THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

LIFE AT MANCHESTER. From the London Saturday Review.

We are not disposed, and were we disposed we are not able, to mitigate the storm of indignation which is sweeping over the whole country in connection with the Greek massacres. Apart from the natural pity and terror which is aroused by the destruction of human life, and the appeal to vengeance from our brothers' blood, we blush with indignation that such a deed could have been done in a Christian land. We have been many a long year teaching the tottering steps of the infant State of Europe to walk, and this is what has come of it. And now it is proposed, perhaps seriously, that we should treat the fractions, or incapable, Greek brat with serious discipline, and send him to school in real earnest. We are ready with tutors and governors, There are able and competent administrators, military and political, prepared, and no doubt willing, to instruct the child of neglect and mismanagement. Indian generals with-out employment, and Indian financiers en conge, are to be had for the asking. The successful captains who could or could not hunt down Nana Sahib or Tantia Topee, and the able civil servants who have in succession, whether with or without success, produced the wonderful series of Indian budgets, would not refuse active service and salary in Greece. Sir William This or Sir Charles That are just the men, it is hinted, to stamp out brigandage in Attica and to set the exchequer of the Pirzeus all straight. Anyhow, Greece as it is, political, moral, and social, is a disgrace to Christendom. We admit it all. But when we come to look at home, and go back a hundred and fifty years to the social condition of this empire-and the Greece of to-day is not unfairly to be contrasted with the Great Britain of the beginning of the eighteenth centurysome ugly memories present themselves.

The Catherans of the North, Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, and Maidenhead Thicket, have their records of robbery and blood. Even London streets of that day were not so much better than Oropos of this. But we may go further, or rather come nearer to the question. Greek brigandage and Italian brigandage are very horrid things; but anyhow they are traditional. They seem to be regulated by a sort of hideous etiquette, and to be adjusted into a system, if not sanctioned, at least acknowledged, by a long and inveterate abuse of right. But if we look at Greek brigandage from what they call the standpoint of outsiders and bystanders, the question may perhaps profitably occur to some of us, how the general critic and student of current and extant humanity would estimate certain domestic facts of the social history of the Great Britain of the present day? For instance, what would he think of landlord-shooting in Ireland? what of murdering a small tradesman because he was thought to be enhancing or reducing the price of butter and eggs ? what of slitting a man's nose up because he was agent to somebody whom somebody else denounced? what of the state of Lordon at this moment as regards the security of property ? what of the open hire by an association of assassing at the cheap figure of five or ten pounds per victim? Given the relative proportions of the civilization, education, law, and public authority of Greece against England, and taking into consideration the very remarkable facts that landlord murder in Ireland and Broadheadism in England are new things, and are both of them novelties in human wickedness, and therefore in some sense products of our present and living civilization, whereas bri-gandage survives as a part of ancient barbarism not yet grubbed up, we very much suspect that an impartial critic or philosophic historian of civilization would be tempted to pronounce that, crime for crime, place for place, and time and circumstances for time and circumstances, Broadhead's crime was of the two more hideous and more disgraceful to us than the arrangements of the brigand captains are to Greece. Our blood boils with indignation that the Home Secretary, or whatever he is, at Athens, cannot or will not detect the murderers of our poor fellow-countrymen in Attica; and at this very moment Mr. Secretary Bruce-so he says in his place in Parliament-has received no complaint that the Manchester magistrates have not done their duty, either in preventing or detecting the perpetrators of the outrages on Mr. Johnson, or in protecting that gentleman's life and property for the last twelve months. Indeed, the Town Clerk of Manchester rather takes credit, not for preventing the outrage, but for considering it at all. That is to say, authority in its most official impersonation owns that the state of things at Manchestera mere matter of systematic arson and murder directed against a tradesman only because he carries on his business in a way displeasing to an organized band of brigands, calling themselves Trade-Unionists-is beyond the control of the ordinary administration of the law of England. Let us see what this attack on Mr. Johnson is; and first let us describe who this Mr. Johnson is. He is a builder, engaged in very extensive business. At Manchester a Unionist ordinance existed prohibiting the shaping of building stone at the quarries, and the consequent use of cut stone on the site of new buildings; another ukase forbad the use of machinery in the manufacture of bricks, and we believe there was a similar decree issued by the Man-chester bricklayers limiting the hours of labor. In fact, here was the working-man at work introducing all sorts of restrictions into a particular trade, coercing employers of labor, and, in short, prohibiting a certain manufacture—that of new buildings—by making, or trying to make, profit in that trade impossible. The natural and unavoid-able result of the success of this policy of trade unionism would be of course the simple annihilation of a special and hitherto profitable trade. Against these tyrannical re-strictions, and against these attempts to make it impossible for Mr. Johnson to earn his bread, Mr. Johnsan rebelled; and of considerable measure of success has attended his efforts to secure his own independence and to break through the trammels of Trade-Unionism. The work-stone rule has failed, and brick-making machinery has been to some extent introduced at Manchester, chiefly by Mr. Johnson's untiring efforts. This is the head and front of his offense against the majesty of Trade-Unionism; and he has been denounced by the Vehm-Gericht. And this has been-we quote his instructive autobiography-his recent manner of life. "I have had to take the greatest precaution during the last twelve

not been at home on Saturday and Sunday till last Saturday for five weeks; and then, from the inquiries made at the door whether I was home the Saturday previous to the outrage, something even more serious might have happened than the attempt to blow me up on Saturday last. * * * If I go to bed, it must be dog sleep, and always on the alert. My coachman has not dared to drive me home at night for the last twelve months. * * * My servants wish to leave, as they dare not stop in the house; my friends dare not come to the house. * * * No one at present knews where I sleep. * * * For the last twelve months I have gone home in a cab, and been seen safe inside, because it was unsafe to walk from the railway station. I have applied to the county police to protect my house while I slept at night, and to the city police to protect my brick machines at night. They reply they will give me as much protec-tion as I like, but I must pay 8d. per hour for each man. I say no, on principle, and if I have to pay at all, I will have my own armed men, and that will be a disgrace to the Government of this country, if the Home Secretary allows it." Prosaic and stupid and simple Mr. Johnson ! who believes that it is the first duty of a government to maintain the security of life and property, and who cannot understand now it is that every or any unoffending citizen is, as things are, assumed by authority to be bound to maintain at his own expense an armed force of personal retainers to guard him to and from and at his dwellingplace, and who really thinks it hard that he cannot sleep two nights in the same bed for fear of the fate of Darnley.

Fear of the fate of Darnley; why the Edinburgh tragedy of 1567 has been, at least in purpose, repeated in this year of grace and civilization 1870, in the second city of England, the very home and metropolis of manufacture, education, and progress. On Saturday, April 30, Mr. Johnson's timber-yard at Ancoates was fired; but this was a mere trifle. On the very same night-and it was the first night for a fortnight that Mr. Johnson had entered his own house, at Levenshulme, for the purpose of sleeping there-a violent explosion of gunpowder took place in his drawing-room, and three bottles filled with powder, and enclosed in tightly-compressed clay, were found in and about his premises. It was only because the night was damp, and because the explosion took place outside the window, instead, as was intended, of being inside the room, that the house, and probably all that it contained, was not blown to atoms,

There is a grim pathos in Mr. Johnson's quiet appeal, "Truly my lot is a hard one." Rather, we should say, and so we think the whole country will say; and we venture to hope that, in our righteous indignation against the bloody deeds of Arvanitaki at Marathon, we shall not forget the duty of tracking out and avenging this hideous crime committed on and by what Mr. Gladstone calls our own flesh and blood. In some respects the crime perhaps equals Broadhead's: at any rate, it is a new development of the trade-union policy. At Sheffield rattening and murder were carried out by workmen against their fellows. Now it is at Manchester against an employer-and against an em-ployer whose whole life has been, so we are assured, spent in bettering the condition of the workingman, and in attempts, costing much time and money, to elevate him socially, physically, and morally. Mr. John-son's only offense is that, in the in-terests of Manchester labor quite as much under such conditions as alone can prevent the prohibition of all new buildings at Manchester. No doubt the Manchester brickmakers are too debased and stupidly ignorant to see this; and they answer Mr. Johnson's argument for free trade by the convincing argument for protection of trying to blow him and his family to pieces, and of de-stroying all his stock in trade. Of course we shall have the old story. The Trade Unions, with more or less indignation, and with that well-known indignation more or less fictitions, will disavow all participation in these murderous outrages. The Sheffield farce will be played over again. And all that Mr. Johnson gets from authority is the permission to defend himself, his life and property, and family, if he can, at his own cost. The Government cannot protect him further. They cannot, we suppose, issue another specia commission. Between Manchester and Sheffield there is not a pin to choose.

among the political *debris* of the past four years. Having wrought out the principle of emancipation, and fortified it beyond all possibility of harm in the future, it desires to move forward and grapple with the political necessities which are rapidly being developed. The negro has ceased to be a central figure, and the animosities and revenges of the past have to a very great extent died out.

The impulse of progress still remains as strong as ever in the party, and it will surely find exercise in some direction. Within the last few months a very curious phenomenon has appeared. That section which, five years ago, was thought to be dangerously inclined to progress, is now elinging to past achieve-ments; while the conservatives of that time are clamoring for the adoption of new issues, and the enunciation of a broad national scheme of future action. Congress affords a striking example of this anomalous condition of the party. Both houses are arrayed in two factions, the one seeking to inaugurate new and harsh measures toward the South, and the other to secure pacification, and to construct some wise and prudent policy independently of the old issues of the war. There is no question how the great body of the people stand as between the two. They are tired of the struggle which has so long existed with regard to the negro, and desire to march with the times. The world does not stand still, although the Republican party may. We must deal with the live questions of the hour.

How this can be accomplished is the problem which is pressing for a solution. Although we do not believe that the policy of a great party can be suddenly formed, we are sure that it is the part of wisdom promptly to grapple with all difficulties of politics and government. It is idle to attempt to evade or postpone action. It is not to be denied that the Republican party lacks a broad national policy with regard to finance, taxation, and imposts. For six months, Republican leaders in Congress have been at loggerheads on those subjects, and the country is apparently no nearer a so-lution of any one of them than it was at the beginning of the session. Yet the approaching campaign will probably largely depend on these issues, and the whole nation is anxiously waiting to have them cleared out of the way in order that it may comprehend its true position and prospects. It is to be feared that the people will refuse to wait much longer.

CANADA AND THE FENIANS. From the N. Y. World.

We have already seen at Pigeon Hill what the Canadians think of their Fenian visitors, and what sort of reception they are disposed to extend to the liberators of Ireland. Canada, of course, contains a certain proportion of citizens of Irish birth or descent, and the history of the relations of Great Britain with the ancient provinces of New France is not a history of perfect maternal tenderness on the one side, nor yet of absolute filial affection on the other. But it is plain that the Irish republic will get no help from Canada towards its establishment save such incidental advantages as might possibly, in case of a serious Irish revolution, be derived from the diversion of British troops to the New World to meet a serious invasion of the "Dominion."

Equally plain is it, we think, that these repeated incursions of the Fenian forces tend rather to diminish than to increase the disposition of the Canadian people to throw in their fortunes with those of the United States. The tone in which the leading Canadian journals comment upon the events of the last few

breast of even the most idiotic or brutal which gives to death its awe and solemnity. A TOILET NECESS "When God speaks the kings of the earth keep silence." Jeames alone, however, nearly thirty years experience, it is admitted must MURRAY & LANMA WATER is the most refreshing and toilst perfumes. It is entirely different Water, and should never be confounded forme of the Gologne disappearing in a fe its application, whilst that of the Florid many days. keep silence." Jeames alone, however, skips and frisks victoriously over any such old-fashioned prejudices. The ape of fashion wears a shield of vulgarity, mail-proof against even death's arrows. He remany days. QUEEN FIRE INSURANC LONDON AND LIVERP OAPITAL, 23,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DUL SFIFTH and WAI pairs to the awful tryst with the dread silent monarch on buoyant wings of expectation. It was given, he tells us, with an exultant cackle, in one of the largest and most elegant houses in a most fashonable WARDALE G. MC. thoroughfare.

It was a child who was dead-a little girl. dearly beloved. Her father and mother stood over her coffin. Here, one would think, was matter to silence the most frivolous. Even his footman-soul might have warned him to lay his hand upon his mouth and know that the place whereon he stood was holy ground. With his handkerchief over one eye, however, he notes with the other the parlor, the carpets, the friends. "Such friends! The Rev. Dr. --! Authors! Artists! Two Vermonters from Vermont! Men of Wealth ! I" There were, in fact, no ordinary persons present. Jeames becomes a very "card and calendar of gentry" in rolling their titles like sweet morsels under his tongue. Even the mother, who had lost three little ones in three weeks, is "a Vermont gentlewoman." When he reaches the appointments of the funeral and the furniture of the house, however, he positively stammers from the excess of his rapture and emotion. We fancy we hear Mr. Mould himself assure us of "the unspeakable depth of affectionate regret. No limitation, actually no limitation to the expense !" The only cause of surprise and disappointment to our reporter is, that "the dead child was wholly unmindful of her magnificent surroundings, even of the paintings which hung on the wall. She-not I-was regardless of the original oil painting of 'The Secret of Chim-She was also, it appears, "unborazo.'" mindful of the authors, the artists, the men of wealth, and women of fashion." This last

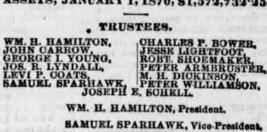
immobility which strikes amazement into the soul of Jeames he apologizes for by surmising that "she had gone on ad astra before." Jeames has not studied Mr. Mould on Death in vain. "It is the laying out of money," says that astute observer, "that can bind the broken heart and shed balm upon the wounded spirit." Authors ! artists ! men of wealth and fashion! "Why should we call gold dross when it can soothe our loss with things like

these? Seriously, to put the Yellowplush reporters aside for a moment, there is no place where the tawdry vulgarity of half-educated people is so grossly aggressive among us as in the presence of death. The natural impulse of the refined or nobler nature is to go apart with its dead, to hide from its fellow-men where only God can see its pain. So, doubtless, it was in this case, dragged, with such vulgarity, before the public. But now-a-days the possession of a dead body seems often rather to be accepted in a house as an apology for calling in the world to see our display of money and fashionable acquaintances. Not only is this the case among the plebeian rich, but the infection is spreading among those classes who have neither money nor the common sense to keep them from such follies. A poor man has hardly time to grieve for his dead wife or child, in the more exacting anxiety of finding money to give them a showy funeral. It is one of those subjects upon which sermons, however, are useless. The man, rich or poor, who sacrifices his life to Mrs. Grundy will be comforted in his death if sure of her approval of his exit. The

SPECIAL NOTICES.	I INSURANCE.
A TOILET NECESSITYAFTER nearly thirty years experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet performes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the per- forme of the Cologne discussion of far with it: the per-	INSURANCE COMPANY
Water, and should never be confounded with it: the per- fume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days.	NORTH AMERICA.
NOR OTHER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	JANUARY 1, 1870. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL OAPITAL, E4,000,000, SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.	CAPITAL
WARDALE G. MCALLISTER.	Losses paid since organization \$23,000,000
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.	Receipts of Preminum, 186981,991,837.43 Interest from Investments, '69. 114.696'74
INSURANOE,	Losses paid, 1869
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.	Statement of the Assets.
Office sontheast corner of THIRD and WALNUT	First Mortgages on City Property
Streets, Philadelphia, MARINE INSURANCES	Bonds
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.	Oash in Bank and Office
INLAND INSURANCES In goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to	Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums 831,944 Accrued Interest
all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES	Unsettled Marine Premiums
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.	Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia \$1,000
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY	DIRECTORS. 83,753,581
November 1, 1869. \$200,000 United States Five Per Cent.	Arthur G. Francis R. Cope, Samuel W.Jo ase, Edward H. Trotter, John A. Bros a, Edward S. Clarke,
Loan, ten-forties	Obaries Taylor, T. Obarlton Heary, Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup, William Welah, Louis C. Madeira,
Loan (lawful money) 107,750-00 50,000 United States Six Fer Cent.	William Welah, Louis C. Madeira, S. Morris Waln, Uharles W. Cushman, John Mason, Chement A. Griscom,
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per	William Brockie.
Cent. Loan. \$13,950-00 \$00,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per	ARTHUE G. COFFIN, President. OHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 34
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	
90,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent	ASBURY
Bonds	LIFE INSURANCE CO.
35,000 Western Pennsylvania Rail- road Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania	OFFICE, 805 BROADWAY,
Railroad guarantee) \$0,000 00 20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per	Corner Eleventh Street,
T,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	NEW YORK.
Cent. Loan	LEMUEL BANGS, President.
5,000 North Pennsylvanja Rall-	GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y
road Company, 100 shares	EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern 8,990 00	A. E. M. PURDY, Examiner.
Mail Steamship Com- pany, 80 shares stock 7,500'00 \$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-	North Western Department,
gage, first liens on City Properties \$46,900.00	CHICAGO.
\$1,231,400 Par. Market value, \$1,255,270-00 Cost, \$1,215,622-27.	A second s
Real Astate	GEO, C. COOK, President. 5 28 mwfly WM. B. MARLAY, Secretary.
Balances due at Agencies :	FIRE ASSOCIATION
Interest, and other debts due the Com-	INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
Stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corpora-	OFFICE,
	NO. O NORTH FIFTH STREET
Cash in Drawer	INSURE BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND
	BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND

MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only). ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, \$1,572,732'25.



WILLIAM T. BUTLEB

Beeretary.

WHAT SHALL WE DO NEXT? From the N. Y. Times.

When the Republican idea, after years of discussion, had gathered sufficient vigor to justify the formation of a party, it was essentially different from what we recognize as Republicanism to-day The policy of 1856 was the germ of the creed which has since been developed. Emancipation was an end too vast to be hoped for at first, and the utmost the infant party dared to assert was that the Federal domain should be dedicated to freedom. Outside of this issue the party had little or no capital. Its apparent poverty, however, proved a source of strength rather than weakness, by consolidating the senti-ment and action of the party to such an ex-tent as to enable it to succeed in the canvass of 1860. It is questionable if, with a more diversified policy, the party could have elected Mr. Lincoln. On that one issue, however, it harmonized the otherwise discordant political elements of conservatism and radicalism, and achieved a victory. The leaders evidently understood the ne-

cessities of the occasion, and were governed by those necessities in the construction of the Chicago platform. We have always re-garded the great settlement arrived at on that oocasion as a masterpiece of strategy, simply because it avoided all mischievous complications, and left the way clear for a combination of all the anti-Democratic elements. It is curious to recall the issues of that campaign, and to note how moderate they were in comparison with those which prevailed in 1864 and 1868. Yet it is clear that had it not been for the Rebellion the party could not have been long maintained, and in all probability it would have gone to pieces amid the dissensions which would surely have attended the attempt to enlarge its policy. The war averted that catastrophe, and turned the pro-gressive genius of the party in the direction of emancipation. It took two years to bring the party up to the assertion of that idea as a policy, and it has taken ever since to adjust the details, and bring the States into practical conformity with the measures since rendered necessary.

That great work being ended, the Republican party is now in a critical position. Filled with impulses of progress, it finds itself with an accomplished mission, but without any settled or affirmative issues upon which to construct a new ground of action for the future. The elements of which the party was composed still retain their old characteristics, and cannot remain in perfect combi-

days may be fairly estimated from the extracts which we gave in Saturday's issue. It is by no means respectful to the Government at Washington, or sympathetic towards the American people. Indeed, our Canadian friends are so much irritated and excited by the news from the border that they charge upon republican institutions a calamity for which the corruptions and brutalities of a monarchical system are alone really responsible. There would have been no Fenians in the world had Ireland been governed upon republican principles. The hatred of England and the English which gives life and earnestness to the Fenian cause comes of the secular wrongs inflicted upon a helpless and subject race under the authority of a foreign crown. Nor is it true that under republican institutions alone armed expeditions can now be fitted out in one country to disturb the public order of another in a season of peace. There is no overt war between the Italian monarchy and the Papal court. But not the less are the partisans of the fallen dynasties of Parma and Modena, of Naples and Tuscany, suffered to recruit troops, to organize regiments, and to set on foot adventures for the invasion of the dominions of the house of Savoy. Neither at Florence nor at Rome have such decisive steps ever been taken within the last decade to arrest Italian expeditions against the Papacy or Bourbonist raids upon Italy as have been taken by President Grant to crush the hopes and paralyze the efforts of the invaders of Canada. Those Irish pariots who are really and gravely bent .upon the independ-ence of their native land will do well, we think, to consider the question of how far they are likely to be helped forward to their object by enterprises which alienate from America the good-will of her Canadian neighbors, and so postpone that natural gravitation of Canada into the American system which, if suffered to work out its natural results, must enormously reinforce the power of the United States, and so make brighter and brighter the prospect of final liberation for Ireland.

That England has no hold upon the Canadian mind so strong as Canadian anxieties on the subject of the relations between Canada and the Union is also made plain by the tone of the provincial press in this juncture. We do not very distinctly perceive of what particular advantage it can be to the cause of Irish independence to strengthen this one hold of Great Britain upon a dominion the forcible conquest of which, while it must certainly exhaust no inconsiderable proportion of the Fenians or the American force at any time available for the liberation of Ireland. could never draw very severely upon the re-sources of a metropolis already fully resolved to abandon its colony just so soon as its colony shall have exhausted its own capacities of self-defense.

DEATH AND JENKINS. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Some Jeames Yellowplush from the rural regions, making his first visit to town the other day, was fortunately bidden to a funeral, ane at the first sight of death, in a fashion-able outfit, fell in love with it, and wrote home a glowing description of the corpse a la mode, and his own enraptured feelings at beholding it. A more widely circulated organ of backdoor literature in town has copied his rapt effusion as a model of the fine writing and delicate sentiment most in vogue with the school for which it caters, and so has given us the opportunity of wit-nessing at second hand the interview bescarcely any one knows anything about my movements, or where I am at night. I have action, and is unwilling to delve any longer nation there is a feeling implanted in the street.

only cure we see for the evil is a few more letters from this Rutland reporter. Jeames as a mourner would terrify any man from his coffin."

SPECIAL NOTICES. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Steck of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

54 60t

52169

Treasurer.

NOTICE .- A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COM-PANY will be held in Room No. 24, 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 29th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN A DIFICE IS HEREBI GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTEC-TION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 38th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'dock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Fhiladelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 Im

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN Recordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled!"An Act to Incorporate the MOYA-MENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 15th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supploment thereto, ap-proved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 13 o'clock M. on the 16th day of June, 1870, at 'No, 182 S. SEVENTH Street, Fhiladelphia, when the books for sub-scription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 513im

OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO OANAL,) ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870. ; The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. BENJAMIN FAWORFT, Sectors to Stockholders 55166 Secretary to Stockh OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.

Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MOND AY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. By order of the Managers. 5 26 that td F. FRALEY, President. Losses paid since 1829 over \$5,500,00

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, chospart and hast dentifying

extant. It In Pr Ol Is	Warranted free from Preserves and Whiten ivigorates and Soothes arrifies and Perfumes th revents Accumulation o leanses and Purifies Ar a Superior Article for by all druggists and den A. M. WILSON, Oor. NINTH AND FI	injurious i s the Toetil the Gumal le Broath! of Tartar! tificial Tee Children! ttists. Druggist.	ngredients. If thi Proprietor,
the vau	BATCHELOR'S plendid Hair Dyeis the iable, instantaneous, d Ne poison to produce not possess. The going	best in the oes not of paralysis of parations ine W. A.	e wolld. Harm- entain lead, nor or death. Avoid boasting virtues Batchelor's Hair

Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to up hold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dyo-Black o Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 427mwf9 HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING \$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

DIRECTORS, Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Tames C. Hand, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Joseph H. Seal, Joshn D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 11

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary

Plazs,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESI-DENCE.

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.

HOMESTEAD PLAN

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 appli cation to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

DIRECTORS

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of Eucle of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgares. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED OLAIM.

Alfred G. Baker, Samool Grant, George W. Richards, Inaze Les, George Fales, George Fales, ALFRED G. BAKER, President, GEORGE FALES, Vice-President, JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary, THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary, 31

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

DIRECTORS.

R. W. DORPHLEY.

Scoretary.

WILLIAM L. HIRST

Counsel

Wm. B. Reaney, Edward Samuel, H. P. Muirbeid, Clayton McMichael. [496

PHILADELPHIA.

Special attention is called to the

this Company, offering the

LAURENCE MYERS,

Vice-President.

DIRECTORS, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, r, Edward Darlington, ng, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel.

Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

\$1,853,100-04

CHARTER PERPETUAL ASSETS \$200,000.

8 55

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM. PANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Morchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc. DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts, John Staliman, Albert Asbmead, Joseph Handsbury, William Ashmead, M. D., Abram Rex, Nicholas Rittenhouse, Nathan L. Jones. James F. Langstroth, Charles Weiss, Charles Millman, Obarles H. Stokes. SPENCER ROBERTS, President.

OHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer. WM. H.LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 528 smw3m FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. OHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance, against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Per-petual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS. Oharles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Charles Richardson, William M. Seyfert, John W. Evermas, Mordecai Busby, Martin A. Busco, Martin M. Seyfert, John W. Evermas, Mordecai Busby, Mordecai Busby, Martin A. Busco, Martin M. Seyfert, Bernand, Bernand, Bernand, Bernand, Bernand, John W. Evermas, Mordecai Busby, Martin A. Busco, Martin M. Seyfert, John W. Evermas, Mordecai Busby, Martin M. Seyfert, Bernand, Martin M. Seyfert, John W. Evermas, Mordecai Busby, Martin M. Seyfert, Martin M. Seyfert, John W. Evermas, Mordecai Busby, Martin M. Seyfert, Martin M. Seyfert, John W. Evermas, Mordecai Busby, Martin M. Seyfert, Martin M. Seyfert, John W. Evermas, Martin M. Seyfert, Martin M. Seyfert, John W. Evermas, Martin M. Seyfert, Martin

OHARLES RICHARDSON, President, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 235

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1855-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 dam-age by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either perma-nently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Blooks 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. Danial Smith To DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Thomas Smith, Isaac Harlehurst, Henry Lewis,	
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell, John Devereux, Daniel Haddock, Jr.	
Franklin A. Comiy.	
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 31	L. 30
THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. (OF
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Strat	ata
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.	10
CASH Capital (paid up in full)	0.99
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870	L
F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer	
Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Wm. G. Boulton,	
Benj, T. Tredick, Chariss Wheeler,	
George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, James M. Aertsen.	÷.,
John H. Brown, F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, THOMAS H. MONTGOM MEY, Vice President	
ALEX, W. WISTER, Secreta	۰.
JACOB E. PETERSON. Ass. " Sec etar	
WHISKY, WINE, ETG.	
CARSTAIRS & McCAL	Ē.
U	-,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite St	
IMPORTERS OF	
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Et	
The second	<i>n.</i> ,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN	
PURE RYE WHISKIE	R.,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 20	Ň
WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALE	88
VV In Kine Whiskins	
No. 146 North SECOND Street	

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Test, Awning, Trans and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Madulacturers Driar Felts, from thirty to seventy siz inches, with Panlins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. IN W. EVHRMAN No. 10 CHUECH Su OHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. Wm. M. Seyfert, Laurence Myers, J. M. Myers, Wm. S. McManus, NOTICE. 1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL 1870 Franklin Fire Insurance Compan Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT S Assets Jan. 1, '70, \$2,825,731'6 INCOME FOR 1840, LOSSES PAID IN 186