SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

A Bull Run Panic—The Party Press.

From the N. Y. Herald.

According to our advices from Washington, the panic-stricken clique of Democratic plotters there are making fresh efforts to bring about the withdrawal of Governor Seymour and General Blair from the Presidential canvass. The late elections seem to have created a regular Bull Run panic, or the confusion of a mutiny on board ship among the terrified Democracy. We have never had anything to compare with it in all the ups and downs of our political parties. It is all owing to a little clique in New York, a little clique in Washington, and a little clique in Cincinnati, seized with the idea that Frank Blair is the Jonah who has brought the Democratic flagship among the breakers, and that, Blair thrown overboard, the vessel might still be saved. Hence through the telegraph these cliques undertake the desperate experiment, and so simultaneously from Washington and New York the proposition is thrown out. But Messrs. Tilden, Belmont, and Augustus Schell, of the New York board of underwriters, say "No. This thing, gentlemen, will never do. A change of front is impossible. It would be equivalent to disbanding our forces. We in New York are not panic-stricken."

This settles the question. It would have been the stupidity of an idiot on the part of Mr. Belmont to have given a moment's respectful attention to this proposition for a retreat of the Democratic army by a flank movement in the face of the enemy. He rightly says, "It would be equivalent to disbanding our forces." The same opinion is expressed in terms of fiery indignation not only by the red hot Democracy, but by the rank and file generally. Nor do they hesitate to charge the treacherous proposition for a change of front to the weakness and the crime which placed poor Maximilian in the hands of Escobedo, and gave to everlasting infamy the name of Benedict Arnold. Among the conjectures afloat it is said that the most active parties behind the scenes in this movement for the dropping of Seymour and Blair were certain coteries of sporting gentlemen who had made heavy bets upon Seymour and were anxious to save their money, and hence this shrewd device of withdrawing him from the course. If this is true, then, in addition to the bank ring, the whisky rings, the tobacco, petroleum, and other speculating and peculating rings in this canvass, must be added the faro bank and sporting rings, heretofore omitted in the general summing up. We incline to think, however, that the cliques we have indicated in New York, Washington, and elsewhere really thought that, in dropping Seymour and Blair and taking up Chase and Hancock, or Chase and Hendricks, or Chase and John Quincy Adams, the Democracy might still carry the Presidential election, and that a *pronunciamiento* at the same time from two or three prominent Democratic organs would bring about through Mr. Belmont and his committee the change demanded.

The party organs thus involved in this business, instead of striking oil, have been sold, and their assets, we fear, will hardly meet their liabilities. But party journals and the cliques depending upon them are very often pushed to the desperate expedient of staking everything they have of cash or credit upon the turn of a single card. They are nothing but gamblers in politics, and are utterly unscrupulous in their tricks of the game. The time has been when they were a power in the land, but that time has forever passed away. Some thirty odd years ago a change of base, suggested simultaneously by a recognized party organ in Albany or New York and another in Washington, would have been promptly made; but we see that such an experiment at this day of the telegraph and the independent press excites only derision, indignation, and contempt in the party camp. The people of this country of all parties, rank and file, have advanced far beyond the debasing instructions and selfish schemes of the party press.

But, meantime, a world of mischief has been done, not only to the Democratic ticket, but to the *morale* of the party. The Manhattan Club organ here and the Johnson organ at Washington having sounded a defeat and a retreat, the alarm has gone forth upon the wings of the lightning, and from all points of the compass we hear the echoes of a spreading panic, from the centre to both wings of the army. A Democratic despatch from Washington says that the regular old Democrats will not swallow Chase, and that they "bitterly denounce the Tammany politicians, whose intrigues secured the nomination of Seymour and Blair in the first place, and who (the Tammany politicians) are the first to desert the ticket." Another Washington despatch says that the President is in favor of a change, and that Montgomery Blair thinks it would have been all right if Frank had been put first and Seymour second. Another despatch says that there was an unusually protracted session of the Cabinet on Friday, and that some suppose it was all about this proposition to "swap horses." A Democratic organ at New Orleans says that if Blair is to be cast overboard, Seymour must go with him, and that this is the way to cut the gordian knot. The Philadelphia Democracy, in view of a probable change, are reported to be in favor of Chase and Hancock. From the West we have the information that Frank Blair is ready to stand fast or retire, as the party may demand. A Democratic organ at Augusta, Georgia, charges Belmont and the *World* with lukewarmness and with having made an effort to sell out to the bondholders, and calls for a change in the head of the National Executive Committee. That fellow was a little too fast. Mr. Belmont does not retreat.

From these perturbations among the Democracy, however, it will be seen that this proposition for a change of the party ticket has had a terrible effect throughout the party camps, equal to that of an exploding bombshell in the midst of a picnic. Five hundred thousand dollars expended upon Republican campaign documents and stump speakers would have been but a bagatelle in behalf of the Republican cause, compared with this blast from the Democratic trumpeters of Washington and New York—that the Democratic party cannot survive unless they immediately cast over Frank Blair into the depths of the sea, and Seymour too, because of his association with Blair. Here comes in, for the instruction of Horatio, that trite old maxim that "cheating luck never thrives." A word from him at the critical moment in the Tammany Convention would have secured the nomination of Chase, which would have inaugurated a substantial political revolution at once throughout the country. But Seymour, as in 1862, when he was elected Governor on his war platform, was not equal to this crisis. In announcing his nomination of July last we pronounced it a *fiasco*, but such a *fiasco* as it now appears to be we little dreamed of. Blair and the Brodhead letter and the Wade Hampton platform were only the price which Seymour had to pay for his nomination. Surely the Pendleton escort have had an ample equivalent for all their sufferings in Tammany Hall. The two-thirds rule was the salvation of Andy Johnson, but it has been fruitful only of miserable patchwork compromises and disastrous defeats and convulsions to the Democratic party, from the time of Van Buren down to Seymour. What State, besides the state of despair, is now certain for Seymour? Who can tell?

What is Needed to be Done.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

The recent contest was the fiercest and most hotly contested the country has ever witnessed. It called out the utmost energies of both contending parties. Now that the smoke of the battle has lifted, it is the duty of prudent and patriotic champions of the Constitution and the Union to make a careful survey of the field, and to frankly recognize and admit whatever errors may have been committed, and endeavor promptly to repair them, so as to ensure a complete triumph in the final struggle to which the conflict of last Tuesday was only preliminary.

It is apparent at once that, notwithstanding the intensity of effort on both sides, neither can justly claim a decided victory. The high hopes of the radicals have not been realized, but, at the same time, the noble efforts of the Democratic masses have failed to come up to what was expected from them. In asking for a reasonable explanation of the situation, we need not go far to discover a correct one. In Indiana the Democrats have overcome a heavy radical majority. In Pennsylvania the contest has again been so close that the result can be decided only by the official returns. In Ohio there was no general State ticket to be voted for, but the result in the various Congressional districts is full of significance, and conveys a salutary lesson. The defeat of Ashley, the representative of the ultra radical faction; the narrow escape of Bingham, who allowed himself to be made conspicuous as an advocate of the outrageous usurpations of a reckless radical faction in Congress; the probable defeat of Julian of Indiana, who, although less conspicuous, was no less completely identified with the radical extremists; the gain of several Democratic members of Congress in each of these three great States, and the reduction of the majorities of nearly all the Republican candidates for Congress in all of them, are unmistakable indications that the opposition to the revolutionary and extreme measures of the radical leaders is not confined to the Democratic party proper, but that there are thousands upon thousands still acting reluctantly with the Republican party, who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to manifest their disapprobation of the obnoxious course of the radical leaders if they could do so without being compelled to adopt and indorse the doctrines and purposes attributed to the Democratic party, hardly less objectionable to the would-be Republican recruits than the measures of the radical leaders which they condemn.

The State elections just held demonstrate clearly that a majority of the people of the North are disgusted with and opposed to the revolutionary measures which have been made distinctive features of the policy of the Republican party. It is also manifest that this majority has not yet been entirely and practically consolidated against the radical candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. If such a consolidation can be effected before the 3d of November the doom of radicalism will be sealed, the whole country will be relieved from the serious apprehensions as to the future by which it is now oppressed, the people everywhere will breathe more freely, and, confident of a speedy restoration of peace, Union, constitutional government, and public economy, will address themselves heartily to a restoration of the prosperity which, until the deplorable outrages of the radical party in Congress, had blessed our whole nation.

The spectacle just now presented is anomalous. A majority of the people are unquestionably opposed honestly to the radical party, and anxious to check its ruinous domination in our public affairs. A portion of that majority are deterred from active, hearty, and successful coöperation with the rest only because of the misrepresentations of the doctrines and purposes of the Democratic leaders, persistently dinned into their ears by unscrupulous radical presses and speakers. They utter the falsehoods, but they never allow their readers or hearers to see or hear the oft-repeated corrections.

Something more than ordinary means must be devised to reach the minds of the conservative men still lingering reluctantly in the Republican ranks, and following, with heavy hearts and anxious fears, the men who have usurped their leadership. They must be disabused of the belief instilled into them, that the Democratic party intends or proposes to resort to any violent or revolutionary means to remedy existing evils, or to go one step beyond the Constitution and the laws, in seeking to restore the integrity and peace of our dissevered and distracted Union. They must be made to understand and confidently believe that the party that is now organized in opposition to the radical factionists and their candidates is sincerely seeking only the restoration of real peace, constitutional government, a perfect Union, and that public economy which is indispensable to the maintenance of the public credit and the aversion of universal ruin.

This conviction in the public mind of what is absolutely true is alone needed to insure the overwhelming defeat of revolutionary radicalism in the coming Presidential election. We know that the Democratic party in this contest is earnestly and sincerely animated only by the purest patriotic motives; that its sole purpose is to rescue the Government from revolution, the country from absolute ruin, and the people from a tyranny more grinding and degrading than the African slavery that has recently been abolished. We know that it seeks honestly only a restoration of the Union, the Constitution, and national prosperity. We believe that its leaders are able to rise to the full measure of the greatness of the occasion, and to do whatever may be necessary to effect all that remains to be done to attract the confidence of the people, and insure the success of the conservative majority in the election now near at hand.

Wade In vs. Wade Out.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Southern chivalry who ran the late Democratic National Convention and are running the Seymour and Blair party are hard to please. Hearing that Howell Cobb, Toombs, etc., were to speak at a Seymour Ratification in Atlanta, we sent down one of the best stenographers in America to report their speeches *verbatim*, which he did, and we published them exactly as they reached us. Word was directly sent hence to Georgia that such speeches would not answer, and from that hour systematic but dastardly efforts have been made to impugn the accuracy of our report! No man has directly, openly impeached it; but all manner of tricky, underhand devices have been employed to induce a general belief that no such speeches were made, or that they were not uttered as we printed them!

General Wade Hampton we regret to see on the same track. He fought well in the late struggle, though on the wrong side, and his military standing should preclude his playing the part of an "Artful Dodger"—but it doesn't.

General Hampton was a member of the late Democratic National Convention and of its Platform Committee. Returning directly to Charleston, he there made a speech (July 24) to a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting, which was duly reported in that chivalric organ, the Charleston *Mercury*. In that speech he claimed the credit of having engrafted in the Democratic platform the momentous declaration that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." We reprinted fully the *Mercury's* report of that portion of his speech in our last, so we will here reproduce only the gist of it, as follows:—

"I must say that our fellow-citizens of the North met us in that committee, as everywhere else, with the utmost cordiality and good will. They expressed their willingness to afford us all that we might desire in restoring our States to the Union. (Cheers.) As we were met in such kindly spirit, I could not but reciprocate, and knew that I represented the feelings of my people by so doing; and, when the resolutions offered by the Senator from Maryland, which declared that the right of suffrage belonged to the political powers of a State, were being considered, I begged to add a few simple words. They agreed, and I took the resolutions, which you will find embodied in the platform, and added to them, 'and we declare that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void.' (Cheers.) That was my plank in the platform. I wanted nothing else; for, when the great Democratic party had pledged themselves to that—when they had declared that these acts were 'unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void'—I was willing to wait in patience until that party would be triumphant, and apply the remedy in their own good time."

—This is plain, frank, and (we doubt not) true. General Hampton thought he had done a good thing in foisting these ominous words into the platform, and claimed the credit from his Rebel friends. But, as it is now plain that this "revolutionary" issue will not go down, General Hampton sees fit to change his tune. He "roars you as gently as a sucking dove—as it were a nightingale." Here is his version of the same transaction, given at an ovation to John Quincy Adams at Columbia, S. C., on the 12th inst., and reported in the Charleston *Courier*:—

"A word in relation to myself. I have been the victim of great, wilful, and malicious misrepresentation. The radical papers and leaders have accused me of disloyalty, and to substantiate their charges, they have taken up and garbled my alleged statement that the clause, 'reconstruction acts are revolutionary, null, and void,' in the Democratic platform, was my plank; that I dictated it. To this point I refer because our distinguished and esteemed guest has referred to it in his very able address. Now I here deny that I made any such statement. I did not dictate it. I did say that it was my plank in the platform, and it is the plank of every Southern gentleman. I was on the Committee to frame the platform, and the Southern delegates on that Committee felt themselves as guests only, and resolved to express no preference in the nomination going on, and to take no steps in the interpolation of any plank in the platform. We were willing to leave the entire matter in the hands of the great Democracy of the North, feeling assured that they would do us at least full justice. The only resolution I offered in that Committee was one pledging the support of the South to the Judiciary of the United States, and proposing to leave the matter of the status of the Southern States in their hands for final adjustment and settlement. In the progress of the debate which arose upon this, a Northern delegate expressed the hope that we would not press the point, upon which every Southern delegate withdrew whatever resolution he might have offered. A gentleman from Michigan uttered the assurance that, in the event of success of the Democracy, the South would find relief from her troubles; that the 'reconstruction acts of Congress would be declared revolutionary, null, and void.' I then said, 'if those three words were inserted in the platform it would be all we would ask; we would be satisfied.' These words were inserted by a distinguished son of that glorious little State, Connecticut, and were unanimously adopted. That was the extent of my revolutionary action in New York."

—Having thus given in juxtaposition both of General Hampton's versions of the matter in his own words, we submit that his charge of garbling is ill-advised. The only authority with regard to his doings in that Platform Committee is Wade Hampton; the only authority for the statement that the "revolutionary" plank in that platform was his is that same Wade Hampton; and it is fortunate that his two speeches were both reported for and printed in South Carolina journals of his own faith, and, if there has been any "great, wilful, and malicious misrepresentation," its author is still Wade Hampton. We respectfully advise him to think twice before he speaks again.

The War Democrats.

From the N. Y. Times.

A very large number of War Democrats—of Democrats who stood by the Government in its contest to crush the Rebellion—have called a meeting for Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of proclaiming their preference for General Grant for President! Among the signers will be found the names of many who have been known, in this city and State, as among the pillars of the Democratic party. Some of them, it is true, lost standing with their party when they stood by their country during the war, and have been targets for the denunciation and abuse of their party organs from that day to this. But they have never abandoned its organization until now. They have hoped and struggled for its reform—but reform they find is hopeless. They denounce the action of its National Convention—repudiate its platform and resist the revolutionary sentiments and programme of its candidates. They are opposed to repudiation of the public debt, and will not consent that the Government shall be surrendered to Southern Rebels who still maintain that the Rebellion was right, and who still cling with unflinching devotion to the "Lost Cause." So they call upon all of their party who concur in their sentiments to meet on Wednesday evening at the Cooper Institute, and take corresponding action.

This is a timely movement. It indicates the process that is going on in the bosom of the Democratic party. The sentiments thus proclaimed are felt by a very large portion of that party who would gladly escape the wreck which awaits it. This movement offers an admirable chance for them to go ashore, and thousands of the party will avail themselves of it. They have no fancy for going to the bottom with the crazy craft on which they have embarked. As we have said from the beginning, the name of Grant is far stronger than the party which made him its candidate, and every day shows more clearly that he will get, even in this city, thousands and thousands of Democratic votes. And so it will be throughout the country. His election, by an overwhelming majority, is already assured.

Governor Seymour.

From the N. Y. World.

Governor Seymour's conception of the Presidential canvass was, from the beginning, just and sagacious. His discerning judgment was never misled by fanciful analogies between a political canvass and a military campaign. Success in an election is purely a thing of numbers. The largest political army being always sure of victory, the fate of a battle is determined at the recruiting stations. Governor Seymour accordingly saw the supreme importance of so shaping the canvass as to make proselytes. So far as the canvass has been put upon a different footing, it was done by influences by which Governor Seymour's deliberate judgment was overborne.

The result of the recent elections having vindicated his sagacity, he owes it to himself and the party to assume that position of authority which belongs to his abilities, and which the masses of the party crave that he should take. A statesman upon whom a nomination is thrust, violates no obligation of honor in retaining his individuality, and giving free utterance to his independent judgment—especially when the safety of the party demands such a service. Having witnessed the results of inferior leadership, it is his duty to bring back the canvass to the moderate and proselytizing ground on which it was his original wish to place it. After these defeats, the masses of the Democracy need words of encouragement from their trusted leader. The Democratic masses are never so wronged as by those who underrate their intelligence. They see through and scorn the legerdemain by which facts are softened or colored; but they will listen with profound respect to the sober counsels of a sincere statesman, who knows no art but robust integrity, and has too much respect for popular good sense to fear that anything would be lost by a faithful exposure of the situation. Nothing is so persuasive or so steadying as truth, spoken with honest courage. The Democratic masses yearn for the truth from the lips of the statesman who, besides being their accepted candidate, has the clearest head, the best gifts of utterance, the largest power to command attention, the greatest moral weight, of any man in the party. They do not desire him to prophesy smooth deceits, but to tell them, in all honest plainness, why they have failed, and how they may yet succeed. A party cannot subsist upon vaporing and make-believe. Unless we can change the aspect of the canvass, we shall have a repetition in November of a result like that which has overtaken us in the preliminary contest. If anybody tells the people that things look well as they stand, or that nothing which can now be done would better them, he is in the first case dishonest, and in the second mistaken.

Governor Seymour can now aid us much, but General Blair can aid us far more, in a different way, by a chivalric action superior to all eloquence.

The Prospect Before Us.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express.

We are of that sanguine type of individuals who never despair of results until such palpable and tangible evidence is presented against their fulfilment as to place them beyond the range of reasonable probabilities. Hence we are not disposed to unite with those who hopelessly concede that the late elections in the North and West indicate the absolute discomfiture of the conservative cause in the approaching Presidential election. That may or may not be, as the true friends of the Constitution and the Union acquit themselves of the solemn obligations that devolve upon them. To surrender now—to flee frightened and panic-stricken because, forsooth, we have not gained all that we hoped for, would indicate a want of moral courage unwarranted in the extreme.

It is true, we did not carry the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana, but it is also undoubtedly true that the majorities against us are not so great but that with proper exertion they may be easily overcome. There is one element which we have not yet seen taken into account in balancing the chances against us. Our friends of the Jewish persuasion were doubtless left free to vote as they pleased in the State elections, and many, we presume, voted the Republican ticket; but will they, can they be induced to vote for the man who stigmatized them in a public order. Rather will they not seize the opportunity so favorably presented to show that, as a people, they are not to be insulted with impunity? The vote of these people, where they are so numerous, must necessarily be felt; and should it be, as we have every reason to suppose, cast as a unit, it is by no means to be despised. But apart from this, we are so fully aware that many causes tend to operate upon State elections that cannot be brought to bear in the Presidential contest, as to be unwilling to allow more than just weight to any election which has taken place. Let us take courage, then, and let every true-hearted American do his duty.

John Allen for President.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We timidly suggest another candidate for the consideration of the perplexed Democracy. It is hard to have a great party go by default for want of a representative, especially when New York furnishes a man with a reputation more extended even than Seymour, and of as positive character as General Blair. A friend writes us that intelligent people in Paris ask "who is Seymour," and "was he a general under Lee?"

—New York presents a candidate whose name is familiar to Paris and London. We refer to Mr. John Allen, No. 304 Water street. Mr. Allen earned sudden and dazzling renown as "The Wickedest Man in New York." He was an object of penitence. He attended prayer-meeting. He urged his companions in crime to "trust in Jesus" and "prepare to meet their God." He proposed to enter the ministry, and to go over the country as an example of saving grace. But one thing John would not do. He would not abandon the Democratic party. "Close my bar," he said, "but leave me the Constitution! Hold prayer-meetings, but don't compel me to associate with niggers! Break my gin-bottles, but don't ask me to go back on Seymour! I can give up the dance business, but I cannot give up my Democracy!" Of course such a "conversion" could have but one result. So long as John clung to the Democracy there could be no repentance, and so we find him before Justice Dowling for "keeping a disorderly house." His address to that Judge is diplomatic. He talks like Seymour. Thus:—

Allen—If no charge is made I promise to have nothing to do with politics.

Judge Dowling—Do you mean to say that politics had anything to do with your arrest?

Allen—I don't say anything at all about it, your Honor.

This is just the position that Mr. Seymour held before the Convention. Seymour had nothing to do with politics, and was nominated. Allen would have nothing to do with politics, and he was held to bail. Plainly, such devotion to Democracy needs encouragement. Here is a man who would rather be a Democrat than a gentleman or a Christian, who is a conspicuous member of the party, and who will probably cast more votes than any ten Republicans in the city. His name is known over the world, and his Democracy has passed unscathed through the fires of a hundred prayer-meetings. Such a man would rally the party, and lead to the grand "uprising" for which the *World* is clamoring.

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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
50,000	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 guaranteed)	20,000'00
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5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
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$1,101,400 par.	Market value.	$1,102,862'50
	Cost, $1089,679 20.	
	Real Estate	86,000'0
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	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	48,334'36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076'00; estimated value	3,017'00
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740'09.

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893'89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846'20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693'24	INCOME FOR 18 $350,000'00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

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

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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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THE GREAT
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BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
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Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.
The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.
This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
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