# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHI

#### THE CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON III.

A writer in the Galaxy in 1866 gave an account of the daily life and character of the Emperor Napoleon, which is doubly interesting now, coming as it did from one whose intimate association with the Tuileries enabled him to speak from personal observation:-

He is short of stature, but broad and stout. In fact his torso is that of a man of six feet high and well-proportioned. His arms are long and muscular, the hands bony and strong, but his legs are very short-remarkably so from the knee down. Riding on horseback, the Emperor appears to great advantage; in fact, while sitting, he produces the effect of a large-sized man. When risen to his feet, however, he seems unaccountably short of stature. He is well aware of this fact, and is fond, on all public occasions, of appearing on horseback. His walk is not dignified—he waddles. That this may not be too noticeable, his Majesty has adopted a slow, steady pace, from which he seldom departs. His face is rather long, and rendered more so from the tuft of beard grown upon the chin, and which he twists to a point with cire a moustache. His moustaches are long and likewise twisted to a point, giving to the countenance a sharper character. His nose is aquiline, and his eyes are small and far apart. The countenance has a decided Jewish cast, and his enemies say that this is quite a natural result. There is, with but rare exceptions, a cold, hard, indifferent expression in his eyes-which are of a dull. leaden gray-and the whole appearance of the man is one to chill and repulse the beholder. All this changes, however, the moment he smiles. Then he seems attractive; the well-shaped month assumes an expression of kindliness which is as beautiful in the otherwise unattractive countenance as is the most clearly defined and vivid rainbow across a storm-darkened horizon. There is, in the firm set of the head upon the broad ann short neck, evidence of strength and power; and in the calmness and quiet of the Emperor's manner lies the secret of his influence over more impulsive and less reserved natures. Able to restrain and govern his own emotions, he naturally controls those of lesser wills; hence the mastery he exerts over his immediate followers and adherents. But few of them, however, are strongly attached to him, and he is undoubtedly well aware of the fact. He has but little faith in human nature, and no belief in human attachments. To secure the continued fidelity of those who surround him, he bestows upon them continued have heard persons I favors. who had remained by him through his good and his bad fortune comment upon the fact that he never seemed to trust to their love or affection, but always dwelt upon the principle that in their support of his plans and purposes they were but enabling him to reach a position which would insure his power to confer upon them suitable rewards. Since his accession to the throne, Napoleon has kept near him those who were mainly serviceable in the successful accomplishment of the plot. Not, however, as is well known in France, from any feeling of gratitude, but simply because in the transaction of the coup d'etat there took place cer-tain things of which the Emperor nowise desired the publication. Hence it was a matter of policy to conciliate these people, and they were the recipients of imperial favors, dealt out in no niggardly manner. Prominent among the individuals in question were the Counts de Morny, de Persigny, Walewski, General Flowy, Mocquard and others, all of whom benefited vastly. But they knew to what they owed the Imperial kindness, and but felt assured of its continuance so long as the power of Napoleon was not affirmed beyond the reach of scandal. That they possessed documents and proofs which the Emperor deemed valuable or dangerous may be believed from the fact that the moment he heard of the death of Mocquard, who was his private secretary, he at once repaired to his apartments and took possession of, and carried away, all his private papers. The same thing occurred when Count de Morny, or rather Duke, as he had become by favor of the Emperor, died. His Majesty drove to the resi-dence of the Duke and ransacked his papers. There were undoubtedly in the keeping of those men grave secrets, hence their tenure of office and favor. He has undoubtedly been, on many oecasions, kind and generous where the recipients of his benefits had no claim upon him, but, as a general thing, these acts of kindness were not without an arriere pensee. No sovereign now existing has a keener knowledge of the effects to be produced upon the masses by the semblance of generosity and the determination to recognize merit. In France there were never so many rewards, so many decorations, so much advancement given to lesser officials and to soldiers and non-commissioned officers. But this does not proceed from an overflow of generons sentiment. The Emperor, in pursuing this course, merely seeks to attach the people to him through their interests. I mentioned above that Napoleon smokes incessantly. He does this to excess, seeming to enjoy the quiet, dreamy state into which the tobacco plunges him. He uses cigarettes, larger than the usual size, and for hours has one lighted in his mouth. As the fire approaches his fingers, he abstractedly takes from the packet near him a fresh cigarette, lights it, puffs volumes of smoke from nose and mouth, and leaning back, seems to take pleasure in being half hidden by the vapor. He laughingly asserts that in those moments of abstraction he forms his plans for the future, and that he owes his success in life to the more than ordinary amount of reflection indulged in during these, dreamy intervals. Of course I have no intention of causing it to be understood that such familiar remarks were made to me by the Emperor. Facts such as the above I gleaned from constant intercourse with his most intimate followers and friends, who are fond of expatiating upon his peculiarities. No one except the Englishman Kinglake has ever expressed any doubt regarding the personal courage of his Majesty. He has evinced on many occasions a coolness and determination more remarkable than any impulsive or hasty daring. I remember standing near him on the night Orsini and his accomplices endeavored to kill him with explosive bombs, and came so near succeeding. A huge piece of broken iron passed through the carriage, near the Emperor's head, sm ishing the glasses, and a piece scratched his nose so that the blood trickled down. The noise and confusion, the plunging of the wounded horses, the screams of the dying among the crowd, many of whom were struck by the missiles, apparently had no effect upon Napoleon's nerves. He was calm and collected, issued orders regarding the wounded, whom he desired to be attended by the court physicians, and then, with the almost fainting Empress upon his arm, he entered the opera house as though nothing had happened. Over and over again, when

attacked while passing through the streets, he has ordered his escort to fall back, and ridden far in advance, determined to run the risk without endangering others. He, how-ever, has his moments of fear. At times he is oppressed by presentiments, and at these periods becomes morose, unapproachable, exceedingly bitter and sarcastic in his address to those who surround him. His immediate surrounders give him all the solitude he desires when these fits are upon him, and throughout the palace les jours noirs de sa Majeste-the Emperor's dark days-have a decided influence. When he becomes more cheerful, the fact is evinced by his ordering a shooting ex-cursion, during which pastime he is as nearly gay as one ever sees him. He selects his favorites to accompany him, and with a sort of morbid pleasure trudges through the covers to be hunted over so rapidly that his followers soon become worn out. His strong, short legs seem never to weary, and as he notices the lassitude of the others, he smiles grimly, and if they fairly break down, the smile becomes a chuckle. The servants in the palace tell many amusing stories regarding the queer doings of the Emperor when the morose fit is upon him. They say that in his room he arranges things to suit himself-hangs his engravings and family portraits, places the furniture, and piles away his letters and papers. So long as he is, in his way, cheerful, he seems satisfied with the disposal of the rooms; but during 'the dark days" he takes down the pictures, moves the furniture and the books, all the while grumbling and growling at himself. On these occasions the maitre d'hotel of the palace is in despair. The dinners are always 'detestable," the wines "sour"-in short, the great "Casar" is as fretful and whimsical in his blues as the most petted and spoiled girl. By contrast, at other times he eats and drinks anything, makes no complaint, and gives less trouble than the most insignificant member of his household. I might cite many little incidents to prove that Napoleon has no very fine feelings, but the following will suffice. As is well known, he is fond of riding and driving splendid

horses. Naturally enough, one would suppose that when these latter have done him good service, in fact been used up by his overriding or overworking them, for the rest of their lives they would be well taken care of. Nothing of the sort; no such good fortune awaits them. I have seen horses which for years had borne his Majesty faithfully, ending their days in the shafts of a butcher's cart. The moment they are no longer up to the mark, they are given away or sold for a trifle. They must no longer cumber the Imperial stables. This fact speaks volumes in proof of utter selfishness and want of sentiment on the part of the Emperor. A gentleman grants a home to a dog or a horse which has been faithful and true. He sees to it that after their toil and service they may end their days in comfort. As far as Napoleon is concerned, the dogs are shot and the horses sold. Were it necessary, I could enumerate instances in which the coldest treatment to men who had been devoted and true, but were no longer needed, proved that Napo-leon is not overburdened with kindliness, and that he is a stranger to gratitude.

Napoleon has one fixed idea which has almost become a mania; that is, the discovery of some terrible engine of warfare, some extraordinary musket or cannon. He' is theoretically and practically one of the most skilful artillerymen of the day; and he bends his energies towards the perfection of that branch of military science unceasingly. It will be borne in mind that he was the first to use rifled cannon, to the efficacy of which he owed in a great measure the brilliant series of victories which marked the campaign of 1859 as one of the most successful the French may boast of. On his return to France the Emperor was more than ever occupied in examining into new inventions of cannon and firearms, and for months he and Colonel Fave, one of his favorite aides-de-camp, passed hours each day making experiments. At the Tuileries, at Fontainebleau, at Compiegne, and at St. Cloud, there are rooms which may be termed arsenals, so filled are they with the arms which the Emperor has invented, bought, or received from those who are aware of his passionate desire to examine and try every species of fire-arms. He is somewhat of an alchemist, and at times diligently endeavors to fabricate explosive substances of unheardof power; but the constant requirements of office, the routine of Imperial life, take him away perforce from these cherished pursuits, and of late ill-health has put a stop to his experiments of the above nature. He has numberless models of iron-olad vessels, and but few would be inclined to believe how much treasure has been spent in endeavoring at the national ship yards and foundries to carry out the Emperor's ideas of what may be done in the way of producing a resistless and monster iron man-of-war. These experiments are kept secret, as they generally fail, but the determination of his Majesty is not to be repressed, and he will doubtless keep on in his search after the terrible until death shall put a stop to the workings of his ever anxious, ever ambitious brain.

consists of eight 800-pounder steel guns, four on each side.

The Imperial navy was manned at the beginning of 1867 by 60,230 sailors and marines, under the command of 3791 officers, among whom are 119 admirals and generals.

Russia controls in time of war an army of more than 1,000,000 soldiers, while she has a navy capable of obstructing commerce and inflicting extensive injury on an enemy. The annual expenditure for the army is \$80,000,-000, and for the navy \$15,000,000.

Russia has been recently adapting herself to the present system of warfare. The army was to have been fully supplied with new weapons by April last, and by the end of the year the War Department would have at its M disposal 695,000 breech-loaders-622,000 according to the Krink system, and the rest according to the Berdan.

The artillery branch of the service has received special attention. The mountain and field artillery are now completely supplied with improved bronze guns of calibre from 3 to 9, rifled, breech-loading, and mounted on iron carriages. The siege and battery guns for the attack or defense of fortified places and the coasts comprise rifled mortars and guns fram 8-inch to 11-inch calibre, throwing projectiles up to 550 pounds. The use of prismatic powder is now general, and the manufacture is being extensively carried on at the Okhta Works. Tha foundries of St. Petersburg, Briansk, and Petrozadovsk are capable of supplying 800 cannons per year. The factory at Vassili Ostrow already turns out 300,000 cartridges per diem, and will shortly be able to furnish 500,000. The small arms manufactories are able to transform in twenty-four hours 2000 muskets of the old pattern to the rapid firing system of Kruka, and the number of continuous fire mitrailleuses, whose range exceeds that of infantry weapons, is amply sufficient for all eventualities. New establishments are being formed at Krasno-Selo, Riga, Moscow, Warsaw, Wilna, Kharkow, Kazan, Odessa, and in the Caucasus. Finally, the Academy of Artillery, of which Lieutenant-General Platow is the director, is in a perfectly satisfactory state, as is shown by the constantly increasing standard of instruction among the cadets, sub officers, and troops. The Imperial Corps of Engineers, at the head of which are placed the Grand Duke Nicholas and General Totleben, is also progressive, and its literature, as well as the works executed by the corps, tends to show the immense progress which military science is making in Russia. New defenses in iron are to be placed at Kronstadt, to resist the attack of iron-clad vessels, All the pontoon detachments have been provided with iron boats, and 1000 submarine torpedoes are



REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.	INSUR
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. Y O T I C E. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained a Mortgage executed by CHE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAIL WAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of order recording deeds and mortgages for the order of recording deeds and mortgages for the order of recording deeds and mortgage foot the city of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book C. H. No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned rustees named in said mortgage WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by MESSFS, THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the Order of the said mortgage, to wit:- monther of the said mortgage of the book the colock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day october, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conversed by the said mortgage, to wit:- monther of the said mortgage, to wit:- monther of the said mortgage of them be provended with the buildings and improvements there on erected, situate on the east side of Broad there on erected, situate on the east side of Broad the distance of nineteen feet seven philos of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending east ward at right angles with said froad the eight feet one inch and a half to ground how or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast cor- tending southward and Coates streets is thence ward crossing said alley, two feet six inches in width, eading southward and at right angles with said froad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the philes of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent exponent. M. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast	INSURANCE COMPANY   OF NORTH AMERICA.   JANUARY 1, 1870. JANUARY 1, 1870.   Incorporated 1704. Charter Perpetual.   CAPITAL \$2000,000   ASSETS \$23,783,581   Losses paid since organization. \$23,000,000   Receipts of Premiums, 1869 \$1,991,887.45   Interest from Investments, 1869 \$1,991,887.45   Interest from Investments, 1869 \$1,035,389.54   States Government and other Loan \$2,106,534.19   Insets paid, 1869 \$1,035,389.54   STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS \$1,23,946   States Government and other Loan \$1,23,946   Bonds. \$1,23,946   States Government and other Loan \$1,23,946   Scash in Bank and Office \$2,555   Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums \$3,944   Accrued Interest. \$2,555   Insettied Marine Premiums \$3,900   Phila \$0,000   Real Estate, Office of Company, Philisdeis \$3,944   Accrued Interest. \$2,555   Insettied Marine Premiums \$3,945   Actines Raylor, \$1,00,900 </th
corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth east-	ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President, CHARLES PLATT, Tice-President, MATTHIAS MABIS, Secretary, C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary, 34
ward along the north line of said Penn street seven- ty-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two	Life Insurance for the People!
feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, silver money. No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said	HOMESTEAD

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street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and fiveeighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-kaif of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet o the place of beginning. No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long

by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch

steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars. Norz.—These cars are now in the custody of Messra. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$000. No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and rallway of the said The Central Passenger Rallway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, rallway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superrights of way, stations, toll houses, and other super-structures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and fran-chises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the toils, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and fran-chises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4.) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal pro-perty of every kind and description belonging to the said company. Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, pas-sages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises,

sages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and ap-purtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and ap-pertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of

s paid, 1869	35,395 -54	
STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.		
Mortgages on City Property d States Government and other Loan	\$766,450	
ds ad, Bank and Canal Stocks	1,123,946	
in Bank and Office	55,709 247,620	
on Collateral Security	82,558	
on Collateral Security Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944	
ed Interest	20,357	
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DIRECTORS.	12,783,581	
inel W. Jones, n. A. Brown, rles Taylor, brose White, lam Weish, torris Waln, n Mason, rge L. Barrison, ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pr CHARLES PLATT, Tice-P THIAS MABIS, Secretary. I. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. Insulance for the Pr	ke, nry, p, ra, hman, seom, e. esident, resident, 3 4	
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RUSSIA.

Her Military and Naval Forces.

The Russian fleet consists of two great divisions-the fleet of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and three in or near the Black Sea, to which must be added the small squadrons of galleys, gunboats, and similar vessels.

According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted last year of 290 steamers, having 38,000 horse power, with 2205 guns, besides 29 sailing vessels with 65 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic. The Black Sea fleet numbered 43; the Caspian, 30; the Siberian or Pacific, 30; and the Lake Aral or Turkistan squadron, 11 vessels. The rest of the ships were either stationed at Kronstadt and Sweaborg or engaged in cruising in European waters.

The iron-clad fleet of war consisted at the commencement of 1868 of 24 vessels, with an aggregate of 149 guns.

The largest of the iron-clads are two armed frigates, the Sevastopol and Pojarski. The Sevastopol nearly equals the British iron-clads Black Prince and Warrior in her dimensions, and exceeds those of the French Gloire and Normandie. At the time of flotation the Sevastopol measured 300 feet in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 feet 3 inches. The ship draws 26 feet at the poop and 24 at the chains. Her plates are 44 inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from 6 to 1 inches thick.

Her engines have a nominal force of 800 horse-power, and she is armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre. Her prow has a beak of a formidable kind attached to it. The Pojarski's armament is placed in a cen-tral battery, occupying about 80 feet on the length of the gun-deck, both sides and ends warned that there was likelihood of his being being completely armor-clad. The armament

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right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Com- pany, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the	LAURENCE MYERS, R. W. DORPHL Vice-President. Secretary.
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perty is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.	1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 187
S 13 61t W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees.	Franklin Fire Insurance Compa
RAILROAD LINES. THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CEN-	OF PHILADELPHIA.
TRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Wash-	Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,888'
Ington avenue: For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. For Oxford Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.	CAPITAL. \$400,00 ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,609,88 INCOME FOR 1870, LOSSES PAID IN 1
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 430 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 230 P. M. Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.	\$144,905.42. Losses paid since 1829 ove \$5.500,000.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad. Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25	Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Lib Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the R
A. M. and 425 P. M., on arrival of trains from Balti- more. Oxford at 605 A. M., 1035 A. M. and 530 P. M. Sundays at 530 P. M. only.	of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and M gages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIN
Chadd's Fordiat 7.26 A. M., 11.58 A. M., 3.55 P. M., and 6.49 P. M. Sundays 6.49 P. M. only. Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one	DIRECTORS. Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, January January Janua
hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, 10 3 General Superintendent.	Isaac Lea, George Fales, ALFRED G. BAKER, President GEORGE FALES, Vice-Presider JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. [2]
FURNACES.	THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary
Established in 1835.	F I R E A S S O C I A T I O INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820. OFFICE,
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.	No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CHARLES WILLIAMS'	MERCHANDISE GENERALLY Frem Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia of ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, \$1,572,733
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,	TRUSTEES.
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.	John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, John Carrow, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson,
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,	Joseph E. Schell. WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
and only first-class work turned out. Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,	SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-Preside WILLIAM F. BUTLER
PHILADELPHIA. N. BSEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT	THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURA
PATENTS.	L COMPANY. Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independ Square.
U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1870. On the petition of SAMUEL G. LEWIS, Executor of LEA PUSEY, deceased, praying for the exten- sion of a patent granted to the said Lea Pusey on the 22d day of December, 1856, for an improvement in	This Company, favorably known to the con- nity for over forty years, continues to insure ag- loss or damage by fire on Public or Private B ings, either permanently or for a limited time, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchan
"Arrangement of Kallroad Platform Scales." It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 22d day of November next, that the	generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus F is invested in the most careful manner, which bles them to offer to the insured an undoubted s rity in the case of loss.
be limited to the 2d day of December next, and that [said petition be heard on the 7th day of Decem- ber next. Any berson may oppose this extension.	Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fr
SAMUEL 8. FISHER, 9 19 m3w Commissioner of Patents. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for	John Devereux, Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comly. DANIEL SMITH, JR., Preside WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of aned beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It	THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Str
and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.	FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSU CASH Capital (paid up in full)
M R S. R. D I L L O N, NOS. 323 AND 351 SOUTH STREET.	F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erring, Nabro Frazier, James L. Claghorn, John M. Atwood, Wm. G. Boulton, Beni, T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
Ladics' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Sliks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, O'gaments, Mourn-	George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgom John H. Brown, James M. Aertsen, F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-Presiden ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary, JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary,
WAWPER FERRICA, CAMIL HUDDON, OF & HUDDON,	

sident.	GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y. EMORY McCLINTOOK, Actuary.		
PHLEY	PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY, JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.		
. [496m rents.	H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.		
	Office, 302 WALBUT St., Philadelphia. REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.		
870.	JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,		
mpany	5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia		
mbanl	FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,		
UT St.	NO. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856, CHARTER PERPETUAL.		
88'24	CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.		
400,000-00	Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.		
609,888-24	Charles Richardson,   Robert Pearce,		
0 IN 1869,	William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,		
over	Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,		
	George A. West, Mordecai Buzby. CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.		
1 Liberal	WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 235		
the Rents	IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,		
LAIM	LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.		
	Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,		
6 C	\$8,000,000 IN GOLD.		
nt, 8,	PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,		
sident.	4) No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERBING		
[2 19	PROPOSALS.		
etary.	TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS		
10N 20.	sals for Building an Addition to a		
20.	Public School-house in the Seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, south-		
N	east corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house situ-		
RE, AND	ate on the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Ad-		
ohia only)	dison streets, in the Seventh ward. Said addition to be built in accordance with		
-733·	Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of I. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of		
	No bids will be considered unless accompanied by		
wer,	a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi- sious of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have		
aker,	been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known mas-		
ster, on,	by order of the Committee on Property.		
son,	9 21 26 30 oc 3 5 H. W. HALLIWELL Secretary.		
le antidant	TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS		
resident,	for building an addition to the Mount Vernon School-		
cretary	nouse, in the Third ward," will be received by the nudersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, Octo-		
URANOE	and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, Octo-		
in the second	ber 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition		
al.	ber 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to the Mount Vernon School, situate on Catharine street, above Third, in the Third ward. Said addition to be built in accordance with the		

plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Build-ings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provia certificate from the City Solicitor tat the provi-sions of: an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, Solice 20, co.2.5

9 21 26 30 oc 3 5

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Build-ing a Fublic School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNES 04X, October 5, 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., for-building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on N. E, corner of Twenty-third and Sha-mokin streets, in the Fifteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Edu-cation.

cation. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known mas-r builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL

9 21 26 300c3 5 Secretary. TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER signation of the second state of the second st

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