#### LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

-From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the fifth and last volume of Fields, Osgood & Co.'s "Household" edition of Thackeray's "Miscellanies." This volume contains the powerful but unpleasant story of "Catharine," which Thackeray wrote for the purpose of counteracting the influence of popular fictions of the "Paul Clifford" class. that made heroes of burglars and highwaymen; "Mr. Titmarsh Among Pictures and Books," "Fraser Miscellanies;" "The Christmas Books;" "Selections from Punch, and "Ballads." Many of these minor writings of Thackeray have never been collected before, and they make this edition the most complete and valuable that has ever been issued. The volume is illustrated by a fine portrait of Thackeray, from a drawing made by Samuel Lawrence in 1864.

-Porter & Coates send us in a handsome volume "The Bab' Ballads," by W. S. Gilbert. These verses, with their accompanying illustrations, first appeared in the columns of Fun, when they achieved considerable popularity. In some of them the humor is of that cosmopolitan kind that can be enjoyed anywhere, but many of the ballads are so decidedly English in manner and matter that many American readers will fail to see where the laugh comes in. The book is beautifully printed and bound, and we commend it to those who are willing to be amused without being too critical as to the quality of the fun that tickles them.

-"Trout Culture," by Seth Green, of Caledonia, N. Y., which we have received from the author, is a practical treatise by a practical man, who is one of the pioneers in this branch of industry. Mr. Green evidently understands the art of pisciculture thoroughly, and in this little manual he gives a plain and understandable demonstration of all the practical operations of the fish farm, so that it will be a valuable assistant to those who wish to engage in the business of raising fish

either for pleasure or profit. -John Campbell, No. 740 Sansom street sends us the second number of "A History of Delaware," by Francis Vincent, now in course of publication. This work will give the history of Delaware from its first settlement to the present time, with a full account of the first Dutch and Swedish settlements, and a description of its geology and geography.

-The first number of Punchinello, the new comic paper which has just been started in New York as the successor of Vanity Fair, is more of a promise than a fulfilment. It is a handsome sixteen-page sheet, rather larger than Punch, and in its illustratious it shows artistic ability. It is one of the problems of journalism whether a comic paper can succeed in this country, and if Punchinello is to solve this problem affirmatively, its conductors will in the first place be obliged to make it amusing. Without being too critical with regard to the commencement of a new enterprise like this, we are obliged to confess that the first number of Punchinello is not funny. and for a professedly comic paper this is to lack the first requisite for success. We hope that, having made a start, the editors will rub their funny-bones and do something to make their readers laugh, and we wish them success and many happy hours for themselves and the public.

-Turner & Co. send us Appleton's Journal and Our Boys and Girls for April 9. -Our Schoolday Visitor for April presents

an attractive list of stories, sketches, and poetry for young readers.

-American Enterprise is the title of a new publication that has just been commenced by the American News Company, New York, and the first number of which we have received from the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street. This is designed to show how the best art may be rendered tributary to practical business interests. The idea is certainly a novel one, and the artistic merits of the first number are such as entitle it to favorable notice. American Enterprise is an illustrated advertising sheet, and some of the best artists in the country, such as Hennessey and Darley, and one of the best wood engravers living, W. J. Linton, have been called in to make the thing a success. This publication is so different and so much superior to ordinary illustrated advertisements that it will undoubtedly attract much attention, and the fine wood-cuts are to be commended for their artistic qualities, independently of their application to industrial objects.

-The Central News Company also send us the April number of The Overland Monthly, which has the following list of articles:-"Old Seattle and His Tribe;" "A Pioneer of 1920;" "Figs of Thistles;" "Compasses;" "The Battle of the Mine;" "Barbarian Days;" "The Presidio of San Francisco;" "Dead;" "Russian Gold and Silver Mining;" "Dairies and Dairy: ing in California;" "A Wild Walk;" "Historical Fruits and Flowers;" "Pacific Ocean Lines and Privileges;" "Etc.:" "Current Literature."

## EDMUND KEAN.

The Riot at the old Federal Theatre in Beston. The New York Clipper for this week gives an interesting sketch of the old Federal Street Theatre, Boston, from which we take the following account of the famous Kean riot:-

Edmund Kean made his Boston debut February 12, 1821, as "Richard." He sared with the manager after \$1000 per week, and in nine nights he received \$3302.68. He was re-engaged for six nights at £50 per night and a glear half for six nights at 250 per night and a slear half benefit. Kean paid a second visit to Biston on 1821, and was announced May 25, 1821, and was announced to play "Richard," but in consequence of there being a poor house he left the theatre, refusing to pay and the audience present, as well as the public.

became very indignant. Kean was announced to reappear on December 21, 1825. Early in the afternoon the street in front was filled with boys. All the tickets were sold the day previous. When the house opened it was quickly filled, but not a lady was present. Finn, the manager, appeared before the curtain and announced Kean's intention to make an apology. Keen appeared dressed in his every develothes, and in a peni-tent manner tried to apologize, but he was assailed by cries of "Off! off! He was

pelted with seats, pieces of cake, a bottle of offensive drug, and other missiles, when he retired. Kean made a second appearance, but the uproar continued, when he went to the green room and wept like a child. The managers then appeared with a placard upon which was, "Mr. Kean declines playing." A second placard was then shown of "Shall the play go on without him?" After the first act, Finn, who was dressed as "Richard," in answer to repeated calls for Kean, came forward and said that Kean had left the theatre. In the meantime a great mob outside made assaults upon the house. a crowd rushed into the lower lobbies and the police officers were overpowered. The occupants of the pit were glad to make their exit from the house over the orchestra and the stage. The fierce attack with bricks, etc., at the doors of the second-tier entrance placed the andience in a trying situation, and they had to remain and witness the row. Hundreds flung themselves out of a window twenty-five feet from the ground, by striking first on a low tenement-house. The rabble soon gained entrance to the house, and windows, chandeliers, seats, box doors, etc., became objects of wanton de struction. The scenery was protected by several citizens at the risk of their lives. The riot act was read twice. The theatre was damaged to the extent of \$800. Kean, it appears, escaped from the theatre bg passing through a house in Theatre Alley, and was then driven to Brighton and took stage from Boston for Worcester.

#### Good Taste.

From the London Saturday Review. An aphorism has been for some time going about the world, which, like most other aphorisms, is palpably false, or, we should rather say, palpably incomplete, asserting the impropriety of disputing about tastes. It has, of course, a superficial plausibility, or it would not have attained so extensive a currency. When one person says, "I like my meat half raw," and another says, "I like mine roasted to a rag," there is apparently no further room for argument. Each controversialist relies upon the testimony of his own palate, and of that testimony no one, the necessity of the case, can be a sufficient judge except himself. Yet the inferred is in open conflict with our daily experience. Civilized beings are, as a rule, rather unwilling to talk at great length about such strictly sensual deasures as those of eating and drinking. Yet in certain places where the instincts of the male animal are not kept in check by the refining influences of feminine society—such, for example, as regimental messes, college halls, and club coffee rooms-there are few topics discussed with more eagerness than the merits of wines and cookery. According to the popular doctrine, such discussions ought to come to a speedy termination. When one man has confessed that he likes public-house port, black and sweet and strong and capable of producing intoxication at a minimum of time and expenditure, and another has asserted his possession of more refined tastes, there should be no more to be said.

The final appeal has been made, and there is no way of bringing the question again into court. Experience, however, shows that few men, even of most undoubted moral courage, will dare to make such an assertion as have just mentioned. Most men would be far more willing to admit that they were religious or political heretics than to confess to a perverted taste in regard to wine, and would be almost as willing to admit that they were inclined to some moral depravity. It is a fact, therefore, that even in such matters— where, as one might have thought, the influence of authority would be reduced to a minimum, and the competence of each man's own consciousness unreservedly admittedthere is a body of accepted doctrine, and that there are as great varieties of skill and judgment as in questions which by common consent are capable of being brought to some decisive test.

In fact we might, with some degree of plausibility, reverse the ordinary doctrine. We might say that matters of taste are pre cisely those on which any amount of discussion may fairly take place. There is not much use in arguing a mathematical question; because one man is absolutely right and another is absolutely wrong, and the decision between them must depend not, properly speaking, upon argument, but upon unravelling some confusion of ideas. But where taste is in some way involved. there is always room for comparing a great variety of views, and for turning a subject about in different lights until its true bearings become evident.

The logic of the question is worth a little examination, because it applies to matters of much more importance than those in which the sense of taste, in its literal acceptation, is principally concerned. In most discussions about art, for example, we are met by a similar perplexity. One man likes Raffaelle, another has a distinct preference for Hogarth; is it a matter of right or wrong, or is it a perfectly open question, to be settled ultimately by counting heads? Most people would revolt from the last conclusion, and yet they have a certain difficulty in seeing their way to the first. We may talk about the eternal and immutable principles of the beautiful, and declare that a failure to perceive them indicates sheer stupidity and bluntness of the perceptive faculties.

But then the difficulty occurs which presents itself in discussions about morality. The assertion that certain principles are everlastingly true is very convenient, and would save much trouble if it were accepted. But does it mean more than that the man who makes the assertion is right, and that his adversary is wrong? When we apply it to questions, if there are any such questions, on which we are all agreed, it is superfluous. When we apply it to disputed questions, the very fact that there is a dispute is a sufficient answer. We are all agreed that it is wrong to commit murder; and therefore, for practical purposes, it does not much matter whether we know that it is wrong by a direct intuition or by a process of observation and reasoning. But when we come to a more doubtful point, such as the comparative merits of an ascetic or a utilitarian school of morality, our intuitions do not help us out, because they appear to tell in opposite direc-

This is the case in most matters of art; one man's consciousness tells him that a certain picture is beautiful, and another man's that it sugly; which is right, and who is to be judge? There is not even a claimant to infallibility upon such matters, and apparently we are landed in a hopeless and diametrical contradiction of opinion. Yet, if we give up these everlasting and intuitive principles, we apparently come to the equally awkward conclusion that every man is his own Pope, or, in other words, that there is no right or wrong in the matter. The admirer of Mozart is on the same level with the admirer of the popular melodies of the music halls, and all bat can be said is that anything which pleases anybody is so far good, and the more it pleases the better. We have at best the old detrine of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, which would apparently sanction any art, however vulgar and offensive the most cultivated people may conceive it to be, simply on the ground of its popu-

#### INSURANCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVA-

THE COMMON WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES,
on the 30th day of December, 1889.

Sate of New York, County of New York, 22:

Be it remembered, that on this 21st day of March, A. D.
1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the
State of New York, duy 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
schminster eaths 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 30th 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 se artitles now in the bands 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 Statement
In Winess Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and

I further certify, that I am not interested in the anairs of said Company.

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

(Signed)

THOMAS I. THORNELL.

Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York. Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission.

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.

Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year

AMOUNT OF STOUKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, specifying the number of shares and their parand market value.

Par. Market exists. U. S. 6s of 1881 .....

5-20s.
N. Y. State Stocks.
Oity
Brooklyn
Tennessee 6s.
Virginia 6s
Alabama 6s
Sharertown Bonds. AMOUNT OF STOCKS held by the Com-pany as collateral security for IOANS, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value ..... U. S. 5-20s. Phr. Market. Loaned.
U. S. 6s of 1881. 27,000 \$188,300 \$158,300
N. Y. State stocks. 10,000 10,900 10,000
Brooklyn City 7 perct. N.Y. Lafe and Trust 2,000 2,120 1,800

5,000 10,000 5,000 \$9,713,550'82 Interest on investments due and unpaid.....
Accrued interest not yet due.
Other available miscellaneout assets, specifying their character and value.
Deferred premiums of the year.
Premiums due and secured, with interest...
Cash deposited with Government of Canada.
Office furniture, est...

Total assets..... .\$10,510,824,42 Third :unt of losses during the year, adjusted but not due. Amount of losses reported to the Company Amount of dividends due and unpaid.
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and smount or 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, stating the character of such premiums.

Amount of premiums earned
Interest received from investments.
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources. None.

None

Amount of losses paid during the year .... Amount of return premiums, whether paid Amount of dividends paid.

Amount of expenses paid during the year,

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.....8400,000 00 ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS....2,425,731 67 INCOME FOR 1840, LOSSES PAID IN 1869, \$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over \$5,500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of
kuds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages,
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED OLLAIM.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
George Fales,
JAMES W. McALLISTER,
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavas S. Benson.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

2 185

FIRE ASSOCIATION. INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1830.

> 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,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
JOSEPH E, SCHELL. WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,

# SBURY

WILLIAM T. BUTLER,

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 YOL (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 JAMES M. LONGAORE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
Office, No. 362 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
BAMUEL FOWERS, Special Agent.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature Incorporated by the Legislature 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

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY 60,000-00 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds.

Bonds...

95,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per
Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania
Railroad guarantee)...

90,000 State of Tennessee Five Per
Cent Lose 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan. 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock.... 5,000 North Pennsylvania Rail-road Company, 100 shares 14,000.00 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Com-pany, 80 shares stock.... 246,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first liens on City Properties.

Market value, \$1,255,270 00 Cost, \$1,215,622 27. \$1,231,400 Par. Real Estate ... Real Estate....

Bills Receivable for Insurances made...

Balances due at Agencies:—

Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued
Interest, and other debts due the Company...
Stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corporations, \$4706. Estimated value.
Cash in Bank....\$168,318 83 Cash in Drawer.....

\$1,852,100-04 DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand,

Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou,
William C. Honston,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary.

# INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual CAPITAL..... 8500,000 Losses pald since organization....\$23,000,000. Receipts of Premiums, 1869....81,991,837'45 Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696'74 Losses pald, 1869.....81,035,386'84

Statement of the Assets. First Mortgages on City Property..... United States Government and other Loan Bonds. Bailroad, Bank and Canal Stocks..... Cash in Bank and Office..... 247,620 

Accrued Interest
Premiums in course of transmission
Unsettled Marine Premiums
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia. 82,783,581 DIRECTORS. Arthur G.
Samuel W. Jo ses,
John A. Bres a,
Charies Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,

Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Chashman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHAS MARIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL \$200,000, FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY, Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
CHARLIES RICHARDSON, President,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice President

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 516 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.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazleburst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddeck, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF

F. Ratchford Starr,
Naibre Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President,
ALEX, W. WINTER, Secretary,
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary. F. Ratchford Starr,

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON.

KSTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philad CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

E ASTON & MCNIAGON.

E ASTON & MCNIAGON.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

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

T E N T

OFFICES FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS. 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada. AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc. SEVENTH Street, above F,

(Opposite U. S. Patent Office). WASHINGTON, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 lo mwslm DATENT OFFICES.

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT. (Entrance on FOURTH Street),

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patenta, Open till 9 o'clock every evening.

PATENT OFFICES. N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA. FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE

Send for pamphle on Patents. CHARLES H. EVANS. TATE RIGHTS FOR SALE .- STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of betels and restaurants, and it abould be infroduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

527tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE 0 V

FARREL, HERRING & CO HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street No. 807 CHESNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York, HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 29tf

J. WATSON & SON. J. WATSON & SON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, A few doors above Chesnut st., Philat

FURNITURE. RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

MAST SIDE, ABOVE OHESNUT. PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S Improved Patent Sofa Bed

Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of FARSON & SON.

No. 22S S. SECOND Street.

Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSIONTABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them
on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled
about the room.

3 leamwigm EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL HARVARD UNIVERSITY. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Becond Term 1863-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domesti
Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, L.L. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property. perty.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law
Wills, and Administration. Wills, and Administration.

John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, most courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings. tion of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly pleadings. brary is one of the most complete in the United prises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are \$50 per term, and \$25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No sitra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. I. WHITTIER, 29

Registrar.

Y. LAUDERBACH'S

ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING
SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 480 Cheanut st. [2 251m E D G E H I L L SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA. NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4. For Circulars apply to

T. W. CATTELL.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year. Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about \$200,000. For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to W. BOLLMAN, President,

No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

MEDIOAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD-TONI STHEMIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIO.
The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sinknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nerveus exhaustion, viz.—Ameria, Chlorosis, Sampathisme, Phihisic, Diabetes, Albumineria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD, General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 OKDAR Street, d Seer. For sale by all respectable druggists. 31 tushs.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S

CITY ORDINANCES. COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADEL

CLERR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870. \
In accordance with a resolution adopted by
the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public infor-

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

A N ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a
Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fair-

Section 1. The Select and Common Conneils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby au-thorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent, per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City

Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certifi-cates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any frac-tional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from

all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily news-papers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fair-mount," And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870. In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadel-phia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN. Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAM FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one hundred thousa plied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of per cent, per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders theresf; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned. and the interest thereof, are payable free from all

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily news-papers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mort-gages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meet-

ing of Councils after said publication, shall pre-

sent to this Council one of each of said news-

papers for every day in which the same shall STOVES, RANGES, ETC. THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES, Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc.

Successor to SHARPE & THOM SON, 127 fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DIVORCES.

BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OB-A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGISLIA OBtained in New York, Indiana Illinois, and other
States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

ERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STRAM ENGINE. Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868, DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STRAM HAMMER

B. M. WESTONS

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwg FORM IL OO MILLIAM IL MERRICE, J. VAUGHAN MERRICE.