AN AMERICAN DESPOTISM.

An Uninterested View of the Miners' Trade Union and its Workings...The Tyranny of its Leaders the Worst new Upon the Face of the

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes in a late issue the following article on the subject of the Trade Union to which our coal miners belong, and which has been the cause of so much trouble. It is headed "The

Worst Tyranny on the Earth":-"In a grand prize show of the tyrannies of all nations America could make an entry that would take the first medal. She has within her limits an oligarchy which for iron cruelty beats the worst system that any living emperor, ezar, sultan, or chief dares impose on his subjects. The most despotic rulers of European, Asiatic or African countries hold the lives of their vassals cheap enough, but they do not compel them to forego all work and starve. They leave them at least the poor privilege of labor, in order to keep their miserable bodies and souls to-The wretches may be taxed as heavily as their masters like, but out of the toil which they perform there is a residuum of clear gain in money or fruits of the earth with which they can sustain life. The American tyranny to which we refer is the Grand Conneil of the Coal Miners' Union of Pennsylvania. With a strange mockery of the awful truth, the Union is called the 'Workingmen's Benevolent Association.' It was established with the free consent and had, until lately, the support of some hundred thousand men, not bad hearted, but mostly good and well-mean-ing persons, naturally sober and industrious, with wives and children whom they devotedly love. But they are ignorant-ignorant of their own true interests, ignorant of the commonest laws of trade, ignorant that other people have rights as well as themselves, ignorant of the far-reaching evil that they do outside of their own neighborhood—and, being ignorant, of course they are bigoted, fanatical, cruel. These men elected a Grand Council of thirty-one, in whom they foolishly vested all their power and all their rights, the oligarchy being chosen out of the miners who were most unreasonable, uncompromising, and ferocious toward all opposition, all criticism, all good advice. The worst form of government that the world ever saw is an oligarchy, and it matters not whether it was elected by a blind and infatuated people, or by an assembly of aristocrats or republicans, or whether it usurped its authority. The Grand Council of the thirty-one, deriving its power from one hundred thousand miners, has not belied the bad reputation which oligarchies have ever won in history. All questions connected with labor and strikes are submitted to it, and its decisions are without appeal, and must be obeyed without murmur. The simple miner who foolishly voted to put his liberty into its hands, may see his wife and children starve and go naked, the fire die out on his hearth, his own sturdy frame waste away to a skeleton, and his poor heart be ready to break with despair, but he must not shoulder his pick and dig out a lump of coal for less than union prices. For this surrender of the privilege which other tyrants never touch—the privilege of honest work for any wages-he was promised to be cared for by this pseudo-benevolent union. And so he is for a few short weeks, but the pinched dolings of aid soon cease, and he must then beg from door to door, or fly the country, rebel or complain against the decrees of the Grand Council, under penalty of swift and sudden punishment. Fortunate it is for him if, before he has spent the last dollar of his accumulated savings, he leaves the coal regions. His riddance is always welcome to his associates of the Union, and a matter of congratulation with the Grand Council; for his departure gives those who stay behind a greater monopoly of labor, and the delusive promise of higher wages when work is resumed at the mines. We read that during the strike which has recently been 'on,' and rigidly enforced by the Grand Council, a large number of miners have prudently got away, and come to New York, and, when able to pay their steerage passage, have gone to Europe to escape the terrible decrees of the thirty-one men whom their own enormous folly conjured up like so many Frankensteins, to oppress and persecute themselves. All along the road hither they must have seen the deplorable evidences of the wide-spread injury which the Union was doing to persons not belonging to it-as, for example, to citeasingle case, at Elizabethport, where three hundred laborers customarily employed at the coal docks, are out of work-and Heaven pity the man who in this hard winter, with no reserved means of subsistence, is thrown out of employment! And if they strolled about the streets of this city, and looked into the tenements of the poor, and marked how many went without coal because the strike had put it up so high, or shivered over scanty fires built from cinders fished out of ash barrels or bits of wood picked up in the streets, they would have had a realizing sense of what a coal strike means to others besides the fanatics who are directly engaged in it. These miners, flying in discusy from the scene of desolation which they have created in Pennsylvania, are, we may suppose, cured of their union perverseness by this time. And we are happy to hear, that a majority of the miners are. For it is announced that they have now starved themselves down to the point of resuming work on almost any terms that the companies may fix. At Wyoming Basin, it is said that they accept a reduction of thirty per cent. from the wages paid when they stopped. Thus has come to pass precisely what we predicted, what has happened in all previous strikes, what will happen to the end of time. The great coal companies, relying on the sure allies of poverty and hunger, will always have it in their power to beat any combination which the miners make among themselves, and no oligarchy of thirty-one or any other purchase. oligarchy of thirty-one, or any other number, unless they are as rich as the companies (in which case they would be operators them-selves, and as close-fisted as the companies are), can prevent every strike from so igno-

-General Butler has added \$500 to the fund for a new Methodist church in Gloucester. Massachusetts.

miniously collapsing. Let us hope, though we do not expect, that the old experience of

the miners has now taught them the supreme

absurdity of strikes, the worse than useless-

ness of unions, and the terrible tyranny of

—The Boston Transcript says: —"The administrator of the estate of one of our citizens, upon application for the life insurance due the deceased from a company in another State, learned that the concern only received premiums, and did not pay losses."

did not pay losses."

—The Mobile Register commends highly the charitable disposition of the people of that city, and notes as an illustration the fact that a recent benefit for the Can't-get-away Club, which did so much good during the provalence of the yellow f.ver, produced very nearly \$1800. THE REBUS.

The London Athenoum reviews as follows work entitled "Essai Historique et Bibliographic sur les Rebus," by Octave Delepierre, which has just been published in London by

Trubper & Co .: -Although Picardy has the honor of being considered the birth-place of the Rebus, the thing itself, but without a name, was practised by the earliest, rudest people, who conveyed by material figures to the eye what they could not convey to the thought by words. The "serpent" has been a rebus from the days that young Time counted his birthdays by the sun. The same mode of conveying information has been adopted within living memory by governors in distant settlements, who, by significant figures, have intelligibly proclaimed that whites and blacks might live on friendly terms; that if one murdered the other, that one would certainly be hanged; and that general peace and plenty were better than the gibbet. The old Aztec Generals painted their despatches, and the whole advance of Cortez on Mexico was explained to the Cacique or Emperor in pictures. In China and in Egypt the rebus was largely used, for kieroglyphics are but rebuses under a finer In England facetious ecclesiastical architects chronicled the doings and characters of church dignitaries in many a group on the capitals of columns and tracerywork of cathedral arches. Menage states that it is the name-Rebus-which first came from Picardy, Certain younger members of the law used to amuse themselves and the people of Amiens, in the Carnival season, by reciting in public comic narratives and facetious satires, with equivocal expressions figured in a sort of hieroglyphic diagrams; and these were called "De rebus que geruntur," which may be taken for "The news of the day." In these matters all the facts and topics of the day were discussed, and figured in the freest way that covert satire could find. A taste for the thing spread into most house-holds of the land. It was applied to the best and basest purposes. Just as flowers are the "rebus" by which sentiment finds utterance, so by figured images alone lovers wrote sonnets to their mistresses. People of impure tastes used them to express what could not be given in words. Other persons employed the rebus for mere amusement and the puzzling of their fellows. Camden tells us all that is known about the importation of the rebus from France into England. We learn from him that our English forefathers who followed Edward the Third in his victorious progress through France fell into the humor as they found it over the Channel. The rebus came over the Straits from Calais 'full sail, and was so entertained here by all degrees, by the learned and the unlearned. that there was nobody who could not hammer out of his name an invention by this wit-craft, and picture it accordingly. Whereupon, who did not busy his brains to hammer his device out of this forge?" Like Mr. Newberry, who to represent his name hung up a shield at his door, on which was painted a yew-tree with several berries, with a golden N in the middle. all of which was the rebus for N-ew-berry. Camden also tells of the ingenuity of a lover who loved a certain Rosa Hill. He wore embroidered on his coat a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well, which signified "Rosa Hill I love well." M. Delepierre may be referred to the quaint old writer, Peacham, who, writing in the time of James the First, pleasantly alludes to armorial bearings in painted glass windows, and the painted or carved rabuses under which persons chose to signify their names. He cites, among other examples of bad taste to be seen painted in gentlemen's halls, parlors, or books, the rebus of Master Lugge, a nightingale in a bush, with a scroll in her mouth on which was written, in imitation of the bird's note, "lugge! lugge!" One Master Foxeraft had painted in his rooms a fox feigning to be dead, as he lay upon the ice, amid a company of unsuspecting ducks and goslings. Peacham mercifully suppresses

a mole hill between two trees, to indicate the name of the parish. "It is," says Peacham, "there yet to be seen upon the communion M. Delepierre admits into the family of Rebus such sound for sense as the following: - "G. A. C. O. B. I. A. L. N., which reads, "Jai assez obei a Helene." He has overlooked one of the cleverest of these laborious trifles, the lines on the death of the famous Maurice, Marechal de Saxe, at the age of fifty-five years. In these lines each last syllable has the sound of a number, and the total of the numbers amounts to fifty-five. It is only to be regretted that the lines are, for the most part, more ingenious than decent. The French are clever at such things. In 1818 the following (which is not in M. Delepierre's book) served to convey a censure on the Gov-

the name of a churchwarden of St. Martin's in

the Fields, who caused to be engraved on the

church communion cup a martin sitting upon

1	tion of France in that year:—	condi-
1	Le peuple Francais est	K. D.
1	Les places fortes sont	Q. P.
ı	Quarantre-trois Departements	C. D.
1	Le Roi n'est pas	M. E.
1	Les Ministres sont	A. I.
ı	Les ParisE.	B. T.
d	Les Deputes La Dette Nationale	H. T.
Ì	La Dette Nationale	O. C.
9	Le Credit	B. C.
1	La Liberte de la Presse	O. T.
	La CharteL.	U. D

M. Delepierre dates the decline of the rebus in England from the time that tavern signs adopted the device. This is perhaps questionable. The fashion, however, is certain. We still have the Bolt in Tun, the rebus of Prior Bolton, and the Bull and Mouth, which was once the hieroglyphic for Boulogue mouth or harbor. Men with names of animals or things took them for their signs. It is just possible that the rebus in heraldry went out in disgust when it came to be employed in tavern signs. The old ones remain, unless the families have gone out with them. The French De Crequis still adopt the Crequier, old French for "cherry tree," for their crest. How common this canting heraldry was in England in centuries when heralds spoke "non verbis sed rebus," the reader may learn by referring to Mr. Boutell's well-known work, "Heraldry, Historical and Popular."

-Holmes' Hole is hereafter to be known as Vineyard Haven. —San Francisco has an Ornithological and Piscatorial seclimatization Society. It is prob-ably intended partly to promote the sale of dic-

There are two brothers, twins, living in a Massachusetts town at the age of seventy-eight years, who learned the house carpenter's trade together, married sisters, and have always lived

-A paper recorded in Lowell, Mass., leasing certain premises to a lady during the term of her natural life, provides that she shall pay a certain rent yearly, and shall quit and deliver up "the premises to the lessor, or her attorney, peaceably and quietly at the end of the term."

—The largest number of books taken from the Boston Public Library in any one day is 1856. THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

If length of descent is a thing to be proud of, there ought to be no prouder family in Except than that of the Bourbon. Not only can they trace a line unbroken to Hugh apet, the strong-handed putter-down of degenerate dynasty, but it leads through thirty generations of kings, interrupted here and there, where a stream breaks off, to run through banks studded with castles of honor only just short of royal. Hugh Capet is the first. From him the line runs uninterruptedly till we come to Louis IX, the Saint. The direct trunk here carries on the race of kings, which terminated in the children of Philip the Fair, and gave place to the House of Valois. After their failure of male issue, the Bourbons come in. Robert, sixth son of Louis the IX, married Beatrix, heiress of that noble fief of Bourbon which lay in the centre of France, north of Auvergne and Guienne. From him sprang eight Dukes of Bourbon-a stalwart, hard fisted race, who were ever to the fore when

fighting was going on, and always loyal to the

crown, in good times and bad.

Antoine de Bourbon-a poor, irresolute creature, "the prince sans gloire," who never knew which side he was fighting for, nor which religion he belonged to-had the great good luck to marry Jeanne d'Albret, daughter to the King of Navarre and his wife, Margaret of Valois. By great luck still, he had for an only son the jolliest, if not greatest, of French kings-their fourth Henry-whose succession put the Bourbon family, for the arst time, on the throne of France. His claims were threefold. Through his father, he sprang direct from Louis IX; through his mother, from Charles V; and through his maternal greatgrandfather, from Louis X. In the next generation but one, the race splits up again. The brother of Louis XIV, the Duke of Orleans, was the first of the Orleans brauch, which now survives in the children and grandchildren of Louis Philippe. The representative of the direct line is the Count de Chambord, who is now fifty years of age, and has been long married, without children. He is supported by a very small fol-lewing in France, who adhere to him from principle, and who will transfer their allegiance to the Orleans family as soon as he is out of the way. From time to time he puts his name to a document, which is drawn up and published to let people know he is still alive, and their king by divine right; and it may very reasonably be supposed that he has long since given up all hopes of succeeding to the crown. He seems to have inherited that character which is occasionally reproduced in the Bourbon family, of which the type is the indecisive and vacillating Antoine de Bourbon, father of Henry IV. Such was Louis XIII; such Louis the Dauphin; such Louis XVI. Their energy

and bravery are dashed by a fatal hesitation; they dare, but they think too long about daring; they resolve, but too late; they act, when the time for action is past. One word on the Orleans family. They began, as has been said, with the brother of Louis XIV. He chiefly distinguished himself by trying to spoil the grand old castle of Three more dukes followed him, including that prince of debauchery, the regent. And then we come to Philippe Egalite, the father of Louis Philippe. This family, which has been in exile for twenty-two years, has shown how adversity may be borne without loss of dignity. They have been guilty of no conspiracies and no intrigues. Probably their conduct has never excited a single suspicion in the breast of the Emperor. They have spent their time in travel, in study, in writing; and they have shown that, in intellect at least, there is one branch of the grand old house which is still ready to go to the front.— Appleton's Journal.

ERIE MISMANAGEMENT.

Employes Unpaid and Demoralized-Usurers at Work-The Bad Faith of Fisk & Ce. About a year ago the Eric Railway Company effected a settlement with the "strikers" along the line by promising that all employes should receive between the 12th and 15th of each month their wages for the previous month. These promises have not been fulfilled in a single instance, and pay-day has been deferred month after month, until, in many cases, the company owed from 60 to 90 days wages. It requires more than \$100,000 a month to pay employes on the Eastern Division alone; and this large amount being withheld from 30 to 60 days after it is due causes much suffering in hundreds of

families.

Beginning at Jersey City, the employes are paid in the following order:—Discharged men, engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, clerks, machinists, and laborers. The paymaster then proceeds to the various stations and pays agents, operators, clerks, mechanics, and laborers, until the end of the division is reached. The trip occupies from three weeks to a month. Thus it will be seen that the most destitute re-ceive their wages last. Many of the laborers are improvident, and spend their wages not only before they are received, but before they are earned. These men are always in debt to their landlord, grocer, or butcher, and when the Erie Company falls to pay, these are the ones who are most distressed. A haggard, squalld looking woman applied not many days since to a Jersey City grocer for provisions, but was refused because of an indebtedness already incurred. Her debt amounted to \$9.67, while the Erie owed her husband nearly \$100. In fact, so great is the distrust in regard to the Erie Company and its employes, that many tradesmen invariably refuse to credit any person who is de-pendent upon that corporation for money to pay his debts. It is therefore very difficult for an Erie employe to obtain even the common necessaries of life. A number of speculators along the line are engaged in the disreputable business of buying up the men's pay rolls at a discount. It is asserted that a "ring" has been formed for this purpose, and that it receives the encouragement of the Erie managers. From 3 to 10 per cent. a month is charged by these Shy-

About the first of each month, many of the employes receive vouchers for the previous month's wages. These are sold to whomsoever will buy. A banking corporation in Port Jervis purchases, at a discount of 3 per cent., from \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth per month. The vouchers are redeemed, by representatives of the company, on or about the 10th of each month, when, it is said, the commission is divided. Such a state of affairs contributes largely to the demoralization of the force employed en the road, and creates intense dissatisfaction. It is reasonable to suppose that any prudent corporation would endeavor to break up this usury system, but the Erie seems rather to lend its influence to perpetuate it. For several years past an Erie Railway clerk at Jersey City has carried on a thriving business in lending money to unfortunate employes at the ruinous rate of ten per cent. for one month or less. Sometimes it happens that the borrower requires the money for a week or ten days only, but the ten per cent. Is invariably exacted. The extortioner is protected by the privilege of deducting from the pay of an employe the full amount of principal and usury. The indigent clerk, the destitute laborer, the distressed husband of an invalid wife, the poverty-stricken ployed on the road, and creates intense dissatisband of an invalid wife, the poverty-stricken father of a dying child, and the care-worn parent of a starving family, all appeal to the extortioner for temporary relief, and none are refused,—N. Y. Tribune to-day.

-The Democrats of New Hampshire have falled in their efforts to persuade the Labor Reformers to withdraw their candidate for Gay-ernor, and vete for the Democratic nominee.

A STRANGE MALADY.

The Spotted Fever in Schoharle County, N. Y. The Rochester Express of a recent date says: —
"A strange malady, known as the spotted fever, broke out about three weeks ago in Schobarie county, and has produced the most fearful ravages. An exchange states that in Gallup ville, which has a population of less than eight hundred, there have been eighty-three deaths in three weeks. An equal death rate in Albany would amount to four thousand two hundred and ten, while in New York it would be fiftyiwo thousand deaths in three weeks, the present death rate of New York being nearly six hundred per week. The mortality of Gallupville for the past three weeks is without precedent in the history of the country. Of those attacked only one has yet recovered. disease is spreading. One of the physicians in Schoharle reports one thousand two hundred cases as now existing in a district of less than ten square miles. The disease thus far only attacks women and children. Only one man has yet died, a Mr. Black. The doctors are much divided as to the cause of the terrible disease. The most of them attribute it to a strange vegetable matter in the water, the wells being lower than ever known before. They recommend that the water be boiled before using, as the best and only way to arrest the spread of the disease. The fever commences with pain the head, and extends down the spine, accompanied with vomiting. The tongue blackens, and the face, from forehead down below the eyes, assumes a dark color, with purple spots. The patients are delirious most of the time, and so remain until death ensues, which is about in three days. The fever has produced a perfect panic in the infected district, making t difficult to obtain nurses or people to lay out those who die. The worst visitation of the cholera is as nothing compared with the excitement now existing in Schoharie county.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES SYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the matter of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Bank-RASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVA-A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of CHARLES FaLDSTEIN, Philadelphia, of the county of Philadelphia and Etate of Pennsylvania, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of his credi-tors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the credi-tors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 32 South TBIRD Street, Philadelphia, in said district, on the SEVENTH day of March A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PARSONS, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district.

E. M. GREGORY,

2 14 cod t3 7 U. S. Marshal for said 1 ist DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS -OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

NOTICE. In accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, no-tice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on North College avenue will be paid MARCH 6, 1871. All per sons having claims for labor done or materials furnished for said sewer are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M. of MARCH 6, 1871.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, 28 wmfM5 Chief Com'r of Highways.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of FRANK DE SILVER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle,
and adjust the account of ATTARESTA W. BARCLAY surviving Executing of the estate of FRANK CLAY, surviving Executrix of the estate of FRANK DE SILVER, dec'd, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON, 2 24fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of COLLINS RIGG, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN DAWSON and WILLIAM DAWSON, executors of COLLING RIGG, deceased, as to proceeds of sale of real estate of decedent, sold under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, March 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock M, at his Office No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY BOWMAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of said estate among those who are entitled to the same, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, No. 210
WEST WASHINGTON Square, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GEO. L. CRAWFORD,
2 92 wfm 51*

Auditor. 2 22 wfm 5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADRIPHIA, Of June Term, 1870. No. 77. MARGARET DOLEN, by her next friend, etc., vs. WILLIAM DOLEN. To WILLIAM DOLEN, respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to have come who a discrete a vincula matriagnation. show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, February 25, 1871. at 10 o'clock
A. M.
L. R. FLETCHER,
2 17 ftu4t
Attorney for libellant. A. M. 217 ftu4t

GROCERIES, ETC.

Choice New Grop Teas AT REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST COLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

Just received, which we now effer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lo. boxes, and at Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.
Owing to the late reduction in Government duties. we can now offer to our customers a large assort ment of FiRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY.

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. 11 10 thatus

CORDAGE, ETC. CORDACE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GHRMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 28 H. WATER St. and 20 M. DELAWAR Avenue, PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANI FACTURESS,
DBALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES,
984

LOST.

OST.—NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the ST. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY for the renewal of the following lost certificates of stock in said company, viz.:—
Certificates Nos. 1846, for 500 shares, and Certificates Nos. 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1889, each for 100 shares. each for 100 shares.
All in the name of the undersigned, and dated

WILLIAM P. JOHNSON.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL8500,000 ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. \$3,050,536 Receipts of Premiums, 70......\$2,096,154 Interests from Investments, 1970.. 137,050 _____89,283,204 Losses paid in 1870......\$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Pro-United States Government Loans...... Pennsylvania State Loans..... Philadelphia City Loans

Philadelphia City Loans

New Jersey and other State Loans and
City Bonds.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,
other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and 225,510 69,486 981,048 81,434 Cash in Bank.

Loans on Collateral Security.

Notes receivable and Marine Premiums Accrued Interest and Premium in course 438,420 88,201 Real estate, Office of the Company..... \$3,050,586

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Mesers, BRJWN, SHIP-LEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PBESIDENT. CHARLES PLATT. VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. DIRECTORS. ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WELSH,
JOHN MASON,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.

CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
CHAS. W. C 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

LOSSES PAID IN 1870, INCOME FOR 1871, 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 Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS. Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson. Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7td31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

Union Mutual Insurance 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, 1971, \$255,397'89. JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13

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

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES. Assets December 31, 1870......\$128,851-78 CHAS. E. BONN, President. GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

CHARTERED 1859.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 516 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence

Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against toss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Rectalization generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund. is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Smith.

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PATENTS.

INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. WASBIFGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1811.
On the petition of DANISL S. NIPPES, of Upper
Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of
Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extenation of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes,
on the 21st day of April, 1867, for an improvement in
6-rinding Saws:

on the vist day of April, 1807, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents

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