BUSINESS NOTICES.

Great Sale of First-class Rosewood PIANOS,

AT PRICES BELOW THE ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven-octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates

LOWER THAN WE EVER OFFERED HERETOFORE.

In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the month.

The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.

Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to do so.

WE ARE ALSO OFFERING INSTRUMENTS At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at

WAREROOMS, NO. 1103 CHESTNUT STREET.

And examine our stock, where they can readily satisfy themselves of the superiority of our instruments, and the sacrifice at which we are offering them.

WAREROOMS, 1103 CHESTNUT STREET.

N. B.—*Sole Agents for the celebrated* BURDETT ORGAN.

A special discount of 30 per cent. will be this month of

Abbrechts,
BICKES & SCHMIDT,
1103 CHESTNUT STREET.
FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND PIANOS
PIANO FORTES.
Warerooms,
No. 650 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

Just Out!

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES."

For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis. None as good, none so pleasant, none cures so quick.

BUSHTON & CO.,
10 ASTOR HOUSE, New York.

Pianos.

CARD.—I have, for the last four years, been selling my elegant Stock & Co. grand square and upright Pianos, at the Warerooms, Seventeenth and Chestnut, at Former time, hoping that an attempt to get back to Old Prices would be made up by increase of trade. Results are very satisfactory.

J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 Chestnut street.

Steinway & Sons' Grand Square and Upright Pianos, with their newly patented Resonator, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained the same as in a whole.

STEINWAY HALL,
No. 1006 Chestnut street.

Hutton's Piano Rooms—First-Class PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.

Chickering & Sons' world-renowned Pianos; Marshall & Mintzer's celebrated Pianos; Haas & Son's beautiful pianos, at prices the very lowest. Call and see them.

W. E. HUTTON,
1131 and 1133 Chestnut street.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869.—The Paris elections are over, or as good as over—the result being decisive in three out of the four circumscriptions, and less than doubtful in the fourth. It may be said at once that this result is encouraging for the cause, both of order and liberty, and that the Paris communeists have, to a certain extent, disappointed both the demagogues and the secret wishes of the Government. They hoped, indeed, elected Rochefort, because they could not resist the temptation to give a direct *soufflet* to the man of the *coup d'état* and display their gratitude to the pen which lampooned him. But Rochefort won only by a feeble majority, while 13,000 electors returned to their old love and old democratic principles, in the person of Carnot. In the other three circumscriptions the latter class of opinions was completely triumphant. Cremieux and Arago being both elected by overpowering majorities of 39,000 and 21,000, against minorities of 6,000, 7,000 or 5,000; the ultras being sent completely to the right-about, and Glais-Bizoin receiving a support which secures his election on a second ballot. This is the general result of the elections, and I trust that it will at once encourage the moderate liberal party, discourage those who advocate recourse to violence, and disappoint the machinations of the Government, which, as is well known, in the absence of an *emeute*, would not have been sorry to see the provinces alarmed by the return of red republicans and socialists for Paris. But it has been checkmated in its plans, and must now once more prepare to meet a united liberal party in the Chamber.

The Emperor, with the Prince Imperial, came to Paris from Compiègne on Sunday morning, to stay here over the elections, or, what seems more probable, to await the return of the Empress, who is expected back about the end of the month, when there is to be a grand reveral, it is said, of festivities and receptions, and private theatricals, and shooting-parties, and what not, in honor of Her Majesty's achievements in the East. Meanwhile, and whilst "wearing the green willow," His Majesty does not appear to have been troubled with the blue devils, either politically or morally, at home. He has been dancing Sir Roger de Coverley with the young ladies of the court, and keeping up the game to the small hours, with the aid of sandwiches and champagne. The other evening, at Compiègne, the Emperor being particularly chipper, suddenly proposed an impromptu dance, and no complete orchestra being at hand, or, indeed, required, the whole party set to work, not exactly to the "lascivious warbling of a lute," but to the music of a violin and piano, quite, as they say, *en petit comité*. His Majesty called for a specially dance known as the *Cordelia de Fontainebleau*, evidently derived from the old-fashioned English dance above spoken of, and at it the whole party went, young and old, dowagers and spinsters, Ministers, Senators and aids-de-camp—the Emperor leading, first with the Princess Mathilde, and afterward, when that lady was tired out, having grown rather rusty of late, with other *grands dames de la Cour*, until the very musicians were fain to stop and cry "hold, enough!" The hour being late and nothing of the kind anticipated, it is said that provisions were scarce, and that the aforesaid "sandwiches and champagne" replaced the splendors of the usual imperial ball-supper. The following day, as though to prove he was none the worse for his "lark," Napoleon was out in his splendid pheasant preserves, and brought down nearly two hundred head of game to his own gun, the entire party massacring no less than eight hundred and fifty pheasants, hares, etc. What becomes of legislation and *projets de loi*, and *sensitive consciences*, and imperial promises of "reform" in the midst of all this gayety, I do not pretend to say. Which Napoleon seems determined to show at this moment is that *le roi s'amuse*. I only hope that nothing "unpleasant" may suddenly occasion put an end abruptly to this new character of the "merry monarch" which our Emperor is bent on assuming.

It is curious to read of these doings amidst the language which has been held in Paris during the last few days. M. Félix Pyat—I beg pardon, I ought to have said "Citizen" Pyat—made an awful speech the other day to an immense assembly of workmen in the Faubourg St. Antoine. "Workingmen," he exclaimed, "don't believe in any other representatives but yourselves; neither in those who take the oath, nor in those who refuse to take it. To regain your rights, you must *trust to yourselves*—you must *take them*. Your strength is in numbers, and, therefore, strength. Liberty is not given; it is taken. If a man deprives me once, it is his fault; if twice, it is my own. There are two sovereignties before you to choose from: that of all, or that of one—Monarchy or Republic. Thunders of applause followed these words; and then the orator—for Pyat is an orator, and a dangerous one, too—went on again thus: "A sovereign does what he likes; he chooses and dismisses his agents as he pleases. Look at Bonaparte! Is he master of Baroche, or Baroche master of Bonaparte? And so the people ought to be master, and may be, if it pleases, for the time is come. In the middle ages, the priests and nobles reigned; in the eighteenth century, the bourgeois; in the nineteenth, it is the turn of the people. What are the Congresses at Basle and New York composed of, but of workingmen? What was Berezowski, dying for Poland, but a workingman? What were Barrett, Allen and O'Farrel, dying for Ireland, but workingmen? What was Orsini, dying for slaves, but a workingman? What was Juarez, delivering the Republic, but a workingman? Workingmen of Paris, it is your turn now! * * * Oaths indeed! If the 'man of the night of December' (the Emperor) were to come here and ask you to make oath to him, what would you say? (cries of *Jamais, Jamais!*) Why, then, send your deputy to make oath at the Louvre! Loss of blood may be repaired, loss of honor never! * * * All the programmes in the world, all the reforms possible, are summed up in this single word—Revolution!" [Loud acclamations and cries on all sides of *Vive la République!*] There may be much of raving in all this, but there is much also that is dangerous; for it is always dangerous to play with edged-tools, and Napoleon is playing off these edged-tools against the moderate party, whom he thinks far more dangerous still, and who, in fact, *are* so, to his own power. But he may go too far, and by sowing the wind, reap the whirlwind. There are some hundreds of thousands of workingmen in Paris, who have been now listening for weeks to these "ravings." Work is growing scarce, for the municipality can carry on no longer as it did, and the Government exchequer is equally *en sec*. Provisions and lodgings are fearfully high. It was a very similar state of things which brought on the outburst of 1848, when some 300,000 workmen had been brought to Paris to build the fortifications, and the fortifications were built, and the men out of work. Louis Napoleon is dancing at Compiègne; but he may blow up at Paris when he least expects it.

INDIANA DIVORCES.

How Suits are Gotten up and Succeed.

[From the New Albany (Ind.) Commercial.]

Various and infernally mean are the subterfuges often resorted to by parties desiring to be rid of matrimonial fetters. We have heard of a case illustrative of this statement that occurred not many years ago in this county. A widow woman held property which she might transfer while she remained single, but which, according to her husband, will, she could not dispose of if she married again while in a state of coverture. Well, she did marry a second time, and in the course of time she desired to transfer the property left her by her husband. This, of course, she could not do, by reason of her first husband's will inhibiting her. Here was a quandary. A lawyer of this city was consulted. He "set sail" for the wife and her husband. She went home, told her husband what advice the lawyer had given her, and he thought it "just the very thing." And what, reader, do you suppose that advice was? Simply this: The husband and wife were to quarrel and fight every day, and this was to be done in the presence of the children of the wife, who were well grown, and they were to be made to believe the quarrelling and fighting was genuine instead of feigned. The programme was carried out to the letter, and then the husband applied for a divorce. He set forth "incompatibility" in his complaint, the wife admitted it, and the children swore to it. Judge Bickness granted the divorce. The same day she transferred the property as she had desired to do, and the next day the divorced couple were remarried. Such is one of the phases of the divorce practice.

DIAMOND ROBBERY IN ST. LOUIS.

$4,000 Worth of Diamond Rings Stolen from a Traveling Agent.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

On Tuesday last a traveling agent of a New York jewelry establishment, named D. N. Dawley, arrived in this city and put up at the Southern Hotel. He had with him a trunk containing $30,000 worth of jewelry of various kinds, which he was desirous of disposing of to some of our dealers. He was, however, in no hurry, and for two days left the trunk in the office of the clerk at the hotel. Yesterday morning he had his trunk conveyed to his room, and taking out some specimens of his goods, left the room about nine o'clock. When he started out the chambermaid was in the room, and Dawley did not lock the door, but left that to be done by the girl. About eleven o'clock he returned, and discovered that during his absence some charging thief had unlocked the door of his room with a skeleton key, and had broken open his trunk and scattered the jewelry over the floor. A steel instrument, about a foot long, shaped something like a crowbar, was lying on the floor. With this the thief had forced open the trunk. The robber was evidently a professional, well versed in the value of precious stones, for he left behind all the cheap jewelry and contented himself with taking 47 rings and three brooches, all with diamond settings, except two or three rings which were set with pearls. The value of the jewelry stolen is about $4,000.

The robber left no clue to awaken a suspicion as to who he was. It is supposed that the thief followed Mr. Dawley from New York, where he had learned the value of the goods in his charge. A description of the stolen diamonds was left with the Chief of Police. The detectives have a very difficult case to work up," and if they succeed in catching the thief they will do well.

AUSTRALIA.

A Strange Sight in the Bush.

It would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast than there is between the winter and the summer months in South Australia. Picture to yourself the most beautiful May day at home—and you have the former; picture to yourself clouds of dust, a glaring sun, the thermometer at one hundred and fifteen in the shade—and you have the latter.

The fire the workingman leads in the Bush is quite as peculiar as the climate. He comes generally walking, carrying his bedding and all his other worldly possessions on his back, looking for a job. When he obtains one he stops; when it is done, he gets a check for his wages, which he spends generally in the nearest public-house. As soon as he is penniless (which is very soon), he starts again from station to station, as before. Who can imagine anything much more miserable than a man without a friend or relative in the world (as those units of these men are), thus wandering about, destitute of ambition, destitute of spirit, destitute of everything that man should be possessed of? These wretched fellows have but one desire, one hope, one aim in this world, and that is to "make a check," so as to be able to go and have a hearty carouse, in which they appear more like fiends than men. They will take forty or fifty pounds to a Bush public house, and in less than a week will leave it absolutely penniless and will become dependent upon the scattered stations for food. Of course you meet with good and respectable men among these wanderers, but, as a whole, the working hands of the Bush are infamous and degraded.

I saw a startling sight once in the Bush. I was riding through a thick scrub, where there was no road or track of any kind, when suddenly I came upon a man, the like of whom I had never seen before, and hope never to see again. This happened in the middle of summer, and there was no water within twenty miles. The man was about forty years of age, of middle height, with a long ragged beard and whiskers. As I approached him he was walking barefoot, with his eyes, which protruded from his head, staring fiercely before him, as if he saw something which irresistibly attracted him. He had not even a "billy" to carry water in, neither had he a bag or bundle of any kind, but in his hand he carried a lump of uncooked fat. His shirt and trousers hung in shreds about him, and his head was bare. There was something inert terrible in that state of his, so ghastly and hopeless was it in its intensity. He seemed totally unconscious of my presence, and, even after I called out to him, paid no attention whatever to me. For some seconds after he had gone by, I sat in my saddle, hardly knowing what to do. At last I determined to follow him, and "mustering up the public garden, and along the promenades, passed with trees, there are no signs of little restaurants and light booths, and sheds, decorated in imitation of a lighter character, such as those that characterize German beer-gardens or Swiss chalet-saloons. The salad-oil of which these are built are very light, the sides and lights and very destructible. But, if the buildings be fragile, they are light in their construction, not so the devices to secure protection from the weather. Imagine, in an incredible luxury of posters, signs, pictures and banners, of, the most brilliant colors, displayed. The criers, on their part, add to these allurements the charms of a florid and indefatigable eloquence, with an assorted penetrable parts of the Dom, in destitute of everything, and that his sole food was uncooked fat, which he picked, by ounces, sheep herds' huts. He was quite insane, and, after wandering about in this way for a long time, perished in the Bush. It is not wonderful that he died there; but it is very wonderful that he lived there so long, under such fearful circumstances.—*All the Year Round.*

—Gail Hamilton has been engaged by the Harpers to write for the *Weekly* and the *Bazar*. It is rumored that this house will in future be the publishers of her books.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

KUPFERBERG'S IMPERIAL,

One of the finest Wines ever used in this country, and among the most popular known in Russia.

Received direct through the Agency, and for sale at the Agents' prices by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. corner Broad and Walnut Sts.

We Have Received the

SILVER FLINT BUCKWHEAT,

Finest in the world.

ALSO,

CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER,

IN SMALL TUBS,

AND

THE NEW YORK GOLDEN SYRUP.

DAVIS & RICHARDS

ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.

A. J. DE CAMP.

New Citron, Crystalized Orange and Lemon Peel, New Currants, Seedless Raisins and Pure Spices.

TABLE FRUITS.

White Almeria Grapes, Florida Oranges, Layer Figs, Double Crown Raisins, Paper-Shell Almonds, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Pecans, Chestnuts and Shellbarks.

CANNED FRUITS.

White and Yellow Peaches, Cherries, Dawson and Grape Plums, Pine Apples, Winslow Corn, Asparagus, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

107 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Below Chestnut East Side.

1809.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY.

White Almeria Grapes at 40 cts. per lb. New Raisins, Currants, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, Pure Spices.

Pie Peaches in large cans, at only 18c. per can

Warranted good and of the very finest.

Cooking Wines and Brandies, New Cider.

OUR TABLE SHERRY,

$2 50 per gallon by cask, or $3 75 by five-gallon demijohn.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY

No. 118 S. Second St., below Chestnut.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

FIRST-CLASS

GROCERY HOUSE.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET

PRICES

Adjusted to the Present Rate of Gold.

WHITE

ALMERIA GRAPES,

40 cents per pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. corner Broad and Walnut Sts.

THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,

GROCERS

BROAD AND CHESTNUT,

AND

SEVENTEENTH AND ARCH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Invite attention to their stock of FINE TEAS and COFFEES, WINES, LIQUORS, and all the choicest articles pertaining to a Family Grocery Store.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of Tea Teas of every description, and with the facilities at our command we can offer Teas imported by a house very fond of good Teas, and at the lowest prices.

They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will meet the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom.

d6s 4m 1p 12tp§

YARMOUTH SUGAR CORN,

The most delicious, in cans. Sold by all first-class Grocers.

The award of the great PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867 was given for the Yarmouth Sugar Corn.

Wholesale Agency, 45 NORTH WATER Street.

REEVES & PARVIN.

no27 1mrp§

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert,

Will open to day several lots of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents.

Handsome Jardinieres, Inkstands,

Handsome Card Receivers, Bouquet Holders, Tulip Stands, Vases, Card Setts, &c.

Tea Sets, 28, 36, 50, 62½, 75, $1, $1 50 to $1 a set.

Dolls' Blocks, Tea Pins, Pocket Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Match Stands, A-B Holders, &c., &c.

Toy Tea Setts, 25 cts.

Pianos, suitable for children.

A large lot of Lace Hdkfs., Linen Centres, at 50, 62½, 75, 87½, $1, $1 25 to $2 50. Lace Mitts have been reduced 50 per cent., and are less than can be manufactured for.

A good assortment of Linen Collars.

Gentlemen's Linen Hdkfs., at 31, 37, 42, 50, 62, 75, 87½, 100, 125c.

Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs., at 31, 33, 38, 45, 50, up to $1.

Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs.

Ladies' Corded Hemstitch Hdkfs., all Linen, 40, 45, 50, (2½ a 3).

Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., very cheap.

Sash Ribbons, in Black, Cherry, Pink and Blue.

A large lot of Ladies' and Misses' Linen Collars.

Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, lined.

Children's Gloves, Hosiery, Corset Jeans, &c.

A cheap lot of Purses, 25, 31, 38 & 50c.

Portemonnaies, 20, 31, 38, 44, 50, 62, 75 & $1.

Russia Leather Purse Mounts.

Fancy Purse Mountings, $1, $1 25, $1 50, up to $2 50.

Fancy Soaps and Perfumery, &c.

1 doz Paris Silk Parasols, $9, $12, $15, $18 up to $30.

Handsome Gilt Stick Fans, $2, $3 50, $4, $5.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert.

A Rare Opportunity for Investment.

MOST VALUABLE

IRON PROPERTY IN ALABAMA

For Sale at Public Auction.

The Briarfield Iron Works in Bibb County, fifty miles from Selma, on the Cahaba River, navigable twelve months in the year, and the shipping channel for many years.

Three hundred acres of land, containing an inexhaustible supply of timber, the smelting furnace being from fifty to sixty miles distant, of superior fuel facility.

Furnace in blast, capacity fifteen tons of pig per day.

Blast furnace, one hundred feet high.

Foundry, Workshops, Steam Saw Mill, Lime Kiln, extensive stables, and all the appurtenances of a large plant.

Furnaces located in the midst of timber, and within above mentioned seven miles of excellent coal of surpassing quality.

The iron made at these works was selected by the Confederate Government for the Navy, and pronounced the best surrounding quality. The bar iron equal to the best Swedes.

The property combines every advantage, and is one of the most desirable in the South.

The proximity to the Cahaba River, navigable for barges, has the best railroad facilities; it lies between Rome and Selma, and the cost of transportation to Mobile, Selma, or Montgomery, is the same, and the freight per ton, short and abundant labor can be procured.

The property, which is offered for sale, is now held for account of the foreclosure of certain mortgages, and the above sale positively will take place on the 7th day of December next, at Marion, Perry county, Alabama.

A slight examination will show that, with sufficient capital and proper management, this property can be made highly remunerative.

For further particulars, address

P. G. LYON, Pompoilla, Alabama,
or P. G. LYON, 45 Broadway, New York.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S

STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, &c.,

MUST BE SOLD OFF

BY JANUARY THE FIFTEENTH

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

CRAPE POPLINS,

ONLY 25 CENTS.

WORTH 50 CENTS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

BLACK SILKS.

BEST LYONS MAKES.

$1 50, Worth $2 50.

IN BEAUTIFUL CLUSTERS,

AT

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

ROUBAIX POPLINS.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

WORTH 50 CENTS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

BLACK SILKS.

Best Lyons Makes.

$2 00, Worth $2 75.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Doublefold

HEAVY CORDED MOHAIRS,

In fashionable Dark Shades.

37c., Worth $1 00.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

BLACK SILKS.

Best Lyons Makes.

$2 25, Worth $3.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

FAIKO POPLINS

For Walking Suits.

ONLY 50 CENTS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

BLACK SILKS.

Best Lyons Makes.

$2 50, Worth $3 25.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Best Quality

GREEN & BLUE PLAIDS

IMPORTED.

ONLY $7 1-2 CENTS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HOSIERY

OF ALL KINDS.

From 25 to 33 pr ct. less than before

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

SILK EPINGLINES,

ONLY 75 Cents.

WORTH $1 50.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

LINEN HOUSEKEEPING

GOODS.

An Immense Stock, at 25 to 33 per ct. less.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

FINE EMPRESS CLOTHS

BEST QUALITY SERGES

For Walking Suits.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

LYONS SILK VELVETS

AT

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

MOURNING GOODS,

In Infinite Variety.

Lower than Since the War.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

In this Department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits and Velvets, and the greatest inducements are offered to purchasers.

1412 AND 1414 CHESTNUT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

(From Appleton's Journal.)

JAPANESE THEATRES.

The theatres of Yeddo, the famous capital of Japan, are nearly all gathered in the great square of Yanagi, the most thronged locality of the city. There are from twenty to thirty places of amusement, large and small—theatres for buffoons, jugglers, narrators of legends and the actors of farces and historic masquerades, besides one or two olympic circuses. On the sides of the square, at the entrance to the public gardens, and along the promenades, planted with trees, there are as many of little restaurants and light booths, and sheds, decorated in imitation of a lighter character, such as those that characterize German beer-gardens or Swiss chalet-saloons. The salad-oil of which these are built are very light, the sides and lights and very destructible. But, if the buildings be fragile, they are light in their construction, not so the devices to secure protection from the weather. Imagine, in an incredible luxury of posters, signs, pictures and banners, of, the most brilliant colors, displayed. The criers, on their part, add to these allurements the charms of a florid and indefatigable eloquence, with an assorted penetrable parts of the Dom, in destitute of everything, and that his sole food was uncooked fat, which he picked, by ounces, sheep herds' huts. He was quite insane, and, after wandering about in this way for a long time, perished in the Bush. It is not wonderful that he died there; but it is very wonderful that he lived there so long, under such fearful circumstances.—*All the Year Round.*

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INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1869.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:

On Marine and Inland Risks $860,292 34
On Fire Risks 1,000,000 00
Premiums on Policies not marked $1,860,292 34
Premiums on Policies expired 1,000,000 00
..... $1,860,292 34
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:
On Marine and Inland Risks $842,292 34
On Fire Risks 1,000,000 00
..... $1,842,292 34
Interest during the same period 119,227 40
..... $1,961,519 74
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year $1,376,473 44

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses ..... $[illegible]
Fire Losses ..... [illegible]
Return Premiums ..... [illegible]
Re-Insurance ..... [illegible]
Agent's Charges, Adjustment, Taxes, Printing, &c. ..... [illegible]
Taxes on Premiums, State and Municipal Taxes ..... [illegible]
Expenses ..... [illegible]
..... $[illegible]

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan	$216,000 00
200,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan	197,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan	60,000 00
200,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	115,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	200,000 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	100,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,400 00
25,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
20,000 Wilmington and Reading Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Bonds	16,000 00
100,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Bonds	4,375 00
12,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, three shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,200 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	7,000 00
246,500 Loans on Real Estate, Mortgages, first liens on City Properties	246,000 00
$1,231,400 Par	$1,202,350 00
Cost, $1,205,622 27.	
Real Estate	30,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	323,703 75
Balance due on Marine Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest on other assets as per schedule	65,707 56
Cash in the Company's office	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$136,516 46
Cash in Drawer	972 26
.....	137,488 72
.....	$1,882,990 23

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of EARNED PREMIUMS on all MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable to the holders of the Certificates of Profits, when called for at the office of the Company.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of EARNED PREMIUMS on all FIRE RISKS, EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled thereto, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1868, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1867, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1862, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1861, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1860, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1859, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1858, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1857, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1856, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1855, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1854, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1853, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1852, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1851, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1850, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1849, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1848, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1847, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1846, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1845, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1844, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1843, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1842, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1841, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1840, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1839, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1838, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1837, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1836, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1835, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1834, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1833, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1832, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1831, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1830, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1829, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1828, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1827, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1826, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1825, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1824, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Profits of the Company.

The Outstanding Certificates of Profit of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1823, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of