THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK,

Innumerable as have been the theories breached from time to time in regard to the at once renowned and obscure mortal known popularly as the Man in the Iron Mask, they have always contradicted each other and themselves so frequently and so flatly, that the appearance of a work calculated to set the question finally at rest may be fairly viewed as a subject for congratulation. M. Marius Topin, the author of the volume in question, after fully investigating the claims of the various persons, in turn suspected of being the mysterious prisoner, and disposing of those claims, proceeds to set forth his own theory, supported, for the most part, by minute and irrefragable evidence, or, failing such direct evidence, by arguments and inferences of singular cogency.

Following the example of Plutarch in his

"Life of Demetrius Poliorcetes," M. Topin begins his hero's life by referring to his death. We shall tread in his footsteps, and relate the circumstances as derived by M. Topin from Dujonca's contemporary manuscript account of the prisoners in the Bastile. On the afternoon of the 18th of September, 1678, the Sieur de St. Mars, who had lately been promoted from the governorship of the Islands of Ste. Marguerite, off the coast of Provence, to that of the Bastile, arrived at his new post, attended by an armed escort. He had travelled in a litter, in which, and by his side, sat a prisoner, whose face was hidden by a black velvet mask. During the whole of their long journey St. Mars had not for a moment lost sight of his charge; it was remarked that at meals the prisoner was made to sit with his back to the light, that he was forbidden even then to doff his mask, and that at night St. Mars slept by his side with loaded pistols within easy reach. Monsieur Topin adds, that at Palteau, a chateau belonging to St. Mars, where the party halted, a tradition of the mysterious prisoner's passage has been handed down from father to son, and still

exists among the peasantry.

Five years afterwards, at nightfall on Tuesday, the 20th of November, 1703, a small knot of men hurried across the drawbridge of the Bastile to the cemetery of St. Paul's Church. The prisoner from Provence had fallen ill on the preceding Sunday. On the Monday the almoner of the Bastile had been called in, and had barely had time to shrive the dying man. In the register of the church the corpse was inscribed under the name of Marchialy. At the Bastile he had been known as "the prisoner from Provence." Absolute secrecy was maintained on the subject in the Bastile; its officers, however, had learnt the particulars from Dujonca, and, in course of time, repeated them to their successors; thus it happened that the inmates of the (prison still knew of this mystery of mysteries, when, in the first half of the eighteenth century, a number of men of letters were confined there in succession. They, too, learnt the appalling tale, and lost no time in publishing it to the world; conjecture was of course rife, and numberless versions of the story succeeded each other. One difficulty, however, lay at the root of them all-for it was admitted by all hands that the captive, so jealously watched and hidden, must needs have been a man of importance; yet no known person of weight sufficient to warrant such precautions had, within memory of man, disappeared from the stage of public affairs in Europe.

The story, as told by M. Topin, opens about the year 1676. The prestige of Louis X IV was as yet unimpaired by the reverses which clouded the close of his career. At no time, in fact, had he cherished more ambitious schemes, and at none did they seem more likely to succeed. Yielding to the fatal attraction which has so often induced French rulers to interfere in the affairs of Italy, he was casting about for the best and surest means of obtaining a solid and permanent footing in that country. The state of Italy, divided into petty States, with a people sunk in sloth and corruption, Governments timid and venal, and princes weak and dissolute, invited the interference of powerful and scheming neighbors.

Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, had lately died, leaving as his successor that very Duke of Savoy who was destined to exercise on the affairs of Europe an influence so vast, so disproportionate to the size of his realm, and so baneful to the interests of Louis. As yet, however, this Duke was a mere child, left under the guardianship of his mother, and the Government of Piedmont held a far inferior position; for the Duchess, by nature weak and vacillating, was rendered all the more so, perhaps, from her position as the ruler of a small State at the very threshold of a mighty neighbor, and as an inexperienced woman environed by astute, unscrupulous, and often hostile statesmen. Louis was already master of the fortress of Pignerol, and it was argued that if he were able to secure the possession of that of Casale, Piedmont, lying as it does between these two strongholds, would be wholly at his mercy; thus he would acquire at once a means and a motive for interference in Italy, leading not improbably to French predominance in that country, if not in the end to downright conquest. Casale was the capital of the Marquesate of Montferrat, a dependency of the Duchy of Mantaa. That Duchy was governed by Charles IV of the House of Gonzaga, a frivolous and needy Prince, who passed most of his time in the gambling-houses of Venice, was always in difficulties, and likely to be at the beck of the highest bidder. The rivals of France in Italy were, as usual in those days, the Spaniards and Imperialists, and the atmost circumspection was requisite to baffle their vigilance if the scheme of acquiring Casale were seriously entertained. In the Abbe d'Estrades, his Ambassador at Venice, the King of France possessed a fitting tool for the work in hand, for that functionary was of a restless and ambitious turn, and bent on pushing his own fortunes in furthering those of his master, by some bold and successful stroke. The purchase of Casale seemed to d'Estrades perfectly feasible, and he was not long in settling on the person most likely to meet his overtures on the subject in a friendly spirit. Count Matthioly, the man whom d'Estrades

selected for the purpose, had been Secretary of State to the Duke of Mantaa's predecessor, had wormed himself into the confidence of his present master, and was straining every nerve to regain the office which he had once held. Like d'Estrades himself, therefore, he was bent on rendering his master some signal service, such as would be likely to entail the attainment of his own wishes; and he well knew that he could do the Duke no greater favor than by supplying him with money, and thus pandering to his pleasures and his vices. No two men, therefore, seemed better qualified under the circumstances to bring the question to the issue desired by the French Government than the negotiators whom we have described.

Before, however, directly attacking Matthioly on the subject, the wary Frenchman sent one Giuliani, a contributor to a news-

suspicion, to watch and to sound him at Verons. Guliani was not long in ascertaining Matthioly's aversion to the Spaniards, from whom he had never been able to obtain more than empty promises, and the two soon came to an understanding; the Duke of Mantua was as easily persuaded, and a meeting was accordingly agreed upon between him and d'Estrades. It was arranged that this meeting should take place at Venice during the carnival, when every one, including even the Doge, the Senators, and the Papal Nuncio, went abroad masked, and there seemed, therefore, no possibility of suspicion attaching to the plotters. Thus, strangely enough, this long and eventful negotiation began as it ended, in a masquerade; but little could the unhappy Matthioly have divined in what sort

of masquing it would terminate!
The Duke of Mantua and d'Estrades met on the 13th March, 1678, as if by chance, in the open street at midnight after a ball, and there, in disguise, safely discussed the prelimina-ries. In the following month of October, Matthioly and Giuliani, after successfully eluding the vigilance of foreign spies, and pretending a journey to Switzerland, started for Paris, where they signed a treaty, the conditions of which were the following:—ist. That the Duke of Mantua should admit French troops into Casale. 2d. That he should be appointed Commanderin-Chief of any army which Louis might send into Italy; and 3d. That when the provisions of the treaty were carried out, a sum of 100,000 crowns should be paid to him.

On the signature of the treaty, Matthioly was received in a private audience by Louis XIV. He was treated with the most flattering marks of distinction; in memory of his journey, the King offered him a valuable diamond, and a sum of 400 double louis, and further promised that, on the ratification of the treaty, a much larger sum should be paid to him, that his son should be appointed page at the French Court, and that his brother should receive a valuable living.

Never, as M. Topin observes, had any intrigue been more skilfully devised, nor had a fairer prospect of success. The powers with whose interests the scheme clashed were still in utter ignorance of its existence, the contracting parties fully agreed in every point, and the negotiators on both sides, to all appearance, equally interested sn its fulfilment. Notwithstanding this, it is an undoubted fact that two months after Matthioly's journey to Paris, all the governments interested in the failure of the project-namely, those of Turin, Madrid, Vienna, and Venice-were fully informed of every particular; and they were so owing to the fact that they had at various times received detailed statements on the subject from the principal agent in the intrigue, Count Matthioly himself.

His motive for this conduct it is, indeed, bard to guess. M. Topin supposes that, although willing in the first instance to sell his country to France, Matthioly may perhaps afterwards have had qualms of conscience, and, moved by a tardy patriotism, may have wished to undo his own work by betraying the plot while it was yet time. This conjecture, we own, seems to rest on no solid foundation. In the first place, patriotism was not in vogue among the Italian statesmen of those days. Secondly, the state of affairs in the Peninsula was such, that in withdrawing his country from the clutches of one spoiler he must have known that he was merely placing her at the mercy of another; for Italy's chains were then so firmly riveted that a change in her condition implied no more than a change of jailers, and thus she would pass from the tyranny and cupidity of one foreigner to those of another,

"Per servir sempre, o vin

Less improbable does it seem that the urgent wants of the rapacious and needy gamester whom he served obliged Matthioly to sell his secret to any one likely to pay for it, and in some such reason as this we must find the key to his strange, reckless, and suicidal conduct. To what extent he was his master's ame damnee, may easily be gathered from the foregoing; that he did not fully trust his master we may per-ceive from the fact that he withheld from him the original documents touching the negotiations and kept them concealed; that in the end he was sacrificed to his master's exigencies as well as to Louis' resentment, we can not well doubt, even if we do not attach importance to the facts that Charles and Louis were afterwards fully reconciled, and that the sudden illness and death of Matthioly in the Bastile coincided somewhat ominously with the Duke of Mantua's visit to Paris. Distrust of each other, moreover, was an element which, among negotiators constituted as they must have been, was likely to enter largely into the incentives which determined their conduct; for it must be recollected that Louis, who, as regards common honor and honesty, appears of all parties to the least disadvantage on the occasion, had himself not scrupled to break almost every international engagement into which he had entered; that his character, therefore, for good faith can hardly have stood high from the manner in which he had observed the stipulations of the treaties of the Pyrenees and of Aix.

The Duchess of Savoy was the first person whom Matthioly informed of his dealings with France. On the 31st of Decemberthat is, just twenty-three days after the signature of the treaty-she received from Matthi-oly all the original documents connected with the negotiation, of which ihe kept copies. Fully alive to the fact that of all Italian governments her own had most to fear from Louis' resentment, and concluding that the other governments interested had been equally apprifed, she hastened to in-form him of what was passing. He was thunderstruck on receiving these tidings, which reached him in February, 1679, for all the arrangements made for the seizure of Casale were in full progress. Baron d'Asfeld had started for Venice, empowered to exchange the ratifications of the treaty. Troops had been secretly assembled at Briancon, ready to march at a moment's notice. Catinat himself, who at

that time only held the rank of brigadier, but was already known as a distinguished officer, was hurried off under escort in the disguise of a prisoner to Pignerol, where he sojourned under a false name; everything, in short, was ready, when the signal for action was unexpectedly delayed, owing to the nuaccountable treachery of Matthioly.

Meanwhile that arch-deceiver perceiving the fruitlessness, as far as he was himself concerned, of his overtures to the Duchess of Savoy, had lost no time in informing the Governments of Vienna, Venice, and Madrid of the whole matter, and had thus rendered success on the part of France an impossibility. The king, on the other hand, ignorant as he was of these further disclosures, did not as yet lose all hope of carrying his point; think-ing Matthiely's conduct might be only a beginning of treachery as it were, he did not even apprise D'Estrades of the state of the case, and trusted that all might yet be well. D'Estrades, who had been moved from the

paper, who, owing to his occupation, could | legation at Venice to that of Turin, con-well move about the country without exciting | tinued, in the meantime, to meet with evasive and unsatisfactory replies to his overtures from the Mantuan Government; the negotiations were delayed by them on the flimsiest pretexts. Perplexing intelligence of the least reassuring nature continued to reach d'Estrades from various parts of Italy, till an event of no little significance occurred which confirmed his worst suspicions. Baron d'Asfeld, on his way to Increa to exchange ratifi-cations with Matthioly, had been arrested by the Spanish Governor of the Milanese, and was kept a close prisoner. Louis, however, did not as yet wholly lose heart, and Catinat received orders to take the place of d'Asfeld. Still travelling under a feigned name, he and St. Mars, the Governor of Pignerol, likewise in disguise, made their way to the appointed rendezvous, where Matthioly was to have met them, without, however, finding him there. After various misadventures, during which they narrowly escaped capture, they were glad to make good their retreat to Pignerol, without, of course, bringing back with them the deed of cession, the obtaining of which had been the object of their errand.

From that moment all doubt of Matthioly's treachery vanished from d'Estrades' mind, and he was the first to propose a plan for capturing the traitor. Matthioly still attempted to amuse d'Estrades with sham negotiations, but the latter had by this time fully ascertained that the arrest of d'Asfeld was due to Matthioly, and that Matthioly still with held the original documents from the Duke of Mantua. D'Estrades, however, did not cease to negotiate with Malthioly, using, however, the utmost care not to let him know how fully informed he was of his perfidy. He accordingly sent Giuliani to him, saying that if the Duke of Mantua were still of the same mind as regards Casale, the King of France would be quite willing to continue the negotiation for the surrender of the fortress. Matthioly complained that he had spent all the money at his command in bribes at the Court of Mantua, with a view to bringing about the result desired by the King of France. D'Estrades thereupon promised that he should be paid certain sums by Catinat, who had been entrusted with them by the King, his master. So greedy for money was Matthioly that he eagerly pressed d'Estrades to lose no time in bringing about a meeting with Catinat, and Tuesday, the 2d of May, was the day ap-

So wholly lulled were his suspicions, so dead was he to all sense of his danger, that he seemed stricken with a mental blindness fully as strange as his former shrewdness, and hurried heedlessly on to a doom which will make him a by-word for all that is abjectly and irrecoverably wretched in this life. The Abbe d'Estrades tells, with no little complacency, how completely he duped and ensnared his victim, how he called for him at six in the morning on the appointed day, and carried him in his own carriage towards the place of meeting; how the rains had so swollen the River Guisiola that it had broken part of the bridge they went to cross; how Matthioly helped with his own hands to repair the damage, and worked zealously on till the bridge was passable on foot; and how they then left the carriage and hurried forward through muddy lanes to the piace of assignation. There they found Catinat awaiting them; he managed matters so well that no one appeared on the spot but himself; he showed them into a neighboring house where they could confer unobserved; here d'Estrades gradually led Matthioly on to confess what he had heard him say some days before, namely, that he had in his possession all the original documents connected with the negotiations. Mat-thioly added that the Duke of Mantua had often attempted, but in vain, to obtain them, that he only possessed copies, and that the originals were in the care of his (Matthioly's) wife in a nunnery at Bologna. At this stage of the conference d'Estrades judged it best to retire, and as soon as he had left, Matthioly's arrest was effected without the least difficulty.

Among the papers found on the captive those emanating from the Court of Versailles were not included; but on being threatened with torture and death the unhappy man confessed that they were in Padua, stowed away in a place known to his father alone. He was then made to write a letter by dictation to his father, in no way alluding to his present state, but begging him to make the papers over to Giuliani, the bearer of the letter. The elder Matthioly, wholly ignorant of the fact that Giuliani was in French pay, unsuspectingly handed to him the precious documents, which d'Estrades lost no time in forwarding to Versailles.

On learning Matthioly's arrest, Louis seems to have behaved with characteristic presence of mind: instantly abandoning all thought of acquiring Casale, he recalled the troops collected at Briancon, peremptorily demanded and easily obtained the release of d'Asfeld by the Spanish Government, and caused a report to be spread that Matthioly was dead. "Il faudra," wrote Louis to d'Estrades, "il faudra que personne ne sache ce que cet

homme est devenu." The order was strictly obeyed. The unhappy man's family dis persed in silence and sorrow. In their pedigree the date of Matthioly's death is left blank. His wife, the widow of a man who was destined to survive her, retired brokenhearted to the very convent whither seven-teen years before Matthioly had come to wed her; his father dragged on a wretched existence for some years longer at Padua, not knowing whether to bewail the death of a beloved son, or still to believe his existence. Harrowing as this state of doubt must have been to them, none of his kindred dared to set on foot inquiries which were almost certain to be fruitless and might possibly have been dangerous. M. Topin traces Matthioly to Pignerol, to the Islands of Ste. Marguerite, and finally, as we have seen, to the Bastile.

In the despatches addressed by the French Government to Matthioly's gaolers, he is after a time no longer mentioned by name, and is known by the pseudenym of "Le Sieur de Lestang;" and M. Topin shows that the name of Marchialy, under which his funeral was entered in the register of St. Paul's Church, was a mere corruption of the name Matthioly very likely to occur in a foreign country, and at a time when proper names were spelled with a carelessness unknown in these

Thus was Louis XIV revenged on the first man who had ever thwarted him in one of his great designs. His success, indeed, in punishing the culprit was in its way as complete as had been the failure to compass the object of his intrigues. This very success, however, has left a blot upon his fame as indelible as any which attaches to that of the other actors in this detestable episode, from which Catinat's name alone emerges unsullied. We feel, in fact, that in dealing with this whole matter we have been dwelling, as it were, in a tainted atmosphere; for the hand of time which lifts so many veils has seldom revealed a scene of fraud, chicane, and relentless tyranny at once so nauseous and so appalling. Let us hope that such depravity

among the forem st of mankind is henceforth tinued, in the meantime, to meet with an impossibility; let us hope that the present generation have a better right than the Pharisee of the Gospel to rejoice that they are not like unto these men, — Cornhill Magazine.

> OITY ORDINANCES. COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADEL-

> CLERE'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 "Au Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fair-mount," is hereby published for public infor-

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council,

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

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 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 sever 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 certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts a 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 the sand 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

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Councll 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. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA 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 in-formation.

JOHN ECKSTEIN. Clerk of Common Council.

STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils

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 million five hundred thousand dollars, to be ap-plied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, 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 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 thereof; 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 taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made 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 shall be appropriated quarterly out of said in-come and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers 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 meetgages. And the said Cierk, 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 have been made. 3 25 24t

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JANUARY 1, 1870.

55,708

82,783,581

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES

200,925-00

20,000 00

15,000 00

4,270 00

14,000 00

65,097-95

2,740-20

169,291 14

\$1,852,100-04

Assets Jan. 1, '70, \$2,825,731'67 On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dweilings, Houses, etc.

INSURANGE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL 1870.

INCOME FOR 1820, LOSSES PAID IN 1869, \$144,908 CL 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 buds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages,
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

FIRE ASSOCIATION. INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820. OFFICE.

NO. 24 NORTH FIFTH STREET INSURE

BUILDING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only). ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, 81,572,732.25.

TRUSTRES. WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, EAMUEL SPARHAWK, JOSEPH E. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, E. SCHELL,

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

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York 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.

Beliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the JAMES M. LONGAORE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 32 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUKL POWERS, Special Agent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO. 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 karst. DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18 karst and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Outlery,
lated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwt.

Plated Ware, etc. CENUINE 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.

Bend for circular. Goods sent O. O. D. Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way. JAMES CERARD & CO., No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS).

NEW YORK. RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER, NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholeanie Deslors in
WATCHES AND JEWALRY,
DETROIT SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
second floor, and late of No. 85 S. THIRD St. B CLOCKS. TOWER CLOCKS.

MARBLE CLOCKS. BRONZE CLOCKS. COUCOU GLOOKS. VIENNA REGULATORS.

AMERICAN CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now a pared to furnish all classes with constant emplement at home, the whole of the time or for the spanoments. Business new, light, and profitable. Perso, of either sex easily earn from 50c, to 55 per evening, and proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girs earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of the Propic's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sont free by mail Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. O. ALLEN & OO., Augusta, Maine.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the ald of the city of Baltimore, will soot 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 Gra-ding 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.