SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

Congress.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

This session of Congress promises to be of unusual importance. When the present Representatives were elected, the Republican party was powerful in most of the Northern States by the ballot; in all of the Southern States by military occupation. The party was charged with reconstruction. That work is done. Mr. Johnson's course was embarrassing, but those very embarrassments compelled it to labor with unusual vigilance and industry. Reconstruction, so far as it is a legislative political policy, is finished. Mr. Johnson will find it as impossible to change the policy as it would be for him to imitate Joshua and stop the sun and moon. We have given the negro the ballot, and it cannot be taken from him without a social convulsion. We do not think there is any party—unless, perhaps, a fragment of ignorant Copperheads—that seriously proposes to annul manhood suffrage. In the North prejudice has kept it back, but with us it is not a practical question.

Here and there, a new stitch may be necessary, but the Reconstruction work is ended—and a very good piece of work it is. If universal amnesty had been formally coupled with impartial suffrage, the moral effect upon the South would have been better. We should have graciously conceded in the beginning what those who knew the heart of the people felt sure we should certainly grant in the end. We have virtual amnesty now, because our people are too brave, and too magnanimous, to enter upon the business of confiscation and capital punishment. The negroes are doing their work very well. They labor with diligence, and, as the elections show, vote promptly and intelligently. We certainly have not seen any of that blind and docile obedience to their old masters, which we were assured was inseparable from their former condition of slavery. Nor have we noticed any evidences of the malignity and vengeance which the Copperheads assured us would result from their accession to power. We have had no general law of disfranchisement in the State Conventions, no voting each other farms, no effort to force themselves into office, no clannishness, not even the excesses of whiter races emerging from slavery. It will be some time perhaps before suffrage is as intelligent as in the North; but we believe it to be quite as intelligent as in many wards of New York city. Events already justify the wisdom of impartial suffrage, and Congress may well leave reconstruction to time.

Impeachment is an immediate question. We have not discussed it, because we believe it has passed above the range of newspaper discussion. Impeachment is a matter of law and evidence, and nothing is more indecent than the clamor for its passage unless it is the clamor against its passage. Our danger is that, having a two-thirds Republican vote, we are tempted to impeach an officer who differs with the Republican party. Mr. Johnson may leave the party without committing a crime against the Constitution, and now, with the law plainly written, and the evidence before them, our representatives must act as though the Republican party never existed. Possibly there is evidence of high crimes and misdemeanors. We do not see it in the printed volume, and at the same time we do see an amount of gossip and slander in the shape of evidence which it is painful to have in print. There are *ex parte* statements—taken secretly—without the privilege of cross-examination or explanation, from witnesses of every grade of responsibility. The American mind will certainly revolt against this, as the English mind revolted against the enormous revelations of Titus Oates; and Congress could do nothing better than to pass a resolution either forbidding these scandal-gathering committees, or giving their investigations a tone of fairness. We trust that impeachment will be immediately considered, together with the revelations of the other "investigating" committees. Then Congress may begin its work.

The most important part of this work will be financial. The country is in a condition of fever. We have lived an artificial, extravagant, unnatural life, and we are paying the penalty. Some of us insist upon remaining feverish, preferring the flush and burning of disease to the monotony and calm of health. Others, who see that such a course is merely exhaustion—that we must get well as soon as possible, if we mean to get well at all, and that the longer we wait the more difficult convalescence will be, urge upon Congress the adoption of the true policy. Let us be honest, and prompt, and sincere in our financial transactions. Let us say that a debt is a debt and a dollar a dollar, and that any sacrifice necessary to the payment of an honest debt in honest dollars receivable at the Mint, will be gladly accepted. There is nothing easier than to do what is right—nothing more perilous than to do what is wrong, but seems expedient. We trust that our representatives will enter upon the session conscious of this, and determined to place the country, so far as legislation can place it, upon the basis of health and prosperity.

Congress on the National Finances and Currency.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is clear that Congress understands what is to be shortly the absorbing subject before the country. Members see that the press and men's minds everywhere are occupied with questions relating to our national finances, the currency and the national bank system. This is shown by the numerous measures submitted and the discussion that commenced immediately on the reassembling of that body. It is equally clear that our representatives have exhibited thus far narrow views upon these questions. They have been nibbling at them all around, and do not seem to have the capacity to take them in and digest them. No one has presented a general, comprehensive, and statesmanlike measure, adapted to our situation and the wants of the country. We are like a ship at sea tossed about without any one at the helm. Never was there such a want of a great statesmen to manage the financial affairs of a nation, and never such an opportunity for one to become famous.

Our public men are in this like ignorant doctors, who break down the health or kill their patients by overdosing—by dosing too much. The country needs not so many nostrums. It is full of latent vitality and will recover itself if left alone. As to the currency and returning to specie payments, nothing should be done. The laws of trade, which are as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, will regulate all that. Let the currency remain as it is, except to make it uniform by withdrawing the national bank circulation and substituting legal-tenders in its place, and we shall grow up to specie payments within a few years, and as soon as it would be prudent to come to that. Indeed, looking at the wonderful progress of the country, there is reason to conclude that the present volume of currency will be insufficient in the course of a few years. The population increases millions every year, and our internal trade is growing constantly in a surprising manner. Our trade will be doubled, probably, in ten years, and fifteen millions or more will be added to the population. Will there not be required a corresponding amount of currency? And if we are all the time growing thus, with an increasing necessity for more currency, is it not evident that we shall gradually and healthfully come up to specie payments, should the present circulation be left undisturbed?

Everything is established upon our present currency basis—all debts, all obligations of whatever kind, all property and all the transactions of business and life are established upon it. If legislation or the action of the Government in any way forcibly disturbs this state of things, and it be not allowed to regulate itself by the ordinary course of events, would not that violently change all values and obligations? Rich men and creditors, and especially the bondholders, would be benefited; but debtors and the poor must suffer. The means of the industrious classes would be reduced, the burden of taxation would become insupportable, and the revenue of the Government would become insufficient. It is said by the contraction theorists that forcing specie payments would benefit the laboring poor, because prices would decline. But would not wages decline in the same proportion? Wages would fall probably more than prices, while the demand for labor would necessarily be less on account of the less amount of money to employ it. If the laborer and farmer pay more for what they have to buy, they get more for their labor and produce. There is no class of the community that would be benefited, and hardly any that would not suffer, by forcing specie payments, except the rich and the bondholders.

England tried this forcing process in obedience to the clamors of the rich and the bondholders after the exhausting wars with the First Napoleon, and the consequence was seen in continued revulsions, financial distress, and general pauperism. The masses of the people had no voice in the Government, and the great capitalists, the Jews, the landholders, and the bondholders, had it all their own way. The history of England from 1817, when the efforts to force specie payments commenced, to about 1825, when this was reached, is a history of commercial disasters and distress. The resumptionists found the difficulties so great that the Government had to extend the time of resumption, though bent upon forcing it. Long after that, indeed, there recurred the most terrible periods of suffering from the same cause. More than once England, with all her stability, was brought to the verge of revolution. The history of that country should teach us to avoid the evils she suffered.

But suppose we should never have a metallic currency, what harm would be done? Who would suffer? If the currency be paper or gold, iron or brass, it is the same for one as for another—the same for all. Whatever the Government makes a legal-tender is the money of the country, and all values are based upon it. One material is as good as another for the purposes of internal trade, and paper is fully as convenient, or perhaps more convenient, than gold and silver. Indeed, if we had a metallic currency to-morrow, by far the greater part of transactions in trade would be done with paper, with paper checks, notes, or bank circulation. It has always been so, and all the specie that we ever had in the country would not be sufficient for the purposes for which paper is used in one form or another.

The historian Alison says a great commercial country should have two currencies—paper money for internal trade, and specie for paying the balances of foreign trade. This, in fact, would be but one currency; for gold would be only an article of commerce, answering the same purposes as cotton or any other commodity in paying the balance of foreign trade. Our legal-tenders answer the first purpose now, and our annual crop of eighty or ninety millions of gold and silver answers the other. The great advantage is that neither England nor any other foreign country can disturb our internal trade or financial affairs at home while we have a paper currency. They cannot drain that away from us and create financial distress. With a purely metallic currency we should be always at the mercy of foreigners. They could put the screws on at any time and drain enough specie away to produce trouble. It is for this reason chiefly, we suppose, Mr. Alison recommended a paper currency for home use in a great commercial nation. If the national bank circulation were withdrawn, as it ought to be, and we had a uniform legal-tender currency, we should realize, in a great measure, Mr. Alison's idea. It may be that this republic is destined, through its experience, to establish a new and improved system of currency and finance, as it has initiated other great reforms in the world. Will Congress take up this subject in a broad and comprehensive point of view? At all events, any further contraction of the currency should be stopped, Mr. McCulloch's power to do evil should be taken away, and if the President will not voluntarily remove his incompetent Secretary of the Treasury, Congress should demand his removal and the appointment of a statesman in his place.

The Impeachment Folly.

From the N. Y. Times.

We trust the assurances that the impeachment project is dead in Congress are well founded. The country will rejoice at the summary dismissal of this wild scheme of partisan and personal malice. It had its origin in no calm, considerate regard for the public honor or safety; in no distinct and settled conviction of justice and public policy; but in the determination of a reckless faction, intent only on the accomplishment of factious ends. Wendell Phillips justly boasts, in a late number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, that he was the author of the impeachment project; and he demanded it at the outset, on the ground that the President was "an obstacle" to the designs of the extremists, "which must be got rid of." It was to "get rid of an obstacle"—not to vindicate the justice or the honor of the nation—that the ultraists resolved on impeachment.

While the mass of the people never sympathized with the motive, they were deceived in regard to it and apparently acquiesced in the scheme. They were misled by the overwhelming flood of denunciation and abuse by which the President was assailed. The history of our country shows nothing to compare with it. The reckless bitterness of party strife is always sharp enough with us, and we have had instances in which the betrayal of party confidence has subjected individuals to special obloquy. But for ferocity and malignity we have never had anything which could compare with the crusade of the last two years against President Johnson. The party in Congress seems to have resolved itself into an organized bureau of defamation and calumny—each member vieing with every other in the variety and enormity of the crimes he could lay to the President's charge, and in the unmeasured vehemence and force of the language in which his accusations were clothed. The President was openly accused, by these representatives of the people, in the high council chamber of the nation, with personal drunkenness, profligacy, and venality of the most shocking character; with bribery, robbery, and betrayal of the public trusts; with conspiracy against the peace, rights, and liberties of the nation; with having organized and stimulated mobs and riots in Memphis and New Orleans, for the purpose of again embroiling the nation in civil war; with having conspired with the conquered Rebels of the South to reverse the victory achieved by the Union arms, and with every other crime, official and personal, civil, political, and private, which ingenuity could invent or the base imaginations of virulent and relentless enemies could conceive. Naturally enough, these accusations from such high quarters, made with so much of clamorous confidence, and countenanced by the maladroit conduct of the President himself, commanded to a very great extent the credence and respect of the public; and it is scarcely surprising that a committee of inquiry should have been ordered, with the very wide and hearty approval of the public.

This inquiry was put into the hands of the very men who had been most vehement in their accusations. They had unchecked control of the machinery by which the truth of their charges were to be established. They called whatever witnesses they liked, asked whatever questions they liked, and shaped the whole inquisition, in all particulars, to suit themselves. The record shows that they were quite as remorseless and unscrupulous in their efforts to prove their charges as they had been in making them. No testimony which promised support came amiss. No character was too vile or too notorious to be used in their hands against the President. Shameless bawds, acknowledged pimps and spies, confessed and convicted perjurers, were summoned to the witness-box, and invited to share in the great political hunt. Leading questions were asked, the vaguest hearsay was admitted as evidence, and every rule and requirement which the lowest criminal court in the land would scrupulously enforce for the protection of the meanest wretch accused of crime, were thrown aside and utterly disregarded in this investigation. The party press was kept unceasingly at work during all this time, in keeping the public mind in a state of rancorous excitement and in sharpening the public appetite for revenge. And the leading radicals in Congress, feeling very justly that they were on trial in this matter quite as much as the President, followed up the crusade they had set on foot with unceasing assiduity, by speeches, letters, and every other mode of influence at their command.

The result is at last before the country. A majority of the Committee has been induced, by means of which the country would be very glad to have more satisfactory information, to report in favor of impeachment. But the evidence on which this report professes to be based has gone out with it; and we are not surprised by the assurances which reach us from every quarter, that the feeling produced throughout the whole country is one of utter disgust and revulsion. The empty, shallow, baseless nature of the whole crusade stands revealed. The portentous charges against the President—the accusations which were expected to overwhelm him with the wrath of an aroused nation, turn out to be nothing more than the howling clamors of partisan hate. Of proof of the charges preferred, there is absolutely none. Of all the allegations against the President—in matters either of political design or of personal conduct—there is not one that is not either scattered to the winds, or infinitely weakened by the very evidence adduced to sustain it.

We regard the President as beyond the reach of political redemption. His own errors of judgment, temper, and conduct have rendered it quite impossible for any political party ever to espouse his cause, and his public life will probably close with his present term of office. But both personally and officially he will profit greatly by the investigation, relentless and pitiless as it has been, which his malignant enemies have made into his character and conduct. And all the country now asks at the hands of Congress is, that it will bury this whole offensive and pestilent proceeding, as speedily as possible, out of the public sight.

This Session—The Chart by Which Congress Will Sail.

From the N. Y. World.

The first Monday in December is the regular day, fixed by the Constitution, for opening the annual session of Congress. The bits and patches of sessions, of which there have been three since the third of March, have been like marriages not duly solemnized by the parson. The President has delivered no message; the Secretaries have sent in no reports; there has been none of the pomp and circumstance which fitly attend the assembling of the lawmakers of a great nation. We cannot remember that either of these bastard sessions so much as asked the paternal blessing, by the customary courtesy of appointing a committee to wait on the President, inform him that Congress was organized, and ready to receive any communication he had to transmit. The session which opened yesterday was attended with the usual forms and the dignified courtesies which ought to prevail between the different branches of the Government. For the ensuing week or two the press will be inundated with documents and department reports. Before public attention is distracted and glutted by the multiplicity, it may not be amiss to cast an inquiring glance forward in search of the coasts and headlands by which the course of the ship will be regulated.

The session next preceding a Presidential election has almost always shaped its business with reference to that event, and there is every reason for supposing that the present will not be an exception. There is a certain amount of routine business which must be transacted of course, and some other necessary things will be done because neglect would give a handle to political opponents. But all the *greater* questions will be discussed, and all the *larger* measures will be shaped, almost solely with reference to their bearing on the Presidential contest. Nothing which is decided this session will be decided on its proper merits, except where party policy and the public interest may happen to coincide.

Financial questions will be warmly debated; but less with a view to their settlement than to make them available in the interest of a particular candidate. Whatever tends to kindle a blaze on these questions dwarfs General Grant and magnifies Judge Chase. We do not know whether General Butler, who detests Grants, and will go all lengths to injure him, made himself the champion of a startling financial doctrine with a simple view to alarm the banks and bondholders, and by this wily method precipitate Congress into discussions fatal to Grant; but he could not have managed with greater address had this been his sole object. Butler's ostensible policy is the very opposite of Chase's; but nothing tends so powerfully to bring Chase into the foreground as the apprehensions which have been excited, and the activity which will be stimulated, by Butler's bold onset. The great banking interest and the great bondholding interest would infinitely prefer Chase to Grant. These powerful interests can derive little advantage from any laws which this Congress may pass, inasmuch as it can pass none which its successors may not repeal. But if they can elect a President pledged by his antecedents, and his pride of paternity, to the policy most favorable to them, they will see their way clear for the next five years, and will be content to trust to the chapter of accidents for the rest. Grant has neither the motives nor the ability to serve them which they rely upon in Chase, Chase is so thoroughly versed in the subject, he so well understands its windings and intricacies, that he can aid the moneyed interests under plausible and deceitful shams; while Grant knows so little of the channel to be navigated, that even with the most strenuous intention to serve them, he might carry the vessel straight ahead upon sunken rocks, when a more skilful pilot, by seeming to sail backwards, might take the surest way out. In engineering a policy which runs counter to popular feeling, much must be done by dexterity and craft. General Grant has obviously no qualifications for the financial manœuvres to which Mr. Chase may be presumed equal. The great monetary interests which have so much at stake, and can afford lavish contributions to lobbying and electioneering funds, will not permit the selection of any other Republican candidate than Chief Justice Chase, if their exertions can prevent it.

About the time that the financial questions will have been hammered on the Congressional anvil to a white heat, the State Governments constructing in the South will be knocking for admission. This will be the critical juncture; the action taken on these applications will strike the balance in favor of Chase if they succeed; in favor of Grant if the subject is postponed by sending back the Constitutions for amendment. Grant, in the estimation of his supporters, has good chances of election without the Southern vote; Chase has none. But this consideration would have little weight if the nomination were not of more immediate and decisive consequence than the election. If Mr. Chase is beaten in the Republican National Convention, that defeat is fatal, and there is no more to be said. If the reconstructed States are represented in that Convention, their delegates will be glowing radicals, and all their votes given to Chase. From the day that their Constitutions are sanctioned, they cannot be excluded; so that if the States are admitted previous to the Republican Convention, the Chase faction will be reinforced by about seventy votes, and Grant be easily disposed of. But if, when the Convention meets, the Southern Constitutions have either not been acted upon or remanded for revision, delegates from those States will be excluded, and the competition more equal. The bank and bondholding interests, with their strong preference for Chase, will probably be powerful enough to secure the prompt admission of the reconstructed States, if they can meanwhile get Congress deeply interested in the financial questions, and a majority of both Houses committed to the leading features of the Chase policy. This, therefore, will be the chief business and effort of the first two months of the session. Mr. Chase has a clear conception of the exigencies of the situation, and is exerting all his influence in favor of moderation in the reconstructed constitutions. He has made a visit to Virginia with that object. It concerns him vitally that they shall be so unobjectionable to Republicans that Grant's friends in Congress cannot send them back for revision.

These tactics would not naturally be expected to bring a further advantage to the radicals in weakening the Democratic party. If the Southern States are shut out of the Union, it might be questionable whether they would be represented in the Democratic National Convention. If they could give no votes in the election, why should they have any part in the nomination? But if the Southern States are readmitted, their delegates would be excluded from neither Convention. The Republican delegates from the South would secure the nomination of Chase, and it may be calculated that the Democratic delegates from the same section would turn the scale in favor of the Democratic candidate most acceptable to the South, even against one certain of a large support in the North. But as the Southern Democrats could give no effective aid to the candidate after controlling the nomination, the radical plan might be expected to weaken Mr. Chase's enemies as well as supplant his rival.

We do not concern ourselves, at present, to find the flaws and weak points in this plan of operations, our purpose being merely to *reconnoitre* Congress and get the key to its probable action. The impeachment flurry will soon blow over. Even the ultra-radicals have nothing solid to gain by it, and the certainty that, if brought to a trial, it will end in a damaging *fiasco*, will cause it to be strangled in the cradle. If the House votes to sustain the majority report of the Committee, there can be no retreat afterwards. The House will be *committed*. It will have to prepare regular articles, appoint managers, and do its best to secure a conviction. The Senate could not decline the trial, nor could they give their verdict without hearing the evidence in all its unwieldy length. The country would get thoroughly disgusted, and the acquittal would be regarded as a great triumph of the President over the Republican party. There is too much shrewdness in Congress to play so losing a game. We accordingly expect to see the impeachment project squelched as soon as it can be brought to a vote.

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1000 KEGS NAILS
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,096·90	
On Fire Risks	153,566·11	
		$813,667·01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		336,305·00
		$1,149,972·01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,303·79	
On Fire Risks	136,342·51	
		$742,146·30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc.		105,445·09
		$848,591·39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434·11	
Fire Losses	68,854·95	
Return Premiums	52,828·87	
Reinsurances	40,635·54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	40,690·72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums	20,618·59	
Policy Stamps, etc.	17,082·43	
Expenses, etc.		
		$608,543·21
		$240,046·18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,161,400	par. Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5676·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 196.51	
		103,213·61
		$1,507,605·15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

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H. Jones Brooke,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
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They guarantee every strap of all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
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They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

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ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,363.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765·00
Premiums	1,179,598·00

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13. INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence, or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 23

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867 ..... $1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

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All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
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10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Money received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris,

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

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WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 26