SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PRETTY LITTLE MISS COUZENS, ET AL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is customary to speak with derision of the tempests which now and then break out in teapots. From an outside point of contemplation these turbulences doubtless seem trivial, but it is likely that within the teapot the commotion is tremendous. We do not usually pay much attention to these circumscribed and isolated cyclones, but one of them has recently summoned our attention. The teapot in which it rages is the *Revolution*, and the storm is merely a breeze among those women. We will give it a little more room to blow in.

To keep peace among magpies, according to Paulus Silentiarius, assures scars but forbids glory. Doubtless in trying to keep peace among the women we shall be in similar case. We don't want glory. If we get scars we shall at least get them in a generous cause. We want first to assuage the rancor of pretty Miss Phœbe Couzens, a beauteous maiden of eloquence and wrath who dwells in St. Louis. She shoots the lances of her resentment from her citadel by the Mississippi, and they glance across the continent and are more difficult to dodge than the arrows of Apollo. Unhappily, she seeks to transfix one of our correspondents, whom she calls by name and pronounces a "girl of immature thought and idea." Of course we come to the rescue of the Eastern dove from the talons of the Western falcon. We beseech Miss Phœbe to tell us what she means by such language as this. Has she not yet learned that the *Tribune* ripens all it shines upon? How, then, can a correspondent who basks in the full effulgence of our noontide beams be "immature?" If destiny should reserve for Miss Couzens the unspeakable distinction of some time belonging to our staff of reporters, we venture the prediction that within six calendar months even she would be riper than a Smyrna fig or a Maltese cucumber. We have taken some pains to ascertain the cause of Miss Couzens' little outbreak of temper. We find her debut on Eastern platforms recorded in the *Tribune* in these lofty phrases of eulogy:—"Little Phœbe is piquant, sprightly, moderately clever, and twenty-six. When she is older she will probably know more." This generous and unequivocal recognition of her personal charms and her latent capacities of improvement does not appear to have quite met her views. We are sorry for this. Knowledge, the poet says, comes, and wisdom lingers. In the arduous pursuit which Miss Couzens has chosen she will find use for all the knowledge which comes to her, and all the wisdom that lingers with her. It certainly would be most ungenerous to say that she had closed her mental accounts, and would henceforth learn no more. We find a further introduction of Miss Couzens in the sprightly Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. This correspondent thinks the young lady is about twenty-one. She is tall and handsome. Her "chin rounds out a little too much," and her mouth "suffers thereby, and exhibits a tendency to "dish" a verb of mystery, which we can neither parse nor interpret. Her complexion is delicate, her eyes glorious, her hair of raven hue, and her face one of the most intellectual on which the correspondent has ever looked. "When she opened her mouth, the sweet voice came ringing out like coins dropped down a many fathomed well." We are pleased to discover that the lady thus copiously and gorgeously described does not consider *this* correspondent immature in thought or idea. She says he is "high toned." Well, he is. These are treble octaves of appreciation. We don't see how he could have made them more high toned without going up stairs. What Burke says of Marie Antoinette is tame, and the rhapsodies of "Romeo" are cold in comparison. To be censured as "immature" by a lady whose chin rounds out in such an intellectual manner, and whose endowments are so numerous and gracious, is a very bad business indeed. If she were an elderly apostle with a false front and a visage of vinegar, her aspersion would not amount to much. It is the privilege of the afternoon to animadvert upon the morning. But we don't expect half-past 8 to turn upon a quarter-past 7 and accuse it of being too early. Pitch into the enemy, abuse the men, call them all the names which Joe Bagstock called his native; we will not interpose to protect them. But if these voluble and reformatory young women are going to lay lances in rest only to run tilts at each other, we shall call a truce, have their armor taken from them, and give them back the distaff instead.

Those who wish well to the woman's rights crusade welcomed the advent of youth and beauty in the ranks of the crusaders. Wisdom, and experience, and antiquity of days are all very well, but to carry a great reformatory movement to a successful issue, they need a little of the bright alloy of sparkling youth and impetuous maidenhood. Finally they got it. The timorous girls came forth from silken boudoirs, and shaded gardens, and perhaps less luxurious hiding-places, and from noisy platforms beamed star-like upon the world. They did not always bring good grammar with them, and their pretty curled heads were not burdened with much wisdom, but they spoke nice little pieces, full of adjectives, and exhibited in all cases the precipitate and sanguine enthusiasm of inexperience. A good many persons went to hear their little chirrupings who would not have gone to hear the wiser and more frumpy elders sound their tremendous clamor over the roofs of the world. It will be a source of genuine regret if the handsome young recruits exhibit imperfect discipline, and turn their rhetoric upon each other. They will injure the cause which they seek to promote. They will strain their voices and get their hair out of curl. More persuasion lies folded in their curls than is likely to be won by their logic, so that their coiffures should not be subjected to this peril. If they are in earnest, they must subordinate their resentments, chastise their vanities, and try to make the brains inside their heads balance the back hair on the outside. Without neglecting graver duties, they ought occasionally to peruse elementary treatises on English composition. We find Miss Couzens, in her rage at female reporters, actually printing sentences like this:—"I trust that ere long we may have noble, broad, cultured women in their places who will have sufficient respect and reverence for those noble, cultured women, whose hairs have grown grey," etc., "*as* to write respectfully of them." Now this charming young lady, who would reform the social and political systems of civilization, should begin by radically reforming her own parts of speech. We express this admonition in all gentleness. A little industry will do much towards correcting her shortcoming, and when she has herself been taught, she may worthily become the teacher of others. Until she incurs that discipline she should be sparing of reproach or inculcation. There are some rights which are unjustly withheld from women. That of learning to speak and write the English language correctly is not among them. Anybody can do that without breaking the laws or getting up a revolution. It is superfluous to point out to Miss Couzens the importance of these accomplishments to the orator or the literary woman, or to demonstrate to her the weight which they will lend to any lessons which she may hereafter be called upon to teach, or any reproaches which she may be moved to bestow.

—We had a word to say about the *Revolution*, the teapot in which these little tempests break and ravage. It assails, with great coarseness and indecency, a lady who is employed upon our staff of reporters. Its language is such that we cannot quote it without offense to our readers, so we had perhaps better pass it by. The lady thus assailed does not clamor in public for rights, but accepts duties and performs them faithfully; and the language in which the *Revolution* refers to her is a reproach upon itself, which it will take much time and good behavior to obliterate. Some respectable ladies are, we believe, associated with its conduct. If they accept contributions from unworthy editors, they ought to revise them, so that the paper may be read by their daughters without shame.

THE NEW NOMINEE FOR 1872.

From the N. Y. World.

It is our duty, and generally it is a pleasure, to chronicle events in our sister and neighbor commonwealths, especially such as may be supposed to have an extra-territorial interest. One has just occurred of great and general influence. It relates mainly, we admit, to the future of the Republican party of the country; but as its organs, for some unexplained reason, are disposed to be silent on the subject, and there is no knowing what the dark and perplexed future may give birth to (politics being in a transition state), we wish it hereafter distinctly to be recollected that the *World* is the first accredited organ of public opinion which gives publicity to this momentous incident. It is no less than the formal and irrevocable nomination of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, as the next President, in opposition to General Grant; and it comes to pass in this wise.

Governor Geary has, or rather had, a private secretary named Gihon. They were, of course, near and dear to each other. If Geary tried on a new uniform coat, Gihon was there to smooth out the wrinkles and tell him how it fitted. He trimmed his beard and mustache. He held up the glass to enable him to arrange his back hair. He wrote his dinner invitations; and when the Geary muse went dry was at hand with a fresh breast of mild rhetoric to fill up his messages. If a poor man or woman from Lowdon or Fauquier came to Harrisburg to inquire after some missing articles—spoons or a family Bible—taken in the raids of 1862, Gihon was there to belt the door in the Rebel face. If some ill-natured Democratic press intimated that Geary ran away from Stonewall Jackson, or dug up an old gun at Harper's Ferry as a trophy of fresh war, Gihon was at hand to write the contradiction, and, if necessary, swear to it. As was Lear to Washington, and Coles to Jefferson, and Tod to Madison, and Bourrienne to Napoleon, and Guzwood to Wellington, so was Gihon to Geary. He was the confidant in white muslin! Now, it seems Gihon has resigned "in order to engage in business which will demand his entire time and attention," that business being to make his friend and patron President of the United States; to which arrangement the Governor, willingly, without vow or protest, assents. It is done, too, in a way which entirely puts an end to all objection or scruple from without. "Your past record," writes Gihon, "is auspicious of the higher honors that *await* you." "You have expressed," says Geary in reply, "kind wishes that I may be the recipient of higher honors, in which I most heartily join you." The whole thing is settled at once, and a little newspaper called the *Topic*, *auspice* Gihon, is issued at Harrisburg to give form and effect to the arrangement. Rivals are easily disposed of, for, says the *Topic*, sweeping away in an instant Grant and Butler and Forney and Sherman:—

"The Republicans are inharmonious and discordant upon several subjects. There is no great leader 'to ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm.' General Grant is calm, placid, and self-possessed, hoping for the best. General Butler is active, vital, and energetic, and is toiling with unabated industry to bring order out of chaos. General Butler is evidently the leader at present, with a powerful influence to back him in the next Presidential contest. His late unaccountable lukewarmness in aid of the struggling patriots of Cuba has done him immense damage. The recuperative energy of General Butler, however, has never yet been sounded, and he will doubtless come up again. Our old friend, Colonel John W. Forney, has gone over to the Spanish side, and deserted the great principles of civil and religious liberty. Drop a tear! The Funding bill of Mr. Sherman, which has passed the Senate, will pass the House, unless General Butler and a few others oppose themselves to it with all their power. This bill, if it becomes a law (which may kind heaven forbid), will enslave the white and colored laboring men of this nation, and place them under the perfect control of taskmasters more intolerable and oppressive than those of the South before the war."

Thus, then, without any of the superfluous machinery of nominating conventions is the flag of Geary hoisted; and as the Gihon organ has a vignette at the head of its leading column representing a gentleman in his shirt-sleeves, with a brandished hammer and a muscular arm, we read with surprise the motto: "We (Gihon and Geary) have unfurled our banner to the breeze and nailed it to the mast."

So be it; and it will be for the people of this country—all the blacks and such of the whites as are allowed to vote—to determine whether he shall be elected. For our part, looking at the question from a distance, coolly, and free from the enthusiasm which no doubt now agitates Pennsylvania, we do not hesitate to say that, should the choice be narrowed down to one between Grant and Geary, we rather incline towards Geary. He has, in the first place, we believe, a very small family and no brothers-in-law. No one, at least, has married into the Geary circle on speculation yet. He is not very fond of Philadelphia, nor Philadelphia of him. Nobody has given a house there, and very few have asked him out to dine. He is a man of perfectly respectable private character, and never had anything to do with Sickles, or condoning murderers of any kind. He pays his way when he travels, and don't steamboat it gratis with Fisk. In his own way, he did a good deal of fighting during the war, and was wounded severely, if ingloriously. He was more careful of his men than of himself, and never, in mere stolidity, hurled them upon useless slaughter. He did fight for his own State gallantly at Gettysburg; and certainly was no party, with Sickles and Butterfield and Pleasonton, to a conspiracy to ruin the modest, brave soldier who won that day and saved the North. These certainly are relative merits, at least, which it is only the part of common candor to state. We do not commit ourselves to Geary yet, however, for here is Fenton declaring himself also a candidate for the Presidency, after his own methods of affirmation:—

"UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1870.— * * * Referring to the postcript to your letter, could anything be more weak on the part of friends, or more wicked on the part of enemies, than the talk about my being a candidate for President? I certainly entertain no such purpose, nor, since General Grant's administration is doing so well, can I deem it necessary or wise for its supporters to take into consideration any change of leadership.

"Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON."

THE NEUTRALITY RESOLUTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Almost every day, for some weeks past, the Washington correspondents have been telling the public that the Committees on Foreign Affairs of both houses of Congress were about to do something, or had agreed to do something, favorable to the Cubans. A number of resolutions to that effect have been offered and referred to these committees. But the mountain has brought forth nothing yet; and if we may judge from the latest reports it will only give birth to a little mouse after all. The result of all the resolutions, speeches, conferences of the Foreign Committees and labors of the friends of Cuba is likely to be only a string of neutrality resolutions that will put the Spaniards and the Cubans on the same footing. This is a very small mouse for such a mountain to bring forth. Perhaps this would be better than nothing, though it comes late to benefit the insurgents materially, and after Spain has received all the aid in war materials she needed from the United States. Never before did so great a nation as this exhibit such weakness and vacillation. But the administration and Congress seem paralyzed by timidity. Neither the public voice nor public policy can dispel their fears or nerve them to face this question in a manly spirit. No wonder that Spain is boastful and threatening; no wonder that American citizens are slaughtered with impunity by the bloodthirsty Spanish volunteers; no wonder that our Consuls, the representatives of this great Republic, are obliged to flee for their lives and to take shelter under a foreign flag. The conduct of the Government must make every true-hearted American feel deeply the shame and humiliation brought upon the country. Instead of these neutrality resolutions, why does not Congress direct the President to acknowledge the belligerency of the Cubans? No unprejudiced person can deny the fact that the Cubans are belligerents. Eighteen months of war against all the power Spain could bring to bear and the successes of the Cubans prove beyond doubt that these people have won the character of belligerents. This country ought to hail the opportunity afforded to extend republican institutions in this hemisphere, instead of aiding a European despotism—and the worst despotism in the civilized world—to crush the rising liberties of an American people. Every principle of policy, right, justice, and humanity calls for a prompt recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. Spain would have no just cause for complaint. We owe her nothing. She recognized the Confederates early in our war and gave them most efficient aid. Are we afraid of Spain? If so let us tell the Cubans plainly that we abandon them. But let us not pursue a weak and vacillating policy, for that will make the mighty American republic contemptible in the eyes of the world.

THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Young Democracy have a glorious opportunity before them. They can now reform the government of this city, give us honest elections, honest voting and honest counting, honest enforcement of the laws, honest men in office, honest taxes, and honest municipal expenditures. They can produce here a better condition of public affairs than has existed within any man's remembrance.

The way to this happy consummation seems plain and easy. The great enemy of the Young Democracy announces that he will now do the very work he has prevented their doing. The Grand Sachem of Tammany proclaims himself the champion of municipal reform! Such is the virtue of a little adversity. It has converted Tweed himself. He will bring in a charter in which no man will be allowed to hold more than one office; in which the Board of Supervisors will be abolished, and its functions be centred in the Board of Aldermen; in which that board will be elected by general ticket; in which there shall be no commissions, save possibly such as are ornamental and receive no pay; in which the Mayor shall be charged with suitable responsibilities, and have powers in proportion; in which the tax levy shall be fixed here without reference to Albany, as in other counties of the State; and by which efficiency will be secured and robbery prevented in every department. Now, we say this is good news, almost too good to be true. If Mr. Tweed really introduces such a charter, he will be doing precisely what the Young Democracy have desired to do, and what he has done his best to defeat them in. Let him go ahead, then, and if he succeeds as well in this new character as in that he has hitherto sustained, why everybody will admit that he is a wonderful man.

The opportunity of the Young Democracy is to stand by judiciously and help the Grand Sachem in this novel line of business. It matters not so much to them what individual proposes the necessary measures as that they shall be radical and comprehensive. The gallant men who have so far led this memorable combat in the Legislature need not fear that they will be forgotten by the people because they have forced the foe of all reform to come forth as the advocate of the very changes he detests. Let Mr. Tweed hurry up his vaunted charter, and let it be made a law as soon as it is examined and found to contain the features he has promised.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street,

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Comestoga Ticking, etc., No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

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 World.

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	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 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	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·96
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 309 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

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

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

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

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

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

3 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.

No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 20th day of December, 1869.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:—

Be it remembered, that on this 31st day of March, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society upon the 31th day of December, A. D. 1869:—

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of Ten Million dollars. That I have examined the securities 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. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1870.

(Signed) THOMAS L. THORNELL,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

First:—	
Capital stock	$100,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	109,000·00
Second:—	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company	1,556,081·92
Cash on hand	37,055·95
Cash in Banks, specifying the bank (National Bank of Commerce, Metropolitan National Bank.)	44,735·00
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	443,134·80
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	5,716,707·35
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	.....
AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	$1,322,735·65

	Par.	Market value.
U. S. 6s of 1881	$60,000	$72,660·00
" 5-20s	575,150	670,064·65
N. Y. State Stocks	120,000	134,400·00
" City "	189,000	193,500·00
Brooklyn "	136,000	144,160·00
Tennessee 6s	20,000	12,400·00
Virginia 6s	31,800	17,328·00
Alabama 8s	66,000	67,843·00
Sharertown Bonds	10,000	9,900·00

AMOUNT OF STOCKS held by the Company as collateral security for LOANS, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value $203,100·00

	Par.	Market.	Loaned.	Amount
U. S. 5-20s	$160,000	$183,200	$159,300	
U. S. 6s of 1881	27,000	31,860	27,000	
N. Y. State stocks	10,000	10,900	10,000	
Brooklyn City 7 per ct. stock	2,000	2,120	1,800	
N. Y. Life and Trust Co.	5,000	10,000	5,000	
				$9,713,550·82
Interest on investments due and unpaid				.....
Accrued interest not yet due				50,781·51
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value				.....
Deferred premiums of the year				706,925·00
Premiums due and secured, with interest				12,907·80
Cash deposited with Government of Canada				16,659·19
Office furniture, est				10,000·00
Total assets				$10,510,824·42

Third:—

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	165,000·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	60,000·00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	10,000·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	None.
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given	None.
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	None.
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	9,250,000
Fourth:—	
Amount of cash premiums received	$5,769,294·77
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	All cash.
Amount of premiums earned	5,769,294·77
Interest received from investments	499,697·58
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	None.
Fifth:—	
Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,183,725
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	.....
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	.....
Amount of dividends declared during year	1,242,452·45
Amount of dividends paid	1,242,452·45
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	.....
Amount of taxes paid by the company	40,511·93
Amount of other expenses and expenditures	168,208·49
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the company	None.
Amount of said notes held by the company as part of, or the whole of, the capital thereof	None.
Par and market value of the company's stock per share. Par value $100 per share; market value not quotable.	
Amount paid for purchased policies	123,064·78
Amount paid for annuities	1,336·61

New business in 1869, $50,492,941, exceeding by over $12,000,000 the new business of any other company.

BETTS & REGISTER, General Agents,
3 26 6t if No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

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

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·43.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,

JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.
3 25

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO, N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

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,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Rieuse, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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. 5 28 2m5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

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

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.

CHAINS AND JEWELRY.

Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D. Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES CERARD & CO.,

No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),

2 28 mwf5 NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

H. MUHR & SON,

NO. 158 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.

Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.

Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street.

3 26 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS KING, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FRANCIS KING, deceased, having been granted to "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay, at the Office of the said Company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.

3 11 fm6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, a Lunatic.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of ALEXANDER F. CHESEBROUGH and CHARLES H. ALDEN