DIVIS TAM TARREST STREET, ALBUSTON THE BRANCH DESCRIPTION TO MAY A MADE

MR. MIALL'S PROPOSED CAMPAIGN.

From the London Spectator. The Dissenters have taken their final resolve to raise at once the question of the disestablishment-we suppose, but are not sure. that they mean to raise also the question of the disendowment-of the National Churches of England and Sectiond, and on the 9th of May Mr. Miall is to bring forward his motion for the dissolution of the union between Church and State. Mr. Richard, M. P. for Merthyr Tydvil, and Mr. Miall, who addrssued the conference at the City Terminus Hotel on the subject on Wednesday, were both fully conscious of the great responsibility they were undertaking, and however much we may disagree with them in their object, it is impossible to deny that the spirit in which they spoke was all that could be wished-was one of dignified, earnest, honest, almost reluctant conviction. They do not propose to agitate their proposal in any degree as a Dissenters' grievance. They say very wisely and truly that it is a question of wide policy affecting the nation at large first, the Church itself next, and the Dissenters, merely as Dissenters, only last. If it cannot be shown to be for the interest of the nation and of the Church itself, that the tie with the State should be severed, they waive the petty question of its effect on the separate interests of the outside sectarian bodies as wholly unworthy of consideration. At least so we understand them; and it cannot, we think, be denied that this is high ground to take, and that there is something noble in the attitude of those who take it. Not the less, however, do we deliberately believe that the cause which these highminded men are taking up in this magnanimous spirit is a mistaken cause, the success of which would be far more mischievous to the British people than these gentlemen themselves even suppose that it will be beneficial. We shall not venture to prophesy their failure, for there has been so much fatalism of late in the success of cries generally assumed to be popular—and the cry is likely enough to take with the householders of the great towns, though at present, as Mr Miall frankly admits, there is no enthusiasm for it, -that the result hardly depends on the relative force of the reasons adduced on the opposite sides, but rather on the prevailing impression, whether false or true, as to the "popular" character of the cause. But we shall venture to oppose to the cry, whether popular or not, a resolute and tenacious opposition,-not on the ground of levalty to the Church of England as a theological teacher, for we have found, and shall coutinue to find, plenty of fault with her in that character, - but solely on the higher ground on which Mr. Miail proposes to fight his campaign, -on the national ground that the attempt to separate religious and secular questions is a futile and artificial attempt. which can never succeed and ought never to be attempted: that all the evils of the connection between Church and State are evils which will spring up again in a worse form when the so-called severance has been effected; and that the cancelling of all direct influence of the State over the Church can only be justified when it so happens, as it does in Ireland, that the majority of the statesmen who must decide on the policy of the Government are so far divided in spirit from the Church of the people, that any attempt of theirs to sway the ecclesiastical policy of the popular Church is either an insult to the religion of the people or a dead We hold that the dissetablishment and disendowment of the Church of England would be the greatest blow that could be struck at our very germinal rural civilization: and that, so far from purifying the great variety of creeds really included under this one Church, it would narrow, lower, and petrify them.

In the first place, and to take the lowest ground, the disestablishment of the National Church must involve the surrender to individual caprice of a vast capital now applied to civilizing and humanizing purposes (to say no more); and though it is clear that this may be justified on sufficient public grounds, yet it takes very strong public grounds to justify it. Whatever else disestablishment means, it must clearly mean the compensation of all the owners of advowsons for their lost property out of the property new devoted to religious uses. Parliament would never consent to terminate the connection between Church and State without buying back the advewsons from their present owners; and, of course, this could only be done out of Church property. Is the nation so rich in influences of the higher kind that it can sacrifice, without regret, large sums now applied to the spiritual education of the nation, to swell the already sufficiently concentrated wealth of the richest class amongst us? However, we freely admit that this is no argument to those who believe that the property now appropriated to the National Church is worse than wasted-mischievously employed. But it must greatly enhance the pain with which those who think otherwise look upon the movement.

But next, whatever view may be held as to the comparative purity of Established and Non-established religious bodies, can any one deny that the parochial division of the kingdom, and the guarantee that in every parish, however thinly populated and desolate, there shall be some minister of religion to think both for the physical and the moral wants of the people, are provisions full of beneficence, the loss of which would throw back many of the wilder districts of England into something like total barbarism? The most candid of the Voluntaryists themselves admit that their system is weakest just where strength is most needed, and think that while it secures a great spiritual energy in populous districts where there is already much, it fails to prowide it where there is little or none. Its principle is a most illegitimate application of the Gospel saying that "to him that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance. but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he have

But again, is it even true that in the fields where the voluntary principle works at its best advantage, side by side with the prin-ciple of Establishment, the Volustaryists always or even usually surpass Churchan in the properly religious character of whoir work? Mr. Richard says that the action of the State "has fettered the freedom, de stroved the discipline, impaired the purity, secularized the spirit, and paralyzed the efficiency of the Church itself, and made religion, lustead of a principle of union to bind men's hearts together, appear at least the means or the occasion of engendering discord. bitterness, and social alienation." These are strong but vague words, and it is not easy, in the absence of examples, to know precisely to what Mr. Richard allades. But it shows the complexity of the question that precisely the same phrases, with one exception, might fairly have been used by a State Churchman to describe the effects, as he understands them, of the voluntary principla. one can deny-it is continually maintained with very plausible arguments

from well-known facts-that the voluntary

principle has repeatedly, and as we should think habitually, "fettered the freedom" of the various voluntary churches. Is the Scotch minister so free in the Free Kirk as in the Established Kirk ?-in the Kirk of Dr. Begg as in that of Dr. MacLeod? and to speak of what is of more importance, the freedom of the laity-how many voluntary churches are there, besides the Unitarian, in which the layman who wishes to take part in the symbol of Communion with Christ is absolutely entitled to do so without being questioned or harassed as to the exact state of his theological tenets? Certainly nothing is more plausible than to maintain that it is not the State. but Voluntaryism which has fettered freedom. As regards the destruction of "discipline," we may perhaps admit, if we rightly understand it, Mr. Richard's case; but then we regard what he probably means by ecclesiastical "discipline" as at the present day a name for what is almost purely mischievous -an attempt at a rude and superficial inquisition into the sins which offend the social feeling of the moment, a process certain to end in Pharisaic judgments, false estimates, and a morality fashioned to earn the praise of men. That Voluntaryism has "impaired the purity" of the religious principles subjected to its influence is, of course, one of the commonest and most plausible of assertions. When preaching is bound to be popular, it is not very likely to insist on unpopular elements. It is said, for instance, that the great Church of authority, in which obedience is of the essence of faith, cannot help so far derogating from the principle of authority in Ireland, where it is a voluntary Church, that its ministers give but faint discouragement, and often half-support, to the Fenian patriots. Is it possible to conceive a greater impairing of the purity of a faith than this? Then, as to the "secularization of the spirit" of the Church-which in one sense we do not admit to be an evil, but a good, though in another sense it means, of course, the simple destruction of the very life of the Church-where have the very earthiest of all forms of religion usually been preached, among voluntary or established churches? Was it a Churchman or Dissenter who taught us "How to make the best of both worlds?" There are, of course, a vast number of voluntaryist writers and preachers of the highest spirit; but Church for Church, it would certainly be very hard to show that there is not more frequently the tone of secular life, of a self-interested morality, of a materialized and contracted theology, of a business view of the soul's prospects, among the voluntary sects than among the Established Churches. It is hard to judge the real effect of the system when the advantages of education have been so much on one side, but assuredly prima facie the case of the Dissenters would rest chiefly on the worldly character of the Anglican Bishops, not on that of the majority of the clergy or laity; and on all other sides of the case they would probably themselves admit that they have very little to show for their assertion, while the Churchman might show a good deal in favor of his belief that Voluntaryism secularizes religion much more than an Establishment. As for the relative "efficiency" of voluntary and established Churches, that depends on the standard by which you judge efficiency. If you take the stirringness of the sermon, the amount of popular "movement," as your standard, it must be granted at once. If you go by the amount of faithful and often very plodding spiritual and moral work got out of the two systems, we should think the advantage lay with the establishments. And as for the disuniting effects of an establishment, the charge reads almost grotesque. What do the various distinct sects outside the Church know of each other, to be compared with the mutual knowledge of the various distinct schools inside the Church? Is it not precisely the breadth and equity of the State-rale which enables men so widely apart in opinion to meet so frequently on common ground where they can learn to admire and appreciate each other? The apparent disunion of the National Church is the mere index of its far larger union. The sects know too little of each other even to discuss and dispute; and yet it is by the discussions within the Church—the proofs that different minds study each other and estimate their differences, that the Voluntaryists are encouraged to effirm that an Establishment produces

'discord, bitterness, and social alienation." Certainly, judged of on the true ground, as a question of national policy, Mr. Miall and Mr. Richard will have hard work in their orusade. If they succeed, it will be by the help of the skeptics and the pure destructives, of whom there must be many in the working class; and through that tendency to blench before cries supposed to be popular, which is more and more eating the heart out of political discussion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May, 1871, at 12% P at., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of prectors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Town ship Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Com-pany will be submitted to the said stockhol ters, and a vote by ballot, in person of the same.

J. W. JONES, a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the

Secretary. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-

OAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

Aspecial meeting of the Stockholders of the Palla-lelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held att be office of the said company, in the city of Philaat he office of the said company, in the city of Phila-delphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said com-panies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Read-ing Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES.

OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TRE-MONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 217 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A spe-cial meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon and ment Railroad Company will be held at the office the sale company in the city of Philadelphia, on the ciphih day of May, 1871, at 12,0 clock M., when Bons where the joint agreement entered into by the Bons of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebano, and Trement Rollroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Ledgion and Tremont Railroad Company into will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in pesson or by proxy taken for the adop-tion or rejection of the same.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,

Harper's Liquid Rair Dyc Never Fades or

Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or treated hair, whisters, or
neustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as
applied. Warranted, or laney retarned. Only be
cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 2 28 tuthsém

SPECIAL NOTICES. CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL I BAYARD

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Files, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 415 8m

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST. devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 176

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock.

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

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000. SURPLUS UPWARDS OF \$750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTERS, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC. And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are hable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President. WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary. DIRECTORS.

Joshpa B. Lippincott, Charles H. Hutchinson, Lindley Smyth, George A. Wood, Anthony J. Antelo, Charles Dutilh. William S. Vaux, John R. Wucherer, Adciph E. Borie, Alexander Biddle, Charles S. Lewis, Kenry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building, Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$15 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters. DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTE

REST at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent, payable by check, o TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART it im assets of Company,

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one pe The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals. N. B. BROWNE, President. C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.

RBFON, Secretary and Treasurer, DIRECTORS. ROBERT PATTERSON Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, N. B. Browne, Clarence B. Clark, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson, J. Gibingham Fell John Weish. Charles Madalester, Edward W. Clark, Henry Pratt McKean.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST,

INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET. CAPITAL, \$500,000. FOR SAFE-KEEFING Of GOVERNMENT BONDS and

SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other Valuables, under special guarantee, at the The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from \$15 to \$75 per annum, the renter helding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE SURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute Sequenty against Fixs THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHI. - etc., will be undertaken
and fatthfully discharged. All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.
Cuculars, giving full details, forwarded on appli-

DIRECTORS. Augustus Heaton, F. Ratchford Starr, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Phomas Robins. ewis R. Ashhurst, J. Livingston Erringer, R. P. McCullagh, Edward Y. Townsend John D. Taylor, Hop. William A. Porter, Edwin M. Lewis, James L. Claghorn, Benjamin B. Comegys, Edward S. Handy,

Joseph Carson, M. D.

Joseph Carson, M. D.

OFFICEES.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.

Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.

Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.

Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS.

2 Sfmws

GROCERIES, ETO.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

> In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

> > Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta.

EDWARD PONTI & CO., IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE, Wines, Cils, Fruits, Cigars, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 904 WALSUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. [3 275] JAMES W. HAVENS. FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), BICHAUD B. CAMPION. WILLIAM SMITH, SMITH & CAMPION.

Manufacturers of FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSWERINGS, AND IN-TERIOR HOUSE SECTION No. 249 SOUTS TESTED STORE,

INSURANCE. STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

PHŒNIX MUTUAL Life Insurance Company,

On the fist of December, 1876, as made to the Audi-tor-General's Department. 

203,982-80 407,016-48

mortgages, constituting the first lies on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and 1,670,750-00 not been paid within one year.

Amount of stocks owned by the company, specify-

ng the number of shares and their par and market 200 sh. Charter Oak Nat. B'k, Hartford, Conn. \$25,000 00 900 " First 35 " Ætna 100 " Mercantile 27,400 00 4,875 00 11,600 00 American " " " Farmers' & Mechanics' 9,440.00 " Massillon, Ohio. 12,500 00 Phoenix First 250 " Toledo " " Toledo, " 199 " Hartford City Gas Light Co..... 38 coup. bds. Key City Gas Light Co.... 81,250.00

Indiana Central R. R. Co... Southern Minnesota R.R.Co. 35,000 00 Tennessee State ..... 12,700.00 268,925.00 as collateral security for loans, with

38,760'00

8,500-00 Amount carried forward ......\$7,833,060-28

Interest on investments due and unpaid. Accrued interest not yet due.... Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value... Deferred premiums...... Notes secured by real estate and en-\$56,016:48 105,243 -09 

Gross present assets......\$6,000,562-13 Amount of losses during the year, ad-pany. Amount of dividends due and unpaid. Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given

Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise ... Amount required to safely reinsure all 4,211,514 94 outstanding risks..... \$4,329,414.34

Amount of cash premiums received .... \$1,782,924.52 Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character Interest on notes taken for premiums... 167,884 69 Gross income for year 1870 ..... \$2,927,638-16

Amount of losses paid during the year .. \$500,466-14 Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums.
Amount of return premiums, whether 1.510 72 499,711:11

Amount of dividends paid

Amount of expenses paid during the
year, including commissions and fees
paid to agents and officers of the
Company.

Amount of losses sue and unpaid.... 278,369-91 BT. 351-67 Amount of taxes paid by the Company. Amount of all other expenses and ex-68,554 97 Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company... 84,000 00 Commissions.
Paid for Medical Examination.....

23,598.78 Surrendered Policies....... 27,833 46 Officers' and Employes' salaries 27,506 60 Gross expenditures for year 1879 ..... \$1,578 914 86 EDSON FESSENDEN, President. JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,

PENN BUILDINGS, No. 430 WALNUT Street, 4 25tuths6t 1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871. Franklin Fire Insurance Compan

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

CAPITAL.....\$400,000 00 ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,687,452 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 Morigages), which are all interest bearing and divicend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal cons. The Company also issues policies upon the

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

Gnion 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.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICES. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Clagnorn, William G. Beniton, F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Alwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, John H. Brown,
John H. Brown,
F. RATCH: ORD STARP.
THOMAS H. MONTGO: Y. Vice President.
ALEXANDER OF WISTER, Secremy,
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance, INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794. CAPITAL .....8500,000 ASSETS January 1 1871 23,050,536

70.....\$2,096,154 Receipts of P Interests from Investments, 1870.. 127,050 

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Pro-395,982 169,810 Pennsylvania State Loans.... Philadelphia City Losns.

New Jersey and other State Loans and
City Bonds. 200,000 City Bonds.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and 69,486 Cash in Bank.
Loans on Collateral Security..... 81,434 Notes receivable and Marine Premiums Accrued Interest and Premium in course 438,420 of transmission ..... Real estate, Office of the Company..... \$3,050,586

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messra. BRJWN, SHIP-LEY & CO. ARTHUR G. COFFIN.

PERSIDENT. CHARLES PLATT. VICE-PRESIDENT.

STATTHIAS 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,
EORGE L. HARRISON,
WILLIAM BROCKIE WILLIAM BROCKIE.

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

n Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Tax).

164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per
Cent. Loan.

20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First 204,162:50 Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds. 25,000 Pennsylvania Raniroad Second

Morigage Six Per Ct. Bonds. 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent, Bonds (Pennsylvania Rail-7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. pany (250 Shares Stock)..... 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)... 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's

1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 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 due at Agencies— Premiums on Marine Policies 930,971-27 -Accrued Interest and Other debts due the Compan, ..... Stock and borip, etc., of sun-dry corporations, \$7950, estimated value....

\$1,820,727-97

DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Edward Darlington. H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, James Traquair. Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer Mcfivaine,
Thomas P. Stotesbury,
John S. Samuele Pittaria Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.; James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg. Vm. C. Houston,
I. Frank Robinson,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLEURN, Secretary. Wm. C. Houston, H. Frank Robinson

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

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES. Assets Becember 31, 1870.....\$198,851-78 CHAS. E. BONN, President.

DAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Charles Stokes, John F. Smith. Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President, WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated ISES—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
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 Frivate Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandes 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. rity in the case of loss. DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Berlinkrit, Thomas Bob's, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Balel Haddock, WM. G. CHOWELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE. FIRE ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1890,

OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, INSURE ILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY rom Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, \$1,705,319-07.

TRUSTEES. William H. Hamilton, Charles P. Bower. John Carrow, George I. Young, Joseph R Lyndall, 1 evi P. Coats, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Samuel Sparhawk, Peter Williamson. WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,

Secretary. ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILLIAM F. BUTLER,

INCORPORATED 1884.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise represents. generally.

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HIGHWAY PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 5th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of EIGHTH STREET, from Vine street to Willow street.

On NINTH STREET, from Wood street to Willow street.
On PHILIP STREET, from a point sixty feet south of Diamond street to Morris street. On MASTER STREET, from Mascher street

to west curb line of Front street.
On CHERRY STREET, and on the line of Kershaw street from Fifteenth street to Race street On PINE STREET, from Ninth street to Tenth on CHESNUT STREET, from Nineteenth

street to I wentieth street. On SEVENTEENTH STREET, from Mount Vernon street to Wallace street.
On THIRTEENTH STREET, from Coates street to Olive street, and On OLIVE STREET, from Thirteenth street to Broad street. On SEVENTH STREET, from Coates street

to Brown Street.
On THIRTEENTH STREET, from Columbia to Montgemery avenue. On FORTY-SECOND STREET, from Baltimore avenue to Kingsessing avenue.
On THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET to Irving street, thence up Irving street to Thirty-eighth

The foregoing Sewers to be three feet in dismeter, and to be constructed in the usual On GERMANTOWN AMD SUSQUEHANNA AVENUES, from Sixth street to a point 485 feet north of Susquehauna avenue on the said Ger-

mantown avenue, and On SANSOM STREET, from Thirty-second street to Thirty-third street, to be two feet six inches in diameter. With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The under-

standing to be that the sewers herein adverday of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dol-iar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the Act of Each proposal must be accompanied by a cer-

tificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the differ-ence between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed

satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

Chief Com'r of Highways.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce. WILLIAM HENRY STREEL VS. JOSEPHINE JANK

TO JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL. Respondent:-To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—
Please take notice that testimony will be taken in
above enti-led cause on behalf of the ibellant on
THUESDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3% o'clock P. M., at
any office, No. 626 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia,
Pa, before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Rsq.,
the examiner appointed by the Court to take and
report the same.

HENRY C. TERRY, report the same. Attorney for Libellant,

TO STATE OF JOSEPH S NATT, DECEASED .-JOSEPH S NATT, dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having status or demands against the same to make them known without delay to JOHN G. FORD, Administrator, 4 27 th 6t No. 304 OHESNUT St., Phila.



COPYING PRESSES. Just received, a Large Assort Sent of the Latest Sivies COPYING PRESSES, WELL M. OHRISTY, September and Printer,

Opposite Girard Bank,

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.; PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NOSTH WHARVES NO. SI NORTH WHAT AND NORTH AND PHIA PHIA CATTEL BLUAR CATTEL