Miscellaneous.

A Singular Institution.

A movement is on foot in New York for the establishment of a founding hospital on a large scale, on the plan of that in Moscow, Russia. The Moscow Founding Hospital is the largest in the world. It was organized by the Empress Elizabeth about one hundred years since, and has now a yearly fund of $1,000,000 for its support. There is a Lombard bank and also a savings bank attached to it. There are admitted yearly some twelve thousand children. There are not left, as in some other institutions of a similar kind, at the door of the building, but are taken openly, either by their mothers or some friends, into an entrance room set apart for that purpose. As we stopped a few moments in this room, we counted sixty women, each with an infant in her arms, waiting in single file, to make their deposit. No question is asked by the recording clerk, except: "Has the child been baptised; and if so, by what name?"

The child is then registered, a number is placed around its neck, and figures upon its cot, while a receipt showing the same number is handed to the bearer of the child, in order to enable her to visit, or even claim it at any future period up to the age of ten years. The infant is then passed into another room and handed to its future foster parent, she being the woman who happens at the moment to stand at the head of the list amongst a number who are always waiting in attendance. These women are generally peasants from the country, who have, it was told us, themselves been depositors of their own children but a few hours before, or else mothers who have left their own children in the country to be brought up by hand, attracted by the wages and good quarters provided them in the institutions. It is not supposed that even a majority of these children are illegitimate. The great portion are left there by the parents from poverty, or from being in service.

The nurses having distinct apparel for each of the different wards in these vast buildings. Some have blue, others red and green caps. There were seven hundred nurses in this one hall alone. In passing from one ward to another we could not help remarking the clock-like regularity with which the whole establishment is conducted. There seems nothing omitted which good domestic management can suggest or medical art approve. The simple arts of washing and dressing are brought to perfection and executed with great rapidity. The infants are bathed in copper tubs, lined with flannel, and they are dressed on down pillows, instead of the hard laps or long legs of modern nurses. Never upon earth was there a more astonishing mixture of baby-flesh—big and little, pug-nosed, blue and black-eyed, fat, lean, red, yellow and white babies. It might be supposed that they would make a great deal of noise, but we only heard about forty or fifty small choruses while there. But suppose the whole number should start at once! Who can imagine the style of music on six thousand baby voices, when they give up their mind to do it? But I suppose they spend most of their time in sleeping, and seem to be much given to eating and drinking. During the Summer months several thousand of these children are sent out in the country to nurse. As soon as they become old enough, they are taught reading and writing, and the most intelligent are selected as teachers. The boys usually receive a military education, and a certain portion of them furnish recruits for the imperial army.

The Mint—Annual Report.

The Director of the Philadelphia Mint has issued his annual report, ending June 30 1868. From it we quote the following:

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, $5,572,284 57; silver, $462,423 84. Total deposits, $5,766,318.70. Deducting from this total the deposits of bullion or bars made at one branch of the Mint, and deposited at another for coinage, the amount will be $4,201,355.84.

The coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coin pieces, 676,539; value, $18 114 425 00; unparted and fine gold bars, $6 026 810 03; silver coin pieces, $3,351,067; value, $1,136,750 00; silver bars, $206,230 17; nickel copper and bronze coinage pieces, 43 438 000; value, $1,713,385 00. Total number of pieces struck 49 735,810. Total value of coinage, $27,417,606 54.

The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and branches was as follows: At Philadelphia, gold deposited, $5,043,048 63; gold coined, $3,864,425; fine gold bars $98 48 03; silver deposits and purchases, $412 535 72; silver coined, $314,750; silver bars, $6,729 94; nickel, copper and bronze coinage, value—$1 713,385. Total deposits of gold and silver, $4,353,684 35. Total coinage, $3,892,560. It is proper to remark that coinage operations were suspended at the Mint during the first three months of the fiscal year, for the purpose of making extensive repairs of the machinery, furnaces and fixtures, which had become absolutely necessary. The coinage, therefore, of nickel-copper and bronze represents, in point of fact, only nine months' operations.

The Directors says that experience proves that coinage can be executed at the principal Mint at less expense than any other point in the country. And as the means of safely transporting coin and bullion from and to every part of the Union have greatly multiplied within the past quarter century, there appears to be no necessity for going to the expense of reviving the three Branch Mints in the Southern States, and therefore they might as well be disposed of.

A new Branch Mint edifice is about to be erected at San Francisco, on a scale commensurate with the demand of the important bullion interests of the Pacific States. When this institution shall have been completed, it will, with the Mint at Philadelphia, be sufficient for the prompt execution of coinage of our country, and no other Mints for coinage will therefore be necessary.

Rates of International Postage.

The new Postal Convention, just concluded with the United Kingdom, which goes into operation on January 1, 1869, establishes the following rates of international postage, namely:

First—Letters, 12 cents per single rate of fifteen grammes (one half ounce) in the United States, and six pence (12 cents) in the United Kingdom; prepayment option at. A fine of five cents in the United States and two pence (four cents) in the United Kingdom will, however, be levied and collected in addition to the postage on each unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter received by one country from the other.

Second—Newspapers, two cents each in the United States, and one penny each in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

Third—Book packets, including printed papers of all kinds, &c., &c., and patterns or samples of merchandise, including seeds and grain, when not exceeding one ounce in weight, two cents in the United States and one penny in the United Kingdom; when exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four cents in the United States and two pence in the United Kingdom; when exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, six cents in the United States and three pence in the United Kingdom; and when exceeding four ounces in weight, an additional rate of six cents in the United States and three pence in the United Kingdom will be charged for every additional four ounces or fraction thereof. The postage charged as above upon all articles of printed matter, including samples of merchandise, must be fully prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and is in full to destination; the receiving country delivering the same, in all cases, without charge whatever.

Scurrility in the Chicago Public Schools.

The Chicago *Tribune* reports a case of brutal treatment of a teacher in one of the public schools in that city. The *Tribune* says:

Dr. W. H. Clark, who resides at 415 West Adams street, discharged a duty he owed the public when he caused the arrest of Oliver Ira S. Baker, the principal of the Seward school, for a brutal assault upon his child. The child is eight years old, and it was that the teacher pounded him with his clenched fist, and the doctor who examined him testified that the child's person showed the marks of severe punishment. Judge Summerfield fined Baker $3 and costs. Baker was arrested during school hours, and the intelligence passed from room to room and from scholar to scholar with electric speed. There was not a child in that building who did not heartily rejoice that there had been some person bold enough to meet and defy the tyranny which exists not only in that, but, to a great extent, all other schools. One of the common modes of correction in the public school is for the principal to seize a boy or girl and throw the child from the floor by the ears.

Kicking is a very common and favorite process of correction resorted to; it is short and effectual. A very expeditious way to make a boy or girl follow a teacher to a place of punishment is to drag the child by the hair. These modes of treatment do not come under the head of corporeal punishment and are never reported, yet they are notoriously resorted to by teachers.

The Murder of the Chief of the Omahas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The following are the facts relative to the late killing of the Indian Chief at Dunlap, Iowa: Several Indians had been encamped for some time near the town. The Indian who was killed fell in with several railroad men, and one of them stole his blanket. This he recovered. They then took away his tomahawk, and when he tried to get that back, they struck him with it. This provoked the chief to make an effort to get it back by force, whereupon he was killed. This act aroused the indignation of his comrades, and they came into town in force, saying in plain English that if the villains who had perpetrated the crime were not at once apprehended, they would burn the place. They had force enough on hand to do it, but the authorities at once took steps to secure the murderers. One of them escaped, but the other is in prison.

Death of Helen Western.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Miss Helen Western, the well-known star actress, died this morning at a quarter past eight o'clock, at her rooms in the Kirkwood House, in this city. Miss Western was taken sick in Pittsburg, about five weeks since, and shortly came here to fulfil an engagement at Wall's Opera House, during which time her illness developed into congestion of the bowels. She lingered in great suffering till this morning, when she breathed her last. The remains are attired in a pearl-colored silk, one of her stage dresses, and present a very natural appearance. They were taken to Boston on the eight-forty train to-night for interment in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

National Debts—The Question of Repudiation.

William Cobbett, commenting on the funding of the British national debt, said, funding with a view to extinguish the debt was like a race of a lame man after a hare, for the longer they ran the farther apart they were. This apt simile has been verified by history, for with all the efforts of the British Government to reduce its debt by the funding system the debt remains as large and burdensome as ever. Indeed every new war and financial crisis increases it. There is no hope for expectation of it ever being extinguished, and it will remain an incubus upon the industry of the nation until England loses her commercial supremacy or a political revolution sweeps over the land, and then it will be repudiated.—The people cannot and will not bear the burden forever. Mr. Gladstone in a speech some time ago seemed to foresee this result when the mines of England would begin to give out and her manufactures and commerce would begin to decline, and urged measures for the liquidation of the debt before the evil day arrived. But all the arguments of the statesmen of England cannot effect any material reduction of the debt or avert repudiation in the future.

This same remark applies to the debts of other great Powers of Europe. Nearly all are increasing their debts enormously through wars, vast military and naval establishments and frightful extravagance generally. Look how France is piling up her stupendous debt; how Austria, Italy, Prussia, Russia and all are sinking deeper and deeper into financial embarrassments. The national debts of Europe amount, probably, to twenty thousand millions of dollars and are increasing yearly. Can any one suppose that this state of things can go on or exist long? There must be a limit to forbearance. The people everywhere are becoming enlightened through the influence of the press, telegraph and rapid communication by railroads and steam power, and will certainly throw off the insufferable burdens imposed upon them by ambitious princes or selfish oligarchies. Europe rests upon a political and social volcano, which ere long will burst forth and sweep away both the debts and the governments that create them. The human mind is unshackled; the dark ages of ignorance and the subjugation of the masses to the will of a few are passed, and freedom from oppression throbs in every heart. The people will surely inquire shortly how these stupendous debts have been created and perpetuated, and will shake off the burden.—There will be a revolt of the bees. This is the great revolution coming. All the taxes to pay the interest on these debts and extravagant governments come from the labor of the poor. They toil day and night to live upon scanty food, while the proceeds of their industry are engulfed in that insatiable abyss. Will they not, under the progress and enlightenment of the age, ponder deeply over these facts and throw off the burden? We think nothing is more certain.

It is important for us to consider whether we shall escape the universal shock when it comes, should we follow the example of European nations in perpetuating a ruinous debt. It would be folly to think we should, for here the taxpayers, the mass of the people, govern. Repudiation would become popular and a financial revolution would be effected at the ballot-box. A national debt may be regarded as a national blessing by the Jay Cookes, the banks and the bondholders, for they draw enormous incomes from it; but the people will never think so. Nor will the fine talk about national honor and the wonderful resources of the country reconcile the public to a vast standing debt. Our public men do not consider this. They follow on recklessly in the steps of the old monarchical and oligarchical governments of Europe. We have been at peace nearly four years, yet during the last year the debt has been increased about forty millions. Though the revenue has been enormous—six times over what it was only eight years ago—the debt has been steadily augmenting from month to month within the last twelve months. In all probability it will go on so, or at least will not be reduced; for, as we intimated before, no nation has ever paid such an enormous debt. True, there is a great deal of buncombe talk in Congress about paying it, but at the same time there is no effort to that end. Expenditures are kept up to the highest figure, numberless schemes for appropriations are brought forward and passed, while almost every Congressman is divising means to please his constituents by reducing taxation. Can the debt be paid or even the expenditures met under such circumstances? We have seen that the debt has been increased about forty millions in the fourth year of peace. Is it likely to be reduced in the fifth, sixth or any future year? Congressional buncombe talk will not do it. Hardly anything short of a miracle—that is, the miracle of an able and virtuous Congress and a sternly economical administration—will save us. We are fast following in the steps of European governments, and there are terrible breakers ahead for all—for us as well as for them. The question is, can we avoid the evil? Is there capacity and honesty enough in our public men to do that? One of two things must happen. Either the debt must be made as light as possible and put under a process of certain liquidation, or repudiation will follow.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The "Roll of Honor."

Quartermaster-General Meigs has published the sixteenth number of the "Roll of Honor, prepared in the cemeterial branch of his office, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General Perry. It contains alphabetical lists of the soldiers who entered at Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, and Worcester, in Massachusetts; Buffalo, Chautauqua, Cypress Hills, Fort Niagara, Lockport, Lodi, Madison Barracks, Plattsburg Barracks, and Rochester, in New York; Gettysburg, Morrisburg, Reading, Philadelphia, Tamaqua, and Upton, in Pennsylvania; Bratleboro and Montpelier, in Vermont; and City Point, Danville, Glendale, Richmond and Yorktown, in Virginia. The lists contain 20,500 names. The proportion of names known is less than one-half or about 26 per cent. less than that which generally holds good throughout the country, which is thought to be about two-thirds known and one-third unknown. This volume of the "Roll of Honor" increases the total number of graves now recorded in printed form to about 150,000. Of the occupants of these graves the names of about 100,000 appear as known, leaving about fifty-five thousand as yet unknown. Many of these unknown remains were doubtless marked by their friends or comrades at the time of their burial, and records of the names of many others were doubtless made at the time where buried in groups or from hospital, and may have been preserved in connection with plans or schedules of the position of the graves by the intimate friends of the dead, the officers in command of the burial squads, or the surgeons in charge of field hospitals. It is desirable that all persons who may have such records in their possession should know that it is the wish of the Quartermaster's Department to recover and make use of all such means of identification, that the lists of plans may be forwarded to the Quartermaster General at Washington free of postage, and that, when they are received, immediate steps will be taken to establish the identity of remains, to enclose and properly decorate the graves, and to have the name and place recorded in printed form. It is supposed there yet remains to be printed the records of about one hundred and fifty thousand graves of deceased soldiers and prisoners of war belonging to the Union armies, making an aggregate of three hundred and fifty thousand graves; and that of the whole number the names of one hundred thousand of the occupants will not at present, if ever, be recovered. The whole number of soldiers who have fallen in the ranks of the Union armies for the suppression of the rebellion is supposed to be about three hundred and fifty five thousand, exceeding the number or recognized graves by fifty thousand. This number of men whose graves are not recognized as in existence, either as known or unknown, is supposed to be made up approximately as follows: Killed in battle and never buried, 25,000; drowned, 5,000; graves in remote localities and not yet found, 50,000; graves covered by deposits of gravel and sand made by the Mississippi and its tributaries in floods, 2,000; graves carried away by the caving in of the banks of the same 3,000; making a total of 50,000. The number of men who died at their homes after being mustered out from wounds or disease contracted while in the service is not embraced in any of the above enumerations. The lists to be printed in the future will contain the names of most of the soldiers buried in the States of West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Territories, and in such portions of those buried in the States of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, and Tennessee as have not heretofore been printed. Statements are also published of the disposition of some of the bodies of the deceased Union soldiers and prisoners of war whose remains have been removed to the national cemeteries in the Southern and Western States.

Murder in Washington County.

A bloody tragedy was enacted near the village of Hickory on Friday, the 4th inst., the circumstances of which are as follows: Dr. Fennimore and two stepsons, named Atchison, were working in the corn field. For some real or fancied injury to a nib they had with them Fennimore threatened to punish the youngest boy, aged about 18. The older brother interfered. Angry words passed between them then, and afterwards in the evening at the house, on account of which the oldest boy said he would not stay at home, and went up stairs to pack up and leave. On his way down stairs his stepfather met him with an axe and struck at him twice. The boy then drew a revolver and shot him twice, from the effects of which he died yesterday evening. Before he died he requested that the boy should not be arrested. Young Atchison is ready to give himself up at any time. He has not been arrested yet.

Frightful Railroad Accident

On Monday night, about eleven o'clock, the night accommodation train, which reaches Harrisburg at 11.30 p. m., collided with an engine and tender at Red Bank, about seven miles from that city, between New Cumberland and Goldsboro, resulting in the death of the fireman of the latter, as well as severely bruising the engineer. The boiler exploded, and the locomotive was blown to atoms. The engine and baggage car of the accommodation train were also injured considerably. The fireman who lost his life was a young man named Joseph Lewis, aged between eighteen and nineteen years. The engineer's name, we understand, is Thomas Enny. The passengers escaped unharmed.

Murder of a Colored Baptist Preacher.

RALEIGH, Dec. 8, 1868.—Intelligence of the murder of the Rev. Elijah James, a respectable and intelligent colored Baptist clergyman, residing near Newbern, has been received here. From the facts elicited before the coroner's jury the following are the circumstances of the affair:—It appears that a negro named Mingo Jones recited a patch of land, on which was a small quantity of timber, lying near the domicile of preacher James. Some of this timber consisted of pine stumps, admirably adapted for lighting fires, and the weather being very cold, the wife of Mr. James trespassed upon Jones' domain and proceeded to cut up one of the stumps for fuel. This being observed by Jones he became fearfully incensed, and, after the most foul abuse of the woman, which, as is usual with the sex, she returned with extreme volubility, Jones, without more ado, gave her a sound whipping. Smarting with pain and indignation, she at once returned home and related to Mr. James the circumstances, made all the worse by her tears and disordered appearance, which so enraged him that, notwithstanding the sanctity of his profession he went in quest of the monster, Jones, armed with an axe. Jones meanwhile, apprehending an attack, was found with his gun in hand, and upon the near approach of James he ordered him to throw down the axe or he would kill him. Whether this order was immediately complied with it is hard to decide but Jones deliberately raised his gun, and levelling it at James fired, the discharge lodging in his abdomen and inflicting a mortal wound, of which he soon expired. The affair caused intense excitement among the negroes in the vicinity of its occurrence, who spoke freely of lynching Jones; but he was soon in the hands of the officers of the law and safely secured in the jail of Newbern in accordance with the verdict of the coroner's jury. Mr. James was a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel and was highly respected by a numerous congregation.

Railroad Accident Prevented by a Drunken Man.

The mail express train on the Pan Handle Railroad, which left the Union depot at a quarter past three yesterday morning, narrowly escaped a most fearful accident. Just after the train left the Birmingham station the conductor was collecting the fare, and found an intoxicated German, who refused to pay or show a ticket. The conductor pulled the bell rope to stop the train, and says he thought there was a slight shock after the train slacked up, but supposed the engine had been suddenly reversed. After the intoxicated man had been put off the conductor rang the bell for the train to proceed, but was surprised to find that the order had not been obeyed. On going out to ascertain the cause he found there was a huge rock, weighing several tons, which had slid down from the side of the hill, on the track. The engineer had discovered it some few hundred yards ahead and reversed the train, and by great exertions was enabled to check the speed before he struck the rock sufficient to prevent any disastrous results, although the cowcatcher of the engine was broken to pieces. Had the train been thrown from the track, as it undoubtedly would have been had it not been for the drunken passenger, the cars would have been thrown down a high, steep embankment into a rolling stream, and the most disastrous consequences must have followed.

Another Version of General Custer's Victory Over the Indians.

Letters of an unofficial character, received by an officer of one of the regiments from Superintendents of Indian Affairs Murphy and Wynkoop, give altogether a different coloring to the victory recently achieved by Gen. Custer over Black Kettle and his tribe. As both these officers are of the Indian Bureau, which is opposed to the coercive policy of the War Department, their statement must be taken as the other side of the story. Superintendent Murphy says that Black Kettle has always been a friend to the government, and has interfered for the protection of whites even so far as to incur the deep displeasure of a large portion of his band. When his village was attacked by General Custer's command his people were on their way to Fort Kearny to obtain their annuities, and were within fifty miles of the fort when the attack occurred. Superintendent Wynkoop has sent to the Commissioner his resignation, and gives the following reasons for so doing: He had ordered the Indians to rendezvous at a certain point to receive their annuity goods, when they were suddenly attacked by Col. Chevington, at Sand Creek, and mercilessly slaughtered. After that the Indians lost all confidence in him, but he succeeded in finding his way back to their rendezvous. Then, while passing from the Northern grounds to their reservation, they were attacked by the troops under Gen. Hancock and again outraged. Again they suspected Col. Wynkoop and refused to have any dealings with him, but once more he contrived to regain their confidence. Since the attack made by Gen. Custer the Indians have become bitterly incensed against the Superintendent, and, as he dares not venture among them any more, he feels it to be his duty to resign.

We find the above in the Washington telegrams of the N. Y. *Herald*. If the statements there made be true, then have the Indians been most foully wronged. This is a matter which calls for a rigid investigation.

"COME TO GEORGIA!"

An Appeal for Immigration to the South.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 8.

We find the following in a Richmond paper:

COMING SOUTH.—We have information that prospecting companies are passing through Washington city almost daily on their way South. They are represented to be generally men of ample means, and are anxious to invest a part of their capital in Southern enterprises. Some wish to buy lands, others to establish manufactories and others to engage in anything that promises the most profitable results.;

It is a great mistake for these parties hunting after invesments to stop on the wornout hills of Virginia or pay extravagant prices for her rich bottom lands. Georgia is the place for capitalists to come to, whether they wish to work lands or speculate in any other industrial pursuit.

Our lands are abundant, cheap and as good as are to be found in the Union. They produce in perfection everything that can be grown from the Florida line to the St. Lawrence. For wheat and tobacco there are no lands in Virginia that can excel those of the entire upper portion of the State, while the lower portion, besides the great staple, produces everything that can minister to the wants of man—every species of grain and root crops, and fruit equal to the best from the West Indies. The largest and sweetest oranges we have ever seen are now ripening on the coast of Georgia. As regards water power for machinery there is enough to move all the mills and factories of the United States. To say nothing of other streams, Broad river alone, but a few miles above the junction with the Savannah, has a fall of ninety feet to the mile and probably as much available water power as all the streams of New England put together. This is not generally known, but it is true, and the lands adjacent, on both sides of the river, can be bought for a song. Nearly every other water course in the State of any consider able size furnishes excellent sites for manufactories. Then, we repeat, come to Georgia. The question of health, which holds many back, is the merest delusion. The statistics will show that our State, in this respect, will compare favorably with New York and Ohio, and put to shame the Northwestern States, to which the tide of immigration chiefly flows.

"Murders Most Foul."

Probably in the History of this country there never has been such a series of cold-blooded murders recorded as there has been within the past few weeks. These terrible deeds, it will have been noticed, have not been confined to the South, where Radical politicians take especial pains to drag before the world every deed of horror that is committed—and many, perhaps, that are not. In the North, and particularly in New England, these murderous acts are characterized by frightful atrocities which might cause even a Southern Ku Klux to recoil shudderingly. Murder as one of the fine arts, as described by De Quincy, finds almost daily illustrations in moral and puritanical New England. It is evident that the lessons of the ancestors of the New England people, who hung Quakers and burnt witches for pastime, are not forgotten. Seriously, cannot some New England philanthropists and philosophers pause a moment in their missionary work among the far off Hindoos and fat and lazy Africans and set about improving the immoral atmosphere in which they are surrounded, and in reclaiming from Satan's grip the poor, shivering souls akin to their own flesh and blood? A truly shocking state of affairs prevails in New England, and something should be done to check the course of society there in its downward career to utter demoralization.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Two Women Accused of Attempting to Poison a Man.

(Laconia, N. H., (Dec. 11) correspondence of the Concord Patriot.)

Wednesday evening last Mrs. Isabella B. Farrar was arrested here upon a complaint and warrant charging her with an attempt to poison her husband, George T. Farrar, which the oldest boy said he would not stay at home, and went up stairs to pack up and leave. On his way down stairs his stepfather met him with an axe and struck at him twice. The boy then drew a revolver and shot him twice, from the effects of which he died yesterday evening. Before he died he requested that the boy should not be arrested. Young Atchison is ready to give himself up at any time. He has not been arrested yet.

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JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
THOMAS HOOKER, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:

IT IS A NATIONAL COMPANY, CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS, 1868.

IT HAS A PAID UP CAPITAL OF $1,000,000

IT OFFERS LOW RATES OF PREMIUMS

IT FURNISHES LARGER INSURANCE THAN ANY OTHER COMPANIES FOR THE SAME MONEY.

IT IS DEFINITE AND CERTAIN IN ITS TERMS.

IT IS A HOME COMPANY IN EVERY LOCALITY.

ITS POLICIES ARE EXEMPT FROM ATTACHMENT.

THERE ARE NO UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS IN THE POLICIES.

EVERY POLICY IS NON-FORFEITABLE

POLICIES MAY BE TAKEN THAT WILL PAY INSURED THEIR FULL AMOUNT, OR RETURN ALL THE PREMIUMS, SO THAT THE INSURANCE COSTS ONLY THE INTEREST ON THE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

POLICIES MAY BE TAKEN WHICH PAY TO THE INSURED, AFTER A CERTAIN NUMBER OF YEARS, DURING LIFE, AN ANNUAL INCOME OF ONE-TENTH THE AMOUNT NAMED IN THE POLICY.

NO EXTRA RATE IS CHARGED FOR RISKS UPON THE LIVES OF FEMALES.

IT INSURES NOT TO PAY DIVIDENDS BUT AT SO LOW A COST THAT DIVIDENDS WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.

General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

EVANS, McEVOY & CO., Bankers, Lancaster, Agents for Lancaster county.

oct9 6mdaw

COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1ST, 1868.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, $270 312 73.

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss and damage by fire, on the mutual plan, either for a cash premium or premium note.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

CAPITAL AND INCOME.

Am't of premium notes.	$863,675 93	
Less amount expired.....	216,359 20	
		$647,316 73
Cash receipts, less commissions in '67		60,721 13
Loans.....		1,000 00
Due from agents and others.....		4,161 13
Estimated net assessment No. 7.....		26,000 00
		$751,120 99
CONTRA.		
Losses and expenses paid in 1867.....		$66 722 13
Losses adjusted, not due.....		16,166 13
Balance of Capital and Assets, Jan. 1, 1868.....		670,832 3
		$751,120 99

A. S. GREEN, President.

GEORGE YOUNG, JR., Secretary.
MICHAEL S. SHUMAN, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

R. T. Ryon,	William Patton,
John Fahnestock,	John W. Guthrie,
H. G. Mintzer,	Geo. Young, Jr.
Sam'l F. Liberle,	Nicholas McDonald
Amos K. Brent,	John B. Buchman,
Hiram Wilson,	Robert Crane,
	Michael S. Shuman.

For insurance and other particulars apply to HERR & RIFE,

Real Estate, Collection & Insurance Agents,

No. 3 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.

nov2 1tdaw

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF THOMAS BULLOCH, LATE of Coleraine twp, deceased.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

WM. N. GALBRAITH, Executor.

nov 18-6tw 46 Kirkwood P. O., Lanc. co.

ESTATE OF GEORGE MOYER, LATE of Penn township, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JOSEPH GREINER,

nov 25 6tw 471 Executor.

Mary Ann Bakerman, by her next friend, William Barton, vs. John C. Bakerman. Alias Subpœna for Divorce, to No. 50. Nov. 7, 1868.

NOTICE.—JOHN C. BAKERMAN, YOU are hereby commanded to band appear in your proper person, on Monday, at Lancaster, at the County Court of Common Pleas, to be held in the CITY HALL, on JANUARY 4th, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any you have, why the said Mary Ann Bakerman shall not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you.

J. F. FREY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Dec. 11, 1868.

And you are also hereby notified that the depositions of witnesses to be read in evidence in the above case, on the part of the petitioner, will be taken before B. C. Kready, Esq., a commissioner, appointed by the Court for that purpose, at the Library Room in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

B. C. KREADY,

dec11-4tw3t Commissioner.

NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF COMMON Pleas of Lancaster county.

Frederick Keller vs. Mary Ann Keller. November T. 1868, No. 60.

TO MARY ANN KELLER, Respondent:

MADAM: You are hereby notified that, witnesses in this suit will be examined by the undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, in his office, No. 6 North Duke street, in the City of Lancaster, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WM. B. WILEY,

dec15-4tw50 Commissioner.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GEORGE W. TSHUDY, of Lancaster Co., in said District, Bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1869, at eleven o'clock, a. m., before Register A. Slaymaker, at No. 8 South Queen St., in the city of Lancaster, that the examination of the Bankrupt may be finished. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock, a. m., where parties interested may show cause against the discharge of the Bankrupt.

[L. S.] Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, at the seat thereof, at Philadelphia, the 5th day of December, 1868.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest: A SLAYMAKER, Register.

dec 16-3tw-50

ROOFING SLATE—PRICES REDUCED

The undersigned has constantly on hand a full supply of Roofing Slate for sale at Reduced Prices. Also, an extra LIGHT ROOFING SLATE, intended for slating on Shingle roofs. Employing the very best slaters all work is warranted to be executed in the best manner. Builders and others will find it to their interest to examine the samples at his Agricultural and Seed Warerooms, No. 38 East King street, Lancaster, Pa., 2 doors west of the Court House.

We have also the Asbesto's Roofing for flat roof, where the slate and paper roofing will be used. It is far superior to Plastic or Gravel Roofing.

dec 12 1tdaw GEO. D. SPRECHER.

E. M. SCHAEFFER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY

NOS 1 AND 2 EAST KING STREET

jan 10 LANCASTER, PA. tfw

Real Estate.

AT PRIVATE SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS.—TO CAPITALISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.—The New and Large Hotel, or Eating House, and Store property, located at the Christeen Road, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester county, Pa., can be bought at a rate that will pay big interest on the investment. It is doing a fine business now, and when the railroad connects south in a few weeks, it will materially enhance the value of the property. Apply to the owner on the premises. [sep 30 1tw 39

PRIVATE SALE OF A HOTEL PROPERTY.—The undersigned, offers at private sale the real and personal estate, the property of the late Robert Smith, deceased, situated in Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md., and known as the "FARMER'S AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL." The Hotel has been long and favorably known to the traveling community, and is receiving a large share of public patronage. The house is large and commodious with good Stabling, Ice House, and all the appurtenances attached to a first-class Hotel.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the undersigned, who is now occupying the property and will show the same.

sep 2 4tw36] MARY C. SMITH.

POST DEPOSIT, Sept. 2, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM OF 156 ACRES, in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, 3 miles South-west of Christiana, on the Penn's Railroad. Excellent land, in high state of cultivation, good portion timber and meadow. All well watered, and under good fence. Large two-and-a-half story DWELLING, Large Barn, Carriage and Wagon House, Workshops, Ice House, &c. Buildings nearly new, in good order, and running water at the house and barn. Fine young orchard of choice fruit, fine shade and ornamental trees, &c. An excellent house. Terms easy. Price only $100 per acre.

Apply to HERR & RIFE,

Real Estate, Collection and Ins. Agents,

No. 3, North Duke street,

dec 16 3tw 50&11td 8 Lancaster, Pa.

THE DALTON FARM

AT