# THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S," From the "Editor's Easy Chair" we quote the following edifying discourse upon politics and politicians:-

Just after the close of the war a shrewd European-whose name was not John Bull, and whose remarks, therefore, need not be carried into the Alabama account—came to this country, travelled everywhere, observing with great care—for he was in training for public life—and at his departure he sald:—"I had great confidence in everything until I came to Washington; but when I saw Congress and the rest of the Government I began to doubt." This was his confirmation of De Tocqueville's observation thirty years before, that in the United States the best men avoid polities, and are not to be found in public life. But it was striking that, a little while after the shrewd European whose name was not John Ball made that remark, John Bright said the first four hundred men who passed any point in the Strand would make as good a House of Commons as that which was elected by the voters. There was a fond tradition in this country, or, more truly, there was a fashlen of saying that the Senate of the United States was the most dignified and imposing body in the world. Yet when Webster Clay, Calhoun, and other noted men were Sena-President Jackson deployed its degrada tion—the proof being that it did not agree with him. There are various reasons which explain the shrewd foreigner's feeling. He had been profoundly impressed, not only with the extent and resources of the country, but with the character of the people, whose conduct of the war had kindled his imagination. When he came to Washington to see Congress, which he knew to be the freely chosen representatives of that peo ple, he unconsciously expected to see visible manifestation of the great qualities which he had perceived and admired. Is it strange to any one who is familiar with our noble clueus system that he was rather ludierously disap-

Again, the abstract conception of a legislature is that of a body of intelligent men seeking, by amicable debate, the best policy for the public welfare. But actually a hall of legislation is likely to become an unedifying spectacle. Members are reading newspapers, chatting, laughing, and walking about. They are busily writing, rapping for pages, yawning, and sleeping. One may be addressing the chair, and half a dozen may be listening to him. There is a general listlessness and distraction, and the puzzled spectator wonders how anything is ever accomplished. This, too, is of course a disappoint ment; and as the traveller who has been antipating a half-imaginary scene beholds the reality, although he may have had experience of legislatures in other countries, he finds that he had expected in a new country and under a different system a more stately and satisfactory

But if such reasons should be considered a little fine and airy, the explanation may very well be found in the fact that Congress is, in great part, the creation of politicians, not of the people. It is in valu to say that in this country every man ought to be a politician, and that therefore it is a plity to make the word a re-proach. In this country, it is true, every citi-sen ought to interest himself in politics. The man who votes should have some intelligent idea of the subject upon which his vote is east, which s merely a form of expressing his opinion. This is a universal duty. But the word politician has come to describe those who carry this obligation to excess who not only attend to their political duties, but to nothing else, and who insist upon managing the similar duties of other people. And not this only, but it describes those who, instead of making politics a duty, make them a trade; who look to them for pecuniary advantage. or for the gratification of a settish ambition. These classes make polities onerous and odious and perilous. They necessarily degrade the standard of character for public life, and they foster the most enormous corruption. Under their manipulation a seat in congress is often the fruit of intrigue, of trivid, or of outright purchase. The result is that, as a rule, the ablest and best men of a party are not those who

It would be unfair, however, not to recognize that those who are elected are very profoundly influenced by those who are not. If it be true, as De Tocqueville said, that the best Americans are not seen in political life, it, is no less grue that they are felt in it. The Congress which disappointed the observer whose name was not John Bull turns a very sensitive car to those who gave him his lotsy impression American character. Even the most reckless party manager, who utterly despises the tools by which he shapes results, defers to a vague public of a purer tone so that the conduct of bad men is not wholly bad. Meanwhile, however, the tendency is depiorable; and uncontrolled power and constant success lead such men always more swiftly to total contempt of decency and honor. As able ability and virtue will inevitably be less valued Qualities that are not seen will not be believed And such man will be more and more excluded as the government of the country passes more and more into the hands of poli-

The perception of this fact explains a great deal of the Toryism of political thought in this country. An intelligent American Tory, and he may unquestionably be found, says plainly.—
"When this Government begun it was an experi-All the leaders know it and said would have been equally true if they had not. The 'experiment' or popular institutions was a common phrase down to the late war. Does not our respected friend the Easy Chair somewhere say that Mr. Bancroft the historian once remarked that his history must necessarily stop with the formation of the Constitution, because all that follows is experiment? Whether the Easy Chair reported it or not, Mr. Bancroft certainly made the remark. Now, then, what is the result of the experi-ment? I ask as a philosopher, as a man of science, and I don't care to be referred to the literature of the Fourth of July for an answer The result is, that the will of the people is no more expressed here than It has been in England during the same time. There the government has been controlled by the most intulligent class of men in the kingdom; here it has fallen from the control of the most intelligent almost to that of the least. Now, then, I prefer the rule of an educated, well-bred, honorable, and consciously responsible class to that of the opposite class; and therefore I think a government of aristocrats is better than one of politicians. Show me the way to throw off the yoke of the politicians and to restore Washington, Hamilton, and Jefferson every year to our polities, and I am with you But I not only do not see such a way, but I think I see that it constantly becomes more difficult to discover. When the experiment began, and we had the traditions of the old Government, the best men in the country were its public representatives; but as the experiment has advanced. and we have outgrown those traditions, I beg leave to doubt whether the same fact can be observed. Perhaps it is not in consequence of the new system; but if, as seems to be true, it is a necessary and invariable collectence, it is much the same thing. It seems to metherefore that the experiment has failed; and, for one, I am that of being called the free and independent elector the same thing. It seems to me therefore that of a happy country which spuras the political slavery of effete despotisms, when I know, my good Easy Chair, that you and I and our excellent neighbors all have rings through our noses,

This excellent gentleman speaks for many; but the conclusive reply to him is this: that however bad the case may be, yet the government of our politicians at its very worst-excepting in the great city of New York-is not so corrupt as that of the aristocracy in England in its "palmiest days;" and that the general welfare under our system is infinitely greater than under the other. But what an honest Tory says is always worth consideration. And how true it is that we are governed by politicians, and that no honorable man can re-pect a poiltician as such!

and are led hither and thither to the polls to

vote as certain ignorant people, whom we despise, choose to dictate. If that is Toryism,

make the most of it!"

It is but a very few years ago that the Easy Chair was sauntering through Fulton Market— which ought to be exterminated, but which is none the less a very curious and interesting spot and it perceived just before it, and equally loitering, two men, one of whom was very venerable, of a stout figure, not tall, with white hair, and dressed very neatly in black broadcloth; the other younger, taller, of a care-less and even lounging gait, but full of respect in his treatment of his older companion. The two passed slowly through the throng, nobody regarding them, and they gazed with evident amusement at the mostley spectacle of the mar-ket. The Easy Chair recognized them both. The last time it had seen the older man was many a year before, when he came up Broad-way under waving flags with military escorts, and amidst peals of music and the acclamations of the people who througed the sidewalks, and filled the balconies and windows, and stood upon e roofs and wherever his form could be seen. He stood erect in a barouche, with his hat in his hand, blandly lowing upon every side as the procession slowly advanced. It was the eighth President of the United States, Martin Van Euren. He passed, blandly bowing—a man about fifty-five years old, who had grasped the prize which he had so long sought. He was a private citizen past so cuty-five when the Easy quietly loltering unheeded through the busy Fulton Market.

Mr. Van Buren was a politician, and not of

the lowest kind. Polities was his business. To obtain political distinction was his object. Mr. Parton, in his "Life of Jackson," says that, con-ceding politics to be a game, Mr. Van Buren played fairly. Possibly; but it is a game that orbids nobility and generosity. The strongest light is thrown upon Mr. Van Buren's political character by his letters, which are published in the recent "Reminiscences of James A Hamilton." They are letters written in the unreserved freedom of confidential political intercourse, but they are nevertheless marked by the wariness of the politician. These letters do not leave the impression which Mr. Parton conveys. They are, it must be frankly said, the letters of a politician intent upon his own advancement, and as such they illustrate the essentially unhandsome character of that personage.

The characteristic of the politician is self-

seeking. All public questions, the public wel-fare itself, are subordinate to party interests, and the bearing of these interests upon his persona This was certainly true of Mr ggrandizement. Van Buren. He in of a capital outfit for his career. He was the son of a poor man, and made his own way. He was of an equable temper, and of excellent intural spirits. He was instinctively cautious and shrewd. His man-ners were bland and winning, and he conit not confidence. At thirty elliated good feeling party in his county. e was the leader of Governor of his State. A president. At fifty-five the was personally a kind orty-six he was fiv-one he was Vi he was President. at who can help wincing of all men in the country a little to think that rote these letters should r President? It is not that ust the man who they propose trand- It is their tone which I

Some old gentlemen in the western part of the State, who is auxious to know that General ackson's moral character is quite correct, writes Mr. Van Buren, who sends the letter to Mr. Hamilton, and asks bim to write an answer in his best style. Mr. Hamilton, who had been at the Hermitage, and knew the habits of Jackson's usehold, compiles, but he mentions the name of Mr. Van Buren in the letter. As the letter the allusion may in some way may get into print. rejudicial to that gentleman; so he suggests that it be stricken out, and adds this significant postscript: "P. S. - Hous the old gentleman have in his own house? It so, mention it This is the true politician. It is licately, "Den't forget the religious modestly. gag." When the General was elected Mr. Hamilton was Acting Secretary of State until . Van Buren was able properly to resign his ee of Governor and reach Washington to take the place: and during all the correspondence in regard to offices, and appointments, Mr. any suggestion whatever in regard to the fitness of the candidates Planess is not the qualification which the politician seeks.

also, that Mr. Van Buren was not at irst favorable to the removal of the deposits. Indeed, he had expressed himself against the project. But finding that the General was bent open it, his lieutenant shrugged his shoulders od-humoredly, said that "the Chief" was inexerable, and it was so much easier drifting with the current-in a ct, if "the Cidet" has seceted a certain person to be his successor, what a goose that person must be to have any opin-lous which "the Caler" does not like! So Mr. Van Buren approved the removal of the depo-sits. The relations of Mr. Hamilton with Gene-Jackson were most friendly and familiar, was of signal service to "the Chief" in many ways, and was maturally of the inner circle of party friends and counsellors. Such was the regard of the President for him that his Excel-lency told him that he should succeed Mr. Van Buren in the State Department. But this was

The coup d'ela! by which General Jackson's st Cabinet was changed was very skillfully ar-nged, and was unforbtedly due to Mr. Van ranged, and was to be little reason to doubt Buren. There won ans a bold measure. Mr. als, except that pirant for the Presidency, ice-President. He did not. and had been electe hopes, and after the wever, relingu Cabinet was form and General Jackson had selected Mr. Van B on as his successor, it was e necessary "pipe" could laid by a Cabinet of the Treasury and of the very apparent that or advantuse which the Secret Savy and the General were friends of were all of the same Mr. Calbonn. party, and a part dure must be avoided. It resident asked the resiguntlem of the ! members of the Cabinet. the alarm would atly be taken, and an onposition would be diately organized to the intended succession of Mr. Van Buren. How, then, should the value the purged and a party pture avoided ? This question was most idrollly answered

The Minister to Eucland wished to return, and England is an excellent nursery for politicians in expectation of the Presidency. It keeps them away from have, yet in full and honorable country. It was resolved, Scoretary of State, Mr. Van view of a grateru therefore, that the Buren, the favorite of the President and the head of the Cabinet, with the Secretary of War the President's old and intimate friend, should resign. Mr. Van Buren wrote the smoothest of letters, which Mr. Farton publishes in his vivalous history of the affair, saying that the quetion of the successor lad arisen, that it would be recessarily perplexing to the administration, and njurious to the public service, if the person fasignation of partial friends vored by the hould remain in fore, not withstan ng Ms unaffected devotion to the interests of his chi of, his confidence in that hief's re-election, and his earnest desire to be of the atmost serv the Secretary distinctly beheld the path of dary, in which he should firmly walk, althoush it led straight away rights of honorable posirom the dazeting tion into self-sacrince and private life. The truth was, of course, that "the Chief" and he had chosen for the politician believed that to re-EHECCESSOF sign the State De riment was to make more And read in the light of this knowleds r. Van Buren's phrase, "I not only submit cheerfulness to whatever be involved in the surpersonal sacrific i occupy, but I make it my render of the stat ambition to set an read with a smile, which is not exactly that of sympathy or of respect

Of this most visal intrigue in the very court itself, Mr. Hamilton, who had every right to know, knew nothing. He was first apprised of Mr. Van Buren's resignation by common rumor. He wrote to domand an explanation. Mr. Van Buren again he wrote the smoothest and sweetes of letters:-"Without much reflection, thought i best not to say anything to any of my friend

In illustration of the character of a public upon the subject, to avoid those evertian who may be fairly described as a politician, let us take a conspicuous instance.

It is but a very few years ago that the Easy world that you should for a moment harbor the thought that my confidence in or regard for you, which I have cherished with so much sincerity and disinterestedness, had slackened in the slightest degree." Here are butter and sugar combined. The reader ex-pects to find such a letter signed "Your tenderly attached Van Blatherskite." But the comedy is that, before the end of the letter, Mr. Van Buren incidentally mentions that he had said something to a friend in Albany, who told it in confidence to the Legislature! Mr. Hamilton disposes of the matter by saying that Mr. Van Buren concealed from him his intention to re-sign because the Secretary knew "the Chief's" promise, and feared that Mr. Hamilton would remind him of it if he knew of the intended resignation. Mr. Hamilton had the right to take this view, because in the beginning of General Jackson's administration, when he appointed Mr. Hamilton District Attorney of Southern New York, Mr. Hamilton's affectionate friend, Mr. Van Buren, the Secretary of State, was opposed, because he fancied that as the friendship was known the appointment might be attributed to him, and injure his prospects of advancement with the Democratic party, as his friend was the son of the great Federal leader.

It is ludierous and pitiful, but it is the way of a politician. It would have been interesting to ask the venerable loiterer in the Fulton Market whether high office obtained by such means, by such incessant sacrifica of generous impulse and careful cultivation of selfishness, was satisfac-Were those huzzas of a city that equally saluted the Japanese Embassy any reward for the long, long years of plotting? Was there never an obtrusive thought in the mind of the blandly bowing President that he was in no other sense the choice of the people than a forced eard is the choice of the player? "I shall stand my game," wrote Mr. Van Buren. shall stand after he had been appointed Secretary of State. It was the motto of his life.

When an American is called a politician, we say, this is meant—that his aims are wholly per-sonal, and that he subordinates politics or the public policy to his private advantage. A few such mon, of course, closely observing the gene-ral indifference or ignorance, quietly "force their game." They make us all vote for the candidates whom they prefer, and with whose success their own individual advantage is allied. The machinery of party is so skilfully contrived that it is very difficult to resist it by organized effort, and the practical remedies are chiefly two—constant discussion of public measures and the sharpest criticism of public men in the press, and the most rigorous meividual scratching of the ticket. In this way the military discipline of parties may be broken. If party managers learn by the awful experience of defeat that the intelligent and conscientious citizens who do not come to the primary meetings will not be absolutely controlled by those who do, they will take care that some kind of respect be pald to deceney, intelligence, and the general welfare.

If, for instance, in the city of New York, the

really public-spirited and well-meaning citizens of every party should resolve that at the next numerical election they would scratch off their tickets the names that ought not to be on them. the results would be most impressive and beneficial. If anywhere corrupt and ignorant and unfit persons are the managers of parties, the procurers of nominations, and, therefore, real dictators of Governors, Senators, and Presi dents, it is because the vast mass of the party adopts without serious question the action of a few interested individuals whom those persons control. We ought all of us, indeed, to go to the primary meetings; but we do not, and, if we did, it is uncertain whether the bullies would not prevail. The individual remedy, then, remains, and pens and pencils, with all their great services to mankind, are never more serviceable than in scratching the names of unworthy can-

### OUTDONE:

An Outlaw Worse than the Famous Hilde-

brand of Missouri.
The Missourians have made a deal of fuss with The Missourians have made a deal of this with their bandit Hildebrand; what with their heavy research at him, and all the papers double-leading daily columns about him. Now down in Central Kentucky they have had a bout hide brigand, with a disciplined band, since 1862, and have kept it a professor family secret until within a few weeks. At last, however, he is published to the world as a far greater marvel of rascality than Sam Hildebrand, or any other man. His name is Ogden Bridgewater, and he began his career as a bushwhacker at large, as licutenant to Herbert King, who, with fifteen of as leutenant to Berbert king, who, with afteen of his band, was caught and hung at Stanford, Lincoln county, by Ashley's Confederate cavalry, while Bragg's army occupied Kentucky. Bridgewater was captured at the same time, but made his escape by knocking one of his guards senseless, and betwaing himself to the mountains near Camberland Ford. For some years past he has not been seen in Stanford, and it is his beast that the "U-d place" shall never be graced by his presence again by any voluntary act of his own. He lives in the sectades retavy act of his own. He lives in the sectodest re tary act of his own. He lives in the sections re-cesses of his forest and mountain bome, where the timber and the underbrush are almost impenetrably heavy, affording him secure hiding places and cer-tain avenues of escape from the officers of the law, who have time and again attempted his capture. For the last year bis depredations have been so heavy and frequent that citizens of the sarrounding country have dweit in constant apprehension of loss of property. Cattle and houses which have been stolen have been so frequently tracked to his hiding-place, and the traces there lost sight of that persons have maily despaired of the property. of ever recovering property stolen by him or his ac-complices, unless by accident or chance. For some time past, the civil authorities of Lincoln county, who have watched his movements and gathered all the information in their power of his band, have been of the opinion that he was at the head of a well-managed organization of thieves, acting in concert with him as their ruler and leading spirit, and which extends to the States of Blinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tea-nessee, and North Carolina. Recent confirmation, which is a chience sufficient to which is evidence sufficient to convince any rational man, has been received that such anorganization does man has been received that such anorganization does exist, not only powerful in numbers, but managed with system and cumning. Recently, the Sheria, with a company of sixty men, made a fruitless expedition to the mountains for the purpose of capturing him. The next morning the wife of Bridgewater boasted that he had friends who would always give him warning of all such expeditions, so that the efficers of the law might never put their hands on him. Suspicion does, indeed, point to some men who in society wear the cloak of respectability as being privy to the crimes of this prince of scoundrels. Bridgewater is a man of about forly-seven or forty-eight years of age, height about six feet one inch, weight about 239 pounds, dark of complexion, inch, weight about 250 pounds; dark of complexion quick of speech, corpulent and uncouth. Three hundrest dollars reward has been offered by if Sovernor for his arrest and delivery to the jailor of

### SPAIN.

The Situation in this Distracted Country-Stormy Scenes in the Cortes-The Terror of

The following article from the London Star of the gives the situation in Spain on that date Every telegram from Spain-aithough the infor-mation is controlled by the Government-Justices the belief that the republican insurrection will not readily yield to General Prim's armed battalious. This gloomy clear of the Prim's armed battalious. This gloomy view of the situation is deepened by a perusal of the debates which took place in the Chambers on the proposal of the Government to suspend the legal rights of individual citizens during the continuance of the civil war. The republicans offered a most obstinate resistance to the passage of a measure which subjected them and their friends a bicasure which subjected them and their friches to the contingency of domiciliary visits and arbitrary imprisonment at the pleasure of the men in power. As matters stood, no Republican deputy could feel safe, because the Government had already shown its determination—law or no inw—to lay hands on political antagonists whose influence it had reason to dread. But it was necessary that the mask of legality should be put on, and that the Chambers should clothe a reactionary measure with the forms of law. This has been done; but it is doubtful whether—after what has occurred—the Government is rendered what has occurred—the Government is rendered one whit more powerful by being invested with dictatorial authority. General Prim, to quote his own words, responds with iron to Iron, with fire to fire. Nothing remains but for the two parties to light it out; and although, so long as the army is faithful to its present masters, the ultimate issue of the struggle—howover it may be prolonged, cannot be doubtful. however it may be prolonged—cannot be doubtful, that man must indeed be sanguine who can anticipate, as the result, anything less than social misery, commercial bankruptcy, and the establishment for a long while to come of a virtually military government.

The stormy debates which preceded the passing of the bill by which the Chambers surrendered to Gene-ral Prim and his colleagues the personal liberty of

the subject, were distinguished by at least one inemorable episode, in which Prim, who has been generally deficient in the faculty of rhetorical expression, rose to the dignity of an orator. Senor Castelar had formally intimated that if the obnoxious bill was carried, the hepublican minority would retire from the Assembly. This menace had the effect of calling up Prim, who, in language well calculated to produce a deep impression, entreated his opponents to reconsider their purpose. Their retirement, he said, could only be regarded as a declaration of war. "I would ask them," he said, "not to carry to a head an discord whichis going to put us at war the one with the other." He asked the flery Republicans—men to whom threats are as fuel to the furnace—to remember that, if they left the Chambers, "the Government would have to treat them as enemies, and as enemies who have not the immunity of deputies." It is true that the Constitution is now based upon the monarchical principle; but the facts and tendencies all point in the opposite direction; and so long as the monarchy is without a monarch, the question cannot be looked upon as closed against that discussion which Prim has put down by the strong arm of power. Senor Castelar could only return one answer to a speech which down by the strong arm of power. Senor Castelar could only return one answer to a speech which wounded Spanish pride to the quiek; and that answer he gave in the closing words of his reply:—"If there was only the council, I might meet with my friends; but before the menace—never!"

Republican Lenders Murdered. A telegram from Madrid announces the shooting in cool blood of Cabcellio and Carbajal, two of the insurgent leaders, at Ibi, near Alicante. It is also announced that in the suppression of the outbreak at Saragossa there was "much bloodshed, the artillery having played heavily on the insurgents." A commission of the Cortes is now sitting to consider the question how to deal with the seventeen deputies who have left to take command of bands of insurgents, and it is probable that they will be expelled so soon as they are judicially found guilty. One deputy was killed at Saragossa, and another, deserted by his partisans, has taken retage in France. It is added that lears are entertained of a rising in Madrid. A telegram from Madrid announces the shooting

"Eternal Dish Washings."

We are not sure that the ladles will thank us for reproducing the following by Rev. T. K. Beecher, as it may be simply repeating a (to them) thresome truth; but it will show them hat at least one man appreciates their real condition in life

The quiet fidelity with which "she" will dish-wash her life away for "him" is a marrel of endurance and grace. Just here is the servitude of woman heaviest-no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Man works up jobs, ends them, and takes his pay. This pay can be translated into something else desirable. A man works all day, and draws pay for his day's work. This pay allures him as oats a horse homeward boand. Thus men work oats a horse homeward boand. by terms and jobs; and although work is endless as to quantity, yet when cut up thus into terms and jobs, we men go heartily on our journey and count the milestones.

Not so with our mate. She mends our socks, and we gut our journey like.

and we put our irrepressible toe upon the darned spot, and she darns it again. "She" washes for the family, and the family makes haste to send eack the same garments to be washed again "She" puts the room in order, and we get it ready to be "rid up" again. The same socks, the same washing, the same room every time. She has no successive jobs, no terms, no pay day, no tally stick of life. She washes the same dist three hundred and slxty-five-yes, three time three hundred and sixty-five times every year No wender she breaks it and is glad of it. What a relief to say, "I've done with that dish! Moore's Rural New Yorker.

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125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent.
Loan (exempt from tax)
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.
Loan
27,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per
Cent. Bonds.
15,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per
Cent. Bonds.
SE,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six
Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad
gnaranice). 211,375 06 20,200,00

guarantee).

80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent.
Loan.
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. 21,000,000 Loan

15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest generated by City of Philadelphia, 200 shares took

10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock

50,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock

20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 50 shares Stock

Liens on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties. 5,001 25

\$1,109,960 Par. Market value, \$1,130,325 25 Cost, \$1,693,694 26. Real Estate. Cost, \$1,650,66126.

Bills receivable for insurance made.

Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company.

Stock and serip of sundry corporations, \$3156.

Cash in bank. \$116,15038 1,613.0 Cosh in bank. \$116,15008 Cosh in drawer. \$12.55 116,540/78

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Edimund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stekes,
Henry Sloan,
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George G. Leiper,
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John D. Taylor,
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Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PREPETUAL AND TERM FOLIOIES ISSUED. Cash Capital. Cash Assets, July 1, 1899. ..... \$200,000 00

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18699 SEASONED CLEAR PINE 10 SEASONED CLEAR PINE CHOICE PATTERN PINE SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

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1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.

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CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
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FOR SALE LOW. CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. CEDAR SHINGLES, 1869MAULE, BROTHER & CO. 1869 115 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

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