[Continued from the First Page,] stain upon our national escutcheon. By it, the slaveholder experienced but little trouble in obtaining possession of any colored man whom he would swear had been his property or a portion of the estate to which he had fallen The cases subsequent to 1850 gave rise to considerable excitement in this and other cities and especially in Philadelphia because of its nearness to the borders of the slave States. No instance where a negro was arrested on the charge of being a fugitive from labor occurred in which the prisoner was not attended by the agent of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. and his interests carefully guarded by its learned connscitors. The following are the more im-

portant of these cases. The Case of Henry Garnet. This was the first case which transpired under the new order of things, and the first to be heard before a justice of the Supreme Court. The claimant was Thomas Price Jones, of Cecil county, Md., whe in his affidavit set forth that he was the executor and residuary legatee of Benedict Jones, deceased; that Henry Garnet belonged to the estate of Benedict Jones; that he was held to labor for a number of years; and that said Henry had run away from his owner as long ago as the year 1842. After hearing witnesses, the documentary evidence was found to be informal, and Judge Grier discharged the

The Case of Adam Gibson. About I o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 21, 1850, Adam Gibson, a young black man, claiming to be a resident of New Jersey, was arrested at Second and Lombard streets by George Alberti, William McKinsley, and Robert Smith, nomi-nally on a charge of stealing chickens, but really as being a runaway slave. He was marched to the United States Marshal's office, and the matter soon became noised around. The news spread quickly, and in a very short time a crowd was attracted about the office. The then Commissioner, Edward D. Ingraham, was sent for, and appeared in a few moments. Counsel for the prisoner asked for a postpouement for an hour in order that witnesses might be summoned; but the Commissioner decided against the application, stating that a proper adherence to the spirit of the law would not permit or allow of any postponement. But one witness, and that not the owner, testified that Adam, or, as he had been formerly known, Emory Rice, was the property of William Knight, of Cecil county, Md. Several witnesses testified that Adam had never been the property of Mr. Knight, but that he had belonged to one Parson Davis, who in his will stated that his slaves should be handed over to the State Colonization Society upon his death. His will was produced, and, notwithstanding the document and the evidence of living witnesses, Adam was remanded. However, he returned to his home on the following Monday, Mr. Knight, his supposed master, having promptly said that he was not his slave. Subsequent investigation dis-closed the fact that at the time Adam Gibson was arrested, Emory Rice, the alleged fugitive slave, was in conversation with Gibson, and that Alberti and his party mistook the one for the other. Alberti and the others concerned in the arrest of Gibson were taken into custody,

charge of conspiring to kidnap. No further action was taken in the matter. The Case of Stephen Bennett. On January 24th, 1851, Stephen Bennett was taken before Commissioner Ingraham, charged with being a fugitive from the service of Edward B. Gallop, of Baltimore. He had been arrested in Columbia, Pa., on the day previous, while at work sawing wood in the street, upon a warrant issued by the Marshal. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out, returnable on Friday morning. At that hour the prisoner was taken before Judge Kane. It was in this case that the question was raised that the Commissioner, under the Fugitive Slave act, could not issue a war-rant to be served out of the county, but the Court overruled the point, holding that it could be served anywhere in Pennsylvania. After the examination of a number of witnesses, the Judge remanded Stephen into the custody of Mr. Gallop. Bennett acknowledged that he was the property of this gentleman who had him, but that he had run away from a fear that he would be sold and sent South. At this time the Democracy in the Legislature made a desperate attempt to repeal the act preventing kidnapping, but a bill to that effect was defeated in the Senate by one vote.

and after a hearing were held to answer the

The Case of Tamar Williams. On February 6, 1851, this woman, the mother of six children, all of whom had been born in this State, was taken from her residence at Fifth street and Germantown road, before Commissioner Ingraham. She was claimed as the property of William T. Purnell, of Worcester county Maryland. A writ of habeas corpus produced the prisoner before Judge Kane, and after several days of patient investigation, the trial causing the most intense excitement throughout the city, the Judge decided that the testimony of the witnesses for the defense made the fact overwhelmingly clear that she was not the person claimed, and he therefore directed her discharge. After a jubilee at the Philadelphia Institute by the colored people, Mrs. Williams was dragged in a wagon by the crowd to her residence, amid the shouts and songs of rejoicing of hundreds who surrounded the cortege.

Conviction of George Alberti. On the last day of February, 1851, George F. Alberti and John F. Price were tried and convicted of a charge of kidnapping Joel Henry Thompson, a free colored child, and removing him to Maryland, where he was sold into bondage Sentence was deferred for several months, and when imposed by Judge Parsons, Governor Bigler pardoned both convicts. A series of resolutions passed the Maryland Legislature thanking Governor Bigler for this act, and remunerating the prisoners for the time they lost in consequence of their conviction.

The Treason Trial. During the month of November, 1851, the city was thrown into a wild state of excitement by the trial of Castner Hanway, on a charge of treason, which arose out of a light at Christiana in September. Edward Gorsuch, a slaveholding citizen of Maryland, accompanied by a few of his relatives and friends, pursued his fugitive slaves to the village of Christiana, in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, where, it was supposed, they had found refuge from their oppres The warrants for the arrest of these fugitives were obtained from Commissioner Ingraham, and were committed to Henry H. Kline, who accompanied the slaveholder for the purpose of executing them. But though their plot was carefully formed, though they chose the still hour of early morning, when darkness and slumber rested on the valley which they ruthlessly invaded, they were defeated. The spirit of freedom lived even in the breasts of slaves, and they boldly defended their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In this conflict the slaveholder, Edward Gorsuch. was killed, some of his accomplices wounded, and all of them driven from the ground.

Judge Kane's charge to the Grand Jury was followed by the finding of true bills against thirty persons, who were indicted for treason. se but one, Hanway, was brought to trial, and the testimony given in the case so clearly proved that he had no participation in the Christiana conflict that the jury, after an absence of ten minutes from the court room, returned a verdict of "Not Gulity." Judge Grier having, in his charge, expressed the opinion of the Court that the offense stated in the indictment did not amount to treason, a nolle prosequi was entered upon all the remaining indictments for

Thus ended this disgraceful and futile attempt to stigmatize as traitors those who should refuse to execute, or should dare to oppose, the Fugitive Slave law.

The Dallam Case. This was a case in which Hannah and Henry Dallam, mother and son, were claimed by John Perdue, of Baltimore. Judge Kane, after listening to testimony on both sides for several days. remanded the prisoners, who had been absent from their master for something less than two

The Case of Daniel Hawkins. In July, 1851, Daniel Hawkins was arrested at Lancaster and taken before Commissioner In-Lancaster and taken before Commissioner In-graham, as the property of William M. Resteau, of the police were required. The witnesses for

of Baltimore. The testimony of several wit-nesses was heard, and Hawkins was remanded.

The Case of Abraham Hall. On the 17th of September, 1851, this indivi-dual, who was claimed by John Slade, of Har-ford county, Md., was also remanded by Commissioner Ingraham.

The Casey Case. This, like the several preceding cases, was before Commissioner Ingraham, who remanded her to Albert Davis, of Maryland. A remarkable feature in this matter was that the old lady, who was over 60, was the means of her return, having called on the Marshal and notified him that she was anxious to go home to her muster.

The Case of Pogue. On October 23 Henry Pogue was returned to his master, Noble Pennington, Cecil county, Md., by Commissioner Ingraham. There was no disposition manifested to hinder in the least the enforcement of the law. The walls of various buildings in the city were posted with bills containing the following:"New Constitution of the United States

adopted by the Congress of 1850-51. 'Article 1. We hold these truths to be selfevident, that all men are born equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of

George Bordley and Charles Wesley. In both these cases, the former being claimed by Andrew Pearce, of Cecil county, Md., and the latter by Gideon E. Rothwell, of New Castle county, Del., Commissioner Ingraham returned both to their owners. The counsel for the Abolition Society conceded that the necessary proof as to the claimints in both cases was sufficient to warrant their being remanded.

The Case of Bill fisher. This was a somewhat peculiar case and created great excitement in the city at the time (July, 1853.) The United States Marshal, Wyn-koop, arrested Fisher as the property of J. C. Howard, of Maryland. He was taken before Commissioner Ingrabam, who, after a hearing, decided him fully identified, and ordered the Marshal to see him safely delivered within the limits of Maryland. Fisher at the time of his arrest was under bonds on a charge of larceny, and after the decision of the Commissioner his ball demanded his return to his custody, and for this purpose had the Court of Common Pleas to issue a writ of habeas corpus. Wynkoop reolied to the writ, and, on refusing to produce Fisher, was adjudged guilty of contempt and ordered into custody. However, Wynkoop on the 27th ult. started with his prisoner and succeeded in cluding the agents of the Auti-Slavery Society and delivering him to his alleged owner.

The Case of Richard Neal, This was the cause of considerable excitement for several days. Neal was a manumitted slave, and subsequently married a slave belonging to Commodore Mayo, U. S. N. Tue wife with her children attempted to escape, and were recaptured and sold to different parts of the South. Philadelphians raised a sufficient amount to purchase the family, and they came to this city to live. Neal, for three years, lived with Townsend Sharpless. At the expiration of that time Neal was arrested on a charge of inciting slaves to escape. He was run to Chester. where a writ of habeas corpus, issued at the instance of the anti-slavery Friends, overtook the party, and Neal was returned to this city. Mayo abandoned the suit, and the Supreme Court discharged Neal.

Henry Massey. After the case of Neal, which took place in October, 1853, Philadelphia seemed to be de-serted by the slaveowners, and they transferred their suits to New York. With the exception of the suit against Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Crossin, for committing an assault and battery on "Bill Thomas," at Wilkesbarre, nothing of interest occurred until September, 1854, when Commissioner Ingraham remanded Henry Massey to the custody of Franklin Bright, of Queen Anne, Md.

Passmore Williamson.

The majority of our readers still have a distinct recollection of the arrest and incarceration of Passmore Williamson, who for several years had taken an active part in the interest of the slaves. On the 18th of July, 1855, John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the accredited Minister of the United States to Nicaragua, arrived in this city, on his way from Washington to Nicaragua, on Wednesday, the 18th of July, 1855. He brought with him Jane Johnson, a woman whom he had purchased as a slave, some two years before, at Richmond. Virginia, and her two children, both sons, one between 6 and 7, and the other between 11 and 12 years of age, to hold them as slaves, not only in the free States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, but also in the free country of Nicaragua. Lawyer by profession and Diplo-matist by occupation, he must have been fully aware that none of the States named tolerated the existence of slavery for a moment within their limits, excepting in the case of slaves escaping from other States.

He seems to have relied for immunity up on the respect inspired by his representative character, and upon his arrival in this city he conveyed Jane and her children to Bloodgood's hotel, near Walnut street wharf, stopping on the way at the house of a relative. Jane's intention to assert her freedom at the earliest opportunity had been fully formed before starting from the South. When Mr. Wheeler was called to dinner she spoke to a colored woman who was passing, and told her that she was a slave, and to a colored man she said the same thing, afterwards adding that she wished to be free. An hour afterwards, William Still, an active member of the vigilance committee, and clerk at the Philadelphia antislavery office, received a note asking him to come down to Bloodgood's hotel as soon as possible, as there were three slaves there who wanted liberty. Mr. Still reported the facts to Mr. Williamson. Together they went to the hotel and found that Wheeler and his slaves were on board the boat. After conversing with Wheeler interfered, and clasped around the body. Williamson took hold of him and held him until Jane and her children were in safety.

Colonel Wheeler then applied to Judge Kane and had a writ of habeas corpus issued. llamson made a return that the slaves had not been, nor were they then, in his custody. The Judge decided the return insufficient, and held Williamson in \$5000 for a hearing on a charge of perjury. This charge was subsequently abanloned and Williamson was committed for contempt. Subsequently Williamson was indicted for riot and assault and battery, jointly with five others. On the trial all were acquitted of the charge of riot, and but two, Ballard and Curtis, were convicted of assault and battery. Several attempts were made to have Williamson released from custody, but Judge Kane decided that Williamson's duty was to bring in the bodies, or if they had passed beyond his control, todeclare under oath or affirmation, so far as he knew, what had become of Jane Johnson and her children. Subsequently the return was amended so as to read, "that I did not seek to obey the writ, because I verily believed that it was entirely impossible for me to produce said persons agreeably to the command of the This was considered as a purgation from contempt, and Passmore Williamson was discharged by Judge Kaue.

Dantel Dangerfield. Between 1855 and 1859, with the exception of the case of Jacob Dupin, who was remanded, the anti-slavery people had no occasion to appear in court in slave cases. In the month of April, 1859, Daniel Dangerfield was arrested in Harrisburg by Deputy Marshal Jenkins, and brought to this city. Counsel were immediately retained, and within an hour the prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner Longstreth, backed by eminent counsel in the shape of Benjamin H. Brewster. The little room was crowded to suffocation, and so dense was the mass of people outside that it was with difficulty that counsel could searcely obtain admission. An adjournment was had until Monday, when the witnesses for the slaveowner, French Simpson, were produced and examined. Another adjournment was secured until Tuesday, when

the excitement had run so high and the outside

the defense were heard and their testimony was not concluded until midnight. The Commissioner signified his intention of sitting the case out, and the counsel were heard. Mr. Brewster closed the concluding speech at 10 minutes of 6 o'clock. The Commissioner adjourned on o'clock P. M. of the same day, at which time he The Commissioner adjourned till 4 announced he would deliver his decision. Of the scene in and around the court-room

during the reading of the decision the correpondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard sald: -"At 4 o'clock the court-room was filled by such as were favored to get in; the streets were filled, and ad were waiting to hear the death-knell of the poor prisoner. The Commissioner commenced reading his decision and the silence was audibly profound. will not repeat the contents of that document Not doubting what would be the conclusion, the first part of it seemed to be an addition of Insult to injury. But as it went on its tone changed, and the injury. But as it went on its tone changed, and the thought arcse, there may yet be hope. He said it was 'not only a question of property that was at issue, but that it involved the liberty or bondage of a human teing. His hard voice seemed to have a ring of sliver in it. A few more sentences foreshadowed what was coming. 'Thank God!' were the words that were leaping to every mouth, and thank God! the expression that beamed from every glistening eye. The feeling was too intense to wait for the conclusion. It broke out in demonstrations, which with difficulty could be suppressed, till the words were pronounced—'I order the prisoper to be discharged.' Then you prisoner to be discharged. Then you should have seen the bursts of emotion from the women and heard the hurrahs from the men. A window was thrown up and the good news con veyed to the drowd by the wave of a handkerchief It was instantly understood, and then went up the shouts in deafening bursts of exulting hurralis, and the whole city was in a blaze of joyous excitement. The colors depeople called for Daniel, and he was handed out to them a free man. They almost killed him with embraces and congratulations. He was placed in a carriage that stood near; the horses were taken out; as many as could find places took hold of the tongue, and, in less time than it has taken to tell it he was taken down the street in a blaze of glory. Such was the end of this exciting and, in some re-spects, extraordinary slave case. It is felt on all bands to be a glorious triumph; a proof that old things have passed away; a harbinger of better things to come. Many causes are assigned for the result; there is but one that can rationally account for it. That is the twenty-five years' steady presentition to this community of anti-slavery truth.'i The anti-slavery people went into this case with but little hope. "The most we expected," says

case to general account, and build up public opinion against the recurrence of a similar exigency. We had reason to believe that the claimant had come well prepared with papers and witnesses, and we had no positive assurance that we should be able to meet him with rebutting testimony. We remembered that every case that had as yet come before a commissioner, under the act of 1850, had gone against us; that Ingraham had sent into slavery every alleged fugitive that had been brought before him, including Adam Gibson, subsequently admitted to be a free man; and that David Paul Brown, Jr., in the only case that he had ever had occasion to try, had decided in favor of the slaveholder. Of Mr. Longstreth we knew nothing except that he was a scion of an old Quaker stock, his family being one of the most respectable and well reputed in the city of Philadelphia. But what was to be expected from a man of antislavery origin and Quaker antecedents who would accept the oflice of Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave law, and deliberately issue a writ to apprehend and re enslave an innocent human being? Nothing - just nothing what-ever; and that, in regard to the immediate

a correspondent at the time, "to do was to make a good fight, to protract the issue, to turn the

this case. And such, too, with a very slight exception, was the state of mind of the whole anti-slavery community.' With one or two trifling cases, the Dangerfield or Webster case was the final one heard in

result, was the amount of our anticipations in

this city. The Breaking Up of the Anti-Slavery Fair in 1859.

During twenty-four consecutive years prior to 1859 the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Fair had been held in this city in the month of December. It had always been conducted with order and dignity, and with careful fidelity to just principles of traffic. It had been esteemed an important department of our anti-slavery labor, both on account of its pecuniary proceeds, which have amounted to more than thirty thousand dellars, and for the moral influence which it had exerted upon those who have been engaged in it. Until this year, it had never been disturbed by pro-slavery animosity.

The Fair was opened in Concert Hall, on the twelfth day of December, with its usual pros-pects of success. As usual its flag was suspended over Chesnut street, displaying to our citizens a picture of the old Liberty Bell which they so proudly exhibit in Independence Hall. Visitors thronged its saloon, and the fair proceeded without interruption until the fourth day. On the morning of that day the Ligh Constable entered, and in the name of the Mayor requested of one of the Managers that the flag should be taken down. The Manager replied, in remonstrance, that many other exhibitions in the city were allowed the privilege of suspending flags of advertisements; to which statement the officer assented, but intimated that popular commotion rendered the removal of them necessary. He was informed that if the Mayor ordered the removal of our flag, the society should comply with his direction, as it would be in execution of a municipal law, but that it should not be taken down in compliance with the request of any person. The officer responded that the Mayor did order it, and the Managers gave direction for its removal. few hours afterwards the Sheriff came into the room, and, in behalf of the trustees of the building, took possession of it, closed the doors, and informed the managers of the fair that their property must be removed within

George William Curtis at National Hall. The mob which was vainly invoked against the Fair responded to the summons which bade it array itself once more against the right of free speech, on the occasion of the delivery of an anti-slavery lecture by George W. Curtis in this city, on the evening of the 15th of December. A thoroughly organized plan to take possession of the hall, assault the lecturer, and disperse the audience was completely frustrated by the vigilance of the Mayor and his police. Thus, a third time during the year was the assaulted right of freedom of speech triumphantly vindi-cated by the city of Philadelphia. Mayor Henry had gone so far as to write to Mr. Curtis and request him not to appear in Philadelphia, but that gentleman preferred to take the risk, and was actually accompanied by the Mayor to the

The Closing Labors of the Society. After the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln the society turned its attention to the question of suffrage, and that boon having been granted the negro its work was accomplished, and to-night it intends to celebrate its dissolution in a becoming

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The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all tinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages,
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
George Fales,
George Fales,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President,
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President,
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Scoretary. 2 199

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Indopendence 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 Macchandine generally, on liberat 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.

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the rest is a second property and produce of planting provides a court books, are increased you against

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY L. 1870. Churter Perpetual. ..... \$500,00C Losses paid since organization ... 823,000,000 Receipts of Premiums, 1869 .... \$1,991,837.45 Interest from Investments, '69. 114,896'74 82.106.534.19 Louses paid, 1869..... 81,035,386'84 Statement of the Assets. First Murtgages on City Property ...... United States Government and other Loan Bonds.

Bailroad, Bank and Canal Stocks. 1.121,846 Cash in Bank and toffice.....

Loans en Colisteral Security.

Accorned Interest .....

Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums. . .

Premiums in course of transmission..... Unsettled Marine Premiums. . . Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.. 30,000 82,783,581 DIRECTORS. Arihur G.
Samuei W. Jo ass.
John A. Bros n.
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln.
John Mason,
George L. Harrison, Francis M. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Obarles Henry, Alred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Obarles W. Onshraan, Olement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

241,630

20,357

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18

1 B U

LIFE INSURANCE CO. N. Y. Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence :-

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. 301 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 189

FIRE ASSOCIATION. INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820. OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET INSURE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only). ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, 81,572,732 95.

TRUSTEES. WM. B. HAMILTON,
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GEORGE I. YOUNG,
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LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
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WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

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8 55 AME 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 Per-petual or Temporary Policies.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEI PHIA. MATTHEW CRAIG, Assignee, etc., vs. JOHN McLEAN and SARAH, his wife, District Court. Levari Facias March Term, 1870, No. 160. The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribu tion of the fund in Court derived from a Sheriff's sale

under the above entitled writ, of-All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of American street, in the Seventeenth ward of the City of Philadel-phia, 180 feet north from Master street, thence northward along American street 72 feet, thence westward at right angles to American street 61 feet 7% inches, thence west-ward at right angles to Cadwalader street 61 feet 7% inches to said Cadwalader street, thence southwardly along the same 72 feet, thence eastward at right angles thereto 48 feet 15 inches, and thence further eastward

at right angles to American street 48 feet 1% inches to be Subject to ground-rent of \$432. Will attend to the duties of his appointment upon WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870, at 316 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, in said city, when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. E. C. MITCHELL,

4 28 101 Auditor. COAL. PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAPLE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO., DEALERS IN Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street, 179 West Side, below Master. Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

WHEELER'S STAMP CANCELERS. PATENT

EDWIN STEVENS. No. 41 S. THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, [3 3111

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. CORDACE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, 'No. 23 N. WATER St. and 23 N. DELAWARE

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 Panlins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

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