THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPLED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Papal Intolerance.

From the Tribune. The closing of all the Protestant places of worship in the city of Rome, by order of the Papal Government, has lately elicited some comment. The fullest account of it which we have yet met with is given in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Prime, the well-known editor of the Observer of this city.

The Roman law strictly prohibits Protestant worship in the city of Rome. The only exception to this restriction is that the Ambassadors of foreign Governments may have divine service celebrated in their own houses. Under this protection, the Russian, the Prussian, the American, and other representatives of foreign Governments have had, for many years, chapels

The British Govenment has no diplomatic relations with Rome, but the British Protestants have for forty years past been tolerated in hold-ing worship in a harloft, finished oil as a chapel, just outside the walls, by the Porth del Popolo. The practice, however, has been more tolerant than the law, and the Roman authorities have winked at or overlooked other religious assem-biles of foreign residents. Thus there have been for six years two stations of Scotch Pres-byterians, which have never been interfered with until, on December 29, the chaplains were served with the following most remarkable warning from the British Consulate:-

"BRITISH CONSULATE AT ROME, December 21 1886. Sir:—It is my official duty to inform you that Monsignore Randi, Governor of Rome has just communicated to me that you are holdhas just communicated to me that you are hold-ing illegal religious meetings in your house, which, you must know, are prohibited by the Roman law, and that you have thus placed yourself in the power of the Inquisition, both for arrest and imprisonment.

"But as the Monsignore permits me to give you this notice, I would seriously advise that you at once put an end to these innovations, and that you visit Monsignore Randi at Monte Citorio, and you assure him that you will never

and that you visit Monsignore kandrat Aboute Citorio, and you assure him that you will never again repeat these lilegal acts. I hope in this way you may possibly suspend your exile, which is now hanging over you. I am, sir, your

obedient servant, "Joseph Severn, British Consui. "To the Rev. James Lewis,"

We are not surprised to learn that some countrymen of the author of this remarkable docu-ment suspected him of approving the purpose of the Government. All the representations made to the Papal authorities were fruitless, and on January 4 the Presbyterian stations were closed. Mr. Odo Russell in vain appealed to Cardinal Antonelli. His reference to the liberty granted to the Americans to have a place of worship drew forth the remark that "the Government would attend to that also."

Our despatches by the latest steamers are several days later than the letter of Dr. Prime, and they inform us that the Americans have really been attended to also. All the meetings for Profestant worship within the walls of the city of Rome, except those in the private houses of the foreign Ambassadors, are strictly fordidden. To the urgent representations of the foreign Ambassadors, the Roman Government has only, at length, so far yie'ded as to allow the Protestants to meet outside of the walls of the city. Thus the case remains for the present, and in this state it may remain, until the Roman peop aided by the sympathy of Italy and of all civilized nations, shall forever put an end to the Roman Inquisition and to the prohibition of Protestant worship in Rome.

The Probabilities and Prospects of the Impeachment Movement. From the Herald.

North and South the public journals of all parties have entered into the discussion of the probabilities and prospects of the movement initiated in Congress looking to the impeachsary thing; in some it is considered a mere game of bluff; here it is thought to be very uncertain as to the issue, and there it is set down as fizzling out. Some weak-kneed alarmists denounce it as nothing better than a Pandora's box, full of all sorts of evils and disasters, including a financial convulsion and another civil war ; and others think Mr. Johnson will not be pushed to the wall. But all these speculations are mere guess-work, from the simple fact that the Judiciary Committee of the House, charged with the preliminary inquiry into this busines are properly pursuing their labors with closed doors. We presume that this committee will not be prepared to report till near the end of this session, some four weeks hence; but when they do report we expect an indictment of im-peachment, and that the House will adopt it, and demand of the Senate a trial of Andrew Johnson for "high crimes and misdemeaners," requiring his removal from office

This impeachment must be made to the Senate before the 4th of March or before the flust adjournment of the present Congress on that day; for otherwise the whole business with the new Congress will have to be commenced again at the beginning. The present House absolutely expires on the 4th of March; but the Senate (one-third of its members only being elected with every new Congress) is a continuous body. This House, then, before the 4th of March must act upon the subject or its labors will fail to the ground; but the present Senate, naving received the indictment from this House, may pass it over to the Senate of the new Congress. This, we conclude, will be the plan of operations. Next, in regard to the charges against Audrew Johnson, the principal, and a very serious one, will doubtless be the charge of a usurpation on his part of some of those high powers which belong exclusively to Congress. Another charge will very likely be that of inadelity to his of office, in failing to see the laws of Congress faithfully executed.

The specimentions upon the charge of usurpation may be applied to his policy of reconstruc-tion, without authority in law, and in detiance of the will of Congress, in each of the ten excluded States. Upon this charge the testimony of his Provisional Governors, etc., before the high court of the Senate will be conclusive. The Secretary of State, in this connection, if necessary, would also no doubt be impeached; but as he will be disposed of with the fall of his master, it will suffice to use him in the Senate as State's evidence touching the promulgation, under the President's authority, of certain proclamations, letters and despatches to Southern Provisional Governors, Legislatures. etc., on reconstruction, including certain official papers, recognizing the Rebel States, in deflance of Congress, as duly reinstated in the general

Upon these charges and specifications of usurpation and intidelity the issue will be as con-clusive against Mr. Johnson as were the accusa-tions against Charles the First and Louis the Sixteenth. But while these two unfortunate kings lost their heads, Mr. Johnson, tike James the Second, expelled for similar offenses of usurpation of the powers of Parliament, will only lose his place. In one respect he will be more fortunate even than James; for while he was compelled to end his days as an exile, eating the bread of charity in a foreign land, Mr. Johnson will be restored to his old home among the beautiful mountains of East Tennessee There, in the cultivation of cabbages and phi-losophy, he may, like Buchauan, write the his-tory of his decline and fall; or, like John Tyler, devote his leisure to the improvement of peaches and sweet potatoes. His only condemnation will be that of Othello to Cassio—"I love thee,

Cassio, but never more be officer of mine,"
All this, expressly ordained in the Constitution, will be perfectly fair, just, and proper, and the country will so accept it. There will be no panic, no civil war, and no fuss about it, except

among the fussy politicians. As for Mr. Johnson's tanous fourth of March and tweaty second of February excitements, and his September holiday frolic with Mr. Seward to Chicago, they will go as secondary misdemeanors. Weighted in the scale against the heavy charge of usurpation, they are mere leafher and prunella. The Senate, we hope, will spare General Grant and Admiral Fariagut in the matter of teatifying to the funny doings of that Chicago escapade, as Mr. Seward can tell all that is necessary, and more, too, concerning it. With Mr. Johnson's removal General Grant will probably, by law, be at once promoted to his place, and, if a special election be ordered in the fall, will unquestionably be chosen by the people to fill up the interval to the 4th of March, 1869. Otherwise, under the existing law, the President of wise, under the existing law, the President of the Seante will be transferred to the White House, subject to the issue of a special Presidential election.

dential election.

The programme is simple and easy, as provided in the Constitution; and when thus finally reduced to the sovereign authority of Congress, the Rebel States will have no afternative but to submit, as other States and peoples have done, through the last five or six thousand years, to the necessities of their situation, and to the issues of a conflict of their own choosing. Meantime the pending Constitutional Amendment will soon be duly ratified to make it part of the supreme law of ratified to make it part of the supreme iaw of the land; and then, whether the outside States have accepted or rejected it, they must obey it all the same. All the fuss that we hear of panic, blood, and thunder, as sure to come with Johnson's removal, is only that Chinese clamor of gongs and horrible dragons which never stand

Reorganization of the Civil Service-Mr. From the Times,

The only objection we have seen urged against Mr. Jenckes' bill for the reorganization of the civil service is predicated upon the alleged centralizing tendencies of the scheme. "We shall have more bureaus," it is said, "more commissioners, more consolidation of authority." No objection could be offered less justly applicable to the case. In all that pertains to the appointment of those who are known as "inferior officers," the present system is the ne pius uttra of centralization. Practically the whole appointing power is wielded by the Executive, who exercises it arbitrarily, without a pretense of responsibility, and with a nubitual indifference to the requirements of the public service, or the qualifications for efficiency of the persons ap-

There can be no greater centralization than this-none more demoralizing in its influence, or more likely to insure the prostitution of the Government patronage to party ends. Under the plan proposed, the appointing power will remain in the hands of the Executive, and to this extent, it may be argued, the evil of con solidated authority will continue. But the present temptation to an abuse of the authority will no longer exist. There will be no induc ment to remove the army of subordinate office-helders because they are politically obnoxious, when their successors must be chosen from a class selected with exclusive reference to the qualifications of ability and character, regard-less of party affinities. For all partisan pur-poses the appointing power will be destroyed. It will be restricted to vacancies arising legiti-mately, and will be confined within such nar-row limits that the partisan use of patronage

And what new danger to free government can be traced in the creation of a Board of three Commissioners, charged with the cuty of pro-nouncing judgment upon the relative capacity and fines; of those who may desire to enter the Government service? "More bureaus" is the cry. But the constant growth of the business of the Government, consequent upon the marclious development of the country's greatness, demands more and more the sub-division of governmental labor. In the days of Jefferson, the heads of the Departments might have found time to constitute themselves a Board of Examiners, and in this character might have scrutinized the merits of applicant, for office. The

ica would now be preposterous. And as the exigencies of the service have necessitated special commissions of inquiry ment and removal of President Johnson. In some quarters it is urged as a good and necessity of reforming the revenue, so now they necessitate the formation of a Board to provide the means of reforming the personnel of the Departments. By what other agency would it be possible to conduct the examination proposed cise be possible without withdrawing the atten-tion of the departmental heads from urgent and every day duties, it follows that we must either accept the means provided by Mr. Jenckes' bill, or abandon the scheme of competitive examinations and the selection of appointees from lists of properly qualified individuals. The alternative will not be entertained save by those who make the creation of a new Beard a pretext for opposing the vast reform that lies beyond.

Except within defined limits, the new Board will be powerless. They will be able neither to dismiss nor to appoint. Their jurisdiction will extend no further than the arrangement of the subjects over which the examination for the various grades will range, and the issuing certiteates to those who may prove themselves worthy of official employment. The task is not easy, nor the responsibility trilling. But cer-tainly there is nothing in it that should frighten advocates of the decentralizing theory. Mr. Herbert Spencer would hardly object to a change intended to purge the Departments from partisanship, and secure the appointment of

apable, trustworthy men to office. The reform is not one that may be effected without hard labor, we are aware. Party virtue has not attained to the standard of sublime selfsacrifice which in ordinary circumstances would be implied by the passage of this mea-Ordinarily, moreover, it would be almost impossible for any party to legislate with a view to the wholesale purideation of the civil service system, in a manner that would not incur an imputation of sinister motives. Whatever the purpose, it would be charged that the enactment of tests of fitness was simply an excuse for the removal of partisan adversaries. Now, however, the state of political and party affairs is peculiarly favorable to the consideration of the subject on its merits. Removals and appoint ments form one of the grounds of difference between the President and Congress. The authority of the Capitol finds itself at issue with the authority of the White House and the Departents on this very subject.

Here, then, is a method by which this particular difference may be overcome, not only without just cause of offense to either side, but with manifest advantage to the country. be alleged that there is an invasion of the Presi-dent's authority—all that is proposed is the restraining of its exercise in the interest of the public. On this basis, a combination of parties seems feasible, since neither is asked to make an immediate surrender of power or profit. The Republican majority, at any rate, owe this re-form to the country, and should no longer delay its passage. With a single stroke, they may prevent the continuance of abuses and grievances of which they complain, divest Gov-ernment employment of the discredit that attaches to it, and establish a system which will combine a large reduction of expenditure with a degree of efficiency at present unknown

to any branch of the civil service. Passage of the Tariff Bill.

From the World (Free Trade). The bill of abominations which has just passed the Senate is the same Tariff bill which passed the House the last session, so altered by multitudinous amendments as to make it, in many particulars, more unjust and oppressive than the original. We hope that the amendments may be concurred in, and that the bill, in its present hideous shape, may become a law. From the now ascertained views of the two Houses, we are certain to have a high and oppressive tariff anyhow, and the best thing to be hoped is that absurdity may so overleap itself as to hasten the inevitable, the overwhelm-

Instead of a bill to increase the revenue, it ought to have been entitled a bill to blockade

our own ports. We are practising upon our-selves, in times of peace, what we inflicted on the South as the stern appliance of war. The beauties and benefits of complete "protection beauties and benefits of complete "protection to home industry" were enjoyed by the South to perfection, but it is not generally supposed to have enriched the Southern people. Its only effect was to produce universal distress. It carried up prices several hundred per cent. for the benefit of blockade-runners and the rickety manufactures it forced into a sitkly existence. We know that it may be said that the crippling effects of the blockade were owing to the death. We know that it may be said that the crippling effects of the blockade were owing to the destitution of established manufactures, and that twenty years of protection previous to the war would have rendered the blockade harmless. But the real effect of that kind of protection models have been to start the great of the would have been to stunt the growth of the South, so that instead of holding out four years, it could not have malutained the war

four months.

It the South had possessed power to hem itself around with the voluntary blockade of a protective tariff for twenty years before the war, and had used that power, the effect would have been to divert a large portion or its capital and industry into manufactures. Instead of growing rich and powerful by the sale of cotton, its agriculture would have languished; for its deficient capital did not suffice for both pursuits, and, having to buy abrond, the South would have no motive to raise anything to sell. The greatest want of a new country, for us rapid development, is the use of capital; and this is development, is the use of capital; and this is generally furnished by older communities, not in the shape of money, but of goods sold on credit. The South, by purchasing its goods in this way instead of manufacturing them, was always in the use of large amonts of capital not its own, which enabled it, in the absence of immigration, and in spite of a bad labor system, to grow up to productous attentath.

to grow up to prodicious strength. Had the South manufactured its own goods it would have lacked this aid and stimulus, and its progress would have been feeble. All the surplus money it could save or borrow it devoted to the construction of railrosus, and it was chiefly by the aid of these and a well-de-veloped agriculture that the South was enabled to baffle so long the mightiest armies over raised for purposes of invasion. If the South had built factories instead of railroads, it could not have resisted the North for a single campaign. The rapidity with which it could transfer troops on interior limes, to meet us at every threatened point, multiplied the Southern soldiers. The Southern armies could have been fed so long as they were, only in a country given up to agriculture.

When the catastrophe at last came, it was chiefly by want of food and the wearing out of the railreads. It is clear, then, that the freetrade policy of the South was wise, even as an element of military strength; and facts have demonstrated that the blockade, which gave that section four years of complete protection to "home industry," was something very different to the section of the section to the section ent from a blessing. And yet our sage legisla-tors at Washington are aiming to blockage our our own ports, and distress our own people, by a method whose practical effect must be the sauce as a great cordon of blockading squadrons.

Protection is a well-sounding word, and we are willing to concede that the thing it properly sterines is the only legitimate object of government. Government owes protection, not to the manufacturers merely, but to every class of cruzens and to every individual. It is sacredly bound to protect each and all against injustice and wrong, against the rapacity which would impoverise a part of the community by tra.s-ferring their earnings or their property without compensation to others. But what in common parlance is called "trotec ion" is a form of rob-bery. Who is it that asks for protection? Who are the men that fill the lobbies and besiege the committees of Congress to clamor for high duties? It is not the people; not anybody deputed by them to express their wishes; but the greedy manufacturers and their well-paid agents. And what do these cormorants ask to be pro-tected against? Is it against oppression by the community? Oh, no! Against injustice? Again no. Against taking away their property to give to others? Still the same no. What then? Why, against low prices-they want to be pro-tected against low prices and against nothing But to whom are low prices an evil? the rapacious manufacturers only. To all the rest of the community, to w prices are an advan-tage and a blessing. The sole object of the spe-cies of robbery misnan.ed protection is to keep up or carry up prices -that is, to prevent all consumers from getting as many goods for the same money as they would if trade were left

The manufacturers being confessedly unable to make goods as cheaply as they can be imported, having contessedly gone into unprofitable branches of business, have the impudence to ask that other people shall be compalled make up their losses. And this legal robbery of some to reward the bad management of others is called protection! We should prefer to see the taborers of the country protected in their right to the free use of their wages, and against the pniust compulsion to pay more than goods are worth because a few rich owners of factories would suffer by low prices. The slavery which we have abulished took from the pegroes all their earnings beyond a bare subsistence, and gave the surplus to their master; but the tariff transfers the system to the North, and takes the earnings of the white laborers to give to a few Republican magnates. Down with this odious aristocracy in legislation !

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Geneval Onice, or Grany of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPA, President.

JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer in ENRY C. SKOWN, Secretary.

JOHN C. BULLITT, Solienter.

Like Houpt, late of Fennsylvinia Kaniroad Company J. E. Kingsley, Continental Botel samula L. Palmer, Unsher of Com. National Bank.

H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.

James M. Conrad, firm of Cosrad & Walton, No. 32 Market street. Macket street.

Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehalicy, b. W. corner of Third and Walnut

G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Fenns R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 &
Third street. L HENIX INSURANCE CUMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

13 CORFORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Steet, opposite the Exchange. In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE the Company meures from loss or damage by FIRE or iberal terms on buildings, merchandles, furniture etc., for imited period, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIX: Y YEARS during which an losses have been promptly adjusted and publ.

Dierctors.

John L. Hedge,

a B. Malicny,
John T. Lewis.

William B. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Cark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.

ALUE WILCOX. Secretary.

A William B. Grant,
Louis C. Norris.

ALUE WILCOX. Secretary.

DEECTORS.

Asweence Lewis, Jr
Dayla Lewis,
Reujamin Etting.
Reujamin Etting.
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Lastifion,
Louis C. Norris.

41 DIEECTORS.

LIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY .- THE PENNSYLVANIA FIZE INSURANCE COM-PANY-Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual No 516 WALNUT Street, opposite independence Square. This Company saverably known to the community for over forty years, commune to fissure against loss or for age by fire on 1 ubile or Frivate Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture fucks or Gooda and Merchandish generally, on libera terms.

terms.
Their Capitan, together with a arge Surplus Fuct.
Their Capitan, together with a arge Surplus Fuct.
Invested in the most careful manner, which erables hom to effort the insured an undoubted scourity in the case of loss.

DERCTORS. o the insured by the first of the insured by the in Daniel Smith, Jr., John Smith, Alexander Benson, Henry Lewis, Issae Hariehurst. Henry Lewis, J. Gilliagham Foll, Thomas Robbins Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President, Swill, Secretary 2305 INSURANCE COMPANIES' RANKLI

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF 117 JULY PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL \$490,000 ASSETS...... \$3,553,146-12

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1867,

Published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1842 -MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over \$4,000,000 telms frist Mortgages on Real Estate m the city and county or Philadelphia except \$31,620 84 in the neighboring counties, \$4,001,724.21

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's Sales, under Mort-Purchased at Sheriff's Sales, under Mort-gage Claims, viz.;—
Eight houses and ioc. S. W. corner Chesnut and Seventeenth streets.
A house and iot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street.
Botel and jot, S. E. corner Chesnut and Beach streets.
Five houses and iot, north side of George afreet, west of Ashton street.
Seven houses and iot, east side of Beach street, south of Chesnut street.
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.
Si lots of ground on Buckley street and Night street.

Night street.

Night street.

Night street and Querville avenue. Bristol.

Two looses and lots, north side of Filbert street, west of highth street.

A house and lot west side of Bread street, south of Race street.

A house and lot south side of Fi bert street west of hixteenth street.

A house and lot, east side of Frankford road, south of Aaburn street.

A lot of ground, south side of Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street.

Total, surveyed and valued at \$109,354 28, Coef.

LOANS.

Temporary Leans on Stocks as Collatera becurity (valued at \$162,676 56),

\$83,668.75 STOCKS.

840.000 U. S. Bonds, 1881. 840.00 U. S. 19.40 Registered Bonds. 875.60 U. S. 5-20 Year Registered Bonds. 83.,700 Phi.adelphia City Loans, not taxab c. 59.609 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, Mey, 1861 S 6.000 North Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds. S9 0 North Pennsylvania R. R. coupon

89 0 North Pennsylvania R. R. coupon acrip.
429 shares Penna. Rallroad Company.
91 Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
200 Bank of Kentucky.
17 Northern Bank of Ky.
180 Union Bank of Tennessee.
13 Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
200 Southwark Railroad Co.
24 Union Canal Company.
16 Continental Hotel Company
8659 U. S. 730 Treasury Notes.
8215 Fhiladelphia City Warrants.
Total Market Value. \$273,023-00
Notes and Bills Receivable 382194

Notes and Bills Receivable . . . Revenue Stamps

Total Cash 42,763-40 \$2,493,001:38 REAL ESTATE.

\$22,002.60 MARKET PRICE COST, ATABOVE

LOSSES BY FIRE.

\$112,187:32

Losses Paid during the Year 1866,

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

JAMES W. McALLISTER.

ISSAC LEA

CHARLES N. BANCKER, PRESIDENT.

SECRETARY PRO TEM.

DIRECTORS. CHAS, N. BANCKER, GEORGE FALES, ALFRED FITLER. TOBIAS W GNER. SAMUEL GRANT. FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D. GEORGE W. RICHARDS, PETER MCCALL,

WM. A. BLANCHARD

CHAS N. BANCKER, President-GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

TIVERPOOL AND LONDON

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000. Invested in United States, \$1,500,000. Total Premiums Received by the

Company in 1865, \$4,947,175. Total Losses Paid in 1865, \$4.018,250 All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t ATWOOD SMITH,

General Agent for Pennsylvania. OFFICE. No. 6 Merchants' Exchange PEILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 22 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA IN CORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL, CAPITAL, 8560 000 Assets, January 8, 1867, \$1,763,267 33. INSURES MARINE,

INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS DIRECTORS. George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Fdward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Lariton Henry, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira

s Morris Wain, John Mason, ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. WILLIAM BURHLER, Harrishurg, Pa., Central

Agent for the State of Pennsylvania