtained at

quarry, for breaking the road material obtained at that place. The steam road roller, weighing twenty tons, imported from England, has been put at work on such of the new drives as are prepared for its use, with excellent effect in maintaining a hard and even surface.

A steam dredger, built under the orders of the Board, is working upon the silt bars along the river shore, improving the condition of the pool and furnishing material for embankments at much less cost than it can be obtained by any other process.

cess.

The foregoing statement embraces the principal mechanical works carried on during the year, omitting only a few of less conspicuous character.

The amount of drainage effected is also detailed by Mr. Cresson; and descriptions are given at length of the various surveys made with a view of length of the various surveys made with a view of locating new roads and means of entrance. To Mr. John D. Estabrook, Mr. Samuel L. Smedley and Mr. Herman Schwarzman great credit is awarded for the zeal and ability with which the work entrusted to them was accomplished. The head gardener employed in June last has had active charge of putting the grounds in presentable order, clearing away undergrowth, fixing the lawns and preparing a systematic catalogue of all trees and other plants found growing within the Park limits. He has already catalogued 321 genera and 655 species. has already catalogued 321 genera and 655 species. For five months, ending November 30, 257,555 persons visited Landsdowne Park, passing through the entrance at Girard avenue bridge. This number is exclusive of those entering on the

day of the public school festival, aggregating about 50,000 more. Receipts and Expenditures.

Appended to the Chief Engineer's report, addressed to the President of the commission, is the following exhibit of receipts and expendi-

	RECEIPTS-1869,	
1.	Rents \$4,118.82 Lieense fees 525.60 Pasture, etc 740.30 Sale of old materials 1,397.98	
2.	Paid to the City Treasurer, to be credited to the "Fund for Park purposes"	1

Total receipts......\$8,091.35 EXPENDITURES. Land Purchases. Appropriation by ordinance approved January 27, 1869, out of the proceeds of the loan of four million dollars authorized by an ordinance ap proved the 26th day of December, 1868, entitled An ordinance to create a loan for the further

extension of Fairmount Park and the improvement thereof.' Item 1. For the payment of the damages for the ground and pro-perty so taken or to be taken ... \$2,000,000 00 Additional appropriation, approved by ordinance, May 5, 1869...... 1,000,000 00 Additional appropriation, approved by ordinance, November 5, 1860. . 500,000 00

chases and damages..... 3,208,269.88 Balance, December 31, 1869..... \$291,730-12 Permanent Improvements. Appropriation out of the proceeds of the Park

oan by ordinance approved January 27,

S600-

Item 2. "For the laying out, construction, and improvement" of said Park for public use...... \$200,000:00 Additional appropriation out of the proceeds of said loan for permanent improvements, by an ordinance approved September 27, 1869.

A further appropriation out of the proceeds of said loan for permanent improvements, by an ordinary in the process of t 100,000100

200,000:00

6.402-17

Total appropriation for permanent improvements \$500,000 00

Expenditures. \$17,965:29

Bridges. \$17,965:29 Dredging.....

 Drainage.
 23,476:97

 Drives.
 104,164:17

 Fountains and hydrants.
 700:11

 Live stock 1.933)32 Machinery 22,490-55 Materials.
Miscellaneous.... 1.853 85 Nurseries Office expenses (Park Office)...... Planting and seeding..... 3,263.50 9.509 85 Police.... Salaries Quarry (Belmont) 4,211.20 26,975:40

nance approved November 5,

1869.....

RIDAY,	MARCH 4, 1870.	
rmed. However	Trees and shrubs	277:80
lls, to whom that	TV-TV-	
necessary appro-	Walks	9,568:32
ome to naught.	Walls and fences.	2,556-80
hile not avoiding	Water supply and distribution	875.81
urrendering any	Wharves, steamboat landing	5,355.25
striven to make	Total expenditure for permanent im-	
have done so is	provement	280,469-87
asked has been		
with stint, but	Balance	219,530-13
i measure. It	The bills for materials and labor for	
mly for what	the month of December, 1869, were	
ne sums applied	paid in January, 1870, and the	
as to these, when	paid in January, 1070, and the	28,804 78
they had no dis-	amount added to the above	20,009.10
ial and moderate	Shows the balance on the 31st of De-	
stify. They have	cember, 1869	248,334.80
have approved		
leve, prudently;	APPROPRIATION FOR 1869.	
sfully, they have ring this account		W
	Appropriation for the salary of Sc	dictior, by
t larger commu-	ordinance approved January 27, 1869:	-
alike represent,	Item 1	\$2,500.00
re alike amena-	Expenditure.	
atulations on the	The state of the s	2,500.00
or annually of the		
VIV. 101.5	Appropriation for maintenance, st	pervision
EL, President.	and further improvement of Park, by	ordinance
teport.	approved January 29, 1869:-	range range las
eer, Mr. John C.	Item 2	\$30,000.00
port of the presi-	Expenditures.	MELECULAR DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE P
e entire detail of		\$4,854-2
	Office expenses. Insurance (on buildings within Park)	
lans and surveys		690-10
are now being position of every	Police	10,380-8
position of every	Salaries	2,199.9
c, and the exact	Repairing buildings	513.40
Creeson explains	Repairs	10,706.09
Hill was opened	Maintenance of deer (feed)	101.68
vas deemed inad-	Miscellaneous	553-14
f making it more	- made contract of the contrac	900 1
afety. The road,		\$20,999-4
with an average		400,000 1
les of footwalk,		. Arc
completed within	Balance merging	-5
t. From time to	FUND FOR PARK PURPOSES	k:
aproved. An ex-	Appropriation of the Park Fund of	1868 197
es in length, has	nav deficiencies for the years 1807 and	I ISSS pro
to Belmont Cot-	pay deficiencies for the years 1867 and other Park purposes," by ordinance	a action, diffe
ne drive, which	Man 2 1600 purposes, by ordinance	approved
nue, one hundred		\$3750-0
for a mile and a	Expenditures.	
action Thursday	Materials (Mills of 1989)	6150.0

Balance merging		
FUND FOR PARK PURPOSES.		
Appropriation of the Park Fund of pay deficiencies for the years 1867 and other Park purposes," by ordinance May 3, 1869.	1868, and approved	
Expenditures.	4000	-
Materials (bills of 1868)	. 153.93	
ber, 1868)	511.88	N
Repairs (wages for labor)	423-12	0
Repairs of tools	25.50	N
Salaries (Chief Engineer)	. 333-34	N
Stationery (bills of 1868)	. 23.00	1
Surveys	. 900'65	E
Music (concerts in Park) Printing (notices to tenants)		E
	\$3714.15	
Balance	. \$35.85	

INSURANCE. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835. Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia,
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869. \$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. \$215,000.00 107,750.00 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent, Loan 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent, Loan (exempt from 60,000-00 200,925.00 102,000 00 19,450.00 23,625.00 road Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)..... 20,000.00 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan. 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per 4,270.00 14,000.00 road Company, 100 shares stock... 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern

Mail Steamship Com-pany, 80 shares stock..... 246,000 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties..... 246,900.00 \$1,231,400 Par. Market value, \$1,255,270-00 Cost, \$1,215,622-27. Real Estate. ills Receivable for Insurances made... Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Com-65,097-95

3,900-06

\$1.S52,100:04 Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Edward Darlington, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. R. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg William C, Houston, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg THOMAS C, HAND, President, JOHN C, DAVIS, Vice-President, HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL 1870. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '70, \$2,825,731'67

INCOME FOR 1840, LOSSES PAID IN 1869, Losses paid since 1829 over \$5,500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Reuts of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages,
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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Samuel Grant,
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George Fales,
George Fales,
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Scoretary,
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary, 2195

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Rihawn, John Keesler, Jr.,
Seyfers, Edward B. Orne,
nith, Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
West, Mordecai Buzby.

OHARLES RICHARDSON, President OHARLES RICHARDSON, President WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

INSURANCE. INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870. Incorporated 1794. Charter Pernetant. Losses paid since organization... \$23,000,000 Receipts of Premlums, 1869 \$1,991,837'45 Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696'74

Statement of the Assets. Bonds.
Railroad, Bank and Caval Stocks. Cash in Bank and Office.
Loans en Coliateral Security.
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums... Accrued Interest
Premiums in course of transmissies
Unsettled Marine Premiums.
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia. DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Tayler, Ambrose White, William Welsb, S. Morris Waln, John Masen, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward B. Clarks, T. Charlton Henry, Alred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Gusman, 27 Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATI, Vice Presiden ATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

mber of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence: | 1092 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 |

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