

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING 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 refrained from making any allusion to it, preferring not to commit himself, and to keep himself free and uncommitted to exert the power of France in any direction that circumstances may require.

convert their notes into gold bonds: to devalue the currency, as they propose. An active business is being done by the agents of the Treasury in converting these notes into five-twentieths of 1865, and it may be that all of them will be so converted, or a part. But it 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 730 notes as may not have been previously converted. This is another barrier to currency curtailment.

As we stated, when the news came several weeks ago through the cable of a battle lost by the Greeks against the Turks, we would not end the struggle, but would probably prolong it, so the fact appears to be. Other sanguinary conflicts have taken place since, with varying results. Should the numerous Greek insurrections, in Macedonia, by Russian emissaries, and relying upon the promises of aid from Russia, join the insurrection of a union of all Greeks in one compact nationality, against the Turkish empire, we must consider him in a state of collapse, and may see his days draw to a close.

The Mexican Question Again.

From the Times. The Tribune objects to our interference in the affairs of Mexico 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, without touching the least affecting our interests or our safety.

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 \$2,682,693,000. At that time the Government was busily engaged in disbursing 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 surplus of 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.

The "Evening Star."

From the Tribune. The loss of the Evening Star occurred under circumstances which justify 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 shipwright 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.

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

Among the other shams and falsehoods of the Republican party is their assumption of representing 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 treaty, will naturally enough claim the supremacy of the Constitution over others, and deny that supremacy over itself.

BOARDING.

NO. 121 GIRARD STREET. Being neatly fitted up, will open for FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Two or three of our unobtrusive Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 525

per inquiry into the seaworthiness of all other steamships of the same construction. As active as the astonishing fact, that in democratic America little more than one-third of the citizens could vote the Constitution at pleasure, force a great war, hold power eight years, and brag all the time of equality, loyalty, patriotism, and the Vox Populi.

Something for Nothing.

We published a few days ago the affecting story of a young man in this city who had lost 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 destinies, and make induction serve as the twin of genuine labor.

ANTHQUITY OF THE APPLE.

Mrs. Kaye 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 (Celtic), and the word, apple, by the best authorities to be derived from the pure Celtic ball, signifying a round body, it is more probable that it is indigenous to this country than that it was introduced, as some have thought, from the Romans."

"The fair Pear-maine, Tempered, like comeliestymph, 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 hog-heads of Pear-maine cider. The derivation of this name, according to Hog, is similar to that of Charlesmagne (sometimes written Charlemagne), 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 famous for its cider, and was celebrated in historical date from the days of Henry VIII; when, also, as Fuller informs us, one Leonard Maschal brought "pipkins" from over sea, and planted them at Plumstead in Sussex; while so important a business as the cider culture occupies in the thirty-seventh year of the same king the barking of apple trees was declared to be felony.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE. OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing assets of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, including cash, securities, and real estate, with various interest rates and amounts.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. 1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL. FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866, \$2,506,851.96.

Table listing directors and officers of Franklin Fire Insurance Company, including names and addresses.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 133 South FOURTH Street. Annual Policies issued against General Accidents and Losses on Goods and Merchandise.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, NO. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000. Invested in United States, \$1,500,000.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED IN MARCH, 1855. CAPITAL \$100,000. PAID IN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804-CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

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