Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1870.

VIRGINIA REDIVIVUS.

CONTRARY to general expectation, the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon concurred in the Senate substitute for the bill restoring Virginia to representation in Congress, by a vote of 136 yeas to 57 nays, the party lines being strictly drawn, and every Democratic member arraying himself against the measure. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, the champions of unconditional admission, were in the most compliant mood, each of them denouncing the Senate proposition in round terms, but each of them coming squarely up to the scratch and voting at the dictation of General Butler. The latter gentleman appeared to enjoy their discomfiture immensely, and in his cool and deliberate way embraced the first opportunity presented to make an onslaught. "Which side of the house is that?" inquired Butler of Bingham, when the latter expressed a desire to give some enlightenment to the gentlemen on "his own side of the House;" and forthwith the triangular fight commenced, and was followed up with a bandying of "vulgarity," "assumption," "fool," "murderer," and such choice parliamentary insinuations, either direct or by implication. The House was hugely entertained by the tilt, and gave the combatants full swing and unlimited indulgence. When the unseemly exhibition of bitterness and hate was at an end, the members proceeded to the work they had in hand, and every Republican vote was recorded in favor of readmitting Virginia tied hand and foot, while every Democratic vote was recorded in opposition.

There can be no doubt that the President will give his ready, although not cordial, assent to the bill as it has passed both houses. He has within a few days past expressed himself as preferring to see the Old Dominion restored to her place in the Union without any proscriptive conditions imposed upon her; but as being so anxious to see her restored without further vexation and delay, that he would not withhold his assent from the Senate substitute, in case it should pass the House. Some of the conditions under which Virginia is restored to representation in Congress, as we have already contended, are as necessary as they are stringent, to prevent all chance of such an exhibition of bad faith on the part of her people as has been given by those of Georgia; but the obnoxious test-oaths to which all the State officers are required to subscribe are as useless as they are humiliating, and can only be productive of hostility between the two races and perjury on the part of unscrupulous and ambitious ex-Rebels.

But, even with this cloud hanging over her, the future prospect of the Old Dominion is infinitely brighter than her past record. She will lose a measure of her fair *prestige* as "the mother of Presidents," but she has also been purged of the deep and damning disgrace of being the breeding pen of the slave oligarchy. Under the new *regime*, a wiser system of agriculture, a zealous endeavor to open up her great natural resources, and an honest fulfilment of her pledges to her own people and to the country at large, will ensure to Virginia a career both noble and prosperous, a career that will not put to shame her sons when they contrast it with her history in the past. Justice is a nobler heritage than power, and the breeding and bartering of human chattels a greater shame than temporary weakness. In due time the liberal sentiment of the country will have taken such strides as to demand the unconditional repeal of all the obnoxious and useless conditions that have been imposed upon Virginia and her sister States of the South, and there will remain in force only the guarantees which are as honorable to them as they are essential to the safety of the nation.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

WE always liked Geary, "Governor Geary," as Bergner's sheet calls him, or the "Gory Geary," as the New York *World* sanguinarily suggests his astounding military exploits, or as Dr. Gihon once said, standing in awful reverence before his portrait in the Capitol, the "God-like Geary." All these terms admit of fine alliteration, and could be brought out with stunning effect on electioneering transparencies.

The Gory, God-like Governor Geary has been nominated for the Presidency by a deputation of four gentlemen from the interior who called upon him last week. Need we say that the G. G. G. Geary accepted? He did. He three times stroked his Rubensesque beard, thrice he smiled, then attentively regarding his magnificent form in the Gubernatorial shaving-glass, he murmured, "Gentlemen, you flatter me, but I— accept. See Brewster and ask him to write a letter of acceptance, couched in choice English." The four gentlemen from the interior then withdrew to the Secretary's room, called for pen and paper, wrote four applications for appointments as Notaries Public, and returned to the bosoms of their families.

We always liked Geary; the readers of THE TELEGRAPH know that we always liked Geary. We were among the few that first gave him the credit of, single-handed and alone, winning the "battle above the clouds," and planting the flag on the topmost peak of Lookout Mountain. We were also the first to endorse his claim to winning the victories of Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Appomattox Court House—victories which McClellan, Meade, and Grant sought to wrest from the Gory, God-like Governor Geary. We were also among the few who were friendly enough to give him advice—advice which, for the reputation of the Republican party, we regret he did not accept. We also advised him not to permit his reverence for the truth to carry him so far as never to use it, for the truth can be employed occasionally with effect. Of course, we never imagined that he could reform altogether his predilection for want of veracity, but we weakly believed that he might measurably overcome the habit. We regret to say he has not done so, and that he still calls black white and white black. This habit is a little confusing to his friends, but still idiosyncrasies in great men must be pardoned.

We want the Governor and the friends of the Governor to bear witness that we endorse him for the Presidency. Our first choice was Mrs. Cady Stanton, but she has already the *Revolution* to look after, and she must give place to Geary.

We even go further, knowing that we cannot fare worse. We nominate Dr. Gihon for Vice-President. Geary would be nothing without Gihon. Geary will emphatically declare that black is white, and Gihon will swear to it. These noble soldiers, patriots, and statesmen must not be separated. As Governor they are one, as President let them not be divided. We unfurl our banner and nominate

For President—JOHN W. GEARY.

For Vice-President—JOHN H. GIHON.

And now we want to be appointed a Notary Public.

THE HOE PRESS.

WHILE the propriety and expediency of extending patents beyond the term for which they are originally granted may be disputed in the majority of instances, there are occasions when such extension is but a simple act of justice to men who have conferred inestimable benefits on their fellows. The editors and publishers of newspapers know well what are the benefits that have resulted and that will result from the invention of the rotary printing press by Colonel Richard M. Hoe, and they also know that he has never received that pecuniary reward that the great value of the invention to mankind entitles him. Before the rotary press was perfected four thousand sheets per hour was considered the maximum speed that it was possible to attain, and all hope of exceeding this was abandoned both in the United States and Europe. Hoe, however, applied a perfectly new principle, and by producing a press that was capable of printing twenty-four thousand impressions per hour, he gave an impetus to the business of newspaper publishing that ought to be appreciated by all who are able to understand the importance and value of a rapid dissemination of intelligence in a country like this. The Hoe press was not merely an improvement on former machines, but it was a new invention, that, like the telegraph and the steam engine, was destined to have a most powerful influence on human affairs. The public has only commenced to reap the benefits of Colonel Hoe's labors, while he has scarcely derived any profit whatever from them. His patent was for twenty years, but he had scarcely succeeded in bringing his press into notice when the rebellion broke out, and for a period of seven years his business was brought to a stand still, and in the United States at the present day there are not more than about seventy-five of Hoe's rotary presses now in operation. Nearly all of the publishers and printers of the United States are of the opinion that, under these circumstances, Colonel Hoe is justly entitled to the extension of ten years that he asks for his patent. Those who endorse his claim are the ones who are interested pecuniarily in the lapse of the patent, for by that means the price of the presses will of course be reduced; but it is thought that there is due to Colonel Hoe far more than he has ever yet received for his invention, and that the country owes him something that it ought to repay. Last month the House of Representatives refused to extend Colonel Hoe's patent, but it is thought that the refusal was made under a misapprehension of all the facts of the case; and that there is now a disposition in both branches of Congress to give the matter a favorable consideration. We hope that Congress will give the case of Colonel Hoe that attention it deserves, and grant the extension he asks.

THE ingenuous statement of James Fisk, Jr., before the Congressional Committee with regard to the famous gold "corner" of September proves two or three things of interest to the public. In the first place, it is shown very conclusively out of the mouth of the said Fisk that he is by no means as brilliant a financier as he would have the world imagine; in the second place, it demonstrates the fact that President Grant had nothing at all to do with the affair; and thirdly, Fisk, Jr., with the naivete of a young man just from the country, convicts himself of having been the pliant tool in the hands of Corbin, the brother-in-law of the President, who made use of his supposed influence at the White House to blind the eyes of the innocent Fisk and the greater part of those proverbially sharp gentlemen known as the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street. Corbin, for his part, is disposed to fight shy of the committee, and in answer to two other calls for his presence in Washington, he puts in the plea that he is suffering from the rheumatism, and therefore cannot come. The committee are determined to have him, however, and if he cannot be obtained by fair means, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives will be sent after him to conduct him to Washington, in spite of his rheumatism. Fisk represents Corbin to be a sly old fox, who understands the art of holding his tongue, and there is scarcely any probability that his testimony will prove as amusing reading as that of Prince Erie. What the public are particularly interested in is to know how far any of the Government officials were implicated in the "corner," and Mr. Corbin will be required to tell exactly what his transactions with his White House relatives were. Thus far the testimony implicates nobody but General Butterfield, and shows that the President is a sufferer from having too large a circle of relatives who are anxious to make something out of his elevation.

YESTERDAY the question of granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln came up again in the National Senate by Mr. Wilson introducing a resolution granting her $2000 per annum from the date of President Lincoln's death. This is a material reduction from the $5000 per annum which the Senate refused to grant last session, and we hope that it will be reported favorably by the Committee on Pensions, and receive the favorable consideration of both branches of Congress. Mrs. Lincoln was not popular during her residence in the White House, and we think it likely that she deserves all the dislike that she incurred. Since the death of her husband, too, her conduct has not been such as to do away with the feeling against her, and so far as her own merits are concerned, there is no reason why Congress should do anything to relieve her pecuniary embarrassments. But it should always be remembered that she was the wife of Abraham Lincoln, and that she has the care and education of his children imposed upon her. Mr. Lincoln's services and the manner of his death place obligations on this nation that can be recognized in no better way than by providing his family with a competence. The sum proposed by Mr. Wilson as a pension for Mrs. Lincoln is not a large one under the circumstances, and it ought to be granted by Congress without further cavil.

MR. SAMUEL G. TURNER, of Luzerne, yesterday made an attempt in the State Senate to have the franking privilege restored, but we are happy to state that, in a momentary fit of virtue, the Legislature refused to grant his desires. The Senate indeed did pass Mr. Turner's bill repealing the law of 1869, but at a later hour it resolved to recall it from the House. The House, however, refused to send it back and defeated it, and also a resolution offered by Mr. J. W. Keene, also of Luzerne to grant the franking privilege to members in sums not exceeding ten cents on any one package. The two members from Luzerne, who attempted to have the franking nuisance restored are, we are pleased to know, shining lights of the Democracy, who are, by this commendable action of the Legislature, deprived of the means of circulating campaign documents among the inhabitants of the pleasant vale of Wyoming, and who will now either have to pay postage on their speeches or leave their constituents in blissful ignorance of their performances in that line.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THERE is a very marked discrepancy in the number of officers of the army and navy in proportion to the force which they command, as the following tabular statement will show:—

NAVY.

Commanding Line Officers of the Navy, with their Rank and Assimilated Rank with the Army—basis of Naval force, 10,000 men.

Naval rank.	Active list.	Retired list.	Total No.	Assimil'd rank in the army.
Admiral	1	..	1	General.
Vice-Admiral	1	..	1	Lieut.-General.
Rear-Admiral	10	18	28	Major-General.
Commodore	25	54	79	Brig.-General.
Captain	50	27	77	Colonel.
Commander	90	16	106	Lieut.-Colonel.
Lieut.-Comm'der	180	5	185	Major.
Total	357	120	477	

ARMY.

Commanding Line Officers of the Army, with their Rank and Assimilated Rank of the Navy—basis of Army force, 50,000 men.

Army rank.	Active list.	Retired list.	Total No.	Assimil'd rank in the navy.
General	1	..	1	Admiral.
Lieut.-General	1	..	1	Vice-Admiral.
Major-General	5	5	10	Rear-Admiral.
Brigadier-General	10	4	14	Commodore.
Colonel	60	29	89	Captain.
Lieut.-Colonel	60	13	73	Commander.
Major	90	27	117	Lieut.-Com'der
Total	227	78	305	

The above tables are compiled from the navy and army registers for the year 1869, and show the relative number of commanding officers, with their rank, in the two branches of the public service. For the purpose of comparison we have estimated, as a basis, the naval force at 10,000 men, and the army force at 50,000 men.

The total commanding officers in the army are 305—one officer in the army representing 164 26-61 men. The total number of commanding officers in the navy are 477, one commanding officer in the navy representing only 20 460-477 men. Of the 477 commanding officers in the navy 109 of them rank above or with Brigadier-General in the army. The army, with a force of 50,000 men, has twenty-six general officers. The navy, with a force of 10,000 men, has 109 general officers. This is in the proportion to the number of men employed of 21 19-26 general officers in the navy to one general officer in the army.

The following table will show the proportion of each grade of officers to men in the two branches of the public service:—

Navy Basis, 10,000 Men.

Navy Rank.	Corresponding Army Rank.	Ratio of Officers to Men in Navy.
Admiral	General	1 to 10,000
Vice-Admiral	Lieut.-General	1 to 10,000
Rear-Admiral	Major-General	1 to 357 1-7
Commodore	Brig.-General	1 to 126 36-79
Captain	Colonel	1 to 130
Commander	Lieut.-Colonel	1 to 94 18-53
Lieut. Comman'r	Major	1 to 54 5/6

Army Basis, 50,000 Men.

Army Rank.	Corresponding Naval Rank.	Ratio of Officers to Men in Army.
General	Admiral	1 to 50,000
Lieut.-General	Vice-Admiral	1 to 50,000
Major-General	Rear-Admiral	1 to 5,000
Brigadier-General	Commodore	1 to 3,571 3-7
Colonel	Captain	1 to 561 71-89
Lieutenant-Col.	Commander	1 to 684 68-73
Major	Lieut. Comma'r	1 to 437 41-117

There are 193 vessels in the navy, including receiving-ships storeships, tugs, sloops, and a large number of unfinished vessels that have never been launched, and there are 477 commanding officers. This gives 2 91-193 commanding officers for each vessel in the service. In the army of 50,000 men there are but 305 officers above and including the rank of major, while in the navy of 10,000 (one-fifth the size of the army), there are the large number of 477 officers above and including the rank of major. In the army a general officer represents 1923 1-13 men; in the navy a general officer represents but 91 81-109 men.

A BILL was yesterday introduced in the State Senate to add two new judges to the Supreme Court of the State. It is well known that the Judges of the Supreme Court are overburdened with work, and with the utmost diligence they at times find it scarcely possible to get through with the accumulation of business. The addition of two to their number will be a material aid, and it is such an increase of the working force as is demanded by the times and the magnitude of the labors and responsibilities imposed upon the judges.

OBITUARY.

Rev. James Bruyn Hardenbergh, D. D.

The death of the Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, D. D., on Saturday morning, January 22, in New York city, is announced. Dr. Hardenbergh, at one time well known to Philadelphians, was born June 28, 1800, and studied at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and at the Reformed Dutch Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. He took charge of the First Reformed Dutch Church at New Brunswick, and from there removed to the Reformed Church in Orchard street, New York city. From New York he went to Rhinebeck, N. Y. He was called to the First Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia, which was in Crown street, above Race, in 1836. He retained this office for several years, until 1840. He succeeded Dr. Bethune, who, at that time was establishing the church at Tenth and Filbert streets. In 1840 Dr. Hardenbergh again removed to New York city, and took charge of the Franklin Street Church. After several years of service he resigned this church, leaving it in a highly flourishing condition, and went to Europe on account of his impaired health. On his return he spent some years in the South, without having any particular charge. Since that time he has been engaged in mission work in New York. Dr. Hardenbergh lived a long and arduous life, and the usefulness of his labors can yet be felt by all with whom he has ever had connection.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
OPENING LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
MONDAY EVENING, January 31.
Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 8.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 24

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee.—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.
1 19 13t

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Special religious services This (Tuesday) Evening. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the Church at 8 o'clock by Rev. Dr. GREER. The public are cordially invited to these services.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES,
1 22 8t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 234 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened.
1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The annual report, and cards empowering members to require police assistance in enforcing the laws against cruelty, are now ready for distribution at No. 1320 CHESNUT Street. Friends of the cause are invited to aid in circulating information, and in increasing the efficiency of the Society by securing additional members.
1t PLINY E. CHASE, Secretary.

"ALL HANDS ON DECK TO-NIGHT" at the Lecture Room of the new Mercantile Library, at quarter before 8, if you want to go to Long Branch in the Dolphin. 1 25 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.—Parents wishing to have their children thoroughly educated in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Wood Engraving, etc., are respectfully informed that the next term of this School will begin on TUESDAY, February 1. T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
1 22 7t Principal.

CLOTHING.

There is no Inducement

WHICH PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING
CAN DESIRE
TO HAVE OFFERED
TO THEM
WHICH WE ARE NOT

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP,
CHEAPER,
CHEAPEST,
Every particle of our still remaining stock of
WINTER CLOTHING.
While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED.

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly

TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM.

Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Looking Glasses.
A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.
Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE CIGARS.
Prices Constantly Being Reduced.
WE HAVE
In Store a complete assortment of the FINEST BRANDS of Genuine Imported Havana, Key West, and L. Fuguet & Sons' Mariana Rita Cigars,
WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.
GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stuthrp]

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 519 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth3w
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

WATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA
WATCH COMPANY,
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1868
Since we first offered to the trade our improved style of PATENTED WATCHES, they have been rapidly winning fame, being made by a new combined process of intelligent labor and American machinery, and for which we urgently solicit a fair trial, as we warrant them the best in the market.
No. 714 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR. 1t

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR
INSURANCES ON LIVES
AND
GRANTING ANNUITIES,
Publish in conformity with an Act of the Legislature, the following statement of their
ASSETS on the First of December, 1869.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
Fifty-Seventh Annual Statement.

Real Estate, Office Building, Buck Road property, Lot on Government avenue, near League Island, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents	$255,612·00
Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered property	779,166·92
Loans, with ample collaterals	1,206,304·00
City Warrants	49,026·61
Life interests	3,827·46
Cash	150,354·18
Loans and Stocks as per list below	2,357,984·44
Cost	$4,840,948·63
Market value	$5,013,815·50

List of Loans and Stocks,
Exclusive of Trust Funds, which are kept separate and apart from these Assets of the Company, and are not by law in any event liable for its obligations.

$52,500 U. S. Registered 6 per cent., 1881	
650 U. S. Registered, July, 1865	
8,800 U. S. Registered, May, 1862	
24,900 U. S. Registered, Nov., 1865	
80,000 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bonds	
598,000 Penna. 6 per cent. Loan, 15-25	
30,000 Penna War Loan	
11,000 Penna. 5 per cent	
36,000 N. Jersey 6 per cent., coupon	
106,400 Phila. 6 per cent. Gas Loan	
8,000 Pittsburg 5 per cent., coupon	
2,000 Allegheny County 5 per cent. coupon	
322·67 Allegheny County Scrip	
5,000 Allegheny County 6 per cent	
160,000 Penna. RR., debenture	
40,000 Penna. RR., second mort	
20,000 North Penna. RR	
20,000 Hamilton County, Ohio	
3,000 N. Liberties RR	
14,000 Reading RR. 7 per cent	
40,000 Phila. and Erie 6 per cent	
30,000 Junction RR. 6s	
26,000 Sunbury and Erie 7 per cent	
8,000 Elmira and W. 5 per cent	
5,000 Harrisburg, P., M. J. and L. 6 per cent	
263,700 Lehigh Coal and N., 1884	
20,000 Lehigh Convertible	
62,000 Lehigh Gold Bonds	
60,000 Little Schuyl. 7 per cent	
143,000 Cam. and Amboy 6 per cent., 1889	
2,000 Cam. and Amboy, 1882	
1,000 Cam. and Amboy, April, 1875	
20,000 Wyoming Valley Canal 5 per cent	$2,357,984·44
3,000 Cam. and Amboy, July, 1870	
9,000 Bel'dere and Delaware RR., 1887	
71,122·68 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6 per cent	
41,000 Warren and Franklin 7s	
1,000 Lehigh Valley 6 per cent	
20,000 West Pennsylvania RR. 6 per cent	
23,000 Bloomsburg and Lackawanna 7s	
15,000 Cleveland and M. First Mort	
5,000 Cleveland and M. Third Mort	
10,000 Schuyl. Nav. 6s, 1873	
600 Schuyl. Nav. Boat Loan	
25,000 McKean and Elk Land Co	
12,500 Youghiogheny Coal H. 10 per cent	
18,000 Steubenville and Indiana 6 per cent	
21,400 Tennessee 5 per cent	
17,000 Tennessee 6 per cent	
112 shares Commercial National Bank	
304 shares Far. and Mech. Nat. Bank	
161 shares Philadelphia Nat. Bank	
45 shares Nat. State Bank, Camden	
73 shares Pennsylvania RR	
50 shares North Penna. RR	
244 shares Cleveland and M. RR	
200 shares Minehill and Sch. Hav. RR	
69 shares Lehigh Coal and Nav	
600 shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company	
32 shares Del. Bridge at Easton	
300 shares Ins. Co. North America	
61 shares Penna. Co. Ins. Lives, etc.	

CHARLES DUTILH,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM B. HILL,
ACTUARY.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1870.
At the annual election, held on the 17th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:—

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

Charles S. Lewis.
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, CHAS. DUTILH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President and WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
1 20 thstu8tip WM. B. HILL, Actuary.

34 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
FIRE ASSOCIATION,
Incorporated March 27, 1820.
OFFICE:
No. 34 North FIFTH Street.
INSURES
Buildings,
Household Furniture, and
Merchandise Generally,
FROM LOSS BY FIRE,
(IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA ONLY.)
Statement of the Assets of the Association, January 1, 1870, published in conformity with the provisions of an act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia	$1,424,322·13
Ground Rents in the city of Philadelphia	22,980·33
Real Estate Office, No. 34 N. Fifth street	50,434·48
Furniture and Fixtures of Office	4,609·03
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	25,385·73
	$1,572,752·25

TRUSTEES.

Wm. H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	Mahlon H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. T. BUTLER,
1 22 stuth3trp SECRETARY.

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