SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Tory Peers have taken time by the forelock, and decided in solemn assembly upon their course of action when the Irish Church bill comes up for its second reading in their chamber. And contrary to what seems to have been the general expectation in England, they have resolved to reject it. Although party lines are not so sharply defined in the Lords as they are in the Commons, the Tories may be said, roughly speaking, to possess a majority of one hundred in the upper house, and the estimate that they will be able to throw out the bill by a majority of eighty is probably correct. The proposal to meet the bill by a direct motion for its rejection emanated from ex-Lord Chancellor Cairns, the able statesman, acute lawyer, brilliant orator and strong Ulster Protestant, who is now the recognized leader of the Tory Peers. It was supported by Lord Derby, who has been at the head of three Tory administrations, and who, although he has now formally abdicated his position as chief of the party, still exercises great influence in its councils. The opposition to the course proposed by the leaders proceeded from the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon—the former one of the ablest, most business-like, and far-seeing of English statesmen, but separated from the chiefs of his party by a good deal of personal animosity; and the latter a "Liberal Conservative," who some time ago renounced his allegiance to Lord Derby, and has since all but taken his place in the Liberal ranks. Neither of these two Peers, however, have any following, and it may be assumed as a certainty, after the declarations of Lords Derby and Cairns, that the Tory Peers will vote *en masse* for the rejection of a bill which the House of Commons has passed by a majority almost unprecedented in the history of party divisions.

It is not easy as yet to form an estimate of the probable consequence of this most important step on the part of the majority in the upper house, or even to appreciate the reasons which have led their Tory lordships to adopt so decided and so dangerous a course. It seems to have been generally supposed that the Tories had given up the battle as lost; that their leader in the upper house shrank from placing their Chamber in conflict with the Commons on a question on which the latter had pronounced so decisive a verdict; and that the system—unsuccessfully advocated by Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon—of endeavoring to make the best terms they could for the doomed establishment, would be that adopted by the party. But the Tory leaders have determined otherwise, and upon them rests the responsibility of having thrown down a challenge to a contest which may result in the total subversion of the existing systems of government in Great Britain, and which, in any case, will be the most important and exciting of recent times in England, the struggles for Catholic emancipation, the first Reform bill, and the repeal of the Corn laws not excepted.

The Tory Peers may possibly rely on the failure of the measure to conciliate Ireland, on the intense Protestant feeling which its passage has evoked in Ulster, or on certain possible divisions among their opponents, but it is impossible that they can be blind to the nature of the challenge for which they have made themselves responsible. Lord Derby, indeed, went so far as to say that "personal fears" ought to have no weight in influencing the course of the upper house—thereby meaning, plainly enough, that the peers were bound to reject a bill which they could not conscientiously approve, even if the abolition of their hereditary legislative privileges were to follow. And as far as we can see at present, that is the most probable issue of the approaching conflict. If Lord Derby and his friends persist in this resolution, there will be a fierce struggle—all the Conservatives in the kingdom will exert their utmost energy in defense of the privileges of the upper house, and many of the more moderate Liberals will will shrink from assailing them. The stake for which the Tories are now playing is a gigantic one, and should the struggle end, as it bids fair to do, in the abolition of the House of Lords, the recent meeting of Tory peers will turn out to have marked one of the most important eras in English constitutional history.

CUBA AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

From the N. Y. World.

Let us, in view of the recent stirring news from Cuba, admit, for the sake of argument, all that is claimed by the most sanguine friends of Cuban independence. Let us concede that the prospects of the revolutionists are encouraging; that the oppressive Spanish yoke will soon be broken and thrown off; that a republican government will be formed by the Cubans and successfully administered; that the United States will welcome them into the family of nations, will faithfully respect its independence, and will not attempt to gain a selfish advantage by its annexation to this country. This is the rose-colored theory of the ardent and demonstrative friends of the Cubans; and just this once, for the sake of argument, let us concede it all, and hold the friends of Cuban independence to the logical consequences of their hopes and expectations.

We need not say that we have not shared their sanguine hopes. We have had misgivings as to the capacity of the people of the island to imitate successfully our republican institutions—misgivings founded on the anarchical condition of the Spanish-American republics upon this continent during the fifty years of their independence. But we will waive all this; we will reason on the affairs of the island as if its inhabitants were descended from the same strong self-governing Anglo-Saxon stock as the citizens of the United States, as if there could be no reasonable doubt of their capacity, if once freed from Spanish misrule, to found and uphold republican institutions. We will go further; we avow our fervent wishes that our misgivings may prove unfounded; that the people of Cuba may establish their independence; and that they may justify the belief of their friends in their capacity for self-government as an independent community—a point on which we should have no shadow of a doubt, if they were of the same race, lineage, and training as the people of the United States.

A majority of the most zealous promoters of Cuban independence in this country are Republicans; and we wish to point out to them how completely they renounce the most cherished principles of their party when they advocate the cause of the Cubans. If Cuba were annexed to this country, it would be merely one State in the Federal Union, and the idea of its independence or sovereignty would be scouted and scoffed at by the whole Republican party. As the friends of Cuba do not desire its annexation, as they wish it to be sovereign and independent, they of course concede that a community of about the same size as an average American State does not need the restraining authority of a supreme central government, like that at Washington, to insure its success and prosperity as a free State. If the Cubans may be safely trusted to manage their internal affairs in their own way, without outside interference or outside restraint, then there is no reason why any State in this Union may not be safely trusted to do the same thing. If Cuba is competent to govern itself out of Federal leading-strings, it cannot without gross and self-stultifying inconsistency be denied that each of our States is capable of managing its own affairs. So far as the population of Cuba differs from the population of an American State, the difference is in favor of the latter. We have had a long training in self-government; the Cubans have had none. Education in this country is nearly universal; in Cuba there is nothing corresponding to our common schools. Our climate is more favorable than that of Cuba to hardy industry and the moral virtues. If the Cubans are competent to govern themselves wisely without outside dictation, the people of an American State are much more capable. It is the height of absurdity and self-contradiction to maintain that the people of Cuba can manage their affairs successfully as a sovereign, independent community, and in the same breath deny that the people of these States can be safely trusted to govern themselves.

Cuba, as an independent nation, would enjoy the chief advantages which our States derive from their connection with the Union, namely, cheap protection against foreign aggression. If Cuba gains her independence, she will no more need a navy and a large military establishment than the States of this Union. All the reasons which have impelled our Government so often to proclaim that it will never permit that island to pass under the control of any other European power than Spain, will be as strong and imperative after her independence as they were before. Regard for our own safety and our own interests will require us to repel, by arms if necessary, all attempts by every foreign nation to conquer and hold an island which lies almost within sight of our coast, and which would be dangerous to us as a seat of military operations and a naval rendezvous in the hands of a powerful enemy. The necessity which we should be under of protecting the independence of Cuba when she had once achieved it, would relieve her from the burden of a naval and military establishment for any other purpose than the maintenance of internal order and domestic tranquillity. A well-organized militia, like that of our States, is all the armed force she would need. The protection against foreign aggression which we should owe her, and for our own interests should give her, would bring her the same advantages as are enjoyed by a State in our Union in respect to cheap security against hostile attacks from abroad. The Republican advocates of her independence virtually (though unintentionally) admit that the States of the Union do not need the surveillance and interference of the Federal Government in their internal and domestic affairs. If Cuba is competent to manage hers, we are surely competent to manage ours.

For our part, nothing would delight us more than to see Cuba independent if her population were as capable of wise self-government as that of our States. The island would, in that case, furnish a standing refutation of the theory of the Republican party that the States of this Union need to be held in Federal leading-strings. If Cuba should become independent, and should fail (as we fear she might) in her experiment of self-government, her failure would no more confirm the Republican theory that the States cannot be safely trusted with their own affairs, than the fifty years' failure of Mexico disproves the advantages of free institutions for the Anglo-Saxon race. The fact that the Cubans are of the same stock as the Mexicans is the only reason why we feel any distrust of the benefits which would result to them, to us, and to the cause of self-government, from the establishment of their independence.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TRADES UNIONS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The negro question is coming up in a new shape. It will not stay down. It threatens another "irrepressible conflict," involving new political elements which have only to combine in politics to sweep the country. Fred Douglass, as an American citizen of African descent, has, through his son, a printer by trade, raised an issue with the Printers' Union at Washington which may result in arraying all the Trades Unions of the United States against the administration. Of the order of the Trades Unions generally, they are close corporations for the protection of the members of the various trades concerned, and such is already their power that it is generally a losing game for the employer or employe who undertakes to resist them. The young Douglass has tried in several places for admission into membership with the working printers, society, but has been refused on account of his color. Superintendent Clapp, of the national office, regarding this exclusion an unjust thing, has given Douglass employment without the consent of the printers' union directly concerned, and hence the new issue raised or about to be raised between the printers and Trades Unions generally and the administration on "the everlasting nigger."

Our volunteer correspondent on the subject says that an article was recently published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the evident intention of which "is to carry this matter into the halls of Congress," and "to array the dominant political party against all trades organizations." If this be true, a single campaign will be apt to demolish the dominant party; for in such a contest these Trades Unions can probably bring, in response to the first long roll of the drum, half a million of voters to the polls, ignoring all other political distinctions. The general objection advanced to the admission of negroes into these Trade Unions is that the introduction of the black man will demoralize the societies and break them up. Into the philosophy of this proposition we care not to enter. It is sufficient for our present purpose that the prejudice of color, if you please, which has operated against young Douglass in the printers' unions pervades all the Trades Unions of the land, hardly excepting Boston.

How, then, is the administration to bridge over this difficulty? General Grant, in his appointment of colored men as ambassadors to foreign governments, as assessors of the internal revenue, as postmasters, etc., has fully committed his administration to the doctrine of "equal rights" to white men and black men in the Government service. The employment of the printer Douglass in the Government office is perfectly consistent with these other appointments. He could not be denied under the general rule adopted. Here we are reminded of the sagacious views of Abraham Lincoln touching the impending conflict. He thought that the only way to avoid it after the abolition of slavery was to provide for the removal of our black population to some locality by themselves, in the West Indies, Central or South America, and, as a last resort, in Liberia. He undertook the initiation of a new colonization experiment, but so signally failed in it that we have heard nothing since upon the subject. The idea seems to have been dropped as by general consent. Here our African element is to stay and take its chances in the struggle for existence.

What, then, can General Grant do? He stands committed to the law of equality in the right of labor as in the right of suffrage. In admitting the one right how can he deny the other? He cannot safely retreat, but how is he to advance against these Trades Unions? Here lies the new danger to his administration and the Republican party. The humanitarian may recoil from the diabolical thought of excluding a man because he is black or yellow from the privilege of an equal chance with the white man in the various callings of skilled labor; but if the skilled whites, who hold the field, combine politically to exclude the black, the party supporting him will go to the wall. It is an ugly question. Independent colored organizations in the different trades will not settle it. The conflict will only be changed from white unions against individual blacks to opposing combinations of the two races, and in this, that, and the other building, factory, or workshop the employes will have to be all whites or all blacks, with constant dangers of bloody collisions.

We hear that some of the Republican leaders, snuffing this new negro agitation in the air, propose as a counter-irritant an active agitation of Senator Sumner's suggested ultimatum on the Alabama claims. It is calculated that in this movement the acquisition of the solid Irish vote for a war with England will amply compensate for the loss of all the white Republican mechanics who refuse to fraternize in their workshops with black men. Herein, too, may lie one of those urgent political necessities which frequently drive our political parties to the most desperate expedients for the popular balance of power. Moreover, in this view, after all, the sin of African slavery in this country may bring its condign punishments upon England, the founder of the pernicious institution. In truth, such is the transition state of American politics just now that it must soon bring about some extraordinary movements.

But what a field is here upon this conflict between our Trades Unions and the black man! What a theme for the thunders of Wendell Phillips! So long as women are women this thing of equal political rights for women will be a Chinese puzzle. Moreover, it will be useless to agitate women's rights in the matter of voting until we shall have settled this negro question of the negro's rights in the matter of labor. The administration is committed to the doctrine of equal rights. The logic of events may be pleaded, but so it is. The administration has set and is enforcing the example of equal rights in labor as in suffrage; and unless some bold and commanding diversion shall soon be undertaken, there will be an opposing combination in the political field of the Trades Unions of the country that will astonish the administration and all concerned, even in the approaching fall elections.

THE VOTE IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Despite the process of gerrymandering as applied to France with imperial means and vigor, the accruing results by the late elections are more and more in the nature of a protest against the empire. Out of two hundred and ninety-two circumscriptions into which France is divided, the results in two hundred and eighty are known. Not less than 196 of these have chosen candidates either favored or unopposed by the Government. Only 26 candidates of the opposition, or but three more than its number in the late legislative body, have so far been chosen. Nevertheless, there remain several remarkable and even formidable facts. First, the elected opposition is far more radical than heretofore; second, as many as fifty-eight districts require a second election, not having come to a choice. Consequently the radicals of France have still a chance of great gain, and with energy may win at least half of the debatable districts. If any anxiety is caused to the empire by the elections, it will be chiefly occasioned by these districts; if more or less explosion is apt to be the result of repression, it may find its opportunity here. Both the Napoleonists and the Liberalists have earnest reason to contest the doubtful circumscriptions with all their ability. By the latest telegrams we learn that the Emperor has been provoked to new effort, and will especially contest the district in which M. Rochefort is a candidate, the election of whom would be considered a personal insult to Napoleon.

The vote of Paris and Lyons, which has been generally and boldly against the throne, predicts a measure of the result in the case of the uncertain districts. Nowhere has Napoleonism sustained so thorough a rebuke as in the capital of its pride and power. The Emperor claims that he has embellished and benefited Paris as never did monarch before, and might have expected that at the late ballot one hundred or two hundred thousand public workmen would have risen up call him blessed. But the facts are lamentably ungrateful, and it is plain that workmen put no trust in princes. A conservative writer in Paris tells us that the whole vote of the metropolis may be classed as 125,000 liberal opposition, 85,000 radical and extreme opposition, and 55,000 for the Government. According to Reuter's telegrams nearly three hundred thousand votes were cast in the nine circumscriptions of Paris, indicating a number of voters proportioned to a larger population than the capital possesses. The vote may be somewhat over-calculated, but we know that the issue between liberalism and empire has been squarely met, and the latter defeated where defeat is most significant. In 1852 the Parisian opposition was 86,000 strong; in 1863, 149,000; in 1869 it is 210,000. In 1863, the Government counted 83,000 votes. To-day it has but 55,000. The Government has lost since 1852 not less than 77,000 votes, and the Opposition has gained 124,000. One of the radicals, M. Ernest Picard, defeated the candidate of the Government by the overwhelming majority of 24,000 against 8000 votes. In the electoral reawakening of France, M. Thiers, the man of state and of history, has been ousted from his seat by a candidate of no fame, but of decided anti-dynastical opinions; and even the great Jules Favre has been out-radicaled and out-voted in the district which returned Bancel, once a refugee in Brussels. The irrepressible Henri Rochefort comes back to France to claim a seat under the very nose of majesty, if the doubt in the seventh district turns, as it not unlikely may, in his favor, and against Jules Favre, who seems to have been unfortunate as the candidate of several districts. By the law of French elections no persons is elected deputy who has not obtained, first, an absolute majority, and second, a number of suffrages equal to one-fourth of the electors registered on the lists of circumscription. The number of the candidates in the field, and the gerrymandering of the Empire, have made the elections, under this test, a matter of some nicety and difficulty, and hence there are fifty-eight undecided circumscriptions. But France has spoken its mind, or as much of it as could well be spoken now, and the Empire foresees its fate, be that violent or peaceful, or near or remote.

CRAIG VS. SPRAGUE.

From the N. Y. World.

The latest case of social unhappiness in Chicago—that of Craig and Sprague—contains much less than the usual allowance of the muck that perfumes most of the breach of promise and divorce cases of that lively town, and much more of genuine matter alike for mirth and for meditation. There was, to be sure, a little episodical evidence as to how the plaintiff had borne a child to some person or persons to the jury and to Sprague unknown. But this, though it would lend a piquant prurience to a suit in New York, is a tame and trivial scandal for Chicago. The only wonder is that a defendant of Chicago should have hesitated to fulfil his promise by reason of an occurrence which the newspapers of Chicago would lead us to believe was rather in than out of the routine of procedure, particularly as the tangible result of the plaintiff's indiscretion could not be a burden upon the defendant. As its fond mother, according to Sprague, congratulated herself, "it was a god send the child was dead."

The real peculiarity of the case—or, rather, the puzzling characteristic of a large class of cases—is that it shows how two people of very dissimilar habits and stations in life may cherish a very genuine affection for each other. It is only a few days since an old scandal has been revived in the newspapers, telling how the great mind of Alexander Hamilton had been completely subjected to the wiles of a woman whose letters to him showed her to be a fool by nature and a dunce by cultivation, but of whom his letters showed him to be passionately, if ephemerally, fond. In the present case, it is a tolerably intelligent woman who has, or who professes, to yearn unutterably after an intolerably unintelligent man. Cophetua wooed a beggar-maid, but Cophetua probably did not know how to write, or if he did, it would seem that his affection can never have survived the perusal of the beggar-maid's letters. Here is a school-teacher whose ardor is sufficient to withstand specimens of letter-writing crowded with the sort of ignorance which it was her daily duty to be disgusted and horrified at, and the like of which would have insured a trouncing to the youngest and dullest of her pupils. To be sure, it is possible that her affections were set upon Sprague's considerable moneys and not upon his inconsiderable self. But it is much more credible that she really loved the man than that she could be capable of the sustained and consummate hypocrisy of which, if we discredit the genuineness of her passion, we must suppose the letters to have been the product. The gushing stanzas wherein she celebrates the "dark and earnest eye" of Sprague read drolly in the light of the autographic statement of Sprague that that organ was afflicted with "arisiplace," and that "I cannot see one Bitt out of my I."

The conclusion from all this is, that Cupid is not capable to be dissected nor even wisely discussed, and practically that love matters cannot be adjudicated otherwise than absurdly in the courts of Chicago, or even in those of New York.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p$

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p$ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WIREWORK.

WIRE FENCING,

For Farms,

Gardens,

Lawns, Etc.

ALSO,

WHITE METAL WIRE,

FOR CLOTHES LINES.

G. DE WITT, BROTHER & CO.,

No. 633 MARKET STREET,

5 19 wfm1m PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw$ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

OURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.

Large and fine assortment at low prices.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by 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, 1868.

$230,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·08
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25. Cost, $1,093,604·25.	
Real Estate	36,800·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	323,498·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156, Estimated value	1,812·00
Cash in bank $115,150·93	
Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·78
	$1,547,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,033,528·70
PREMIUMS 1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital $150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16$

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27$

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18$

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1868, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

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

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6$

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 4 28$

INSURANCE.

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.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 15

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,750,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 3 18

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4$ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, June 10, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27$ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1$

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28$ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; J. M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1$

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLI