Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journal: upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CUBA OR SAN DOMINGO? From the N. Y. Times.

It is strange how any man who advocates the recognition of Caban independence or belligerency, or looks forward to the annexation of that islan,d can oppose the acquisition of San Domingo. No one can fail to see that the latter is only a step toward the former, and that meanwhile it secures at a cheaper rate many if not all of the advantages promised by the other. Let us consider: Cuba might cost us a war in which, though we should undoubtedly acquire that island, our commerce would inevitably be attacked by privateers, as it was during the Rebellion, and inevitably with the same results. The expense of the war could not be less than hundreds of millions, while San Domingo is offered to us without a war and for a million and a half of money.

Cuba has a population of one million five hundred thousand, of whom about half are white, and one-fifth of these of Spanish birth, the latter nearly all males, and bitterly hostile to the creoles, as well as to annexation; of the blacks, two-thirds are slaves. Among these various populations a civil war now rages almost unparalleled in barbarity on both sides. In San Domingo the population does not exceed a hundred thousand, more than two-thirds of whom are either black or colored. In the one case we should have to deal with the mixed races, and might find especial difficulty with those of Latin origin, as well as with those who would then be recently emancipated slaves; in the other case, we find a single race of colored men accustomed to freedom, and anxious to be received by us. The various and numerous populations of Cuba would constitute a new and difficult problem for our statesmen to solve, and doubtless complicate our politics; the few thousand voters whom San Domingo would bring into the Union would be lost in the overwhelming majority of natives of the United States who would rush to the island when once a firmly-established government and free trade invited the influx of immigra-

Then, too, Cuba offers us no such harbor as Samana. That of Havana, although fine, is not comparable in any respect to the fa-mous port in San Domingo. The one is not more than three or four miles across in any direction; the other is thirty miles deep and ten miles wide; while in location Samana is infinitely preferable for the purposes of the United States. Vessels bound for Central America, the Caribbean sea, Venezuela, Colombia, or the Isthmus, would be obliged to deviate nearly a thousand miles from their course, to coal or repair at Havana, while Samana is directly on their road.

The question is, whether to secure all these great advantages proffered by San Domingo, at a nominal expense, and with the certainty of no serious disadvantages afterwards to set them off, or to incar the risk of a war and all its attendant evils and expenses, and subsequently a train of political complications, in order to obtain possession of a territory which has not been offered us, and a large portion of whose inhabitants are known to be intensely opposed to annexation. Cuba may, and doubtless will, eventually come to us, but she is not now ripe for this, nor are we ready to receive her. San Domingo is knocking at our door, and every distant or possible advantage promised by the possession of the one is almost certain to accrue immediately from the acquisition of the other.

THE STOMACH AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Out from the wide, weltering chaos of fog wherewith in these later months the talking woman has enveloped the world, there now and then streams a ray of wisdom as tremulons and radiant as the morning beam of Cassiopia. These occasional irradiations give us pause, and we sit down and meditate with the light upon our brows. For light is ever welcome, and when it comes from an unexpected source it comes with a borrowed grace which bewilders while it enchants us. Sunbeams have erewhile been sought from cucumbers; they weren't found. Wisdom has been entreated from the lips of the talking woman, and not entirely in vain. And when in limited quantities, and at irregular and fitful intervals, the same has been drawn out, it seems more precious than other wisdom. To expect it from the talking woman, as an average fruitage or product, would be as unwise as to expect peaches from myrtles, or logic from nightingales; and for women to repine at the decree that they shall be graceful rather than grandiloquent, lovely rather than logical, would be as futile as for the myrtle to bewail its

sterility, or the nightingale to deplore its in-

ability to sing in syllogisms. Still, some of them do repine. Their white hands sparn the distaff, and seek to brandish the spear. It is weary work to desire, not achieve; to hunger and not be fed-and when such ardent aspirations exist there must be some hidden power of realizing them. We have been puzzled to see how women were going practically to accomplish all their aims and plant themselves in the high seats of the world's business-push out effete and obsolete Chief Justices, and Bishops, and grey Senators, and scarred Field Marshals, and themselves assume the woolsack, and the mitre, and the toga, and the truncheon. But Mrs. Robert Dale Owen in a recent address drops a hint which, if wisely followed, may turn over to them the substance of power, even if they are magnanimous enough to leave its shadow with those whom they have subjugated. Her scheme is to conquer by cookery. As the old statuary mingled grief with his bronze, she would mingle gentle guile with her jellies, soft seduction with her sweetmeats, and persuasion with her pies. If we are to be subjugated and sit supine and stricken at femenine feet, as Hercules sat at the feet of Omphale, we prefer being conquered in that way. Sweet are the allurements of the entree, potent the persussions of potage, and there is more peril to man's authority in the cup which cheers but not inebriates than in the speech which cheers not while it exasperates. Mrs. Owen's scheme is really full of wisdom. It recognizes the cardinal truth that men who rule the world are themselves raled through the instruments of sustenance. It is not easy to convince their heads, but it is possible to soften their hearts and persuade their wills by giving them good dinners. It isn't every

one who can learn how to reason, but any one

can learn how to cook. There is, too, a gen-tleness and beauficence in this mode of con-

quest befitting the natural disposition of

woman. In such a crusade she would con-

ENTRY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

captor.

Even the race might be gradually exalted | modern American population is as unimagin- | by this culinary campaign. The so a of supeptic papas are apt to be more he and their daughters more virtuous than those w 10 spring from a badly-fed ancestry. The qual ty of the dinner influences not only present achievement but future well-being, and its consequences stir in the pulses of posteri y. The bigotry of the bigot, the folly of the fool, and the sin of the sinner, may result in some degree from paternal malassimila-When the millennium comes it will be after such a distotic prelude as that which Mrs, Owen would inauguarte. If we have spoken with levity of any of the aspents of this scheme, it must not be thought that we would discourage its fullest development and application. Even if it did not, as Mrs. Owen hopes, very greatly increase the power of women over men, they would at least show its daily advantages, and there is no poultice so well calculated to reduce the irritation of feverish and irrational ambition as that which, in the shape of a good dinner, is daily applied to the stomachs of the afflicted.

THE MORMON MUMMERY.

From the N. Y. World.

Macaulay considered that there was nothing more ludicrous than the spectacle of the British public in one of its periodic fits of angry virtue. But Macaulay had the happiness of never having seen Congress in a similar spasm of righteous wrath, and particularly the boon was granted to him of dying without the sight, or even the know-ledge by report, of the debate which occupied the House of Representatives for two days, upon the measure for the suppression of polygamy by criminal process. The debate was more interesting as a revelation of the Congressmen who took part in it than for any influence it is likely to have upon the communion of the Latter-Day Saints. Mr. Ward, of New York, was the most

aggressive and conspicuous champion of the sanctity of our social relations, and his speech in support of the bill was equally remarkable for its justice and its taste. He was pleased to remark that he "expected to put gentlemen on their record." That is to say, he "expected" to denounce every Congressman as the husband, actual or prospective, of more than the conventional quota of wives, who declined to assent to the efficacy or the justice of Mr. Ward's scheme for putting down Brigham Young. The possibility that a man may sympathize with the objects of a measure without thereby approving of all the details, or even with the scope and purport of the specific measure by which it is proposed to attain that object, seems nover to suggest itself to minds of the calibre of Congressman Ward's. He might profitably have taken a leaf out of the book of his literary namesake, the lamented Artemus of his name, who has instructed mankind that to be a Mormon is its own best punishment, and that a Mormon is his own worst enemy.

But, bad as was Mr. Ward, worse remained behind. Mr. Blair, of Michigan, raised his shrill pipe on the same side for the benefit of his dear and native Buncombe, and illuminated the House with a display at once of manly sentiment and of historical learning. As Clive, in Thackeray's novel, said of the letter of his love, we may say of the bleat of Blair—"The expressions is elegant; the sentiments is most correct." Somebody had ventured to suggest that it would be a hardship for even a female Mormon, who held a mortgage subsequent to the first and legal one upon the devotion of her lord, to be turned out upon the deserts of Deseret without even her former fragment of a marriage-bed wherein to lay her head. Him Blair put to confusion by citing the conduct of "Cromwell" "to become up the conwell's time does not in the least affect the argument of the excellent Mr. Blair, and indeed it would be rash to accuse him of ignorance of it, since it is easy to see how absurd it would seem, in an exposition of the evils of polygamy, to quote with any approbation the conduct of the real author of the spoliation of religious houses, that excessively married monarch, the hexagynous Henry.

On the other hand, it is pleasing to find. with something of the same surprise as Baillie Jarvie noted "some glimmerings of sense in that Dongal creature," the dawn of intelligence in the darkened mind of Schenck. That legislator touched the matter with a needle when he told the House that the Pacific Railway would do more towards the extirpation of polygamy than all the speeches and all the bills with which they could load the long-suffering Globe. In fact, that legislator and Mr. Cox had the sense of the debate pretty much to themselves.

Nevertheless, though Schenck was thus viser in his generation than the children of the pure radical light, he could not prevail upon them to quash the bill. It was too good an opportunity for the exhibition of virtue to bucolic constituencies to be thrown away. The sections of the bill which alone made it of the least avail against the institution which it professed to attack were stricken out, and then the bill was passed, and will go upon the statute-book, unless the sense of the Senate be greater than we have any reason to sup-

pose, as a melancholy futility. For to suppose that its provisions can be enforced in Utah by the ordinary processes of law is absurd. The bill strikes at the root of the social system of a whole body of people, and its peaceable enforcement would only be possible in the presence of an almost unanimous hostile opinion. The opinion of Utah is warmly friendly to this system. The Mormons, and not the Gentiles, have the power of persecution in their hands; and they have shown that they are quite ready to wield it. No juror who should find a Mormon guilty under the provisions and subject a Mormon to the penalties of this act could thereafter live among the Mormons in peace. In such strait, the only guarantee of the execution of an unpopular law is to be found in the invocation of military force. That force Congress has refused to invoke, although it is certain that any action they may take in the premises without its intervention or its intimidation is utterly nugatory. The debate elicited this so fully that Congressmen cannot be ignorant of it. The bill must therefore be taken as a bill for Buncombe, and not for Utab, and their action no better than arrant

The end of Mormondom, be that end close or remote, will be brought about in an entirely different way. Military force might avail to crush it. But the resort to military force has been decided against. Our experience has not been very favorable to it, nor is the grievance either so great or so immediate as to justify a resort to arms to redress it. The same concurrence of opinion which is now the safety of the Mormons will become their destruction when they become, as in a quer by a gentle sign. She would bless while she subjugated, and the bound captive at her feet would hug his fetters until his few years they must, but a fraction of a population imbued with contradictory ways of thinking and of living. Isolation is their protection. Intercommunity will prove their gratitude and devotion got a chance at his bane. A Salt Lake City in the midst of a affirmed by the entire Court, to have termi-

able as a mountain stream which retains its character after it has flowed into the sea.

THE SENATE AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

From the N. Y. Nation. Nothing has of late occurred to show more clearly the moral disorganization of our day than the talk which is found in the press, and which has by no means been confined to the press alone, in regard to the late legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court. The very suggestion of obtaining a new decision by the means proposed, was an outrage on all the national ideas of respect for law, and the outrage was the greater because there seems to have been no popular uneasiness to justify or excuse it. A few politicians and moneyed corporations alone have made all the noise that has been heard. It is true that a part of the legal profession-certain members of the bench and bar who had strongly committed themselves to the principle of legal-tender during the war-were angry with Chief Justice Chase for overruling their opinion, for which, if it was mistaken at all, he was himself principally responsible; but the bar does not conspire against the beach. This is the work of politicians. The scheme of reversing the decision was a political intrigue, based on the wellknown fancy of the Senate for grasping at power, and on the notorious dislike of Senators for the Chief Justice. So far as the public is concerned, there has not been a breath of popular discontent to justify any political movement; and yet grave men have doubted the result; Senators have freely expressed their opinion that the decision would be reversed; Congressmen have furiously denounced it as rivalling the Dred Scott decision in bad pre-eminence; and, worst of all, it has been assumed, as a matter of course that Justices Miller, Swayne, and Davis would consent to join in this conspiracy to degrade their own dignity.

All this is probably empty talk; but, if the

Republican Senators and leaders are wise, they will put a stop to the discussion at once. Nothing can be more discreditable to them than to encourage clamor of this kind. If any of them gravely entertain the idea of pressing the intrigue to a result, they had better not confess it. There are many reasons why this issue is a very unfavorable one for the Senate to choose as the basis of its assault on the Chief Justice or on the Supreme Court. The decision in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold has a very narrow scope, so far as the principle of legal tender is concerned. It avoids with great skill any inter-ference with the constitutional power of Congress over the general subject of legal tender, and no issue can be made with it by Congress on that score. All that the court has ruled is that the legal-tender clause of the act of 25th February, 1862, as applied to contracts previously existing, was ot essential to carry out the constitutional powers of Congress; or, in other words, that private rights should be interfered with by longress only so far as is necessary in this case the interference was not necessary so far as previous contracts were concerned, and was prohibited by the Constitution. As matter of fact, no one oubts that this decision is perfectly true. Neither Mr. Justice Miller, nor the Senate nor any one else, has ventured to maintain that the legal tender might not without trouble have been made to affect only future contracts. That the objects of the law would have been as well or better reached had its ex post facto operation been ex-cluded, is a truth almost selfevident, and until it is questioned, we shall not argue upon it, more especially as its truth or error is not a point on which the vents," and directing the wretched inmates dissenters rest. The truth of the Chief 'Go spin, ye jades, go spin." The trivial circumstance that the dissolution of the freely conceded without affecting the legal monasteries occurred a century before Crom- issue, and though both opinions argue the general question of necessity, and, on that core, are equally open to criticism, the only olid objection to the Chief Justice is based on the ground, not that his facts are untrue, out that, whether true or false, it is for Conress and not for the court to determine, in ase an exigency exists, what degree of nesessity justifies interference with private It is not insisted that the court has decided wrongly as to the facts, but only that t had no right to decide at all. But if the decision were overruled, the

result, so far as legal tender is concerned, must be to establish the principle that not only the Chief Justice's law but his facts are incorrect, and consequently the Court will be compelled to affirm, what every one knows to e talse, that the application of legal tender to past contracts was essential to the preservation of the country. It matters little whether Congress or the Court is responsible or this result. It is enough that because Congress originally made a mistake which annot be defended in reason, the Supreme Court must be compelled to make that misake law, and decide against truth and equity. o all know that the Legal-Tender Act did depend for its efficacy on its retroactive id, and must reverse the Chief Justice's judgment given on the opposite understanding. Of all countries in the world, America is the last where law can be safely divorced from common sense, and where politicians can ith safety intrigue to bring about such a csolt. The law and the public good are far nore deeply interested in obtaining justice in in asserting the infallibility of Congress s dogma that has never been faustically ald by the American public. In the present nstance the attempt to perpetuate as law the nistakes of Congress may have results much nore mischievous than the mistakes themelves-results which may be particularly encharrosing to the very persons who are trying to bring them about. One of these is agested in a problem commonly known at leneral Garrield's Conundrum," because Jeneral Garfield is said to have proposed it

a conversation to Mr. Justice Miller. It ans much as follows:-The opinion of the Court carefully avoids e general question of constitutionality. It is confined to contracts made prior to Februsry 25, 1862. The dissenting opinion, on the contrary, covers the whole subject. It rules that if the law was in any sense essenal, the degree of necessity was for Congress to determine. It affirms that a necessity did exist; that this necessity was one of war; and that the legal-tender clause was necessary to meet it-the degree of necessity being determined by Congress, and the decision of Congress being final. Now it happens that only a few months since, in the case of the United States against Anderson, the Supreme Court, Justice Miller and all, unanimously ruled that Congress has by its own legislation fixed the 20th August, 1866, as the close of the war, and the Court went on to say that "there is no reason why this declaration should not be received as aettling the question wherever private rights are affected by it." The exigency, therefore, which was the authority of Congress for interfering with private rights in the matter of legal-tender as in other motters, was declared by Congress itself, and

nated on the 20th August, 1866. What, then, asked General Garfield, is the authority which upholds legal-tenders since August 20,

We leave this puzzle for law periodicals to discuss, since our own point of view is rather political than legal, but at the same time we cannot but think that the dissenting opinion of the Court, if established in place of the Chief Justice's decision, wou'd open the door to some very hazardous results. Either to maintain that the exigency was not one of war, or to assume a subsequent exigency by implication, is equally dangerous, and both lead to the most violent straining of common sense. Supposing the Court were to choose the latter alternative, and were to rule that a necessity not that of war must be assumed from the fact that Congress acted as though it assumed it! To infer that an exigeucy exists on the ground that there is nothing to prove that it existed, is very questionable logic, whatever its merit may be as law, and in this case it is all the more questionable, for the very reason that no necessity or exigency did in fact exist, nor has any one ever pretended that it existed, while the dictates of good sense assure us that the validity of legal-tender ought in reality to have ended with the war. The constitutional principle thus established would be still more extraordinary. It is, that although an extreme exigency involving the nation's life, and testified by peculiarly solemn legislation, would alone justify a temporary interference with private rights in the first place, yet subsequently the permanent suppression of these same rights may be effected by implying a declaration, never once suggested, of an exigency that is wholly imaginary.
We repeat that Senators had better reflect

long before attempting to overthrow the Chief Justice's decision. The ground they will be driven to take is neither solid nor well chosen. If successful, they will find themselves in a still more hazardous position, and, as they well know, the Chief Justice is more dangerous to them as a politician than be is as a lawyer.

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on the 80th day of December, 1869.
State of New York, County of New York, No.
Be it remembered, that on the 21st way of March, A. D.
1870, before the subscriber, a Commissionse in and for the
State of New York, any commissionse in and for the
State of New York, any commissionse in and for the
State of New York, any commissionse in and for the
state of New York, any commissionse in and for the
state of New York, any commissionse in and subscribed by
the Governor or the State of Pennsylvania, as to
acminister oaths and affirmations, personally appeared
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice I residents the Equitable Life
Assurance Nociety or the United States, and mans oath
that the following is a true statement of the condition of
and Equitable Life Assurance Society upon the Soti day
of December, A. D. 1889
——And I turiner certify, that I have made personal examimation of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance
Society on this day, and am satisfied they have a sets
safely invested to the amount of Ten Millers dollars
That I have examined the se unities now in the hands of
the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and
the same are of the value represented in the Statement, and
the same are of the value represented in the Statement.

I further certify the said Campany.

In Witheas Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affined my official seal, the flat day of March, a. D. 1870.

(Signed)

Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

Commissioner for Pennsylvania in N
First.—
Capital stock
Amount of assessments or instalments on
stock paid in each
Second:—
The value as nearly as may be of the Real
Estate held by the company.
Cash on hand.
Cash in Banks, specitying the bank.
(Na'lonai Bank of Commercy,
Metropolitan National Bank.)
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission. 444,786'00 \$1,322,733 65

its par and market value 8308,100'00

U. S. 5-26s. \$169,000 \$183,200 \$159,500 U. S. 6s of 1881. 27,000 \$1,839 \$7,000 N. Y. State atocks. 10,000 10,900 10,000 Brooklyn City 7 per ct. 2,000 3,120 1,800 N. Y. Life and Trust 5,000 10,000 5,000 Interest on investments due and unpaid....

Accrack interest not yet due.

Other available miscellaneout assets, specifying their character and value.

Deferred premiums of t.e year.

Premiums due and secured, with interest...
Cash deposited with divernment of Canada.

Office furniture, est. 50,781 51 .\$10,510,824 43 Third:—
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due.
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon.
Amount of losses resisted by the Company.
Amount of dividends due and unpaid.
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given.
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise.
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks.
Fourth:—
Amount of cash premiums received.
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, staring the character of such premiums. \$165,000.00 10,000 00 None. None. 9,250,000'0 \$5,769,294 77 premiums
Amount of premiums earned
Interest received from investments
Income from all other sources, specifying
what sources.
Firth: None

... \$1,133,725 06 Amount of return promiums, whether paid or uopaid.
Amount of dividends declared during year. 1,342,453-45
Amount of dividends paid. 1,242,453-45
Amount of dividends paid. 1,242,453-45
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company. 819,205-97
Amount of losses due and unpaid. 40,511-94
Amount of other expenses and expenditures 168,28-84
Amount of enter expenses and expenditures 168,28-84
Amount paid of the company stock per share. Par value \$1.0 per share; market value not quetable. 133,061-78
Amount paid for purchased policies 133,061-78
Amount paid for annuities 1,38-61
New husiness in 18-9, \$50,492,941, exceeding by over \$12,000,000 the new business of any other company.

BETTS & REGISTER, General Agents, 182,664,141 Amount of return promiums, whether paid

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ance sgair at 1 cas or Damage by Fire either by Per petual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825. Charter Perpetusl.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the company, favorably known to the company for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either parmanally or for a limited time. Also on Farniture Stocked of Goods, and Merchand'se generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, Logether with a sage 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.

Daviel Smith, Jr., John Devoreux,
Alexander Bonson, Thomas Smith,
Isase Hazlehurst, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 323 THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHUADRIPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Structs. FIRE INSURANCE FXOLUSIVERY.

PERPETUAL AND THE WPOLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in 12 1) \$20,000 00

Cush Assets, Jan 1, 1870 \$524,365 13

F. Ratchford Star. F. Batchford Starr,

F. Ratchferd Starr,
Naibro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Renj T. Trecick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
F. RATCHFORD STARR, Presiden.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY,
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary. WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON,

Alb SOUTH FRONT STREET.

UHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majests, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grund Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Oc., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Budolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Fale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinbo Velbo Real, Vallette, and Orown.
OLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cle., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Santerne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages.

45

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 528 200 LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries.

Corner KLEVENTH and VINE Street . WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia

SEIZURES.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN-CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 19, 1879.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS is hereby given that the
following seizures of property have been made at the
port of Philadelphia for violation of the Revenue laws of
the United states:

April 12, 1889, at No. 134 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, none boxes cigets.

Accember 19, 1869, from bark Mary C. Fox, from Sagua, one berrel sugar.

December 3, 1869, from brig Herald, from St. Jago, five
boxe-cigars December 3, 1862, from brig Herald, from St. Jago, five boxe cigars
Lecembor 9, 1862, from bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Geros, one cask a undenta and one barrel rum.
December 12, 1862, at Camdon and Amboy Rallroad Depot, three cases brandy.
Lecember 20, 1862, at Thirteenth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, four boxes cigars.
December 20, 1863, from bark J. L. Thierman, from Bremen, seven kegs gin.
January 18, 1870, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, four boxes cigars.
January 22, 1870, from bark Imperador, from Pernambuco, twenty boxes, thirteen kegs, and three tin cans marmalade. buco, twenty boxes, thirteen kegs, and three tin cans marmalade.
February 18, 1870, from brig E. P. Stewart, from Sagus, twenty boxes cigars, three dress patterns, four and one-half barrels and six bags sugar, four demij his syrup, one demijohn Jamaica rum i demijohn gin, I keg aguadenta, seven packages guava jelly.
February 21, 1870, from schooner Stampede, from Mayaguez, ten boxes cigars, 2 barrels sugar, and 13¢ barrels tamainds.
February 26, 1870, from brig Archer & Reeves, from Cardenas, thirly-four boxes cigars; two barrels, two tubs, and two bags sugar.
February 25, 1870, from brig Famstina, from Cardenas, two barrels molasses.
February 26, 1870, from brig S V. Merrick, from Cardenas, two barrels molasses.
March 3, 1870, from brig Shannon, from Matanzas, two barrels molasses.
March 15, 1870, from schooner Summerville, from Ha-March 15, 1870, from schooner Summerville, from Havar a, one barrel molasses.

March 15, 1870. From brig James Baker, from Cardenas, two barrels molasses, one demijohn gin, one demijohn ine. March 15, 1870, from brig Ellen H., from Sagua, one

March 18, 1870, from schooner Hatter Co. Lyon, from rara, one barrel sugar.
March 18, 1870, from schooner Margaret C. Lyon, from Hayana, four boxes cigars.
Any person blaining said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claim to the same within twesty days from the date of the first publication of this notice.

HENRY D. MOCRE, Collector of Customs. PROPOSALS.

March 18, 1870, from schooner Hattie Ross, from Dema-

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED To Contractors and Builders.—SEALED Proposals, endorsed "Troposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Fifth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets until TUESD AY, March 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on Sixth street, above Lombard, in the Fifth ward. Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esier, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. teen complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known mas-

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL 8 16 19 22 26 29 Secretary.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1826 North NINTH Street, West Side, below Master 176 West Side, below Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street. DURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS. Large stock always on hand. Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

LEXANDER G. CATTELL& CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. S NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA, BARRANDER G CATTERIAL CAVE