#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

CONFILED EVERY DAY FOR AVENING TELEGRAPH

### The Eastern Question.

From the Times. It is quite possible that affairs in the east of Europe may quickly assume such an importance as to draw all Europe into its vortex. Napoleon, in his much-talked-of circular despatch, wisely foresaw this, and retrained from making any allusion to it, preferring not to commit himself, and to keep himself free and unincumbered to exert the power of France in any direction that circamstances may require. Count Bismark, in a speech delivered recently in the Prussian Chamber on the Government Loan bill, was less reticent, and openly asserted that the complications in the East might demand the active interference of Prussia, and that the Govern-ment ought, therefore, be fortified with the ne-cessary means and credit. The revolutionary spirit among the Greek subjects of Turkey is spreading. The Greek Government itself has issued a lengthy and elaborate memorandum to the three protecting powers, France, Russia, and England, recounting in detail all the hard-ships the Greeks have to endure under Mussulman rule.

As we stated, when the news came several weeks ago through the cable of a battle lost by the Cretans against the Turks, that this fact would not end the struggle, but would probably prolong it, so the fact appears to be. Other sangulary conflicts have taken place since, sanguinary condicts have taken place since, with varying results. Should the numerous Greek inhabitants in Thessaly; Macedonia, and Albania, incited, no doubt, by Russian emissaries, and relying upon the promises of aid from Russia loin the incipient movement of a union of all Greeks in one compact nationality, the "sick man" on the Bostonia and consider himself in a state of phorus may well consider hims-if in a state of collapse, and may see his days draw to a close unless his two former physicians, France and England, come again to his rescue with their effective pills of shrapnel and canister.

The strangest of all in this connection is, however, that we can hardly open a continental paper that speaks of this matter without finding the United States dragged in as an important factor in the eventual solution of this question. The fact that the Mantonomah and her com-panion ships have been ordered to the Mediterranean is commented on. The attitude of our Minister at Constantinople, Mr. E. Joy Morris, in claiming satisfaction for a pretended breach of consular privileges by a mudir of Epirus, is taken as another indication, which, coupled with the reported desire of the American Government to acquire an island in the Ægean Sea, gives to continental writers clear proof of our e-mined attempt to interfere, in alliance with Russia, in this Eastern question. But we be lieve we can assure all those sensitive journalists of the fixed, and unalterable conviction of the American people to let European affairs be settled by Europeans themselves, to their own liking, or as their power and success, or even non-success, may enable to. All that we claim is that American affairs shall be settled by Americans, and that on this continent the peo-ple shall be left as severely alone as we propose to let Europe.

#### The Public Finances. From the Nation.

The reduction of the principal of the public debt, which was commenced a year, or rather fourteen months ago, progresses steadily and in geometrical ratio. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1865-6 the United States owed \$2,682,593,000. At that time the Government was busily engaged in disbanding and paying off troops, settling claims for damages, and liquidating disputed accounts; these sources of expenditure neutralized the Secretary's attempts to reduce the debt, and on the first of April. 1866, the aggregate was \$2,705,646,000. By that time all the large claims had been adjusted, and the troops and sailors paid off; the revenue over expenditure was available for the reduction of the principal of the debt. It was vigorously applied to that purpose. Reductions were successively reported in June, July, August, and September; and now in October the Secretary reports that the aggregate had been brought down to \$2.573,336,000, being a reduction in six months of no less a sum than \$138,308,574. A further reduction of \$22,500,000 (being the temporary deposits of four per cent.) will be made on the 25th of this month; the money is on hand for the purpose; so that on 1st November the public debt will be at least \$160,809,574 less than it was on 1st April

At this rate we are reducing our debt by a sum of \$275,000,000 annually. Should we continue to do so, the entire debt will be paid off it about eight years and a half. Should we be enabled to curtail our expenditures by a reduction of the army and navy to a thoroughly peace standard, and should our revenues in crease, as they would do were the revenue sysbem and customs tariff simplified and improved, this period might be shortened by one or two years. It is quite within the range of possibility that before the Five-twenties of 1865 mature, they, the long sixes, and the Ten-forties may be the only outstanding obligations of the United

States Government. These are astounding predictions. But not more astounding than the facts. When the war ended, the most judicious financiers were of opinion that the aggregate debt would foot up \$3,000,000,000, and would not fall below that figure during the present generation. It is already down to nearly \$2,500,000,000, and is being reduced at the rate of \$22,000,000 a month. The aggregate public revenue this year will not than \$600,000,000; the expenditure, including interest on the public debt, will hardly exce ed, if it amounts to, \$350,000,000.

In view of these facts, it is amusing to read the European quotations of our bonds. Five-twenties are selling in London 15 and 16 per cent. below the British consols, which only yield 35

per cent. per annum.
Secretary McCulloch, in his famous Fort
Wayne speech, and subsequently in his report
to Congress, in December last, expressed a
desire to begin the reduction of the national debt by a curtailment of the greenback cur-rency. He has not done so. He began by paying off the debt certificates, and pursued his policy by discharging his obligations on call. This was not only in accordance with the legislation of Congress, which, under the lead of the high-tariff men, set its face steadfastly against all contraction of the currency, but was an imperative practical necessity. So but was an imperative practical necessity. long as he owed over \$100,000,000 on call or within brief periods, the Secretary could not afford to pursue a policy which would embarrassed the money market, and led to a withdrawal of his deposits. This danger is now passed. He has paid off all the debt certificates. By November 1 he will have paid off the last of the temporary loan. From that day he will be free to pursue the policy which the public interests require without fear of its recoiling upon himself.

We are not, however, led to believe that he will, at least at present, attempt any material curtailment of the greenback currency. There are still aftest \$155,000,000 of compound legal tenders; and though these, by reason of the interest which has accumulated upon them, have long since ceased to circulate as money, they are still a disturbing element, being a legal tender for their tace, and it may be wise to get rid of them by buying them up. It is likely that for the next four or five months the Treasury surplus may be employed in this the Treasury surplus may be employed in this way. Next year the first series of the Seventhirtles mature. Holders have the right to foundering as she did, her loss suggests a pro-

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convert their notes into 5 20 bonds or to demand the currency, as they please. An active business is being done by the agents of the Treasury in converting these notes into Five-twenties of 1865, and it may be that all of them will be so converted before maturity. But it is well to provide for all contingencies. The is well to provide for all contingencies. The Department must stand prepared, in the event of a decline in its securities, to pay off in currency such of the maturing 7.30 notes as may not have been previously converted. This is another barrier to currency curtailment.

All this is very hard on traders, whose business is rendered insecure and precarious by reason of the fluctuations in the value of the

reason of the fluctuations in the value of the currency. John Brown, for instance, imports a cargo of tea or dry goods. Gold is 150 on the day he receives it. He offers it for sale at a price in currency which will cover its cost at 150 in gold. It does not sell at once, and he stores it awar. He now becomes, without intending it, a "bull" in gold at 150. For if gold the control of the control talls, his goods tall in proportion, and the only way in which he can secure himself against loss is by selling gold "short" to an amount equal to the value of his goods. When he has done this, he is indifferent to the fluctuations in gold. If it rises, his goods rise with it; if it falls, he makes enough on his short sales of gold to pay

his loss on his merchandise But now a new element disturbs the calculation. The speculators of the gold room reckon the amount of floating gold in market, band themselves together, and buy it all up; then, turning to John Brown, they refuse to lend him gold except at 4 or 4 or 1 per cent. a day. On the 8th inst., gold was lent at 24 per cent. for one day. He must now choose between paying so usurious a rate for the use of gold as will certainly ruin him in the course of time, or he must take the chances of the market, and run the risk of a panic in gold which may reduce the value of his merchandise twenty-five per cent, in a week. Such are the tribulations of merchants in an era of paper money. To such straits will the foreign commerce of the country be reduced so long as no substantial curtail ment of our legal-tender currency is effected.

#### The Mexican Question Again.

From the Times. The Tribune objects to our interference in the affairs of Mexican because it would sanction that of Napoleon-being urged by the same arguments and upon substantially the same ground. It is true that the absolute necessity of a stable government for Mexico, and the impossibility of securing it in any other way, may be urged in support of French intervention as well as American. But the Tribune can scarcely fail, nevertheless, to see a very broad difference between the two cases. If Mexico had been on the other side of the Atlantic, French intervention in her affairs would not have affected us in any way, and we should never have thought of protesting against it. Napoleon could have planted an empire there, and maintained it by lorce, without in the least affecting our interests or our

It was the fact that Mex'co is an immediate eighbor-that institutions upon her soil hosalle to ours must disturb our peace-that a strong toreign power established there would menace our safety, and that the principles, in-terests, and traditions of our Government a ke require us not to tolerate such an enterprise, which led our people to protest, with complete unanimity, against French intervention in Mexico. In the hauds of a strong power like France, Mexico effectually controls the development and destiny of the United States. Having splendid scaports on both the Atlantic and Pacific seas, with possession of some of the best routes connecting the two, our naval ascend-ancy on-the western continent would be open to constant dispute. Every consideration of safety and interest required us to guard against this danger. The Commercial urges further against inter-

vention that it is not required:vention that it is not required:—

"For years we have had this 'putrid corpse' by our side, and we have cultivated with it just such amicable and diplomatic relations as we have had with the nations supposed to be 'alive' and not in decay. We can continue to do so for years. It is no matter of our concern whether Mexico is Republican or Imperial, or whether her people live in amity with each other or are at blows. The spectacle is sad, and our prospect of profitable trade is interrupted, but the case calls for no intervention. We may have our wishes and our hopes, but the experiment of war is not to be thought of so long as our rights are not infringed upon."

This is not a very elevated view of our international relations. Neither the interests nor the rights of any country can be limited by such pctty considerations as are here put forward. We have an interest in the peace, order, and prosperity of Mexico, and so has every other civilized power that has commercial dealings with her. To some foreign powers she owes large sums of money, and these powers have a right to insist that her internal condition shall be such as will enable her to pay them. To all other nations she is under obligations which cannot be discharged in the midst of anarchy and disorder. Many of our citizens have interests there-commercial, mineral, and industrial-which they have a right to be protected in cherishing. And if the people of Mexico cannot establish and maintal a government capahe of giving this protection and of discharging these obligations, they have a right to ask our id, and it is our duty to afford it.

We believe our people and our Government will recognize this duty, and in case of necessity will be prepared to perform it.

## The " Evening Star."

From the Tribune. The loss of the Evening Star occurred under circumstances which justly cause doubts of her strength; and public opinion, recovered from the shock of so appalling a calamity, will insist upon a thorough investigation. The qualities of the vessel have been highly praised by her owners, and we shall be glad if they can show that the wreck was one of those which neither the skill of the ship wright nor the experience of the mariner can prevent. But, unquestionably, the gales along our coast in September were not unusually severe, and the damage to coasting vessels by no means exceeded that of former years. On the very day that the Evening Star sailed from New York (September 29), the Moro Castle sailed from Havana, yet the latter arrived at this port on Tuesday, uninjured. Heavy weather she met, undoubtedly, but none that a staunch steamer with fair sea-room should not be able to outride. Another fact which seems to indicate that the loss was not due to the extraordinary violence of the storm, but to the weak-ness of the vessel, is the escape of a number of the crew in an open boat. Again, though some of the officers of the Evening Star reached Savannah in safety, and have telegraphed to Savannah in safety, and have telegraphed to the owners, their despatches make no allusion to the cause of the loss. We are simply told that "the Evening Star went down in a hurricane." Collisions may occur, machinery may be disabled, and these are but exceptional disasters; but when a steamship founders in open sea, in a storm of no unusual fury, it will not do to place the blame upon the elements on the

do to place the blame upon the elements or the captain, and thus end the investigation. The Evening Star was a large vessel, and should have been a strong one. Her engines were upright, and here is one mistake which endangers the reputation of all our coastwise steamers. The upright engine is notoriously unfit for the ocean, and may only be safely used in river steamboats. It is not improbable that the power of this engine, laboring in a heavy gale, was too much for the frame. The screwsteamship is alone fit for ocean navigation. That the Evening Star is claimed to have been built with great care in making her seaw orthy is an additional reason for questioning the principles of her construction; for if a vessel with which the owners were satisfied could thus founder without any sufficient reason, there is surely cause to doubt the safety of all other vessels of similar character. If the Evening Star had struck a sunken reef, if the

per inquiry into the seaworthiness of all other steamships of the same construction, Until Americans build steamships equal in strength to those of the Cunard line, they can not hope to control any share of the steam comnot hope to control any share of the steam com-munication with Europe, and even on our own coasts mysterious losses like those of the San Francisco, the Daniel Webster, the North America, the Central America, and the Evening Slor, must bappen. Deep in the stlent waters, a thousand fathoms low, lie those ill-fated ships, and the anguish of those who sank with them never can be revealed. To those who trust themselves to the sea and the storm, a lew parrow planks are all the world; into that vast and wandering grave which sweeps around vast and wandering grave which sweeps around them they may suddenly be consigned by the opening of a seam. We must have steamships that are safe against all foes but fire or collision; strong vessels like the Allantic of the old Collins line, which stood, for eighty days, gales of tremendous force, in one week drifted from near Sandy Hook to the coast of Spain, and long after she had been given up as lost returned with no material injury to port.

### Something for Nothing.

From the Tribune. We published a few days ago the affecting story of a young man in this city who has had the misfortune to lose \$50,000 in gambling. We trust that this youth is duly repentant, and has both the disposition and ability to go to work. The passion for becoming suddenly rich which afflicts this country (and several others), if you examine it closely, is only an intense desire to get something for nothing, to ravish fortune, to extort luck from the destintes, and to make indoence serve us the turn of genuine labor. We do not dare to compute the number of needy men who at this moment are asking, or mean to ask, Mr. Andrew Johnson to give them an office. Now we admit, to begin with, that there must be offices, and that men must be found to hold them. But why is it that there is such a rush for these precious places? for the little ones, especially, which have but meagre stipends attached to them? Are all honest trades smit-ten by a palsy? Is there no earth lett to dig in? Is there nothing remunerative to be done at sea or on shore? Why this especial eagerness to serve the Government and to handle the Government paper money? The answer to this question will not be creditable to the high

and mighty business of office-seeking.
Places are spoken of as "at," as "snug," as "comfortable;" and these adjectives mean that in drawing their salaries the holders get paid far work which they do not perform, which other men would be very glad to do for a great deal less money, which is more honora-ble, or respectable, or easy than ordinary avocations. There may be exceptions to the rule. There are, we believe, offices so small that it is not worth while for any but a real patriot to hold them, though even as to such the contagion is predominant, and hungry suppliants will take these if they can get nothing better. But just so far as the emoluments of a place are disproportionate to its labors, it is a prize in the lottery of politics, a stake for which gamblers deal and shuffle and cut. The scrambling show brings us back to the old formula—son ething for nothing! the old formula-son ething for nothing!

But the season reminds us that perhaps this phrase is not exactly accurate; several impor-tant elections are closely at hand; the extraordinary and wilful impolicy of the President is to be passed upon, and thus it happens that men have a chance of earning political rewards, and of establishing a personal claim upon the appointing power. It is an opportunity, we may be sure, which will, by no means, be neglected. Ten men will engage in doing what one could do much more effectually, and will be noisily prominent in halling their chief, who, in triumph, will not agvance; they will give their time, wind, muscles, endurance, pride, dignity, and conscience, to a cause which it would puzzle them to define, and puzzle them still more to defend; and they will do this in the forlorn hope of turning out a neighbor, and of crawling com-fortably into his nest. To effect this they will attend thin caucuses, and, maybe, make thinner specches; they will subscribe their money (if they have any); they will travel to conventions and help to officer them, and, generally, they will do what they can to earn recognition and reward. But it is all of a piece. Morally, their labors are of no value; they aid their party in most places will be excruciatingly beaten, and although they may win the salve of office, it is perfectly clear that they will not deserve it. So, in the end, if they get a place, it will be-some thing for nothing!

But the chances are that, after all, the some thing will slip through their fingers. There is but one place for the ten, and they are all equally hungry. Nine, therefore, must weep and wail and gnash those teeth for which they have no other use. The doctrine of chances is against them. A man may be struck by light-ning, but he would hardly like to rest his chances of salvation upon dying in that way. So a man may get an office. No. 1 may be appointed, but all the rest, from No. 2 to No. 10, will have bemired themselves in vain. Their hopes will be blasted. Their expectations will be disappointed. Their hearts will be broken. Their status as respectable members of the body politic will be lost. Their wives and children poor creatures!) will be mortified and grieved. Their sycophantic speeches about Andrew John-son will never be forgotten; and they will be cut off from all decent chances, in the future, of making-something from nothing!

There is no game so desperate but somebody will be found out-at-the-clows enough to adventure it. It is very fortunate for this country that the vast majority of voters do not want office, and could not be bribed to take it. As General Farnsworth said, in his speech a few evenings since: "The loyal people of this country are not to be bought up by petty post offices," and it they were, there are not post offices enough to carry on the trade. The canvassing will be very fast and furious for some time to come, and when an honest voter is asked to so cast his ballot that his neighbor may be made postmaster, his best answer, perhaps, will be that he is not in the habit of giving semething for nothing.

# Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

From the World. Among the other shams and falsehoods of the Republican party is their assumption of repre senting a majority of the citizens of the United States. They have never been anything but a minority, and are so to this very day. Claiming that the principle of our system is the number of noses, not a written Constitution, they have never had the noses for them any more than the facts or the law. A party which gets the reins of power simply through the State sovereignty principle, and then terms that principle a heresy, will naturally enough claim the supremacy of the Constitution over others, and deny that supremacy over itself.

It a vote of citizens could have been taken at any time in the last ten years in the United States, irrespective of States—that is, the vote of the people as one people, not the vote as the vote of reparate peoples—we should never have heard of the martyr Lincoln, or the asserted

Take the Constitutional amendment, now assassin Davis. claimed as a panacea. There is a clear half-million majority against it in the United States if we are one people and vote as citi-zeus of one nation; but if we are a Union, there are more than two States to one in favor of it. Our system is a very good system if men are honest about it—if they either take it as it is, and practise upon that theory; or if they take it as it is not, and practice upon that theory; but the juggle and the swindle of the Republ can party is taking it when it suits their purposes as it is, and when it suits their par-

purposes as it is, and when it suits their party poses as it is not.

There is no wonder that the Republican party rolls up such majorities in the Eastern States, and is so dear to Mr. Raymond, for it is simply a "Yankee trick," with half a continent for its exhibition, and fifteen millions of a tizens of the United States for its victims, viz., all the citizens of the Southern States and all the citizens of the

other States who are not Republicans. It took the nineteenth century to exhibit to the world the astonishing fact, that in democratic America little more than one-third of the citizens could violate the Constitution at pleasure, force a great war, hold power eight years, and brag all the time about equality, loyalty, patriotism, and the Vox Populs.

### ANTIQUITY OF THE APPLE.

E Mrs. Bayle Bernard, author of "Our Common Fruits," a descriptive account of the fruits ordinarily cultivated or consumed in England, brings a careful study of antiquarian lore to the discussion of her subject. The following is a pleasant story about apples:-

"As the tree grows wild throughout almost the whole of Britain, and as the name, apple (in Celt c Abhal), is considered by the best authorities to be derived from the pure Celtic ball, signifying a round body, it is more proba-ble that it is indigenous to this country than that it was introduced, as some have thought, by the Remans. From time immemorial it has been the badge of the Highland clan Lamont, and in the earliest times a branch of apple was the mark of distinction conferred on the Welsh bards who most excelled in minstrelsy.

"In Saxon times we find William of Malmes-

bury [distinguishing that it was under a wild apple tree that King Edgaronce, in the year 973, lay down to sleep, which would seem to imply the existence of a domesticated kind also; and after the Conquest traces of its culture soon ap pear, for a buil of Pope Alexander, bearing the date of 1175, confirms to the monsatery of Winch combe, in Gloucestershire, their claims on the town of Twining, "with all its lands and orchards." In the course of time varieties were probably introduced from Normandy and other parts of the Continent, though little information on the subject is to be gathered from early writers on fruit cultivation; but the oldest existing variety on record in England is that which Phillips apostrophizes as

"The fair Pear-maine, Tempered, like comeliest nymph, with white and red, a tenure in the county of Norfolk dated A. D. 1200, having been held by the yearly payments of 'two hundred Pear-maines and four hogsheads of Pear-maine cyder.' The derivation of this name, according to Hogg, is similar to that of Charlemagne (sometimes written Charle-maine), meaning, therefore, *Pyrus magnus*, or the great pear apple, the shape bearing some resemblance to that of a pear. By the time of Henry III, Worcester had become jamous for its fruit trees, and cider orchards in Herefordshire date from the days of Henry VIII; when, also, as Fuller informs us, one Leonard Maschal brought 'pippins' from over sea, and planted them at Plumstead in Sussex; while so important bad their culture become, that in the thirty-seventh year of the same king the barking

of apple trees was declared to be felony.

"It was not, however, till the time of Charles
I that 'orcharding,' as it was called, became
general throughout this country, and the seventeenth century may be looked on as the golden
age of apples. Evelyn published an appendix
to his Sylva moder the title of Permaner, which to his Sylva, under the title of 'Pomona,' which did much to bring the subject under public attention; and by the exertions of the first Lord Scudamore, Herefordshire in particular became as it had been expressed, 'one entire orchard,' This gentleman, being in the company of the Duke of Buckingham when he was assassinated by Felton, received such a shock from witnessing this catastrophe, that he retired into pri-vate life and devoted all his energies to the culture of fruit. That kind to which he gave most attention was a variety believed to have originated during the seventeenth century, and which; was at first called 'Scudamore's crab,'
but alterwards the 'redstreak.' It was Evelyn's favorite, also; and, indeed, so much was
said and written about it during that century that a modern author, leaving out of view evi-dently the fatal gitt of Paris, and all that grew therefrom, ventures the bold remark concerning that 'perhaps there is no apple which at any period created such a sensation.' Phillips, of 'Splendid Shilling' celebrity, who wrote an entire poem in Virgilian measure upon 'Cyder,' which had also the honor of being translated into Italian, in this very apotheosis of apples, thus exalts this idol of the day:—

The Eedstreak as supreme, whose pulpous fruit.
With gold irradiate, and vermition shines, Tempting, not fatal, as the birth of that Primeval interdicted plant that won fond Eve in hapless hour to taste and die This, or more bounteous influence inspires Poetic raptures, and the lowly muse Kingles to loftler strains; even 4 percelve Her sacred virtue. See! the numbers flow Easy, whilst cheered with her nectareous juice, Hers and my country's praises I exait.'

"Alas for the power of fa-hion, even in the matter of apples! The Redstreak is now held

-An alliance for the promotion of art has been entered into between the International Society of Fine Arts, lately instituted in London, and the Artistic and Literary Chicle of Brussels. A journal in the interests of this compact has been started at the latter city, under the title of The International Chronicle of Fine Arts.

but in slight esteem."

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This company continues to write on Fire Risks only Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

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No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN
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1195

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Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, \$4,947,175. Total Losses Paid in 1865, \$4.018.250.

All Lesses promptly adjusted without reference to ATWOOD SMITH. General Agent for Pennsylvania. OFFICE,

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 11 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3- MONTH, 22d., 1885.
CAPITAL, 8160 600, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forielture.
Endowments, payable at a titure age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both c a ses Non-forielture.
Amultes granted on favorable terms.
Term Poiles. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Ca, ital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Monoys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to actist executor or A caministrator, Assignee or Guardian, at in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or) orsons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE
this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on
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1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL. FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866. 82,506,851'96.

INCOME FOR 1886 8910 000. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000.

I crpe! nat and Tem porary Policies on Liberal Terms. Charles N Bancker, Edward C. Date,
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terms.

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It pives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills,
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A Pamphleto 100 pages, on the ERBORS OF YOUTH,
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The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerful, recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, coids, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted (ever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchids, inflammation, and restriction of air vesses in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every tamily:

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