FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Commencement of Princeton College.

PRINCETON, June 27.—The town is crowded with distinguished strangers to attend the commencement exercises. Among those present this morning at the delivery of Secretary Belknap's address before the literary societies were President Grant, Secretary Robeson, General Meade, Senator Frank Blair, of Missouri; General W. McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio; and Governor Randolph, of New Jersey.

President Grant and party arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning in a special car, to remain through the exercises of to-day and to-morrow. The President is the guest of Dr. McCosh, president of the college.

This morning there was an interesting reunion of the class of 1848 at the residence of Professor C. W. Hodge, of the Theological Seminary. About fourteen members of the class were present, including Secretary Belknap, Rev. Dr. Cattell, president of Lafayette College, and Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Philadelphia, one of the trustees of the college.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—George Hensler, Assistant Engineer of the Fourth district in the Paid Fire Department, died last night of erysipelas, caused by exposure.

—On Sunday last a Mrs. Ann Adams, of Blair and Rainbow streets, Nineteenth ward, died suddenly, and the neighbors accused her attending physician with having poisoned her. The Coroner's inquest proved that Mrs. Adams died of congestion of the brain and that the medicine given was harmless.

—Officer Logue, of the Second district, died yesterday in the Franklin Engine house of an overdose of laudanum which he had taken, it is supposed, to quiet his nerves, he having been on a debauch.

Domestic Affairs.

—President Grant is to be at Washington to-day.

—The celebrated McGarrahan case is up again in the Interior Department.

—The anti-rum shop party of New York will, on the 8th of next September, hold a State convention.

—A board of army surgeons, who have been testing the cunderago plant as a cancer-cure, make an adverse report upon it.

—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that warrants issued by county commissioners during Governor Brownlow's administration are null and void.

—The Democrats of Maine met in convention yesterday, and, after nominating Hon. C. F. Kimball, of Portland, for Governor, they endorsed "the new departure."

Foreign Affairs.

—Subterranean fires are now raging at Sheffield, and fears are entertained that it is an old colliery, which extends to the very centre of the town.

—The miners on a strike in South Wales now number nine thousand, and there seems to be no present prospect of a settlement of the difficulty with the companies.

THAT LEASE.

Theodore Cuyler Heard From.

Yesterday afternoon the Railroad Committee of Councils held a consultation with Messrs. Theodore Cuyler and J. Edgar Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in regard to the resolution passed last Thursday, which directs the City Solicitor to take legal measures to prevent the lease of the New Jersey Roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Theodore Cuyler explained that the Pennsylvania road was in reality endeavoring to protect Philadelphia's interests instead of harming them. This city is fifty-nine miles nearer the Great West than New York. We have all the advantages. The railroad brings us freight, but if our merchants have not the enterprise or capital to absorb and utilize it, that is not the fault of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the first place, the lease is consummated, and no earthly power can prevent it. Even if it were broken to-day, how would that help Philadelphia? New York will get the freight in any event, without its having passed through Philadelphia. It has been charged that the Pennsylvania road charges higher freight than the Baltimore and Ohio.

This is not true. They lower their freights once in a while, but the average rate is higher. Some roads do not pay dividends, and, of course, can carry freight lower.

The speech of the gentleman was quite extended.

J. Edgar Thomson also presented similar views in regard to freight charges.

Mr. Hanna, of the committee, believed the lease injurious to Philadelphia, and he was still convinced of the fact.

A vote was taken upon reporting the resolution favorably, and it was lost by a vote of 7 to 3.

Mr. G. A. Smith moved to report that it is inexpedient to adopt the resolution. Agreed to. The committee then adjourned.

Sale of Real Estate and Stocks.

Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following real estate and stocks:—

5 shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company	$190·50
2 shares Bridesburg Land Company	255·00
$13,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bonds	91⅜
40 shares United Firemen's Insurance Co.	$5
6 shares Mercantile Library Company	5
Pew No. 75 Tenth Presbyterian	5
2 three-story residences, Germantown	8,850
Three-story residence, barn, ice-house, 15 acres, Germantown avenue	19,000
Dwelling, No. 608 Federal street	2,750
Dwelling, No. 1813 N. Thirteenth street	4,300
Dwelling, Kingsessing avenue, southwest of Forty-seventh street	2,000
Warehouse, Avondale, Chester county	2,700
Lease on a warehouse, Darby road	180
Dwelling, No. 1617 Ogden street	2,400
Dwelling, No. 1619 Ogden street	2,400
Lot, 150 by 200 feet, Chestnut Hill	800
Lot, Sunset avenue (adjoining)	825
Lot, Sunset avenue (adjoining)	825
Lot, Sunset avenue (adjoining)	1,200
Dwelling, No. 807 Ellsworth street	1,100
Dwelling, No. 805 Ellsworth street	1,100
Store and Dwelling, 1128 Passyunk road	2,500
Store, Passyunk road and Ellsworth st.	4,900
Dwelling, No. 1928 Amber street	2,450
Ground-rent, $84 a year	1,260
Dwelling, No. 2118 Emerald street	2,175
Ground-rent, $60 a year	750
Ground-rent, $60 a year	750
Ground-rent, $60 a year	750
Two lots, Hansbury avenue, Germantown	14,300

THE STRICKEN CITY.

Ravages of the Pestilence in Buenos Ayres—Interesting Details.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following private letter from Professor H. G. Jackson, formerly a resident of that State, but now a resident of Buenos Ayres:—

In the month of February there appeared in one of the districts of Buenos Ayres a few cases of what the physicians called yellow fever, though there was much discussion as to whether it was really yellow fever or not. However, as the cases were few in number, and not particularly fatal, and, besides, were confined to one neighborhood, nobody paid much attention to it, or seemed to think it worth while to take any precautions against its spreading. In the meantime the disease was increasing quite rapidly, and the newspapers began to discuss the subject earnestly, some claiming we had genuine yellow fever among us, others asserting with equal confidence that it was not that dreaded destroyer of human life. The number of deaths rose from five or ten up to twenty or thirty daily, and were published separately, with street and number, name, age, etc.

Then people became alarmed, and began to leave the city by thousands. It was estimated that not less than ten thousand people left the city in a single day. As the epidemic progressed, the people became so much afraid of it that they deserted, in many instances, their nearest friends and relatives, and many persons died from neglect who, if properly cared for, would have recovered. The number of deaths rose rapidly until it finally reached the appaling number of 780 daily, and it is generally believed that the full number was not reported. It must be remembered that at the time when the deaths were reported at from 400 to 600 daily, the population of the city had been reduced by previous deaths and removals to about 35,000 or 40,000 souls. (Buenos Ayres ordinarily has a population of over 200,000.) Hearses were to be seen in all directions and all hours of the day and night. Indeed, there were not hearses enough in the city to carry off the dead, so that furniture wagons and other vehicles had to be brought into requisition. Coffins could with great difficulty be procured, and it is said that in some instances the same coffin was made to serve a second time, its first occupant having been removed upon arriving at the grave. At the cemetery the scene was still more striking, for there was the gathering of the dead. It reminded one of a "mass meeting" such as we see in the States during a political campaign; only instead of gayly-colored banners and flags there waved only the black plumes of the hearses, and instead of the shouts and cheers of excited partisans, there was only the silence of the dead, and the subdued sobbing of the mourners. Twenty or thirty hearses were constantly awaiting their turn at the gate of the cemetery to unload their lifeless passengers, and soon as they were discharged hastened back to the city for others that were awaiting them. Within the cemetery walls there were always to be seen scores of coffins waiting for the graves to be prepared to receive them, for the men employed were not sufficient to keep pace in their doleful work with the rapidly accumulating corpses. The municipality employed still more, until at one time there was said to be more than a thousand grave-diggers at work in the cemetery, though I believe this to be an exaggeration. The loss of life by the pestilence is variously estimated from 15,000 to 25,000. I presume the latter figure more nearly correct, though to the public the truth will never be known.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dundas Estate—Interesting Decision.

Orphans' Court—Judge Paxson.

In the matter of a petition filed by one of the distributees under the will of the late James Dundas, to have an unprofitable sale of his interest rescinded, Judge Paxson gave the following able decision, which will be found interesting alike to the professional reader and the layman:—

In this case a petition was filed in the Orphans' Court by William Oswald Dundas, setting forth substantially that James Dundas died in the month of June, 1865. That under and by virtue of his last will and testament, the petitioner was entitled to recover one thirty-second part of his residuary estate. That some time prior to the 8th day of August, A.D. 1866, the petitioner being in want of money, addressed a letter to Joshua Lippincott, one of the executors of said estate, offering to sell his (the petitioner's) interest in said estate. That after some negotiation, Mrs. Agnes Dundas Lippincott, the wife of the said executor, and a distributee under the will, purchased the said interest of the petitioner for the price or sum of ten thousand dollars. That in pursuance of said arrangement, the petitioner and his wife, on the seventh day of November, 1866, executed a deed to Mrs. Lippincott for the said interest, and received therefor the full consideration money. The petitioner further alleges that he was induced to sell his interest for ten thousand dollars by reason of misrepresentations of the condition and value of the estate, made by the said Joshua Lippincott, one of the executors, and the husband of the purchaser; and that the real value of his share was more than double what he received for it. He further alleges that the executors supplied Mrs. Lippincott with the money to make the purchase. The petitioner prays the Court,

1. That the said deed may be set aside, and given up, and cancelled, or
2. That the said Agnes Dundas Lippincott may be decreed to be a trustee of the interest of the petitioner in said estate.
3. That the said Joshua Lippincott and Agnes Dundas Lippincott be ordered to execute and deliver to petitioner a deed reconveying the said interest in said estate upon the repayment of the money paid to the latter.
4. That the said Agnes Dundas Lippincott be required to account for and return to the surviving executors all sums received by her on account of the said interest.
5. That the surviving executors shall pay to the petitioner the full amount of his share and interest in the estate.
6. That the auditor upon the accounts of the executors of the estate of the said James Dundas suspend the settlements of the accounts until the rights of the petitioner in the premises can be ascertained.
7. That a citation may issue.

To this petition, and the citation issued thereon, Joshua Lippincott and James Dundas Lippincott, surviving executors of the will of James Dundas, answer by way of demurrer, and allege that even if all the allegations in the petition be true, the Orphans' Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the complaint and grant the relief prayed for.

The Orphans' Court has no general equity jurisdiction. It is a court of equity in respect to the few subjects within its jurisdiction, but as was observed by the late Chief-Justice Gibson, in Brinker vs. Brinker, 7 B., 55, "the auxiliary powers of such a court have not been given to it. It is a special tribunal for specific cases, and its resemblance to a court of equity consists in its practice of proceeding by petition and answer containing the substance but not the technical subtleties and nice distinctions of a bill in equity."

The Orphans' Court has no statutory jurisdiction in case of fraud, accident, or mistake. Without consuming time by reference to past legislation upon this subject, it is sufficient to say that by act of 16th of June, 1836, Purdon, page 764, plac. 8, the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court is confined to the following cases, viz.:—

1. The appointment, control, removal, and discharge of the guardians of minors, and the settlement of their accounts.
2. The removal and discharge of executors and administrators deriving their authority from the register of the respective county, and the settlement of their accounts.
3. The distribution of the assets and surplusage of the estate of decedents after such settlement among creditors and others interested.
4. The sale of real estate of decedents.
5. The partition of real estate of intestates among the heirs.
6. The specific execution of contracts made by decedents to sell and convey any real estate of which such decedent shall die seized.
7. Proceedings for the recovery of legacies.
8. All cases within their respective counties, wherein executors or administrators, guardians or trustees, may be possessed of, or are in any way accountable for, any real or personal estate of a decedent.

This act has greatly extended the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court over trustees. But its jurisdiction extends only to testamentary trusts. It has no control over such as arise by deed. In the latter class of cases the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas is exclusive. In testamentary trusts it was held to be concurrent with the Orphans' Court. Brown's appeal, 2d Jones, 333, overruling Wheatley vs. Badger, 7 Barr, 459.

The trust in this case, if any there be, does not arise under or by virtue of any will, or by appointment by the Register or Orphans' Court. It is what is known as a constructive trust, *i. e.*, one arising by implication of law. Hill on Trustees, p. 144, divides constructive trusts into two classes, as follows:—

1. When the acquisition of the legal estate is tainted with fraud, legal or equitable. These are known as trusts *ex maleficio*.
2. When the trust depends upon some general equitable rule, independent of the existence of fraud.

I am not aware of any rule of equity which forbids a trustee to purchase from his *cestui que trust*, provided the transaction be free from fraud. Hence, if this case falls within either of the above classes, it must be within the first. If there be a trust, it is a trust *ex maleficio*.

In Chesterfield vs. Jansen, 2 Vt., 155, Lord Hardwicke divided cases of fraud which would void a constructive trust into four classes, as follows:—

1. Fraud arising from imposition.
2. Fraud apparent from intrinsic value.
3. Fraud which may be presumed from the circumstances of the contracting parties; and
4. Fraud collected from the circumstances of the transaction, as being an imposition on third parties.

It is manifest that the facts set out in the petition, which for the purposes of this case we must assume to be true, bring the case within the first and third of the above stated classes. It is a trust arising by implication, out of the circumstances alleged in the petition, and is not a trust existing or arising under a will, or out of any proceedings in the Orphans' or Register's court.

It must be remembered that this is not a proceeding against the estate of James Dundas. That estate has no interest in this controversy, and cannot make nor lose by any judgment of this court thereon, unless indeed we suspend the proceedings before the auditor, and thus tie up the large fund in the hands of the executors' pending this litigation. This is merely a contest between a distributee and a person to whom he has sold his interest. The sale was his voluntary act, suggested originally by himself, and whether or not he has made a bad bargain merely, or has been overreached in the transaction, cannot possibly affect the estate of James Dundas or interest the other distributees who are waiting for their money. The business of the auditor is to distribute the estate. In this he is but the agent or the organ of the court. The position of the petitioner is that of one who at one time had an interest, but who has parted with it by and for a valuable consideration. While that deed remains in full force the petitioner has no standing before the auditor. He has no further interest in the estate of James Dundas. The auditor has no power to cancel the deed and decree a reconveyance. The Orphans' Court has no such power. The trust, if any, arises under the deed and the transactions out of which it grew. It does not come within our limited statutory jurisdiction. The relief prayed for here can only be granted by a judge sitting as a chancellor, and clothed with general equity powers.

If we treat this case as that of a trustee purchasing from his *cestui que trust*, it still does not affect the estate. It is not like the case referred to by Judge Agnew in Dundas' appeal, of a purchase by a trustee at his own sale of the trust property. There the estate is directly affected and gains or loses, according as the price paid by the trustee is a full one or otherwise. In such case the sale is always voidable at the option of the *cestui que trust*. A trustee may purchase from his *cestui que trust*, provided there is a distinct and clear contract and there is no fraud or concealment. Hill on Trustees, p. 537; Coles vs. Trecothick, 9 Vesey, Jr., 247. Hence the *cestui que trust* can only void the sale for fraud. There is no trust in the latter case until the transaction is shown to be tainted with fraud, legal or equitable, and then the trust arises not under a bill, but, as before stated, is implied from the nature of the circumstances which surround the transaction. Of such a trust the Orphans' Court has no jurisdiction.

While there is, perhaps, as before stated, no rule which prohibits a trustee from purchasing of his *cestui que trust* in a case free from fraud, it is not too much to say that a court of equity would scan such a transaction very closely, particularly where the parties were not dealing upon equal terms; as where the one was in possession of information not accessible to the other, and failed to communicate the same; much more so if there were any ground to believe there were any misrepresentation by the one, or withholding of facts which the other was entitled to know.

In the case of Coles vs. Trecothick, above cited, the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) says:—"A trustee may buy from the *cestui que trust*, provided there is a distinct and clear contract, ascertained to be such after jealous and scrupulous examination of all the circumstances, providing that the *cestui que trust* intended the trustee should buy; and there is no fraud, no concealment by the trustee of information acquired by him in the character of trustee. I admit it is a difficult case to make out whenever it is contended that the exception prevails." In such a case the presumptions are all against the trustee, and the burden of proof is upon him to show, by the clearest evidence, the *bona fides* of the evidence.

If this transfer by deed be treated as a sale from one distributee to another, it will not hold the petitioner. The Orphans' Court cannot take cognizance of such a transaction, merely because the subject matter thereof happens to be a portion of a decedent's estate. In Wickersham's Appeal, XXVII *Legal Intelligencer*, 242, August 12, 1870, it was held that one executor could not recover one-half of his commissions from his co-executor in the Orphans' Court. Mrs. Lippincott did not buy of the trustee. She bought of a distributee, and merely stands in the position of the distributee from whom she purchased.

I do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion as to the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court in cases of the transfer of a distributive share of an estate by parol, or by instrument not under seal. We confine this decision to the case before us, viz., the transfer of such interest by a solemn instrument under seal, and for a valuable consideration.

While we do not think we have jurisdiction to entertain the present application, and to grant the relief prayed for, we are not entirely powerless in the premises. We can reach the substantial justice of this case by impounding the share of Mr. Dundas' estate in controversy, and directing the executors to hold it properly invested until the petitioner can be heard in a court of equity. Having our grasp upon the fund, we will hold it until the question now raised can be decided in the appropriate tribunal.

With this qualification we sustain the demurrer and dismiss the petition.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AMICABLE Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1870, as made to the Auditor General's Department of the State of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock	$130,000·00
Cash on hand	$511·72
" in Chatham National Bank	4,058·11
" in hands of agents in course of transmission	50,690·07
United States Bonds, issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Co., par value, $100,000; market value	110,500·00
Accrued interest not yet due	1,200·45
Premium loans endorsed on policies	35,155·16
Office furniture at home and branch offices	2,104·30
Revenue stamps	1 09
Bills receivable	1,012·52
Deferred premiums, being balance of quarterly and semi-annual premiums for year	22,913·56
	$228,146·98
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$2,116·67
Amount of losses reported to the company but not acted upon	2,000·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	7,230·14
Amount of all other claims against the company	14,537·32
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, as per the official valuation of the New York Insurance Department	102,892·00
	$128,776·13
Amount of cash premiums received	$66,150·03
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium indorsed with policies	26,883·58
Interest received from investments	8,336·14
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold	7·36
	$101,377·11
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$880·42
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	42,155·87
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,162·72
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	29,572·53
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100·00
Amount of losses paid during the year	6,000·00
Amount of returned premiums, whether paid or unpaid	7,842·20

Branch Office, No. 430 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

FRANCIS KEYSER, GENERAL AGENT.

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INSURE IN AN OLD Purely Mutual HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly......$4,000,000

Receipts for 1870......$1,250,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

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CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED, AN ENTIRE NEW SHAPE STONE CHINA,

FRENCH FINISH.

Dinner and Tea Sets complete, 108 pieces	$30·30
ALSO,	
Stone China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces	12·00
Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	80
White Stone China Chamber Sets	2·50
Decorated Stone China Chamber Sets, 10 ps	4·50
White French China Dinner Sets, 127 pieces	18·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	60
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45

An endless variety of all styles White and Decorated China Fancy Goods, etc., at lowest prices.

Parties about furnishing for the country, will do well to inspect our immense stock before purchasing.

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

SHOW-ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY,

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
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No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of '70	2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,2[illegible]
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

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

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

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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

CAPITAL......$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

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.

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Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL......$500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	34,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Joseph R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell, Samuel Floyd.

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SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

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.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full)......$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870...... 600,388·00

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F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

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 by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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 Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

[illegible],000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293 557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	330,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, 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, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, Thomas P. Stotesbury, John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
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.**

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

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.

Assets December 31, 1870......$128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
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 generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher, Wm. M. Baird, John R. Blakiston, W. F. Dean, Peter Sieger, Lewis Audenreid, John Ketcham, J. E. Baum, John B. Heyl, Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS $4·75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store OF J. S. SHANNON,

3 14 tuths] No. 1009 MARKET Street.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM

No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t] G. F. WEEKS.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses*. Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*

6 1thstu6m] MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

MÆNNERCHOR GARDEN, N. E. CORNER COATES and FRANKLIN Streets.

CARL SENTZ'S GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,

EVERY EVENING, from June 30 to September 5. Season Tickets, admitting one gent and lady.. $5·00. Packages of four tickets...... 1·00

Are now ready at Messrs. North & Co.'s, Chestnut street, below Eleventh; Andre & Co.'s, No. 1104 Chestnut street; Louis Meyer's, No. 1413 Chesnut street; Fred. Weihenmayer's, No. 707 Coates street.

H. TORCHIANA, Business Agent.

6 27 tuwth3t

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

Open daily. Admission 25 cents.
500,000 CURIOSITIES.
In the Lecture Room, the beautiful Drama,
SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
New Scenery. New Dramas produced.
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
LOOK OUT FOR "FOURTH" OF JULY!

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, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

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

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh, Henry J. Williams, William S. Vaux, John R. Wucherer, Adolph E. Borie, Alexander Biddle, Joshua B. Lippincott, Charles H. Hutchinson, Lindley Smyth, George A. Wood, Anthony J. Antelo, Charles S. Lewis, Henry Lewis.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

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

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw5

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes For Gas, Steam and Water.

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

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No. 418 WALNUT STREET.

Francis D. Pastorius,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Patents procured for Inventions. 6 16