SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

DOES THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE MOVE-MENT MAKE ANY PROGRESS ?

From the N. Y. Times.

2

Any one who feels particularly interested in the progress of the female suffrage movement must have read with concern the news our columns to the effect that the Constitlitional Convention of Illinois had resolved not to submit to the people the question whether women shall or shall not vote. The convention at first decided to let the vote be taken. But after thinking the matter over again it changed its mind. Thus no comfort is to be looked for in the direction of Illinois at present.

This is but a single example of what is going on everywhere. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that the female suffrage agitation makes no visible progress. It may, of course, be extending in some private and invisible manner. There cannot be any kind of doubt that within the last few years many ladies of the highest intelligence and cultivation have taken a deep interest in the attempt to place both sexes on a political equality. These new adherents are very often to be found among the young-a circumstance which would alone suffice to convice careful political observers that the movement has more vitality in it than its opponents are always willing to believe. But notwithstanding these symptoms, it is palpable enough that the proposed "reform" makes no substantial progress. People gene-rally, women as well as men, do not take kindly to it. They either care nothing whatever about it, or are disposed upon the whole to let matters take their course, convinced that nothing practical will be decided for many years to come. As for lady lecturers on the question they do neither good nor harm. Lectures of any kind seldom decide important issues; and thus far no woman has appeared as the representative of her sex possessing a tithe of the ability or influence, as a public speaker, which rendered Mr. Wendell Phillips a potent advocate in this coun-try, or enabled Mr. Bright to triumph against inconceivable difficulties in England.

A great outery was made about Mr. John Stuart Mill's book on the "Subjection of Women," and it has been reprinted and sold here in large numbers. The ladies who demand the suffrage consider that this treatise settles the question. Now, in the first place, it does not apply to the state of society existing here, and in the next it is stuffed full of fallacies quite unworthy a man of Mr. Mill's genius and fame. When he talks of marriage only giving woman a master, "and a master, too, of all her earthly possessions," he describes a state of the law of which we have no knowledge among curselves. When, too, he argues, as he does throughout the volume, that marriage is always an advantage to the man and a disadvantage to the woman, he simply talks as if he had never seen more of the world than the glimpses of it that can be obtained from the windows of his study. In very many cases a man is obliged to make great secrifices when he marries. If he have a conscience, he saddles himself with many responsibilities, and a load of anxiety which he can never afterwards shake off. It is all nonsense to say that a man invariably gets the best of the marriage contract. gain, Mr. Mill continually asserts that the inferiority of women is a relic of their treatment in barbarous times, man having always regarded woman as subordinate to himself. But he has not the candor to tell us why women were subordinate. It is because in "barbarous times," and indeed in times not very remote from our own, war was the main business of life, and in such a business as that men naturally took the lead and held it. Women could only stay at home. They were not able to compete with men-"more shame for the men," says Mr. Mill. No one else can see it. Mon did not try to keep women from going out to fight. Nature settled the question for them. Now that the world has advanced a phase or two, women have a clear field before them. But even Mr. Mill admits that thus far they have not accomplished much. He merely says that employments which are open to "the stupidest and basest of the other sex" are shut out from women. This is a mere quibble, although it is Mr. Mill who makes it. Such employments are indeed "open" to the stupid and base, but as a rule the stupid and base can make no way in them. They cannot win lucrative occupation, or any sort of distinction. The competition is one in which the stupid and base are inevitably sifted out. Almost every page of Mr. Mill's book is equally wide of the mark, and consequently we need not be surprised that it has produced so little effect on public opinion here. In fact, most intelligent people have made up their minds on the whole subject. All professions ought to be as open to woman as to men; how many women would achieve success is none of our business. When it is quite certain that the majority of women wish to vote, no one will have the power to resist their demand for the suffrage. So very wide an extension of the franchise would by no means be an unmixed good, and women themselves would be the first to discover the fact. At present it is perfectly clear that only a limited number of the female sex care one pin about the right to vote, and under these circumstances it is folly to talk of making a fundamental change in the laws relating to the franchise.

my practice is worth \$20 a day-less, for every day I spent at the capital just \$17. I can't afford to make politics my profession. And he is right, echoes the mind of every honest man. A scoundrel who trades in his principles would make up that \$17, or \$70 as to that, and have then no "bad taste in his conscience.

The thing is all wrong! That lazy lout of a loafer whose soul's office it is to keep its body from rotting and can scarcely do thatwho was kicked out of college to prevent his giving to all the students a moral small-poxwas taken up in a country district after kissing all the children, and sent to the Legislature. In six years exactly he had practised such heroic economy that, from nothing and worse than nothing, he had accumulated \$60,000 worth of property. A hundred to one, every dollar of that was a swindle upon society, and every dollar corruptedly offered and corruptedly received helps to spread the contagion.

If Government, and that means the people. want honest legislators and honest legislation. let them deal honestly toward their representatives. Is it honest to expect men needing the highest qualifications for one of the highest and most honorable professions to sacrifice, in times of peace, all their private interests for the sake of the public good? Can we expect incorruptibility to sit upon the bench, when not one of our judges receives a salary sufficient to sustain relfrespect, much less to support a dignity and honesty equal to the station? Look at Eng-land, with her illustrions judiciary, but with her judges receiving honestly more than the President of the United States. The scales of even-handed justice must be raised on a column of gold planted by the State. Any other policy is penny wise and pound foolish. It is worse than the policy of the economical railway company which employs cheap hands, and pays hundreds of thousands for the maimed and the dead.

We lose a thousand times more at the back door of corruption than we save at the front door of salary. We save at the spigot and waste at the bung. A single charter or franchise passed by "greasing the palms" will cost the city or the State more than a hall full of high-salariad, honorable, and competent men would cost in years of faithful service. Let there be amendment here where amendment is most needed. Put up the salary of all our political servants to such figures as will enable them to figure as honest men. Don't lock up food from your servants and then curse them for stealing.

Begin at the President of the United States, and keep up the proportion begun by the original Congress, and his salary shall be not less than \$100,000. Then carry out the proportions of pay through every grade of service. And when our politicians and judges and officers can live something like mercantile men, we shall then, if it be not too late. see the day dawn when honest men can serve their constituents. Till then we need not expect reform !

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. From the St. Louis Democrat.

Every change of issues involves to some extent a change of parties. The Republican party which conquered in 1860 was not the Republican party of 1856. It had chosen a broader platform, and enlisted a multitude of additional supporters, during the four years of Buchanan's administration. And again, the Republican party of 1864 was not the party of 1860. Once more it had moved forward to a broader purpose, and had welcomed to its ranks a great army of men who had been

to support-we cannot live on patriotism- | for the Republican party to adjust itself to | and pass the articles purchased through the the new work, and select men who are fit for it. Many of the men who fought the battle against slavery are by temperament or training disqualified for the work of financial reform. If within a reasonable time the Republican party will set itself in carnest to satisfy the new needs of the country, and select men competent for the new work, it will be infinitely better that the task should be entrusted to that party than to any other. It already has the power which it would take any other party years to win. It is intelligent, patriotic and progressive, and no other power in our history has ever been able to move forward from one idea or reform to another, as public interest required. But the party must not fail to meet the publie want. It must not delay or hesitate too long. In a word, if it would retain power it must deserve power.

If the Republican party undertakes the task of abolishing monopolies and removing unnecessary burdens, of course it will drive from itself a great many men who have hitherto adhered to it. On the other hand, it will win to itself a larger number of those who have opposed it. The changes will be precisely like that which took place between 1860 and 1864, or between 1864 and 1868; new ideas, new measures, and new banners will rally around them new men, and while the organization remains, the constituent elemepts will change. That embodiment of political trickery known as the Democratic party, which carried Pennsylvania in 1844 with the cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842," and has never dared from that day to this to fight against monopolies in Pennsylvania or other Eastern States, will lose its ablest champions and its most intelligent voters whenever the Republican party undertakes the work of tariff reform. In the South, the men of culture and influence whose power can be only temporarily restrained by measures of reconstruction will gladly ally themselves with a Republican party fighting for the true interests of that great agricultural region. Meanwhile, in the West the Republican majorities will be overwhelming. These things we shall witness if the Republican party adapts itself to the condition of the country, and moves forward to meet the wants of the people.

LUGGAGE OF PASSENGERS AT CUS-TOM HOUSE.

From the N. Y. World.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in respect to the baggage of passengers arriving in the United States from a foreign port, which persons proposing a summer trip to Europe will do well to heed.

The existing tariff law of the United States provides that "wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects (not merchandise), professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States," shall be free of duty.

In the act of Congress of March 2, 1799, seventy years ago, a provision is found upon the same subject, differing but little from the present law. The old statute provides that "All wearing apparel and other personal baggage, and the tools or implements of a mechanical trade when of persons arriving in the United States, shall be free and exempt from duty." It will be seen that, while the law of 1799

exempted "all wearing apparel" from duty, the existing law makes a restriction to such as is "in actual use." Instead of the phrase "other personal baggage," as in the act of 1799, the present law reads, "other personal effects (not merchandise)."

Custom House as his own. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSUI COMPANY, Incorporated by the Leg of Pennsylvania, 1835.

These new regulations are extremely inconvenient for honorable people, by reason of the fact that they require each passenger to make, in all cases upon his honor and in some instances under oath, a truthful declaration in all respects. This is very different from subjecting one's trunks to the examina-tion of an officer without having made a declaration of their contents or who is owner of the articles contained therein.

Two motives have prompted us to make so extended comments on this subject and the law on which the circular is based. One is to give our readers full information upon the subject, and so prevent them from bringing upon themselves unawares an imputation of fraud at the custom-house and consequent confiscation of their property. The other motive is to fix the attention of all upon the existing tariff abomination, for which the Republican party is responsible. One item alone will be sufficient to arouse the anger (if the dear creatures ever have such an emotion) of our lady readers. The rate of duty upon a silk dress, for example, is sixty per cent. ad valorem in gold. One, therefore, which costs in Paris a hundred dollars would, on arrival here, be liable, at the present price of gold, to a duty of some seventy dollars in greenbacks. It is very hard, therefore, for one to resist the temptation to get in free of duty such an article for a friend or relative. But the present iniquitous law and the recent regulations of the Treasury Department forbid it, and anybody who attempts it acts at his peril, and so far demeans himself or herself as to make a statement which no gentleman or lady would be willing to make to save any sum as duty.

Moral .- Let every woman and every man do her or his utmost to defeat and drive out of political power every Republican in office who, by word or act, sustains the present abominable tariff, or the one which President Grant and the Republican leaders in Congress are endeavoring to enact. Vote early and often for free trade and the annihilation of all custo

abominable tariff, or the one which President Grant and the Republican leaders in Congress are endeavoring to enact. Vote early and often for free trade and the annihilation of all customs dues !	Cost. \$1,215,622-37. Real Estate. Bills Receivable for Insurances made Balances due at Agencies:- Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Com- pany
SPECIAL NOTICES.	Stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corpora- tions, \$4706. Estimated value
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK-	Cash in Bank
HOLDERS	16
OF THE	\$1,95
PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,	DIRECTORS.
held this day, May 5, 1870, the following persons were duly elected President and Directors :-	Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, H. Jones Brooke,
PRESIDENT, W. H. KEMBLR.	James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Jacob Rierel
DIRECTORS. WILLIAM H. KERN, OHARLES A. MILLER, GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, GFORGE J. GROSS, WILLIAM FLLIOTT, WILLIAM BUMM.	Henry C. Dallett, Jr., ames C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarla Joshua P. Eyre, J. B. Semple, Pitts D. T. Morgan, Pitt
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. TABER was elected Cashier. W. H. TABER, Cashier,	THOMAS C. HAND, Preside JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-Preside HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary.
The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9, at 411 CHESNUT Street. 566t	HOMESTEAD
OF FAIRMOUNT PARK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.	LIFE INSURANCE COMPAN
PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE. TARISF OF RATES. 1. For a single trip to George's Hill, one per- son. 2. For a round trip to George's Hill and re- 3) cents.	Policies Issued on all the Ord Plans,
 for a single trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (when road is num- pleted). 40 cents. 	AT LOW RATES OF PREMIU
 For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, and re- turn	With full participation in the Profits.

ans, OF PREMIUM,

INSURANCE.

world. INLAND INSURANCES river, canal, lake and land carr all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES

Office southeast corner of THIRD and Wastreets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all part

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dw Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869. \$200,000 United States Five Per Cent.

Loan, ten-forties. 100,000 United States Six Per Cent.

100,000 United States Six Fer Cent. 50,000 United States Six Fer Cent. 500,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan. 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan.

100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan 90,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Morigage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Pennsylvania Ratiroad Se-cond mortgage Six per Cent.

Cent, Loan. 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

5,000 North Pennsylvania Rail-road Company, 160 shares

stock. 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern

\$1,981,400 Par. Market value, \$1,92 Cost, \$1,215,622-27.

Cent. Loan (exempt from

ANOF	
ANOE. SAFETY INSURANCE	INSURANDE.
orated by the Legislature	INSURANCE COMPANY
THIRD and WALNUT liadelphia. SURANCES reight to all parts of the	OF
ia. SURANCES ke and land carriage to the Union. URANCES y; on Stores, Dwellings,	NORTH AMERICA.
E COMPANY 1, 1869.	JANUARY 1, 1870.
Five Per Cent. ties	Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
lvania Six Per Iphia Six Per Iphia Six Per	and the second
(exempt from 200,925-00	
Railroad First 02,000-00	
x Per Cent. Ratiroad Se- te Six per Cent. \$3,625.0	tion for and since organiza-
sylvania Rall- age Six Per (Pennsylvania rantee)	
sace Five Per 15,000 00	Interest from Invest-
Railroad Com- res stock	ments, 1869 114,696'74
ylvanja Rail- ny, 100 shares 3,990 0	\$2,106,534'19 Losses paid, 1869\$1,035,386'84
and Southern nship Com- es stock	
nd and Mort- llens on City	STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.
Market value, \$1,255,270 0	United States Government and other
215,622-27. ances made 88,000-0 852- 812- licies, Accrued	Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks 55,798 Cash in Bank and Office. 247,629 Loans on Collateral Security. 32,558
s due the Com- 65,0979	Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Pre- miums
ndry Corpora- value	Unsettled Marine Premiums
\$1,852,100-0	delphia
Samuel B. Stokes,	Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870
William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington,	DIRECTORS.
H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,	ARTHUR G. COFFIN, SAMUEL W. JONES, JOHN A. BROWN, CHARLES TAYLOR, AMBROSE WHITE, WILLIAM WEISH, S. MORRIS WALN, CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg C. HAND, President, DAVIS, Vice-President.	JOHN MASON, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM GEORGE L. HARRISON, WILLIAM BROCKIE.
etary. Secretary. 11	ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
STEAD	PBESIDENT. CHARLES PLATT.
	CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
ICE COMPANY.	MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fold lam ly
all the Ordinar	C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.
4707748	TNSURANCE COMPANY

INSURANCE COMPANY

POLITICAL REFORM.

From the N. Y. Standard.

Now that the Legislature has adjourned and gone home, every man, who has a little property left, breathes freer.

Perhaps that is a burlesque not very far from the sober truth which represents our departing representatives as each hugging, with a sardonic grin, his wallet, a bag well filled with gold, or wheeling his load of bonds before him. Our legislative assemblies are, doubtless, turning rapidly into moral frog-ponds of noisome stagnation. All parties seem sincerely to confess it, and lament it. But how shall reform be effected, and where shall we begin? We have a suggestion or two to make upon this subject.

Begin at the pay! It is worse than idle in a new country where we have not the ages of accumulation nor the privileged class of leisure and refined independence, to expect honest men to consent to serve our citizens at a personal loss. They have families to support, and it must be done. An accom-plished physician commanding the confidence of the entire community is prevailed upon to lend his name as a candidate in view of the decision of a very weighty question. He goes to the capital, draws his per diem, and nothing more. He is restless until the question is decided, and then immediately resigns and returns to his home and suffering practice. His reply is this: -I have a large family needs. A reasonable time must be allowed

known as War Democrats. Another advance. attended with the loss of Johnson, Seward, Wells, and others, and with important accessions in return, gave us a different platform and a different party in 1866. Once more in 1868 the Republican party invited new adherents by declaring that peace must be restored by a liberal policy and by removal of restrictions, and the party which elected Grant was not the party which elected Lincoln, either in defined principles or in constituent elements. It is the glory of the Republican party that it surpasses all others which have ever existed in this faculty of adapting itself to the needs of the country and the wants of the people, and in winning to itself new recruits to take the places of men who fall by the wayside or abandon its ranks. It is essentially progressive. Its purposes and principles are constantly changing, as public necessities change; and, as a consequence, its members are changing, some leaving and others joining it with every new election. This feature in the Republican party is vital to its success. If it once halts, if it tries to rest on its past achievements, and fails to move forward in sympathy with public opinion to meet new public wants, that instant its decline begins and its end draws near.

The Republican party, if it is to win in 1872, must be a very different party from that which conquered in 1868, in measures and in men. The old questions are settled. Men will not go on voting two more years about reconstruction and negro suffrage. Thousands of men who were forced to gather under the Republican standard by those issues will drop away now that those questions are settled, and their places must be made good by new motives, new measures, and new adherents. In other words, the condition of the country has changed, as needs have changed, and the Republican party must adapt itself to the new condition and the new needs, or it must expect defeat.

Let no timid soul call this harsh and heart less. Parties have no business to exist, except to secure such government as the condition of the country requires. He who votes for a party because it has don's great things, is like the man who takes his time from a watch that has stopped-because it was right once.

We believe in the Republican party, therefore, not because it has done great things, but because we believe it will do what the country needs. Thus far it has not failed to move forward as the condition of the country has changed. We believe that it will not fail. But it is not the less true that if this grand old party gets the paralysis, the country will move on without it or in spite of it.

New issues are before us, forced upon the attention by the condition and needs of the country. A party fit to govern the nation must march forward to meet these new issues, and must provide for the new wants of the country. We trust that the Republican party will do as it has done hitherto-win power by deserving power. We trust that it will recognize the fact that the country needs a reduction of taxation and a removal of unnecessary burdens from industry, a restoration of the currency and a reform of the civil service. These things the country needs and the nation demands, and the Republican party will not deserve power if it does not provide for the public necessities. True, we cannot expect to do everything in a day. Some time must be allowed for men to discover that old issues are really out of the way-to ascertain what the country now

With such a provision of law in existence it of course became necessary for Congress to provide another by which the different collectors could ascertain and define the articles entitled thus to be admitted free of duty. The act of 1799, therefore, directed that an entry should be made of wearing apparel and other personal luggage, just as of any other goods; that the owner should particularize the several packages and their contents, and also take an oath setting forth, among other things, that his trunks contained nothing but wearing apparel or other personal baggage, all of which belonged to him, and are "not directly or indirectly imported for any other person or persons, or intended for sale." But this same law provided that the customs officers could, in lieu of the entry and the oath, direct the baggage of any person to be examined on the vessel or wharf, by the surveyor of the port or an inspector, and a return made of the same. And it was then provided that if any article not exempt from duty be found in the baggage of any person which at the time of making such entry was not mentioned to the collector, such articles shall be forfeited, and the person in whose baggage they shall be found shall pay treble the value of such articles.

The laws of Congress permit and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make necessary regulations in respect to this subject of passengers' baggage, and when made they have the force of law. The new circular does not require a passenger to make a formal entry at the custom-house, as an importer is required to do of foreign merchandise, but provides for a declaration of the traveller under oath, if the customs officer sees fit to exact the oath. The consequences of any wilful misstatement in this declaration, in respect to the contents of trunks, is very serious, inasmuch as it renders the baggage liable to confiscation and subjects the owner to criminal penalties.

It will be seen, however, that in respect to the two classes which are free of duty-to wit, "wearing apparel in actual use" and "other personal effects (not merchandise)"there is opportunity for interpretation and honest difference of opinion. The Secretary admits this when he says that "clothing made up for the passenger's wear, in reasonable quantities, may be declared as wearing apparel." What are "reasonable quantities?" This, of course, must depend upon the pecuniary and other circumstances of the traveller. What would be a reasonable quantity of wearing apparel or of kid gloves for a wealthy person would be very unreasonable for a poverty-stricken immigrant at Castle The same is to be said of the Garden. phrase "other personal effects (not merchandise)."

The Treasury Department has, however, in its definition of "dutiable merchandise," not left much room for doubt or misconstruction on the part of the passenger.

What the Secretary of the Treasury means by the words "new wearing apparel in excess of that in general use" is not quite clear; but, from the general tone of the circular, if one omits to declare, under the head of "dutiable mercandise," an excessive quantity of new wearing apparel, or piece goods, or presents, or articles purchased for other persons, and discovery is made of the fact, the declaration of the passenger will be taken to be false, and all the luggage made liable to detention and confiscation.

It is important for passengers to notice especially that one cannot bring in free of duty an article which is not in good faith his own. This, of course, makes it unlawful for one to take commissions for other persons,

1.75

time. 175 and 25 cents for each additional person who may originally sugage the carriage. No vacant seat in a carriage thus engaged shall be used by any one not of the original party, except by their express consent. Published for the information of the public, by order of

he Committee on	Superintendence of Police.
56 fatuSt	DAVID F. FOLEY, Secretary Park Commission.

BEST BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburg corner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provi sions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870. W. R. SHELBY, 5 2 141 Secretary.

NOTICE .- A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GER. MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COM-PANY will be held in Room No 34, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29ta day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary. 52169 NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL. ? OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL. ? ANNAPOLIS. May 3, 1870.1 The arnual meeting of the Btockholders of this Com. pany will be heid in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY. June 9, 1870. at 2 o'clock P. M. BEN. JAMIN FA WORFP BENJAMIN FAWORPT. 55t66 Secretary to Stockhol ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PAS. SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING

Teeth with fresh Nitrons-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 Strest. 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 Soches the Guma! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggints and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 210m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Bts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY .-- FORREST'S

JUNIPER TAR-For Coughs, Group, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting o Blood, and Long Diseases. Immediate relief and posi-tive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENOH, RICH-ARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WIL-SON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL CAPITAL, 22,000,000, SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agenta, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, to" Attorney and Connsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

EDUCATIONAL. EDGEHILL SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

For Cir

UR MIL	ES FROM	PHILADELPHIA,
NEXT SE	ISSION BI	GINS APRIL 4.
culare app	ly to	T. W. GATTELL

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,	NORTH AMERICA.
With full participation in the Profits.	JANUARE 1, 1870.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.	Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.	CAPITAL
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESI- DENCE.	ASSETS
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple con- tract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions. Special attention is called to the	Losses paid since organization
HOMESTEAD PLAN	Losses pald, 1869
this Company, offering the COMBINED ADVANTAGES	Statement of the Assets.
Building Association	First Mortgages on City Property
AND OF	Bonds
Life Insurance. Every Policy Holder Secures a	Cash in Bank and Office
House of His Own,	Accrued Interest
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on appli ention to the Company.	Premiums in course of transmission
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.	Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia 30,000
PHILADELPHIA.	Arthur G. DIRECTORS. 82,753,551
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President, LAURENCE MYERS, R. W. DORPHLEY,	Arthur G. Samuei W. Jo zes. John A. Bros n. Charles Taylor. Ambrose White. S. Morris Waln. John Masser. S. Morris Waln. S. Morris Waln
LAURENCE MYERS, R. W. DORPHLEY, Vice-President. Secretary.	Oharies Taylor, T. Ohariton Henry, Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup, William Weish, Louis C. Madeira,
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. Oonaad	S. Morris V. Sala, Louis C. Madeira, John Masco, Charles W. Oushman, George L. Harrison, Clement A. Grisoom,
Medical Director. Counsel. DIRECTORS.	George L. Harrison, William Brockie, ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
Wm. M. Seyfert, Laurence Myers, Edward Samuel,	CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MABLE, Secretary.
J. M. Myers, Wm. S. McManus, Clayton McMichael, [496m	O. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 34
1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL 1870.	FIRE ASSOCIATION.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company	INCORPORATED MAROH 27, 1920. OFFICE.
OF PHILADELPHIA.	NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.	INSURE
Assets Jan. 1, '70, \$2,825,731'67	BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
CAPITAL	From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only). ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, 81,572,732-25.
INCOME FOR 1820, LOSSES PAID IN 1969	
\$144,008.42	TRUSTEES. WM. H. HAMILTON, OHARLES P. BOWER
Losses paid since 1829 over \$5,500,000	WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. K. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON,
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all	GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, PETER WILLIAMSON,
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kunds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages, The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED OLAIM.	JOSEPH E. SCHELL. WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,	SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Les, Thomas S. Ellis,	WILLIAM T. BUTLER
George Fales, ALFRED G. BAKER, President.	FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORF M. BEGER, Assistant Secretary. 2199	FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE	INCORPORATED 1856. OHARTER PERPETUAL CAPITAL \$200,000.
Incorporated 1825 - Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.	FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Par-
	petual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS.
age by fire on Fublic or Frivate Buildings, either perma- nently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Marchandise generally, on liberal terms	Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce, William H. Rhawn, John Kesaler, Jr.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or dam- age by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either perma- nently 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 undoubled security in the case	William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne, John F. Smith, Oharles Stokes, Sathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
OF LOBE. DYRECTORS	George A. West, Mordecal Buzby. CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereuz, Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,	WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7285
Insac Hazleburst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr.	IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Isaac Hazleburst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. WM. G. OROWELL, Secretary. 330	LONDON.
THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.	ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets FIRE INSURANCE NXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.	\$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)	PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
DIRECTORS.	45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. OHAS. M. PREVOST OHAS. P. HERRING
F. Ratemond Duarr, J. Lawnson Fringer Naibro Frazier, James L. Claghorn, John M. Atwood, Wm. G. Boulton, Benj. T. Tredick, Obarles Wheeler, George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery,	COTTON BAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery, John H. Brown, James M. Aertsen, F. RATOHFORD STARR, President, THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.	O of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.	and Waron-cover Duck. A to seventy siz inches, with Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy siz inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHR W. HVERMAN.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE ACT ALL YOR OF A

No. 10 OHUBOH Street (Oily Stor

IN OVER THE REPORT OF STREET, STREET,