Continued from the First Page

	Transformer Planet	
10,700 00 4,1000 00 169,500 00 169,500 00 100 Co. 100,000 00 100,000 00 100,000 00 100,000 00 100,000 00 100,000 00 100,000 00 100,000 00 100,000 00 100,000 00	Residuary Fund- U. S. Five twentles, 6 per cent. C. S. Ten-forties, 5 per cent. Philadelphia 5 per cent. Ioan Philadelphia 5 per cent. Ioan Philadelphia 5 per cent. Ioan Philadelphia 6 per cent. Ioan Canal. Canal. Canal. De shares of same received as divid One certificate Schuylkill Navigation boat ioan, 7 per cent., received as dend. Bond for loan to Ridge Road Turn Company. Philadelphia 6 per cent. Ioao, temp investment.	
\$447,590.22	Total of Residuary Fund	
or poor 9,262 05	Total for improvement of eastern front of city, as above Loans for purchase of fuel for poor	
8	Loans and cash, comprising legacy of Lawrence Told, of Illinois. Loans, comprising reserve coal rents, held subject to lingation.	
	Grand total	

The receipts of the estate during the year 1869 amounted to \$435,308.02, the sources of which were as follows:-

Rents from Real Estate
a Collieries
Personal
Timber Leave
Real Estate in Schuylkill County
By City Solicitor 3,365 49
Lawrence Todd, Legacy 1,966-79
" Income 284.28
Total Receipts
Balance, January 1, 1869 119,447 85
with the dealer of the second s
\$547,755°ST
Total Expenditures 490,430 28
Ralance January 1, 1870 \$57,825-59

The total amount appropriated during the year 1869 for the support of the estate and payyear 1869 for the support of the estate and pay-ments on its account reached \$346,079-06, of which \$33,610.50 were expended during the year, leaving a balance merging of \$18,268-26. The items of the general and special appropria-tions for the year, and the amounts paid out on each account, were as follows:-

A state of the second s	ppropriated,	Paid Ont.
General Appropriations— Water rents	\$9,000.00 57,000.00 10,000.00	\$1,908-50 55,080-58 9,750-00
Prinadelphia. Permanent improvements Repairs Annuities Miscellaneous expenses. Fusi for the poor.	83,475 00 2,000 00 29,000 00 600 00 17,478 00 505 62	27,654.16 1,682.50 21,196.94 600.00 16,050.01
Totals	152,038-62	\$134,423-31
plus funds. Alterations to property. Monument to pupils of College	100,000 00 6,464 64	100,000 00 4,814 82
Lilied in batile. Temporary investment of in- come of funds for improving	6,000-00	6,000-00
eastern part of city Miscellaneous items	80,000 00 1,375 50	79,996-87 1,875-50
Grand totals	846,079.06	\$326,610.50
Total expenditures of year		\$490,400 28
The Girard College-Its History.		tion and

In view of the fact that the Girard College passes into the hands of the new Board of Directors appointed by the new guardians of the city trusts, the old board appointed by the City Councils being done away with, a sketch of its history and construction may be of interest in this connection.

By the will of the late Stephen Girard, which was admitted to probate in 1831, the sum of two million dollars was given for the purpose of building a college for the education and habita-tion of orphan children. Whatever aum was left of this amount, after the expenses of the left of this amount, after the expenses of the building had been allowed, was to go towards its endowment. Besides this, the income of a residue of the estate, after various other public and private bequests had been given, was to be applied to the further improvement and endow-ment of the college. This residue included all the rents and profits of the real estate in the city, of Philadelphia, which it was declared should be forever applied to that purpose. In the will the meat minute directions are given the will the most minute directions are given for the construction of the college building. for the construction of the college building. The site originally pointed out was the square of ground in the city bounded by Eleventh, Tweifth, Market, and Chesnut streets. This was, nowever, changed in a codicil to a farm of five acres, called Peel Hall, situated on the Bidge road, in Penn township. This ground, on which the building was erected, is now in the built-np portion of Philadelphia. Directions were given that the college, with suitable out-buildings, was to be constructed of the most durable materials and in the most permanent durable materials and in the most permanent manner. All needless ornamentation was to be avoided The main building was to be at least one hun-dred and sixty feet long by one hundred and ten feet wide, with three stories, each fifteen feet high. It was to be fireproof throughout. The floors and roof were to be formed of solid matenoors and root were to be formed of solid mate-rials, on arches turned on proper centres. Other directions were given for nearly all the details of the work, including the materials to be used, and the design for each particular part. The grounds were to be surrounded by a stone wall capped with marble, with entrances on the north and south fronts. There were to be at least four out-buildings. The work of building began in July, 1833,

were expelled, the indentures of 4 were cancelled, and 1 dled.

The Franklin Trust.

The Franglin Trust. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, by his will or codicil, dated June 25, 1789, and proved on April 33, 1790, bequesthed to the corporation of the eity of Philadelphin one thousand pounds storling in trust, directing the corporation to let out the same upon interest at five per cent. per annum to such young married artificers under the age of twenty five years who had served an appron-ticeship in Philadelphia, to assist them in setting up their business. These loans were not to ex-ceed sixty pounds or be less than fifteen pounds cced sixty pounds or be less than fifteen pound to any one person. The testator also directed that at the expiration of one hundred years from his death, part of the accumulated capital of this bequest should be applied to the purpose of in-troducing water from the Wissablekon creek

into the city. Borrowers of this fund were to pay off an-nually one-tenth part of the principal borrowed, together with the interest, and a bond was necessary to secure the loan, with the sureties

of two respectable citizens. It was Dr. Franklin's calculation that the £1000 at 5 per cent. compound interest would amount in the course of one hundred years to £131,000 sterling. He therefore directed amount in the course of one hundred years to £131,000 sterling. He therefore directed £100,000 to be expended at that time for the in-troduction of the Wissahlekon water. The water of the city in Franklin's time was de-rived from wells and springs only. He foresaw that these would fail, but he did not rightly conjecture where the new supply would come from. The remainder, £31,000, left after the £100,000 water appropriation had been made, was to be again let out at compound interest for another hundred years, as the first had been, and under the same conditions. He calculated that at the end of the second hundred years the amount accumulated would be £4,061,000 sterling. Of this sum, at the expiration of the sterling. Of this sum, at the expiration of the sterling. Of this sum, at the expiration of the two hundred years, £1,061,000 was to be given to the city of Philadelphia, and £3,000,000 to the State of Pennysylvania. These were Frank-lin's calculations; but while hoping that tho scheme may be found practicable, he also adds in his will these words:—"Considering the acci-dents to which all human affairs and projects are which the such a benefit of these these the are subject in such a length of time, I have, perhaps, too much flattered myself with a vain fancy that these dispositions, if carried into execution, will be continued without interruption

and have the effects proposed." On referring to the report of the state of this fund it is found that Frank-lin's fears and not his calculations were correct. His calculations were right, according to the rules of compound in-terest, but they are based on the supposition that the fund would be incessantly increasing. and that no losses would occur through failure of payment by the borrower or his sureties. It has been found that the money to be loaned was accompanied by so many oncrons conditions that few borrowers could be found who would avail themselves of the privilege. The fund was not continually in demand, and had to be invested in securities. Many of these securities have turned out to be worthless, and so the fund has not come up to the expectation. Franklin's supposition was that the £1000 continually augmenting at five per cent, compound interest would amount at the present time to £49,560, or \$347,800, and in 1890, the end of the first hundred years, to the sum of £131,500. The last report shows that the actual sum now invested to the credit of the fund is \$40,167. A similar legacy of the same amount under the same conditions was made by Franklin to the city of Boston. The same cal-culations were made for this amount. Direc-

culations were made for this amount. Direc-tions were given for the disposal of £100,000 of the fund at the end of the first hundred years, for the purpose of public works in the city of Boston, and at the end of the second hundred the fund was to be divided between the city and the State government. This fund, held in trust by the Selectmen and four clergymen of Boston, now amounts to about \$40,000, so that the calculations have been found deficient in this case also.

case also. The annual expenses of the Philadelphia Franklin fund amount to \$100. The investments are made in city securities. The receipts of the fund in 1867 were \$2203; in 1868, \$1887; and in 1869, \$2015. The appropriations for the city loan in 1867 amounted to \$2944, in 1868 to \$1835, and in 1869 to \$2052. The amount actually invested in 1869 was \$2119, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$65. The total investment up to December, 1868, was \$40,167. James Dutton left a similar trust. A residue of his estate was bequeathed, the income of which was to be applied to the aid, comfort, and

of the city of Philadelphia, in trust to apply the rents and income to and for the beginning of a fund, or to ald one already begun, for applying the poor inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadolphia, also the householders who are not Thiadolphia, also the householders who are not able to provide it for themselves, with fuel-during the winter season, at a price not in any case exceeding the moderate average price of wood during the preceding summer. This being under different conditions, was kept as a separate fund. The amount invested is \$7200. The re-celpts in 1869 were \$4706, the expenditures, \$3430. The balance remaining on hand January 1, 1870, including the payments received from 1, 1870, including the payments received from those benefited by the fund was \$3017.

Eather Waters, by will dated March 95, 1820, and proved July 5, 1833, bequeathed to the Guar-dians of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the Township of Northern Liberties, the sum of five thousand dollars in trust, to invest the same and expend the income annually in the purchase of firewood or other fuel for the poor. The receipts of this fund during 1869 were \$565. The payments in the same time were \$609. The cash on hand at the present time not invested is \$630. The total Investments are \$10,464.

George Emlin devised two annual ground-rents, one of ninety pounds and one of forty pounds, to the managers of the Hospital and Bettering House of Philadelphia, jointly, in trust, to apply the income to purchase fuel, and to distribute the same to poor widows, such as are not assisted by any public charity. Subse-quently the managers of the hospital relin-quished to the Guardians of the Poor all their estate and interest in the premises. The amount invested to the credit of this fund is \$7835. The receipts during last year were \$230, and the ex-penditures \$2637. A cash balance is on hand not invested of \$333.

Other Poor Funds.

Mr. Thomas D. Grover, by his will bearing date February 23, 1849, bequeathed and devised to the commissioners and inhabitants of the district of Southwark all of his real and personal estate, charged with the payment of certain annuities, except some personal effects, in trust for the following purposes:—First. From. the income to appropriate the sum of three hundred dollars for the purchase of soup and bread, and to distribute the same during the winter season among poor persons residing in the district of Southwark. Second. To appro-priate the income of the balance in the purchase of fuel, and in the months of January, December, and February annually distribute it among white widows of respectable character who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose husbands shall have died within the present defined boundaries of the district of Southwark, and to no other description of widows. Third. Upon the falling in of any of the annulties to apply the incomes appropriated for payment of the same for the like purchase and distribution of fuel.

The testator directed that the corporation should sell his lots whenever they should become salable for building purposes, on per-petual ground-reut, and that if there should be at any time any law to prevent the creation of perpetual ground-rents, then to sell them by public outery. The investment of this fund is \$88,531. The receipts in 1869 were \$4412; the payments, \$4508. A cash balance is on hand of \$145.

John Scottin devised to the city a certain annual ground-rent of twelve dollars in trust, to deliver to the poor annually, on the 23d day of the second month, twelve dollars worth of bread. This trust remains as originally created. The investment amounts to \$200, and the twolve

dollars is annually expended. Archibald Thompson, in 1799, left from a residue of his estate an income of seventy-five pounds to be devoted, one-half to the purchase and distribution of bread in the month of December, and the other half for a like purpose in the month of February. The surviving execu-tor of the estate directed by will that the account of this trust should forever be kept separate on the books of the treasurer of the corporation, so that the money might never be blended with the moneys of the corporation, nor be used for any other purpose whatever. The receipts of last year from the fund were \$144, the expenditures \$53. The cash balance is \$288, the investment \$3334.

| ber lands in Centre county to the corporation | purposes specified in the will, then it should be so appropriated. At present there is \$11,850 invested, and \$10 cash. The income last year

was \$000, and the payments \$618. John Scott, of Edinburg in 1816, made two bequests to the city, one of \$3000, to be used for the same purposes as the Franklin legacy, the other of \$4000 worth of city stock, the interest and dividends of which were to be haid out in propulsion to dividends of the same to be haid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions. The premiums were not to be more than twenty dollars each, and with each was to be be given an engraved copper modal. The fol-lowing is a statement of the condition of the two funds:-For the \$4000 fund: Investment, \$20,000. Receipts in 1869, \$1116. Paymenta. \$1234. Cash balance January 1, 1870, \$177. For the \$5000 fund: Investment, \$13,398. Re-

For the \$3000 fund: Investment, \$13,398. Re-ceipts in 1869, \$675. Payments, \$679. Cash, \$81. Elliot Cresson, by his will bearing date in the year 1887, provided as follows:—"I give and be-queath to the Mayor and Councils of Philadel-phia the sum of \$5000, in trust, as a perpetual fund, the income of which I desire shall be an-nually, forever, expended in planting and re-newing shade trees, especially in situations now exposing my fellow-eitizens to the heat of the sun."

The investment of this fund is \$5000. The 1869 receipts were \$300. The cash is \$1599. There were no expenditures.

A separate fund is made of a ten thousand dollar bequest of Stephen Girard, bequeathed to the Philadelphia Controllers of Public Schools, for the use of schools upon the Lancaster sys-tem in the First School District of Pennsylvania. Of this \$9900 are invested. The last annual re

Of this \$9000 are invested. The last annual re-turn was \$594, which was the amount expended. There is also \$297 cash. Besides the foregoing trusts there are several smaller ones. One of B. McMahan has \$500 invested, \$48 cash, \$29 annual receipts, and no expenditures; another, that of J. J. W. Morris has \$667 invested and \$230 cash, but no pay-ments or receipts; another, of D. Claypoole, also without receipts or payments, has \$553 invested and \$2 cash. These are for different purposes, but both in amount and object are of very little but both in amount and object are of very little importance.

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Losses paid since organization \$23,000,000 Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....\$1,991,837'45 Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696'74 82.106.534'19

INSURANCE.

INLAND INSURANCES

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

ASSESS OF THIS COMPANY November 1, 1869. \$200,000 United States Fire Per Cent. Loan, ten-fortice. 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1981. \$200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan. \$200,000 City of Philadeiphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).

200,000 City of Philadeiphia Six Per Cent. Loza (exempt from tax).
100,000 State of New Jersey Bix Per Cent. Loza
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Se-cond mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Rail-road Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad gunrantce).
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.
30,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.
30,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Com-pany, 250 shares stock.
40,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Com-pany, 80 shares stock.
346,000 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first Hens on City Properties.
31,231,400 Par.
Market vaine, 5

Real Estate. Bills Receivable for Insurances made... Balances due at Agencies :--Premiums on Marine Poliotes, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Com-

pany Stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corpora-tions, \$4706. Estimated value Cash in Bank. \$165,515 65 Cash in Drawer. 972 26

DIRECTORS. Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton.

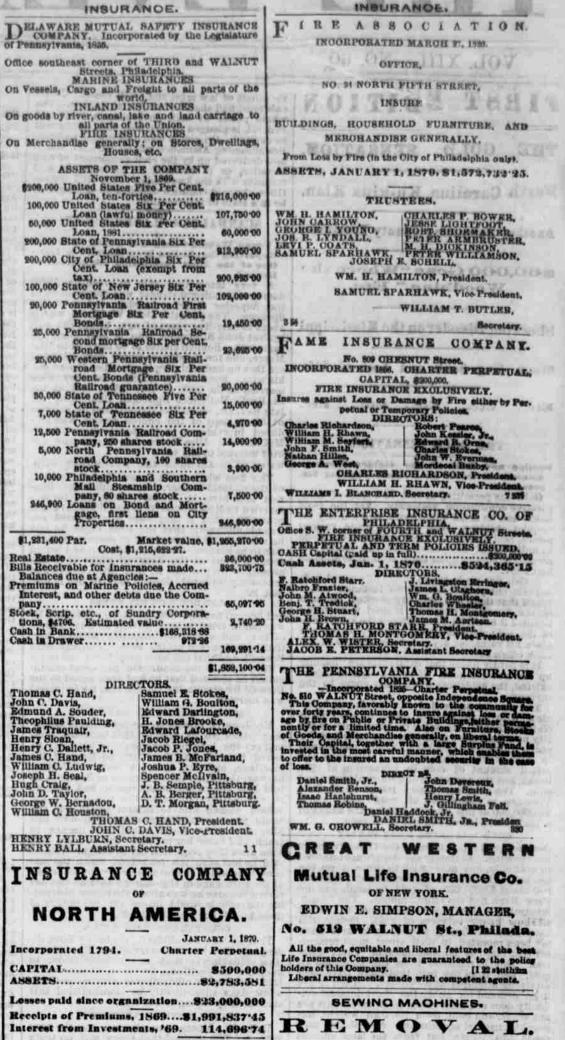
\$1,231,400 Par.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair,

Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dailett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Barnadon

George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston,

Incorporated 1794.



and the college was formally opened on January 1, 1848.

The outer walls, staircases, floors, and root are of white marble, the inner walls are of brick. The exact dimensions are—length, 169 feet; width, 111 feet; and height, 97 feet. The form is that of a Corinthian temple, surrounded by a portice of 34 columns, each 55 feet high, and 6 icet in diameter. The main doors on the north and south fronts are 16 feet wide and 32 feet high. The east and west sides each contain 94 windows. A base of eleven marble steps extends around the entire building. A marble statue in the lower vestibule covers the remains of Mr. Girard. His clothes and furniture are preserved in an adjoining apartment. There are five other large buildings within

the enclosure which are used as professors' resi-dences, dormitories, etc., four of which are of marble, each two stories high, 125 feet long and 52 feet wide. The total cost of the edifices was over \$1,930,000. Between the main building and the first one to the cast of it now stands beautiful marble monument and statue. erected in the fall of the year 1869 to commemorate the services of former students of the college who served the coun-try with the sacrifice of their lives during the late war. The officers of the col-lege are a president, secretary, two professors, five male and twelve female teachers, a matron, one assistant matron, and prefects, stewards, physicians, etc. The Board of Directors appointed by the city authorities consists of seven-teen members. The first president of the college was the Hon. Joel Jones, who was inaugurated at the opening of the college, January I, 1848. He was aucceeded by William H. Allen, inaugu-rated January 1, 1850. Mr. Allen held the position for many years, and was succeeded by Major Smith. On the removal of Mr. Smith

Najor Smith. On the removal of Mr. Smith by the board, the former president, Mr. Allen, was prevalled upon to again accept the charge of the college, which position he now holds. The first President of the Board of Directors was Mr. Joseph R. Chandler, the second Mr. Frederick Fraley. The number of orphans ad-mitted during the first year was 205. At the close of the year just completed there were 510 pupils in the college. The expenses of main-tenance for the first complete year were about \$44,000. Last year \$171,675 was approxriated by Councils for that purpose, of which \$163,819.78 was expended. The course of study is divided into primary, principal, and collegiate departments. The orphans are received between the ages of six and ten years, are fed, clothed, and elucated, and between the ages of fourteen and eighteen are bound out to mechanical, agricultural, or commercial professions. Dur-ing the past year 48 boys were bound out, 6

Fuel Funds for the Peor.

Among various minor trusts committed to the oversight of the guardians of the city are several poor funds left by different parties for different purposes. The proceeds of some of these were destined to be used for the purpose of supplying the poor of the city with fuel during the winter months. Some were to enable the city to supply fuel at low value to poor purchasers, and the proceeds of others were to be used in purchasing that necessary and presenting it to worthy an that necessary and presenting it to worthy ap plicants.

Mention has already been made of the bequest of Stephen Girard for this purpose. The amount of the beque t was ten thousand dollars. It was bequeathed to the Mayor, aldermen, and citi-zens of Philadelphia in trust, they to safely invest the money in some productive fund, and with the interest and dividends arising there-from to purchase fuel between the months of from to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same amongst poor white house-keepers and room-keepers of good character residing in the city of Philadelphia. The receipts of this fund during the year 1869 were \$504. The expenditures during the same time were \$442. There was a cash balance on hand Jan. 1, 1870, of \$113. The amount of invest-

ments for this fund is at present \$9089. One of the first contributions for this purpose was made by the first lodge of Freemasons of Philadelphia, in the year 1793. One-third of the proceeds of the sale of the lodge building, in Lodge alley, was unanimously voted by a meet-ing of the original stockholders to the city, to be by them applied towards establishing a fund for by them applied towards establishing a fund for supplying out of the interest thereof the necessi-tous inhabitants with fuel during the winter season. This third part amounted to \$158357. On August 5, 1736, Mr. Rickets, manager of a circus, gave towards this fund the sum of \$430, and on May 19, 1706, the additional sum of \$201,

being the proceeds of two benefits taken at his establishment for that purpose. The fees and fines of the Mayor's court from

the years 1796 to 1800, amounting to \$307, were also veted to the fund.

The sum of one thousand pounds left by will of John Bleakley was added to the fund. The will was proved September 31, 1803. The origi-nal conditions were, "to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, as a fund to procare fuel during the winter season for poor housekeepers.

The executors of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, in 1804, in accordance with the will of that lady, paid to the Treasurer of the city the sum of \$2278.59, which was added to the fuel fund. This was a balance of the estate after the payment of debts and legacies. This legacy was for the benefit of the poor of the city, without any distinction of person or color.

These amounts, excepting the Girard fuel fund, have all been united in one, called the City Fuel Fund. The receipts from these united amounts during the year 1869 were \$337, and the expenditures \$323. The cash balance on

the expenditures \$322. The cash balance on hand is \$113. The present investments for all of the funds combined is only \$6700. By an act of Assembly approved March 18, 1847, the Spring Garden Association was em-pewered to sell a certain lot of ground, and after paying all incumbrances thereon, and the debts of the association was directed to invest after paying all incumbrances thereon, and the debts of the association, was directed to invest the balance of the purchase money in the cor-porate loan of the district of Spring Garden. The commissioners of that district were directed to apply the interest of the investment to the purpose of supplying with fuel the poor of that district residing east of Broad street. The lot and building were situated at the northeast cor-ner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets. The amount thus obtained has been kept as a sepa-rate fund, and at the present time the invest-ments are \$3200. The receipts during 1800 were \$192 and the expenditures \$171. Dr. Elias Boudinot, by his will admitted to probate November 3, 1822, devised certain tim-

support of the poor in the township of Northern Liberties. It was directed that the money was to be laid out in the purchase of clothing, food, and fuel. \$2383 were received last year as the income, and \$2652 were expended. The amount of investments is \$5100, and there is a cash alance of \$487.

William Carter devised certain ground rents to the city, amounting to about £17, for the use and services of the almshouses and the relief of the poor people. Besides this a yearly ground rent of £6 was bequeathed for the use of the poor in the city, those whose names are on the poor-book as well as others. The following is the present state of the fund:-Amount of in-vestments, \$1259; receipts in 1869, \$65; expendi-ture, \$19; cash on hand, \$111. A poor fund left by Ann Armitt amounts to \$300. Its receipts ast year were \$18, and there is \$180 cash on hand.

A soup fund was bequeathed to the city by Paul Beck in 1844. It consisted of an annual ground rent of \$500, which is annually distribued between the soup societies. The investment s \$8333.

The Wills Hospital.

Another of the city trusts is the fund created by James Wills, who by his will, which was duly admitted to probate on the 26th day of January, 1825, devised as follows:-"All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, both that which I now hold, and all that I may hereafter acquire, I give and bequeath to the Mayor and corporation of the city of Phila-delphia, for the time being, and their successors in office forever, in trust, for the purchase of a sufficient plot of ground in the city of Philadel-phia or in the neighborhood thereof, and thereon to crect, or cause to be crected, suitable build-ings and accommodations for an hospital or asylum, to be denominated 'The Wills Hospital for the relief of the indigent blind and lame. The funds thus appropriated are to be put out on good mortgage security, or city stock, and after expending the necessary sum for the lot and improvements heretofore mentioned, the income of the remainder is to be exclusively applied to the comfort and accommodation of as many of the indigent blind and lame as the income will admit of, after defraying the necesary expenses incident to such an establishment. And to the aforesaid Mayor and corporation of the said city and their successors in office is in-trusted the duty of appointing trustees or mana-gers, and all other matters and things in anygers, and all other matters and things in any-wise appertaining to the due fulfilment of the aforesaid bequest, the right regulating the esta-blishment, and insuring the right application of the funds to the purposes heretofore stated, and for the sole use and benefit of the indigent blind and lame, giving preference to those persons resident in Philadelphis and its neighborhood." In accordance with these directions the cor-topation has had the heavital building creeted In accordance with these directions the cor-poration has had the hospital building creeted on Race street, above Eighteenth. The income of the remainder of the fund has been applied as directed by the testator. The following is the state of the fund:—Amount of investments, \$84,000. Receipts in 1969, \$9,383. Payments, \$9753. Cash balance on hand January 1, 1870, \$175. \$175.

The validity of this bequest was disputed by the heirs at law of James Wills, and on the 21st day of March, 1831, indgment was rendered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in favor of the corporation.

the corporation. **Miscellaneous Trasts.** John Bleakley, who was also one of the con-tributors to the fuel fund, by the same will be-queathed one thousand pounds to the city, to be used as a fund to relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of the yellow fever. The General Assembly, by an act approved April 16, 1836, authorized the city corporation to appropriate and pay the annual income of this bequest to the managers of the Wills Hospital, but provided that at any time the fund or income should be required for the

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