ANCIENT PROPHECIES.

Apropos of the present war and the fate of Napoleon III, Notes and Queries has the following:- "The war has brought to the surface the following prophecy of the famous Provencal poet and seer, Nostradamus, who died about 1575. He was born in the south of France, and was of Jewish descent, As physician and astrologer he was held in high estimation by the French king and nobility:-

'When the figures of the century, Added and doubled, both agree, And seven tens the years decree, Apollyon in the West shall rise His haughty head in grand emprise; Ruin shall mark his fierce advance: War in his mien, death in his glance; His engines of destruction dire Shall fill the air with bolts of fire His metal ships shall scour the flood And turn the river's course with blood.

Two kings in Gaul and Italy, Three crowns shall bear, thrice chosen be: The eagle-empires then shall war, And spread their desolation far; The one that most on others preyed Shall be defeated and dismayed: The one that warred for fancied fame Shall lose his kingdom and his name. The North shall come like beasts of prey; The South shall mingle in the fray: The East shall Memnon's statue raise The West shall see her cities blaze; The Crescent, waning, shall decay Before the beams of the new day. Then Apollyon's legions dead; Then the king with triple head Shall no more his fatal sway Over men hold day by day; Their sun in blood for ever set, They'll be forgot as they forget."

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN 1870.

FROM NATURE.

The year which has just come to a close has neither been characterized by any new and scientific discoveries, nor have any novel applications of science to ordinary industry and manufacture attracted special attention. The work done has been more a strengthening of that of past years, and a confirming or a disproving of theories and experiments, than the inventing of new ones. In one branch of science only has any great advance been made, and that, as we shall presently show, we believe to have taken place in geology. But this advance is one somewhat overlooked at present; but still of so important a character that, when once fully recognized in all its bearings, it may tend to disprove much of the geological teaching of the present day.

Taking the various sciences as much as possible separately, we will begin with Astronomy. Here attention has been chiefly directed, as has been the case for so many years past, to the sun. Since it is now generally understood that when once the nature of this vast self-luminous body is accurately made out, much light will be thrown on many now perplexing and strange phenomena, the eclipse of the 22d of December last was anxieusly watched for, and all possible observations were taken here by those who were unable to take part in the Government expedition to Spain and Sicily. It is to be hoped that the labors of this expedition, in spite of accident both on land and sea, and the unsatisfactory state of the weather at the time of observation, will yet yield results of great

importance. Lockyer and Mr. Huggins have con tinued their spectroscopic observations of the sun, and Professor Zollner has published a very valuable paper on the solar prominences, theorizing very boldly as to the temperature and pressure at the sun's surface; while in America Professor Young has worked with good results at the same subject. Before leaving this branch of our subject, we would mention that Mr. Procter has published some novel views as to the constitution of the stellar systems, which, under the somewhat fanciful titles of "star-drift" and "star-mist," must be familiar to most of our readers.

While the vast domain of Organic Chemistry has been still further widened by the innumerable workers who plunge into this branch of the subject and neglect the many untrodden paths in inorganic chemistry, nevertheless no special or important discoveries are to be chronicled, unless we may mention the beautiful process by which indigo has been synthetically constructed by MM. Emmerling and Engler, following closely on the artificial manufacture of alizarine by MM. Liebermann and Graebe.

Molecular Physics has occupied a large share of attention, and the discussion before the Chemical Society on the existence or nonexistence of atoms and molecules, has only too clearly shown how doctors differ among themselves, and that the very foundations of a science, considered so essential by some, are utterly repudiated by others. A very remarkable paper on the size of atoms, originally published in these columns by Sir William Thomson, in which he gives four dis-tinct trains of reasoning by which he arrives at a proof of their absolute magnitude, has attracted much attention, and has been translated and copied into most of the Continental and American scientific journals. Dr. Thomas Andrews has also pursued his remarkable investigations on the continuity of the liquid and gaseous states of matter. The death of Professor William Allen Miller, F. R. S., and Dr. Matthiessen, F. R. S., have left sad voids in the ranks of our English experimental chemists.

In Biology, the investigations of Professor Tyndall, "On Atmospheric Germs, and the Germ Theory of Disease," have contributed to a clearer knowledge of the nature of some of the most virulent of our infectious diseases, and have caused those diseases to be studied in a much more scientific manner than before.

The theory of spontaneous generation, which has been very prominently before the scientific world for the last ten years, has, during the past year, been very strongly attacked on the one hand by Professor Huxley, and defended on the other by Dr. Bastian and Dr. Child. In his inaugural address to the British Association meeting at Liverpool, Professor Huxley gave a long review of all the researches on the subject, from the time of Spallanzani and Needham to the present day, and declared his belief, after carefully weighing the evidence on both sides, that all life has its origin in some pre-existing life, and that spontaneous generation, or, as he termed it, abiogenesis, is not now proved to take place. The investigations of Dr. Bastian, published in these columns, gave the reasons for his belief that spontaneous generation certainly does occur. Feeling himself attacked and his experiments somewhat underrated by Professor Huxley in his address, he criticized it at considerable length, and detailed the results of some new experiments which confirmed his previous de-

The Derwinian theory of natural selection

dicated his claims to priority in this question, since he published many of the now recognized theories and speculations on the subject of natural selection, at a time when he was resident in the East Indies, and entirely unacquainted with what Mr. Darwin had written on the same subject.

As respects geology, during the past year the Government has continued its grants of money for the purpose of deep-sea dredgings, and at present the report of the most recent expedition is anxiously looked forward to. The results of the expedition in the autumn of 1869, as given to the public by Dr. Carpenter, Professor Wyville Thomson, and Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys during the past year, have been of the greatest possible interest and importance. They found that on the same level, at the bottom of the deep sea, two different deposits are in process of formation side by side, each characterized by a distinct fauna, and yet apparently produced under perfectly similar conditions of land and sea, area, depth of water, etc. On investigating this curious result, however, it was found that the temperature of the water circulating over these two areas is very different, and that this mere difference of temperature is capable of entirely changing the character of the fauna of the simultaneouslyformed deposits. Thus an entirely new element is brought into geological speculations, since it is shown that at one and the same time strata may be accumulated containing widely different organic remains. In addition to this, they have shown that the calcareous deposit known to us as chalk is now being deposited all over the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, and there are many weighty reasons for believing that this deposit has gone on steadily ever since the time during which we imagined the cretaceous rocks of the world to have begun and ended. Many organisms formerly supposed entirely extinct have been rediscovered in these deepsea dredgings; and, in short, much has been done to show that our past geological reasoning requires thorough and careful revision. Professor Gumbel's discovery of the existence of bathybius and similar organisms at all depths, and stretching over an indefinite period of geological time, is of the greatest importance in relation to this subject. Professor Agassiz, on the other side of the Atlantic, has published reports of the deep-sea dredging off the Florida coast, and has stated that the results of his researches, and those of others, both English and Scandinavian, have convinced him that there is life all over the seabottom, and that where evidence of marine life cannot be found, we are justified in calling in the agency of the sea to explain certain obscure facts. These conclusions cannot be without their important bearing on many commonly-received geological theories.

In botany many very careful series of observations have been made in the physiological department. Among the most important we may mention those of Prillieux and Duchartre in France, confirmed by Dr. McNab in this country, that, contrary to the pre-viously accepted hypothesis, plants do not absorb any appreciable amount of aqueous vapor through their leaves; and those pre-viously announced by M. Deherain, that the evaporation of water from the leaves of plants is due to sunlight rather than to heat, and proceeds independently of the degree of saturation of the atmosphere. Much attention has also been paid in Germany, Italy, and England to the phenomena of fertiliza-tion opened out by Mr. Darwin's observa-

In meteorology there is no great advance to chronicle. It still remains a science without a head, a chaotic mass of facts with no definite order or arrangement; for, though many are working at this subject, and some valuable papers on the Origin of Winds and Storms have been published, still no definite progress can be ascertained,

The splendid appearances of the Aurora Borealis, visible all over the British Isles in September and October, have directed public attention to those unmistakably magnetic phenomena, and to the connection which exists between their appearance, great magnetical perturbations, and large solar spots. They have been examined very frequently during the past year by means of the spectroscope, and there is distinct evidence of lines in the green and red portions of the spectrum, the latter presumably due to hydrogen. We would direct attention to our desire to publish a complete tabular list of the more remarkable meteorological phenomenafof the past year, so as to be serviceable to observers in all parts of the world. To render this as perfect as possible we would invite the kind co-operation of all those interested in the subject who can forward us

any data. We cannot conclude without noticing how much science has lost during the latter half of the year just ended by the fearful struggle that has taken place between France and Germany, where each nation has brought into requisition all the resources of science only to inflict as much injury as possible on the other. For nearly six months we have witnessed the sad sight of workshops shut up, laboratories closed, universities and schools wanting both professors and students, and the friendly emulation of similar tastes and pursuits turned to the fierce rivalry of the sword. Science will have to deplore the untimely loss of many of her most attached workers, and their country will have lost those who would in happier times have done her as much honor at home as they have shown bravery in the field. While the French Academy, shut up in besieged Paris, has brought the art of ballooning to its present state of perfection, so that now it is used as a means of communication with the outside world, the result of the subtle strategy of the Germans. and the scientific education they so generally possess, has been to give them advantages which have, to the present time, baffled their adversaries.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE WEST.

The stories of the wonderful mineral wealth of the Western Territories are often so incredible as to be taken for pure inventions, which many of them doubtless are, and yet some come so directly from responsible parties, they must be taken as containing a large percentage of truth. Of this class, we think, is the account in the St. Louis Journal of Commerce, purporting to be the result of a survey of Iron Mountain, in Wyoming Territory, made by Judge Kingman, of the Supreme Court. This mountain, situated a few miles northeast of Laramie, is an isolated peak or cliff about a mile long by several hundred feet wide, and nearly two thousand feet high. The ore is stratified, and is entirely free from rock or earth of any kind. The blocks are black, smooth, heavy, sharp-edged, and crystalline, and break with a fracture almost like castiron. Near the mountain, of which it was formerly a part, are the Black Hills, a ridge of land running nearly north and south, about two thousand feet high, twenty has been attacked by Mr. A. W. Bennett and | miles across its level top, and of unknown, or Mr. Murray, and defended by Mr. A. R. Wal- at least unstated, length. The outgroppings

lace and others; Mr. Wallace having also vin. | all over this vast plateau show the ridge to belong to the same deposit with Iron Mountain; and the Judge, closes his account with the remark: - "There is more pure magnetic ore in the Black Hills of Wyoming Territory, above ground, than all the teams of North America can haul away in a lifetime."

Another story, often scouted as a fable, but now become an established fact, is that relating to the immense natural deposits of soda in Churchill county, Nevada. The geologist of the General Land Office, after describing these singular deposits, declares that "pure potash and soda can now be manufactured to any extent, and the immense quantities consumed in the arts of civilized life need no longer suffer any restriction." He adds that the important and comparatively rare substance, bromine, may be there gathered in quantities great enough to supply the United States. Its recent employment in preparing aniline dye colors has greatly increased the demand, and it is now manufactured by the hundred weight.

Equally incredible in their extent are the immense coal fields brought to light by the geological surveys in Texas and New Mexico. The carboniferous formation is said to cover six thousand square miles, with an average thickness of three hundred feet. One vein. five feet in thickness, proves to be pure authracite, hitherto supposed to be the exclusive product of Pennsylvania. These almost exhaustless stores, laid away for future use, taken in connection with the vast forest of timber not yet broken, and rich farming lands that have not yet produced the first crop, are perhaps the most conclusive proofs of the future greatness of our country and the best refutation of those who are annually predicting the end of the world, -Detroit Post

AN ODD MAN OF THE PAST GENERATION .-And now from the noble profession of letters emerges an odd man of the past generation we mean that brilliant critic and essayist, William Hazlitt, perhaps the most threecornered and untoward man of talent that ever lived. With all his eloquence and subtlety of thought, Hazlitt was the prey of the most crazy fancies, dreading all the refinements of social life, and writhing at the thought of being considered strange and ungainly by the footmen whom he despised. Even with his oldest friends, like Lamb and Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt preserved the wildness and shyness of a misanthropic recluse. He entered a room, Mr. Paterson has recorded, as if he had been dragged there in custody, shuffled sidelong to the nearest chair, sat himself down on one corner of it, dropped his hat on the floor, and after his set phrase, not always appropriate, of "It is a fine day," lapsed into dreary silence, and seemed to resign himself moodily to his fate. If the talk did not please him he sat halfabsorbed and indifferent, till at last, by a sudden impulse, he started up, and with an abrupt "Well, good morning!" shuffled to the door, and blundered his way out. His self-consciousness was morbid almost to madness, and his pride extreme. His daily life was of that suicidal character sometimes adopted by authors who despise the laws of health, and suffer the inevitable penalty of softened brain or premature paralysis. He usually never rose till 1 or 2 clock, and brooded over his breakfast of intensely streng black tea and a toasted French roll till 4 or 5 in the afternoon, 'silent, motionless, and self-absorbed" as a Hindoo Yoger. His tea was generally very strong, as he half-filled the tea-pot with tea. For the last four or five years of his life, Hezlitt drank no liquids but tea and waterof the latter he sometimes drank three or four quarts while talking after supper. This meal, of meat or game, was invariably taken at a tavern late at night. His favorite haunt for his great talks was the Southampton Coffeehouse, in Southampton buildings, Chancery lane. Any small slight, or the mere fact of the bill being brought him before he asked for it, scared him from a tavern or chop-house

for years. If he went to the theatre, even to see wonderful Kean, Hazlitt hid himself in a back corner-seat in the second tier of boxes, and there he sat like a sullen owl, shrouding himself from view, and trusting apparently to mere quick glances and odd moments of listening.—English Society.

Therrus.—Few reputations have profited more largely than that of the Emperor Tiberius Ly the general revision of historical judgments which has been going on ever since history has been elevated by modern criticism to the rank of a science. The cause of the especial infamy under which Tiberius has labored is easily discovered. The crimes and vices imputed to him were imposing and picturesque, exciting the imagination by their enormity, and stimulating curiosity by the mystery that enshrouded them. His His virtues, those of a just and sagacious administrator, were not likely to attract the attention of the historian so long as his task was limited by his own conception of it to a record of the court, the camp, and the Senate. The bright side of Tiberius' character was, therefore, practically non-existent, and the rigorous estimate of a monarch according to his fulfilment of his public duties, which has destroyed so many splendid reputations, proved highly favorable to his. There are, however, few more conspicuous instances of the invariable tendency of reactions to run into extremes than the recent endeavors to

elevate the sullen recluse of Capreze into something of a saint, and very much of a SPECIAL NOTICES. REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA. TREASURY DEPARMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871 Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 26, 1866, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860." Said bonds will be redcemed and interest paid in

gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption. A. F. CORONEL

State Treasurer. THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SAURAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000 dollars, which, under the previsions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857." Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their re-A. F. CORONEL 2 14 tuths t 4 10 State Treasurer.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116 CUTHBERT Street,
The attending Managers for February are:—
W. Hobart Brown, No. 2038 Wallace street,
John Carrow, No. 1502 Spruce street,
C. G. Raue, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street,
John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1700 Chesnut street,
The attending Physicians are Drs. Raue, Morgan,
and Martin.

The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan,

The resident Physician is Dr. Baethig.
The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend
daily at the Hospital.
Applications for admission are received by the
attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at
the Hospital Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately

thereafter. Contributions in money received by the Treasu-rer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co. Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., re-ceived at the Hospital. 2 6ms6t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, -CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., 1
February 8, 1871.]

The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON
BAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a
cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of
the earnings of the last six months, payable at the
office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K.
Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New
1 ork, on the 6th day of March next, to noiders who
are registered as such at the close of business hours are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known dis-

tillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE. The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw§ CLEVBLAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI.

AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COM-PANY. CLEVELAND, Ohlo, Feb. 8, 1811. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WED-

NESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2. GEORGE H. RUSSELL.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:— JOHN RICE, JOSEPH B. MYERS, DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,

JAMES H. ORNE, JOHN C. HUNTER. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer.

J. SERGEANT PRICE,
121 stuthim Treasurer. 121 stuthim

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
St. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

2726tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1971.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend
of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, paysble, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, 2 18 m 5t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHO DERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be theid at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.

CHARLES WESTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

Will deliver his new and popular lecture, HAPPINESS, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1871. Tickets 50c.; Family circle 25c.; Heserved seats 25c. extra, for sale at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1926 Chesnut street, on and after Thursday, the 16th instant.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Relable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does as trontain Lead nor any Vitatic Poison to injurets. Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (427 mwff) INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET

Sosp at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion. For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
16 imw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores solled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

MATS AND DAPS. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Pest Office.

Ma. Old WALDLUE St. Patients

INSURANCE.

Fire, inland, and Marine Insurance.

N SURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. CAPITAL ......\$500,000 ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. \$3,050,536 Receipts of Premiums, '70......\$2,096,154 Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050 Losses paid in 1870.....\$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Pro-United States Government Loans. \$334,950 United States Government Loans.
Pennsylvania State Loans.
Philadelphia City Loans.
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds.
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans.
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks. Cash in Bank. Loans on Collateral Security. Notes receivable and Marine Premiums 31,434 489,420 \$3,050,586

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London the Counting House of Messrs. BRJWN, SHIP-

ARTHUR G. COFFIN.

CHARLES PLATT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. DIRECTORS. ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
8AMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WELSH,
JOHN MASON,
GEORGE L. HARRISON, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.

11 286

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871 Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '71, \$3,087,452'35

INCOME FOR 1871, LOSSES PAID IN 1870, Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly

\$6,000,000. The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over \$2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Libera Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and

DIRECTORS. Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William 8. Grant, Thomas 8. Ellis, Gustavus 8. Benson. Samuel Grant, George W. Richards,

ALFRED G. BAKER, President, GEORGE FALES, Vice-President JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. 12 7td THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

**ASBURY** LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE. MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE, Office, 302 WALBUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner. 5 23 mwflm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance. Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION, \$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871, \$255,397'89. JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 185

People's Fire Insurance Company No. 514 WALNUT Street. CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES. 

GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence

This Company, favorably known to the commu-This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and 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.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,

Isaac Hazichurst,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
John Devereux,
Franklin A. Comly,
DANIEL SMITH, Ja., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1808.

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

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1885. Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets,

Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandiag generally: on Stores. Description on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)...

5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)...

10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock) 4,200.00 15,000-00

4,300.00

Stock)..... 261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 4.000-00 261,650.00 first liens on City Properties.. \$1,260,150 Par. C'st, \$1,264,447 34. M'kt v'l \$1,293 557 00 Real Estate Bills Receivable for Insur-

Balances made...

Balances due at Agencies—
Premiums on Marine Policies—
Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company....

Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, \$7950, estimated value... 230,971-27 93,375 47 3,912-00

\$1,820,727-97 DIRECTORS.
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel. Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, James Traquair, James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
Wm. C. Houston,
H. Frank Robinson,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

2 1 11m

FIRE ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1890. OFFICE,

No. 84 NORTH FIFTH STREET, INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY Frem Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY. 1, 1870, \$1,705,319 07. TRUSTEES. Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell. William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk,

WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President. WILLIAM F. BUTLER,

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either
Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John Kessler, Jr.,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President,
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD SECRETARY.

T 236

LUMBER

1871 SRASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. 1871 CHOICE PATTERN PINE. BPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED OEDAR.

FLORIDA FLOORING.
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
FAIL. PLANK. RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK.

UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871 RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1871

WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
NO. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871 115

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON BOARDS.

1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.

WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.

YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 14 AND

42 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

FEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.

PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 80 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

NO. ST NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDES G. CATTEEL BLUAR PATTELL,