Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE SUBURBAN SARCASM.

WHEN the House bill providing for an international exposition at Philadelphia was under consideration in the Senate yesterday, the Senators from New York made a characteristic and contemptible display of petty jealousy, and Cockadoodle Conkling especially distinguished himself by a clownish rehearsal of the stale and stupid sarcasm that Philadelphia is a suburb of New York. The best talent of that extraordinary city having, after ages of profound thought and intense cogitation, finally produced this brilliant idea, it is made to do duty on all possible occasions. When a New York journalist wishes to rise to the height of metropolitan sublimity, he pitches into Philadelphia and dishes up the silly slander that she is a suburb of the unhappy municipality over which Tammany Hall domineers. When Blubbering Brooks, in the House of Representatives, attempts an unusually absurd display of his vapid oratory, he dives deep into the vast depths of his consciousness, and fishes up the profound remark that Philadelphia is a suburb of New York. The Senate, as the chosen arena of dignified discussion, also inspires Cockadoodle Conkling with the ambition to make a majestic display of his brilliant intellect, and, as its best emanation, he lays upon the altar of a grateful country the noble sentence that Philadelphia is a suburb of New York. As the Mahommedans are taught that great is Allah and Mahomet is his prophet, so the journalists and politicians of Gotham perpetually repeat, as part of their purse-proud and narrow-minded catechism, the dogma that great is New York and Philadelphia is her suburb. In this sublime faith Blubbering Brooks, Cockadoodle Conkling, and the scrubs of New York journalism live, move, and have their being. It cheers their hours of despondency when Tammany Hall threatens to squeeze out their very lifeblood; it consoles them when rottenness and rascality invite upon the city of tenement houses, gambling hells, and bribed judges the doom of Sodom and Gomorrah; it encourages them when pestilence stalks abroad in their midst, and makes their contracted island the most unhealthy abode ever adopted by any considerable body of mankind; and it lights the dull torches of their feeble and flickering intellects when weak ambition prompts them to attempt to be sarcastic. As a staple illustration of the quintessence of New York wit, nothing could be better than their favorite remark; and as an illustration of New York truthfulness it cannot easily be surpassed. But if it were capable of any amendment, the best addition would probably be a compliment to the parrots who perpetually repeat it, and the phrase as amended should go before the country in something like this formula:—Great is New York; Philadelphia is her suburb; and great are Blubbering Brooks and Cockadoodle Conkling for proclaiming these great truths in the National Capitol.

YEARS AGO a brilliant author, in a sensational article, treated murder as one of the fine arts, and in these modern days his apparently fantastic idea finds a practical illustration, not only in the imputed crime of Dr. Schoeppe, but in the career of Ruloff, who has just been convicted of murder at Binghamton, N. Y. Ruloff, like Schoeppe, is a man of learning. He spoke and wrote seven languages, had figured at various times and places as an acute lawyer, and had written learned works as well as studied many things. He has nevertheless been nearly a long-life criminal; part of his career has been spent in State Prison as a convict, and he has just been found guilty of a murder perpetrated when he was attempting to commit a burglary. Accused of an aggravated murder years ago, he then escaped the dread penalties of the law to incur them in his old age, after having perpetrated many crimes. If any new proof were needed that mere secular education does not furnish a safeguard against crime, Ruloff's case would furnish it.

THE SQUABBLE IN COMMON COUNCIL.

ON the organization of the new Councils, at the commencement of the year, the Republican aspirants for the Presidency of the Common Branch were Messrs. Henry Huhn and Louis Wagner. The former received the caucus nomination and was fairly elected, and all the ordinary rules of courtesy and propriety would seem to require his opponent to be satisfied with the result, or at least to avoid giving public expression to his disappointment by endeavoring to embarrass Mr. Huhn in the discharge of his duties, and by impeding the public business in the Council Chamber. The public understands very well that the performances of Mr. J. S. Allen at the two last meetings of Common Council mean nothing more nor less than that Mr. Wagner is determined to annoy the President as much as he possibly can, and that he is merely using Mr. Allen as a catspaw. The last-named gentleman claims that Mr. Huhn promised in return for his vote to appoint him Chairman of the Highway Committee, and upon his own confession he stands convicted of having made a corrupt bargain, so that he is not entitled to, and will not be likely to receive, much sympathy in his disappointment. Mr. Huhn evidently did a very proper thing when he declined to make Mr. Allen Chairman of the Highway Committee, and the public interests are much more likely to be served as matters now stand than they would have been had Mr. Allen obtained the position to which he aspired. It should be clearly understood, however, by Mr. Allen and his backers in his quarrel with the President of Common Council, that the people of this city are not sufficiently interested in them or their grievances to desire a continuance of such squabbling as has taken place in the last two sessions of Common Council, and they will make a much better impression on the public and more surely advance their own interests by attending to the duties for which they were elected than by endeavoring to annoy Mr. Huhn upon every conceivable opportunity.

Mr. Allen yesterday endeavored to make a point against the President because his insulting letter of resignation from the Committee on Election Divisions was omitted from the record, and we hope the very decided vote of the chamber against him will convince both him and Mr. Wagner that they are not likely to get much sympathy or support from their colleagues in their spiteful warfare against the President. It was probably a great disappointment to Mr. Wagner that he was not elected President of Common Council, as it was to Mr. Allen that he failed to obtain the chairmanship of the Highway Committee; but from the manner in which they have behaved, the public will be very decidedly of the opinion that it was a very good thing their ambitions were not gratified. At any rate, the Council Chamber is not the proper place for the ventilation of their private grievances, and they will confer a favor not only on their fellow-members but on the community at large if they will cease making themselves nuisances by the public discussion of matters about which no one is interested but themselves.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A BRILLIANT genius in the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature introduced a bill in that body a short time ago to make the reading of the Bible in the public schools unlawful, and this proposition was defeated yesterday by a vote of 14 yeas to 75 nays. This bill embodied as bad a backward step as modern ingenuity could well devise. Centuries ago the Parliament of England prohibited the reading of the Bible by laymen, under penalty of death, thus adopting the course which prevailed subsequently, for a long period, in various nations on the Continent.

But the spirit of a free people revolted against such a restriction, and now since it is practically abrogated in every civilized nation, after centuries of persecution, contention, and controversy, it is proposed to establish it, so far as the reading of the Bible in the public schools is concerned, in this country! Absurd retrogression could not much further go. If school boards, in the exercise of the superior wisdom with which they are usually abundantly blessed, choose to ignore or prohibit the reading of the Bible in the schools under their immediate supervision, such a step, though bad enough, will only have local significance; but when a great Commonwealth like Ohio is asked by one of her legislators to make the reading of the Bible in all the public schools throughout her length and breadth unlawful, and when such a proposition receives even 14 votes, we may well begin to ask where we are drifting, and what new monstrosities of legislation are yet in store.

IN the National House of Representatives yesterday, a bill for the better care of cattle in transit by railroad or other means of transportation was under discussion. The principal objection to it seemed to be that it would interfere with the enactments of the several States, and that the subject was one that had best be under the control of the State governments. It is certain that a law of Congress would be more productive of good than a series of conflicting enactments by the different States; and that it would be better both for the railroad companies and for the dumb beasts in whose interests it is proposed. The matter is one that certainly deserves the attention of Congress, as animals undoubtedly suffer greatly from want of proper care in transportation, and a wisely-prepared series of regulations that would aid in promoting their comfort and in delivering them in good condition to consumers would meet with the approval of the people of the country. Any law passed by Congress, however, should be carefully considered in all its bearings, so as not to embarrass the railroad companies any more than is necessary on the one hand, and so as to insure proper treatment for the animals upon the other. The arguments that have hitherto been advanced in the House of Representatives have been rather of the don't-care order, whereas the subject is better worthy of the thoughtful regards of Congress than many over which members are disposed to wax eloquent.

HON. ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, LL.D., who has accepted a position on the San Domingo Investigating Commission, is a young and rising man. He is, we believe, a native of Syracuse, New York, and is under forty. He was educated at Yale College, at which institution he graduated in 1853, with high honors. He then devoted some time to travel in Europe, passing several months in Russia, and becoming thoroughly conversant with the internal affairs and people of that country. On returning to the United States he accepted the Professorship of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan, which he continued to hold until he was selected by Mr. Cornell to act as President and organizer of the new Cornell University at Ithica, New York. In the organization of this institution he has endeavored to make the practical predominate, and the success which the University has already attained is a proof of his educational skill and foresight. During the late war President White passed a year in Europe, devoting his time and energy to the dissemination of correct ideas of the great struggle on this continent, in which course he had the direct countenance and encouragement of President Lincoln. He made frequent addresses to large audiences in London and other English cities, and published a vigorous pamphlet which had an enormous circulation. Subsequent to his return to the United States he served two terms in the State Senate of New York, the only occasion on which he has participated actively in political life. President White has contributed frequently to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other leading periodicals. Among his articles in the *Atlantic*, those on Cardinal Richelieu and Thomas Jefferson were masterpieces of historical writing. He is a fluent and vigorous speaker, and possesses a rare degree of oratorical power.

SNOW ON THE ROUTE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The following opinion of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., United States Civil Engineer, in regard to the comparatively small quantity of snow on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is worthy of attention:—"There is evidence enough to show that the line of road, on the general route herein described, will, in ordinary winters, be much less encumbered with snow where it crosses the mountains than are the passes at more southerly points, which are much more elevated above the sea. The difference of five to six degrees of latitude is more than compensated by the reduced elevation above the sea level and the climatic effect of the warm ocean currents from the equator, already referred to, ameliorating the seasons from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains. An examination of the profile of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific lines between Omaha on the Missouri river, and Sacramento, California, a distance of 1775 miles, shows that there are four main summits—Sherman summit, on the Black hills, about 550 miles from Omaha, 8235 feet above the sea; one on the Rocky Mountains, at Aspen summit, about 935 miles from Omaha, 7463 feet; one at Humboldt mountain, about 1245 miles from Omaha, 6076 feet, and another on the Sierra Nevada, only 105 miles from the western terminus at Sacramento, 7062 feet; whilst from a point west of Cheyenne, 520 miles from Omaha, to Wasatch, 970 miles from Omaha, a continuous length of 450 miles, every portion of the graded road is more than 6000 feet above the sea; being about one thousand feet, on this long distance, higher than the highest summit grade on the Northern Pacific Railroad route, whilst for the corresponding distance on the Northern Pacific route, the average elevation is under 3000 feet, or 3000 feet less. The highest summit on the Northern Pacific line is about *three thousand feet* lower than the Sherman summit on the Pacific line.

"It is the general impression in the States, an impression entirely natural, that the farther we go north the deeper the snow, but on this line the modifying and controlling influences of the mild climate which pervades the Pacific slope and the interior along this latitude, combined with the greatly reduced elevation of the range of country to be occupied, and the low summits of the back-bone mountains to be passed, tend to confirm the favorable statements of intelligent gentlemen who have long been familiar with the regions in question."

OBITUARY.

Hon. Ephraim Banks.

Hon. Ephraim Banks, a prominent public man of this State, died on January 6, at Lewistown, aged seventy-eight. He was born in Lost Creek valley, in what is now the county of Juniata, on January 17, 1791. For a time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but in 1817 he was appointed by Governor Findlay Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Mifflin county, and removed to Lewistown, where he resided for the balance of his life. He studied law under the late Alexander A. Anderson, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He represented Mifflin county in the Legislature in 1828-29-30, and in 1836 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was elected Auditor-General of the State in 1850, and was re-elected in 1856. This was the last public office held by him; but during the balance of his life he took an active interest in public affairs. Mr. Banks was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, and he will be remembered as an honorable and public-spirited citizen.

NOTICES.

NOTE THE FACT!
ALL
CLOTHING BUYERS,
BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market street,
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth streets,
SELL EVERY ARTICLE
UNDER
A
FULL GUARANTEE
THAT IT
CANNOT BE BOUGHT
LOWER
ANYWHERE ELSE,
Will Take Back Goods
and
Refund the Money
if
Dissatisfied.

LAST GRAND REUNION
OF THE
"OLD HIBERNIA"
Fire Engine Company,
No. 1,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Monday Evening, January 16, 1871.
Cards of Admission,
FIVE DOLLARS.
1 10 6trp

CLOTHING.

IT IS GOING!

THE WINTER STOCK
OF ARTISTICALLY MADE
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

Great Brown Hall
CLOSING OUT! OUT! OUT!
CLOSING OUT! OUT! OUT!

Great Brown Hall
PRICES DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
PRICES DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Great Brown Hall
MAKING ROOM! ROOM! ROOM!
MAKING ROOM! ROOM! ROOM!

Great Brown Hall.
NOW FOR BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
NOW FOR BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Tailors
And Dealers in
Ready-made Clothing.
Suits,
Suits.| $15·00.
Suits,
Overcoats $10·00 Overcoats
to
Overcoats $15·00 Overcoats
and upwards.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,

Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold at Sheriff's sale, which breaks their lease. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30·00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7·00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8·00
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles)	1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces	9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	4·00
Stone China Chamber Sets	2·50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 13 s.uth1m

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

A COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 and 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.
J. H. DUNN,
R. M. DUNN.
2d January, 18 1 2

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM sized House No. 2001 WALNUT Street. Back Buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order; with or without furniture. [1 11 10t*
S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-LET HOLE WORK.
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.
All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,
H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1 2 tuf2strp PHILADELPHIA.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
9 30 mwf64p PHILADELPHIA.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.
Incorporated 1804.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:—

Amount of Marine Premiums written to January 1, 1871	$95,348·19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	36,524·17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1870	44,909·87
Amount of Fire Premiums unearned to January 1, 1871	37,237·13
	$214,019·34
EARNED PREMIUMS during the year ending as above:—	
Marine Risks	$99,720·67
Fire Risks	42,816·90
Interest on Investments and Salvage	20,027·62
	$162,565·39
LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:—	
Marine Losses	$79,607·29
Fire Losses	33,529·27
Reinsurances and Commissions	17,358·33
Return Premiums	6,599·61
United States and other Taxes	2,976·54
Rents, Salaries, and Expenses	12,220·03
	$152,382·97
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—	
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1889	14,200·00
" " " " 1883	3,500·00
" " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 per cent	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds	11,500·00
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	4,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650·00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Campany	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
160 shares Phoenix Insurance Company	800·00
4 shares American West India Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1414 shares Union Trust Insurance Company	14,140·00
Sundry Scrip of Insurance Companies	1,000·00
Par value	$202,400·00
Market value	$188,868·25
Bills receivable	27,633·25
Sundry accounts due for Premiums	14,534·73
Cash	24,361·66
	$255,397·89

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	John Moss,
A. E. Borie,	Lemuel Coffin,
Newberry A. Smith,	J. H. Tilge,
William C. Rent,	W. D. Winsor,
Henry Lewis,	Charles D. Reed,
J. P. Steiner,	Isaac Hough,
Edward L. Clark,	R. D. Howard,
George Lewis,	Alex. E. Fergusson,
Samuel C. Cook,	Paul Pohl, Jr.,
Charles Wheeler,	O. Heiskill,
S. Deibert,	D. W. Chambers,

Sol. Townsend.

RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

JANUARY 5, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.
1 10 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS
OF THE
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
of Philadelphia.

Real Estate, No. 108 South Fourth st	$45,000·00
Bonds and Mortgages	180,914·01
United States 6s of 1881	115,000·00
do. 5-2s of 1862	300·00
do. do. 1864	50,100·00
do. do. 1865	72,000·00
do. do. 1867, January and July	94,500·00
Pennsylvania R. R. 1st mortgage 6s	10,000·00
Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.'s 6s	7,000·00
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.'s 6s	5,000·00
Salem Co. (N. J.) 6 per cent. bonds	808·00
226 shares Central National Bank	22,600·00
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	10,000·00
80 shares National Bank of Republic	8,000·00
13 shares Lehigh Valley R. R.	650·00
50 shares Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.	5,000·00
50 shares Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Co.	2,500·00
Loans on Collateral Securities	634,365·29
Premium Notes secured by Policies	100,147·96
Sundry Securities held in trust for collection of interest	89,912·25
Cash in Bank and Drawer	58,499·02
	$1,505,787·36

ROWLAND PARRY,
1 12 3trp ACTUARY.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842.

Bonds and Mortgages	$392,670·00
Bills Receivable	27,855·00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135·40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988·75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,000·00
Pittsburg Sevens	16,000·00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535·00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,990·00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000·00
United States Loan, Five-twenties, 1867	30,090·00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340·26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000·00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600·00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897·73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	998·88
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	22,057·38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	10,892·50
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.'s Loan	53,493·65
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.'s Loan	24,600·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	27,932·50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Co.'s Loan	18,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Loan	28,350·00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Co.'s Loan	22,252·50
West Jersey Railroad Co.'s Loan	9,125·00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loan	34,879·00
Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Loan	19,244·41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.'s Loan	8,602·50
Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	17,615·00
Real Estate, No. 510 Walnut Street	30,000·00
Cash	18,138·76
	$1,030,574·91

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Sec'y.
January 9, 1871. 1 10 6trp