HEMRY S. FOOTE ON THE REBELLION.

Secret History - Jefferson Davis - The Rebel Cabinet - General Hindman, Etc. Etc.

Mesers, Harper & Brothers will publish this week a work by H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, entitled "War of the Rebeilion; or, Scylla and Charybdis: consisting of Observations upon the Causes, Course, and Consequences of the late Civil War in the United States." As will be gathered from the title, Mr. Foote gives in this volume his opinions on the war, and the causes which led to it. He discusses the political history of the country from the settlement of the colonies, rapidly, and blames abolitionists and secessionists alike for the war. He is of opinion that sectional parties brought on the war; he seems to forget that slavery caused the sectional parties. He seems to imagine that it was only the result of political squabbles.

His discussion of political questions has little value or interest. It is an attempt to warm up very stale meats. There are issues and questions so dead that they can never be infused with life again now that the struggle is over which killed them. The nation has stepped a step higher-it does not care to turn back and carefully examine the mud through which it has passed. But Mr. Foote scatters through his book reminiscences of public men, some of which are of interest. Here a sketch of

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

I saw him first in the city of Vicksburg more than thirty years ago as Lieutenant Davis. He was then a young man or modest and pleasing aspect and manners, but gave slight indications of any apilities likely to lead to future distinction. He married, left the army, and settled himself on a plan ation of respectable dimensions in the southern part of the county of Warren, some twenty miles from the city of Vicksburg, where he has constantly resided since, until he became President of the Confederate States.

Mr. Davis and his official associates had no correct conception of the true character and dimensions of the war into which they had so hastily plunged, as was afterwards frankly con-tessed in many a lugubrious harangue, and m more than one solemn official document. They did not believe at first that the conflict would endure for a twelvemonth, and were even weak enough to calculate most considently upon strong Northern aid, which it is now well known there never was the least probability of their receiving; albeit ex-President Pierce and several others, whose letters to Mr. Davis have recently seen the light, had plied this confiding personage with secret promises of support, upon which has built in part his hopes of one day wielding an imperial sceptre. As to the interposition of foreign powers in benalf of the now warring States of the South, though many desettful assurances were received from abroad at different periods of the contest, no man of sound intellect anywhere now supposes that either the French or English Government ever seriously thought of embroiling itself in a transatlantic civic feud. Mr. Davis vetoed more bills during the short provisional regime than all the Presidents of the United States put together, from Washington to Lincoln inclusive, and no attempt to pass a single bill over his head was

DAVIS' CABINET.

There were only two of these functionaries whose official qualifications were even respecta-ble—the Attorney-General, Mr. Watts, of Alubama, and the Postwaster-General, Mr. Reagan, of Texas. The Secretary of War (Mr. Benjamin), besides his mability to meet the military exigencies which he had been encountering, as well as the more serious ones in prospect, was subject to otner objections as the incumbent of a high cabinet position of the greatest and most vital character. His reputation for integrity had never been good, and of late years it had become deeply tarnished by his known participators in schemes of potentials containing both pancy in schemes of notorious corruption both in the State of Louisiana and in Washington city. The offensive moral odor arising from the celebrated Houmas frand (one of the most un-blushing and profligate legislative transactions that had ever disgraced the annals of a free people) had affixed such a stigma upon the reputation both of Mr. Benjamin and his friend and patron, Mr. John A. Slidell, as it was not possible that any lapse of time could entirely efface. CURIOUS SECRET HISTORY.

Just about the time that I was laboring most assiduously to relieve the Department of War of Mr. Benjamin, by calling forth, as far as it might be in my power to do so, co-operative responses from the people, an occurrence took place in social life in Richmond which had much effect, not only upon the fate of Mr. Ben-jamin, but which, in the sequel, had much influence also upon the course of public events, I chanced to be invited to a dinner-party, where some twenty of the most prominent members of the two Houses of the Confede rate Congress were congregated, including the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, and others of equal rank. General Joseph E. Johnston was also an invited g.est. While the banquet was proceeding, Mr. Benjamin's gross acts of official misconduct becoming the subject of conversation, one of the company turned to General Johnston and invited the company turned to General Johnston, and inquired whether he thought it even possible that the Contederate cause could succeed with Mr. Benjamin as war minister. To this inquiry, General Johnston, after a little pause, emphatically responded in the negative. This high authority was immediately cited in both Houses of Congress against Mr. Benjamin, and was in the end latal his hopes of remaining in the Department of

Mr. Davis, after deferring the sending in of his nominations for Cabinet appointments, under the permanent Constitution, for nearly four weeks, in order to have it in his power to persuade the Senate to confirm Mr. Benjamin as Secretary of War, in the event of his being re-nominated, ultimately relinquished this object in despair—that body, however accommodating it was in general to Executive fancies, having been found unwilling to participate in the terrible responsibility or such an act. Mr. Benjamin was finally nominated for the Department of State, and was confirmed, by a very small ma-jority, for that place, where he had it in his power, both abroad and at home, to perpetrate more barefaced acts of corruption and profligacy than any single individual has ever been known to commit in the same space of time in any part of Christendom. I will here remark, in passing, that this trank and manly declaration of General Johnston rendered both Mr. Davis and Mr. Benjamin alike hostile to him, and he was fated to experience the effect of their malevolence on more than one subsequent occa-sion previous to his ultimate deprivation of military command.

Very great mischief notoriously resulted to the Confederate cause from the long retention in the office of Commissary-General of Colonel Northrop. This person is understood to be a native of South Carolina, and had spent some years in the city of Charleston anterior to the war as a practitioner of medicine upon the vegetarian system. Some mysterious circumstances not heretofore explained, had, in some way many years previous to the commencement of the war, established relations of special amity and confidence between himself and Mr. Davis, in consideration of which he had been located in an official position for which he was in every way as utterly unut as any human being could be well imagined to be. His appearance was most unpreposessing indeed; his manners were Congress, I received numerous letters from citizens of the highest respectability residing there, orging me, in the warmest terms, to aid in dis-placing ham from the position which he was so ignally desgracing.

ears that I occupied a seat in the Confederate

signally disgracing.

I am not prepared to assert anything in regard to his pecuniary honesy, but it is undoubtedly true that all over the Confederate States he had men employed to purchase supplies for his department of notoriously bad character, not a small number of whom are known to have accumulated large fortunes during the war, the names of some of whom I could, were it necessary, quite easily specify, having brought their iniquities heretofore to the view of the Confederate Congress. The heartless tyranny practised by this monster of iniquity in all the States of the South, in connection with the system of forcible impressment esuablished, has, I am persuaded, scarcely ever been equalled. His brutal indifference to the sufferings of the Confederate soldiers, by all of whom he was most cordially detested; his indecent and habitual disregard of the requisitions made upon his tual disregard of the requisitions made upon his department, from time to time, by various mili-tary commanders with whom he was necessarily thrown into contact; his open and notorious employment of disrespectful and contemptuous language in regard to those in official station, to whom he was legally subordinate, are matters upon which it would be now superfluous to dwell.

Yet he was retained in the Commissary Department for four years, in utter contempt of remenstrance, of complaint, and of direct and positive accusations of delinquency. It is even true that Mr. Nortorop was not a constitutional officer; after the commencement of the permanent Coniederate Government he was never nominated to the Senate. But, though this matter was brought to Mr. Davis' special notice by grave proceedings in both Houses of Congress, he still held on to Northrop, nor did he ever deign to present his name to the Senate for the sanction of that body up to the latest moment of his own official existence.

EDDON. The career of Mr. Seddon, as Secretary of War, will long be remembered by all who ever entered the War Department, while he sat enthroned therein, with unmingled regret and indignation. It may be safely asserted that he did not possess one of the qualities needful to a creditable and useful performance of the duties which were now devolved on him. He was never able to learn even the ordinary routine of official business, and often scorafully declined attendance to matters of the most urgent importance. He was as arrogant and insulting to those who approached bim in his official sanctum, as he was notoriously servile and tawning to his own executive chiet. He evinced, from his very entrance into office, an utter disregard of all constitutional obligations; and in the exercise of the authority. the authority committed to him he proved him-self to be the most heartless and ruffianly tyrant whom I ever yet saw in the possession of official power. Though he had always been an ardent State-rights man in profession, up to the breaking out of the war, it soon became evident that he had never sincerely cherished the smallest regard for the principles embodied in the wellknown State-rights creed; and he habitually transpled under toot, and without a blush upon his livid and atrabdious visage, all the anciently recognized muniments of State sovereignty. GENERAL HINDMAN ONE OF DAVIS' PETS.

General Hindman, of Arkansas, when a very young man, had, in the State of Mississippi, been a most noisy and unscrupulous advocate of Jefa most noisy and unscrupulous advocate of Jefferson Davis and secession at that time propounded—had afterwards gone to Arkansas, where he had led for several years a very turbulent and disreputable life, but, by force of party drill, had been sent for a year or two to the Federal Congress—when the war broke out, was almost immediately given a high military command, and was rapidly promoted, until, as a major-general, he was sent to the State of his own residence, for the purpose of holding an important position there. This man, as his own formal report to the War Department evidenced, finding, as he said, that the very comprehensive provisions of the conscription law were not quite comprehensive enough to suit his purposes, deliberately amplified them by proclamation; declared martial law throughout Arkansas and the porthern portion of Texas, and demanded the services of all whom he had the little services of all whom he had the little services of all whom he had the services of all whom he had to the services of all whom he had the little services of all whom he had the services of th the porthern portion of Texas, and demanded the services of all whom he had thus illegally and tyrannically embraced in his own wide

sweeping conscription list.

All who refused to obey his mandate, as he exto trial by a military court appointed at the instant by Hindman himself, and when convicted, as a considerable number were, of an offense which he unblushingly acknowledges in this same report wholly unknown to the law of the land, he had them executed, and going even beyond the infernal Jeffreys himself in his barbarity, he, as he also estentatiously declares in that same report, took care to be present to witness the dying agonies of his victims. This man setzed upon all the cotton and other pro-perty for which he had use (as he boldly avows), burnt some, retained some, and appropriated a third portion to such purposes as he pleased. His cruelties were so enormous in Arkansas that it became un-ate that he should remain

there longer. SEDDON AS A CHEAT. And yet Mr. Davis retained this man in the office of Secretary of War, amid continual indications of popular indignation and disgust, from month to month and from year to year; nor would he have been at last seen to vacate the official position which he had so long deeply dishonored, but for the undeniable fact that I had directly charged him upon recorded testimony, that is to say, upon the evidences supplied by the books of his own department, of having caused to be paid to himself, by his own official subordinates, forty dollars per bushel for his subordinates, forty dollars per bushel for his whole crop of wheat for the year 1064, while he was, by the instrumentality of forcible impressment, compelling the farmers of North Carolina, Georgia, and other States to yield up their wheat to the Government officials at the inadequals refer of from seven to nine dollars. nadequate price of from seven to nine dollars in Contederate paper. I made this exposition in the last speech which I delivered in the Contederate Congress. Mr. Seddon resigned the Department of War the very next day. As chairman of a special committee of the Confederate Congress, organized at my own instance, for the purpose of inquiring into cases of illegal imprisonment, I obtained from the superintendent of the prison house in Rich-mond, under the official sanction of the Depart ment of War itself, a grim and shocking cata-logue of several hundred prisoners then in con-finement therein, not one of whom was charged with anything but suspected political infidelity, and this, too, not upon oath in a single instance. Before I could take proper steps to procure the discharge of these unhappy men, the second sus-pension of the writ of liberty occurred, and I presume that such of them as did not die in fail remained there until the fall of Richmond into the hands of the Federal forces.

THE ERLANGER LOAN, The celebrated Erlanger loan, the proposition to enlist in which came to Richmond under the sinister auspices of Mr. John A. Slidell, seemed to a considerable number of the members of the Confederate Congress to be a speculative project, adroitly set on toot chiefly for the benefit of Mesers Slidell, Benjamin & Co., their sides and Messrs, Slidell, Benjamin & Co., their aiders and abetters in the United States and in foreign countries: and we, therefore, struggled most carnesily to defent it by every expedient known to parhamentary tactics. By the aid of the celebrated ten minutes rule and the sitting with closed doors it was finally carried by a somewhat meagre majority in the House.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION. The fact was very well known to me that Mr. Davis and his triends were confidently looking most unpreposessing Indeed; his manners were coarse, overbearing, and insulting; his temper was austere, crabbed, and irritating; he was utterly ignorant of the duties of the post assigned him, and was not at all solicitous to make himself acquainted with them. His self-esteem was the most inordinate that I have ever known any human being to possess, and no man at all capable of judging of such a matter would have regarded him as in all respects compos mentis.

A general impression had long prevailed in Charleston that he was, in point of fact, more or less disordered in mind; and during the three for foreign aid, and from several quarters. It was stated in my bearing repeatedly, by several

President, for any purpose whatever.

Alleged Monster Fraud-Thurlow Weed Accused of Seiling the Rights of Others -Injunction to Restrain Thurlow, Etc.

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT-Judge Robertson An action was commenced yesterday which promises developments of some public interest. A motion was made by S. W. Cooper, counsel for plaintiffs, for an injunction to issue against the defendants; which was granted upon the following affidavit, which explains the nature of the

Case:—
City and County of New York, sas—Charles F.
Secor and William H. Secor, of the city of New
York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that
during the month of August last past they, the
deponents, through their agents, Charles A.
Secor, in connection with others, whose
names are as follows, viz.:—Thurlow Weed, James L. Pond, Edmund Green, William L. Riley, and — Conant, agreed together and between themselves, orally, that upon the obtaining by them, the deponents and the above named individuals, of certain concessions and grants from the War Department of the United States, viz., permission to construct, military aid, subsistence, forage, and such other aid as lay in the province and power of said War Department to afford, a line of magnetic telegraph should be constructed from the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisians, to San Francisco, in the State of California, or some other point on the Pacific coast of the United States not designated; and that these deponents and the above-named individuals should have each an equal interest in the permission and privileges so granted by the War Department of the United States. That during the month of October last past or thereabouts, the Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War of the United States, granted to the deponents and the above-named individuals permission to conabove-named individuals permission to construct such a line of magnetic telegraph, and promised all and every such aid as lay in the power of said War Department to afford. That on or about the 18th day of January last past, William L. Riley and — Conant, two of the individuals above named, transferred, assigned, and set over to the President, Directors, and Company of the American Telegraph Company, for a valuable consideration at pany, for a valuable consideration, all their right, title, and interest in, and to the permission and privileges granted as above described by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War of the United States; and that at about the same time, to wit, on the 18th day of January, Thurlow Weed, James L. Pond, and Edmund Green entered into an agreement with the said President, Directors, and company of the American Telegraph Comprny to sell and transfer to the said company, at some nuture day, and for a valuable consideration, all their right, title, and interest in the above described grant; and that such sale and agreement to sell and transfer were made without the permission or consent of these depo-nents or either of them. That such sale and transfer have not yet been consummated by the said Weed, Pond, and Green. That upon being duly informed of the sale and intended sale and transfer of their several interests by the individuals above-named, one of the deponents pro-tested, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the above-named American Telegraph Company against the payment of any consideration what ever to the individuals so selling and transfer-ring until said company had paid or secured to him, one of the deponents, to be paid such in-terest as he represents; and also duly informed the said Secretary of the said American Telegraph Company in the above-mentioned letter of protest, that they, the deponents, were interested equally with the individuals who had sold and transferred and were about to sell and transfer their interests as above described, viz. that their interests were and are one-seventh of the whole. That it was and is the purpose of the above named Weed, Pond, Green, Riley, and Consent to defraud them, the deponents, of their interest in the grant above described by selling and transferring such grant to the President, Directors, and Company of the American Telegraph Convents

graph Company.

And these deponents further say that they have commenced an action in the Superior Court, in and for the City and County of New York, against the said Weed, Pond, Green, Riley, and Conant, and that the defendants, or a portion of them are investmential to the control of them. portion of them, are irresponsible and unable to

CHARLES F. SECOB, respond in damages. WILLIAM H. SECOR. Sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 866.—John Hayes, Notary Public in and for

New York county.

The following is the order of injunction:—

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT. Charles F. Secor and William H. Secor vs.
Thurlow Weed, James L. Pond, Edmund Green,
William L. Riley, and — Conant. It appearing satisfactorily to me by the affidavit of the above named plaintiff, dated on the 12th day of February, 1866, that sufficient grounds for the order of injunction exist, I do hereby order, on motion of Sidney W. Cooper, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiffs, that the defendants be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from selling, transferring, or assigning, or from consummating any agreement, verbal or written, to sell, transfer or assign to the President, Directors, and Company of the American Telegraph Company, or to any party or parties whatsoever, their several rights titles, and interests in a certain grant of the Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War of the United States, of a permission and right to construct a line of magnetic telegraph from the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to the city of San Francisco, in the State of California; or from receiving from the said president, directors, and company, or either of them, any sum or sums of money, or other consideration whatever, for or on account of their several interests in said grant until the further order of this court; and in case of disobedience to this order you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law.

ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, Chief Justice Superior Court. Sidney W. Cooper, Plaintif's Attorney. New York, February 12, 1866.- N. Y. Heraid.

A Man and Pair of Horses Fall Over a Precipice. An accident of a startling character occurred last Saturday forenoon, on the road leading from Lake avenue to Kelsey's Landing. Mr. David Bruce, a teamster, in the employ of Mr. Hollister, was hauling a load of lumber up the hill upon a bob-sleigh, and when part way up the hill, the horses became frightened at a stream of water which was running across the road, and began to back. Mr. Bruce, who was walking by the side of the sleigh, on the outside, was forced over the ledge of the precipice and fell some distance, landing upon a projecting ledge of rock. The sleigh and its load of lumber caught against a tree which stands at that point, but the forward bob became detached and the horses rolled down the declivity, a distance of sixty feet or more. One of them was killed and the other

hadly wounded. We learn with regret that Mr. Bruce received injuries which are likely to prove fatal. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was lying in a very low condition at his residence, No. 110 S. Fitzhugh street. No bones are broken except a small one in the foot, but he is terribly bruised and is supposed to be hurt internally. He is about iorty years of age, and has a wife and six children, the eldest of whom is fourteen years old. He is a discharged soldier of the 8th New

York Cavalry.

The road on which this accident happened was formerly known as Buell avenue, but it was formally closed as a public biginway by a vote of the Common Council same two years ago, we think. The cost of keeping it in repair was assigned as the reason for closing it, if we remember rightly. It is used by very few people except lumbermen and fishing parties, and we presume has had no work done upon it in a long presume has had no work done upon it in a long time, and it so it must be in a dangerous condition. Fifteen or sixteen years ago two drunken men drove off the precipic: above the point where the accident of last Saturday happened. They were in a buggy. The horse was killed and the buggy smashed, but the men escaped upharmed.—Rochester Democrat, Monday.

and solourning in several European States; which latter force, when it should arrive, not being levied under Congressional authority, would be completely at the command of the

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CAPEWELL & CO'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.

Great inducements offered to agents.

Soid wholesale only by

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.

Fint Glass Manufacturers Westville, N. J.

Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS Sent to any part of the United States, nost paid, on the seceipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-flird loss oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking of the lamp from smoking.

J. B. SAPEWELL & CO. Palentees, 9.25 RACE Street. Philad's,

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET. ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVE Y DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU 113

ON STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCOMPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. MARINE INSURANCE ON VESSELS. To all parts of the W FREIGHT

CARGO.
FREIGHT
On Goods by Enver Canal. Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Werebandise senerally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
| November 1, 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. | 1865. 125.600 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent.

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\$1,036,850 Par.

Market value.....\$996.569-00 2,910 00

\$1 253,647-18 DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Band, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophius Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Transce, uel E. Stokes,

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John C. Davis.

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1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL. FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, \$2,506,851'96.

Capital. \$400.000 00 Accrued Surplus \$44.543 15 Fremiums. 1,162,308 81 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866. \$11.467 53. 8310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

Charles N. Bancker,
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Samuel Grant,
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Isaa c Lea,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t1231 Charles N. Bencker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea,

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA. Annual Policies Issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from \$100 to \$10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., secu ring the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid. short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$3000 or giving \$15 per week it disabled, to be had at the General Ofice, No. 123 S. FOURTH Street. Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance For circulars and further information apply at th

General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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JAMFS M. CONRAD, Treasurer.

HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.

JOHN C. BULLITT. Sollettor.

JOHN C. BULLITT. Solleitor,
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M. Baird of M. W. Baidwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank,
Richard Wood, No. 359 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street.

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOW INTEREST OF DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, \$150,000. DIRECTORS,
dey,
et,
et,
Henry Halnes,
T Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President. Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. PHEN'X INSURANCE COMPANY OF FRILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street Capposite the Exchange. In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE. on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for imited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YE RS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Joh. T. Lewis,
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Robert W. Leaming,
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Samuel Wilcox.

JOHN R. WUUHERER, President.

WUUHERER, President.

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IRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY,—THE PENNSTLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—In corporated 1826—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WAL—NIS Company, (averably known to the community for over form years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or tor a limited time. Also on Furnitare, 6 cocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, en liberal torms.

forms.
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 the case of less.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President
WILLIAM G. OROWELL, Secretary. 1301y