SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

MR. GREELEY AND THE TRIBUNE FREE-LOVERS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Greeley is making a serious mistake in putting himself before the world as the champion of the gang of free-lovers who have for the last few years made the *Tribune* office their headquarters. We know that, personally, he is entirely sound on the marriage question; but his benevolence and kindly sympathy for plausible rascality, which have so often invalued him in scrapes before, are now leading him into an apparent advocacy of immorality, which cannot fail to do great damage to his reputation. Just as he suffered himself to be coaxed into lending his sanction to the infamous mock-marriage at the Astor House, between Mr. Richardson and the wife of Daniel McFarland, he now has undertaken to defend the women who played a prominent part in bringing about the whole of the awful catastrophe of which that outrageous ceremony was the culmination.

We have already published in the *Sun* the letters from these women, Mrs. Samuel Sinclair and Mrs. Lucia G. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland, which have been put in evidence by the counsel for Mr. McFarland in his trial for the murder of Mr. Richardson. The purpose of laying those letters before the jury was to show that Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Calhoun were conspirators with Mr. Richardson in his effort to seduce Mrs. McFarland. Mr. McFarland's suspicions as to what was going on having been aroused, he opened his wife's travelling trunk in search of evidence, and there found the letters. This act Mr. Greeley stigmatizes as "burglary and larceny," and the letters themselves he excuses as follows:—

"Judge them simply by what they contain, and not by false glosses and perversions, and there is not a line in them that the writer should wish to blot. A woman just above want, struggling bravely and working arduously for her bread, reaches out a hand to help a friend whose needs are more urgent and who is more heavily overweighted for the race of life than herself. That is the whole truth. Whatever evil may be made out of those letters will have its origin in the heart of the commentator, not in the letter nor the spirit of the text."

Does Mr. Greeley seriously mean to contend that a husband, who has good reason to believe his wife unfaithful to him, commits a crime in opening a receptacle in which she keeps her letters? Such may be the code in those corrupt circles where adultery is sanctioned by fashion, and faithfulness to the marriage covenant is exceptional; but it has never yet been established in this country. Ordinarily, a polite husband will treat his wife's correspondence, like her dressing-room, as sacred; but to insist that he may not inspect either the one or the other when his honor demands it, is carrying the immunities of libertinism to a limit which has heretofore been unknown in American society.

Then, as to the letters themselves, is it true that "whatever evil is in them will be made out of the heart of the commentator?" Is it no evil for one woman to urge another woman to leave her husband and take her children with her, or to commend to her esteem a man whom she must know to be a lover with criminal intentions? Hear Mrs. Samuel Sinclair:—

"Do not for one moment longer entertain that morbid idea that you are responsible for the life of one who is sure to break you down completely, and ruin perhaps your children, if you continue to live with him. It will kill you to live this way, and you must not do it.

"I must suggest one thing, and that is to get Percy away from his father as soon as possible. You know Percy now believes in him, and the longer he remains with him the more intensified will this feeling become, and of course the longer it will take to erase it."

Mrs. Lu G. Calhoun, a more fertile letter-writer than Mrs. Sinclair, also says:—

"It is profanation for you to stay with that man; you shall not."

"I think you could live, yourself and Percy, for what you earn now; and if you can only be free, so that you can improve, your salary will be increased."

"I am so glad that you have left M. Do not, I beseech you, return."

"My darling, for whom I would die, do not so wrong your womanhood as to go back. You must not, shall not."

"Let Mr. R—— help you; he is good and strong."

"Do you know what is the panacea for all my woes? Mr. Richardson. Nobody is half so kind and unselfish as he, and when I am 'stuck,' as the newsboys say, I just tell him, and his clear common sense and kind heart always find a way into smooth paths again."

And much more of the same sort. The whole burden of the letters is abuse of the husband, praise of the adulterous lover, solicitations to break the marriage tie, and encouragement to get the children away from their father, with rosy pictures of wealth, fame, and happiness as the result. Yet Mr. Greeley sees nothing in these letters which the writers should wish to blot! Verily, if such be their effect on such a mind as his, there must be a corrupting influence in the atmosphere of the *Tribune* office which less intellectual people will do well to shun.

RADICAL AND ULTRA.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

There are individuals who look only through partisan spectacles. Their vision is restricted and their belief dwarfed to a recognition of nothing beyond the range of their own literal observation. It is impossible for men of a certain mould of thought—if, indeed, that can be dignified as thought which is purely the offspring of prejudice—to perceive good in any one who differs from them. We have known men of respectability and an average intelligence, conscientious in the belief that others, belonging to an opposite political or religious faith, could not be worthy socially, or honest in business transactions. These same purblind men, while impelled strictly by the old Puritan theory that they alone are the salt of the earth, vehemently denounce those on the opposite side who are as blind and prejudiced—as crazed as themselves. These classes, representing the two political and social antipodes, are dangerous to society. They are incapable of reasoning, and consequently incapable of generosity. They recognize no virtue in others whose minds do not run in their own narrow grooves. They live on and breathe prejudices, and repel all other food. We had a practical exemplification of this in Tennessee recently. It was in the vote on the new Constitution. Two classes showed opposition to the measure. They were the Northern Radical and the Southern Radical ultras. Each class bitterly opposed the Constitution, and each from a different standpoint. The Northern ultras opposed it because it did not disfranchise white men. The Southern ultras opposed it because it did not disfranchise black men. Passion and prejudice ruled, though there was something of method in the madness of the Northern ultras. They had something, though little, as partisans to gain, and nothing to lose by keeping the whites disfranchised. The Southern ultras had everything to lose and nothing to gain by *their* course. The blacks would vote, no matter what the fate of the Constitution. But the hatred of each of these classes for the other blinded both to every consideration not the offspring of hatred. Each class was unwilling to breathe the air if the other was also permitted its enjoyment. In every community representatives of these classes exist. Every one who reads this will instinctively point his finger at one or more in his own circle of acquaintances. Their chief characteristic is denunciation of all who do not accept their *dictum* as final on all subjects. Independence of thought is to them a crime to be punished if possible by ostracism. In politics the Northern ultras would denounce this independence as "disloyal," and the Southern ultras would denounce it as "radical." In the days of old Salem both classes would have made common cause in hanging old women as witches. They are the John Browns of our *post-bellum* society—crazed fanatics, with the outline of a theory born of fanaticism—and rushing on, regardless of results, they see only somebody or something before them that they hate; and in the hope of giving the feelings which burn and seethe in their hearts vent, are willing to destroy every interest essential to the well-being of society. One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the decrease, in numbers and influence, of these dangerous classes. They still fill the air with the sound of their voices, but their power, once great, is nearly gone. Few communities, either North or South, now heed the ravings of these madmen. In a year or two their portion will be only derision and contempt.

DULL TIMES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a general complaint of dullness in trade, which official returns would seem to contradict. Our weekly imports as, indicated by the returns of revenue collected, show no material reduction when compared with those of former and of preceding years; nor do we hear of many furnaces blown out or factories stopping work. On the other hand, new stacks, new mills, are almost daily set to work; our farmers are all busy, and are employing more labor at the South, and not less in other quarters, than in former years; so that, if there be no change for the worse hereafter, the aggregate product of our national industry in 1870 will exceed that of any former year.

And yet, the complaint of dull times has a foundation. Our currency has signally appreciated within the past year; consequently, as measured by legal money, almost everything is low-priced. The manufacturer who bought his stock six to eight months ago, cannot sell his product for so many dollars as it has cost him; hence he reports that he is losing money. The farmer, who hired labor wherewith to produce his last crop when gold was 140 and sold that crop when gold was but 110, has lost money on his wheat, his corn, his pork; and so with many others. The speculator, who bought lots at prices governed by an inflated currency, cannot now sell them for so many dollars as he paid (or agreed to pay) for them—each dollar being worth twenty to thirty per cent. more than it was a year ago; so he swells the chorus of dull times. And we see no prospect of flush times until the process of currency assimilation to specie values shall have been perfected. Had that been done (as we think it might and should have been) in 1865, we should have gone down to the bed-rock at once, and been the better for it ever since.

One of the worst effects of our present anomalous position is an almost inevitable conflict between labor and capital inaccurately so designated. Those who bought labor last year on the basis of gold at 140 and sold its proceeds when gold was 110@115, very naturally insist on a general reduction of wages; those who have only labor to sell, and as naturally want to make the most of it, do not assent to any such reduction. The former urge the great reductions which have been made in the currency prices of flour, of coal, and of many other necessaries of life; the latter reply that beef, rents, and many other elements of living cost nearly or quite as much as they did one year or two years ago. In other words, the payers of wages demand concessions which the receivers will not make; hence strikes and a paralysis in certain departments of industry. We consider the employers generally moderate and reasonable in their requirements, and advise the workmen to assent to them; we regard most of their strikes as likely to result in failure; but they have a perfect right to consider us mistaken, or (if they please) swayed by class sympathy or personal interest, and to persist in defying our counsel, on the reasonable assumption that they understand their own business far better than we do.

Were the Senate's Funding bill this day a law we believe all would be changed for the better. We would resume our march to specie payments, and therewith the steady appreciation of our paper currency. The authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury to fund, at his discretion, the greenbacks in the new four per cent. bonds is, in our view, one of the most important and salutary provisions of the bill, rendering future Black Fridays impossible. It is high time that the greenbacks should cease to be a national lie. "The United States will pay five dollars to bearer" is a fraudulent promise unless they are to be paid at *some* time in something or other. Let us have an authentic exposition of this promise, with practice to match, and our currency will rest on somewhat like, if not exactly on, the granite rock of specie redemption. Pass the Senate bill and the currency premium on coin can hardly be forced above ten per cent., and, if put above that point, cannot be kept there.

Until we make some effective provision for funding our national debt—ultimately, the whole of it—we shall have ample complaint of dull times. We live in a state of uncertainty, of expectation—of course, from hand to mouth. Few make heavy contracts for goods, apprehending an appreciation of currency and a consequent reduction of prices. Labor refuses to adapt its wages to a specie standard, not believing that standard about to be attained; capital is reluctant to employ labor at paper prices, believing that paper may soon be assimilated to gold; hence a hiatus, a chasm, an interregnum, which it is the general interest to terminate so soon as is practicable.

Meantime, we note with satisfaction a liberal efflux of population from our city. There are more houses and stores to rent in this city to-day than there were on any former 20th of April; and they cannot all be taken this year—at least not before September. Many life-long residents—weary of uncertainty in business and the multiform anxieties of city life—are finding or making homes in the broad, free country. Our suburban villages, especially those located on railroads, are rapidly filling up and extending; while many are buying lands in the interior, the West, or the South, and intending henceforth to be done with pavements and gas-light, and to be summoned from slumber by no bell but that which calls to breakfast. Thousands of families are thus seeking or making homes in Kansas, in Missouri, in Nebraska, or far Colorado; thousands more in Virginia, in Florida, in Texas; and, while some will soon become homesick, and be drifting back to tell doleful stories of the hardships and barbarism of country life, the great majority will remain, and hew out for themselves an independence which will impel their children and grandchildren to honor and bless their memory.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BAROLAY,
J. B. WALKER.
4 2t M5

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27muwf5

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £4,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

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 2p§

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.
9 2

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:55 A. M. and 12:50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY 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

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.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Store).

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ⅛ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
3 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., The South and Southwest, and Florida Ports.
THE STEAMSHIP
J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPT. HINCKLEY,
WILL LEAVE PIER 17, BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
On Thursday, April 28, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
DOCK STREET WHARF, or to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
4 19 3t 12 SOUTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$32
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$32
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 9 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ev Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$95
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1275 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will by signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 63 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

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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. EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
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
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	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	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
20,000 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	3,990·00
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,	$1,225,270·00
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	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·68	
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	$786,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
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. Brock,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	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

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. 16§

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).....$300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·4
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro 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,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST, Counsel.
DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus.	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

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, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of 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
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·35.
TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R.