EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED SYERT DAY FOR EVENING THE STRAPS.

Impeachment-Projected Coup d'Etat of Southern Rebeis and Northern Copperheads.
From the Herald.

"When the sky falls we shall catch the larks," There has recently been a remarkable gathering of Southern Governors and politicians at Washington in consultation with President Johnson. The result is noised abroad as the adoption of a new line of policy on his part, to be submitted to the new Congress on the 4th of March, a policy which, it is said, will embrace impartial suffrage to whites and blacks in the Rebel States, with the general condition of a reading and writing and a two hundred and fifty dollars property qualification, to be adopted by said States as the basis of restoration. This is suggested as a compromise with Congress; but unfortunately in this light it signifies nothing and will come to nothing. Like the proposiic, to substitute the young Count de Paris as Regent, this overture is "too late," and, moreover, it does not begin to meet the necessitick of the case. In truth, however, it is not intended as a compromise. It is only a bit of strategy, a feint, a mere diversion to draw off

What, then, is the real purpose of Mr. John-son? What is the secret of this late gathering his Southern Governors and Southern managing politicians in the private audience champer of the Wnite House ! What is the explanation of this "happy accord" between Southern Rebels, Northern Copperheads, and the Admin-istration? What are they driving at? Outside of the White House there is no mystery about the matter. Southern Rebel and Northern Copperhead journals are getting up the scare crow of a coup detat. If driven to the wall, they warn us, Johnson the First will repeat the game of Napoleon the Third in dispersing the National Assembly of the Republic in 1851 at the point of the bayonet. This is in accord-ance with Mr. Seward's nint of last September, en coute to Chicago, that if we will not have Andrew Johnson as President, we must have him as King. He will not interfere with the adoption of impeachment resolutions by the House, nor will be resist the motion to bring him to a trial before the Senate; but if they attempt to suspend him in the functions of his office while on trial, his reserved power as Commander in-Chief of the army and navy is to be brought to bear in the dispersion of Congress after the style of Louis Napoleon or Congress after the style of Louis Napoleon or Chief Congress Oliver Cromwell, and in a call upon the militia of the several States to put down any popular demonstration that may be attempted in support of Congress.

Those Southern Governors and leading Rebel politicians who have lately had him by the but-ton-hole have probably been giving him promises of "aid and comfort" in any emergency. They have perhaps fallen again under the delusion that "the Yankees won't fight." As for our Northern Copperheads, if we may believe them, they are eager for the fray. The Hon. James Brooks, in the crisis indicated, has publicly promised a million of men in support of Mr. Johnson, which is a hundred thousand better than the promise of the Hon. Horace Greeley in support of Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. The Hon, Fernando Wood would perhaps head another million, if able to take the field, and the Hon. Ben wo unquestionably volunteer in the same fight if not preoccupied in his more genial game of fighting the tiger. But, following in the wake of Lieutenani-General Brooks, all the Sey-mours and little "Jack Rogers," of New Jersey; the puissant "Jerry Black," and "Old Buck," of Pennsylvania; poor Pierce, of New Hampshire; the great Vallandigham and Pendleton, of Ohio; Voorhees and Milligan, of Indiana, and all the "Sons of Liberty" of the West will bring up

their reserves by millions.

Thus, supported in arms by three or four milthe Northern Peace Democracy this time, the Southern Rebel States, with President Johnson as their champion, will make short work of Congress, the abolition of slavery, the first war for Southern rights. And what then? Why, then, does any one suppose that the mighty coalition would be satisfied with "Andy John No. They would send him adrict, and Jeff. Davis would be released and reinstated instanter, in obedience to the Calhoun doctrine of State rights, and African slavery would be re-established in accordance with the Dred Scott decision and "the Constitution as it was." Herem lies our safety against a coup d'état from Mr. Johnson. It would not pay him his expenses in any event, and it might bring him face to face with that famous "sour apple tree." Besides, he is a stickler for the Constitution, and that instrument is so clear upon the matter of impeach ment, and with the power, the modus operandi of Congress over him is so broadly laid down that there is no getting round it, or under it, or over it. Having challenged the test, he must submit to be broiled upon his own gridiron, and he must abide the consequences; for it is an axiom of Blackstone or Touchstone that "when two ride a horse one must ride behind."

As for the million of men to be led by Field Marshal James Brooks, he will have to enlarge his spectacles to find them. They are "Falstaff's" men in buckram. It is the old story of insurrection in the North that we had before the war, and during the war so much that it has ceased to frighten even the old women who have a Government bond or two. nonsense to speak of a coup delat by Mr. Jonnson, although his present treacherous supporters are urging him to try it. He can place no faith in them, for they seek to use him only to betray him, and he knows it. He knows too, that Congress is backed by all the Northern States, including three thousand millions of money involved in our national securities, and a million of veteran Union soldiers; and ha knows that the ultimatum of the North is that of Congress. More than this -he knows, as we know, that all this hue and cry of civil war from his impeachment is all gammon and clap-trap, and that the public peace will no more be disturbed by his suspension or removal than it would be by his death or resignation.

There was an unfortunate King of Prussia some time ago who got into the habit of washing his face at the dinner table in his plate of soup. It was from this circumstance found necessary to supersede him in the duties of his office. How, then, can the two Houses of Congress be denied the right to impeach, suspend, and remove President Johnson for trespassing on their soup, and washing his hands in it? And by what authority can he be made to fill the office of President and the office of a crimi nal at the bar of justice at the same time? The case is plain. When brought up for trial before the bar of the Senate, as before a criminal court, he will be suspended in his functions as President, and, when convicted, he will be removed, and the response of the country will be amen! And that will be the last of Mr.

#### The National Banks and the Treasury-More Inflation.

From the Times. Perhaps the strongest objection to Mr. Randall's bill for the withdrawal of the notes of the National Banks, and the substitution of legaltender paper to be issued by the Government, 28, that it is a measure of inflation. The principle involved might admit of plausible defense. And we apprehend that were the question opened ab initio, with an alternative of greenbacks or National Bank paper, the preponderance of opinion would be on the side of the former. But the question is too complicated to admit of this line of reasoning. The State banks have been legislated out of existence, and the last, an organ of deadly hostility to the war for

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National Banks have been legislated into their Polace; vested interests have grown up which Congress is bound to respect; and the anticipated saving to the Treasury would be little more than mythical.

These considerations should be conclusive against the Rancell scheme, were nothing more against the Rancell scheme, were nothing more

against the Rancall scheme, were nothing more in it than appears upon the surface. But other considerations are hidden below. And of these that which should be decisive against the measure is its certain, uomistakable tendency to produce a large inflation of the currency, and to postpone for years the return to specie payments. The scheme, indeed, divested of disguise, is neither more nor less than a device by false prefenses to neutralize the policy of contractive and set after an amount of Governtraction and set affoat an amount of Govern-ment paper for which the business of the country has no need whatever. This concealed but positive tendency accounts, we suspect, for the support Mr. Randall's bill has received, and warrants the satisfaction which has been ex-

pressed in regard to the probability of its deteat.
Delivered from this evil, the country is called
to face another. Defeating Mr. Randall's bill m
the interest of the national banks and a healthy contraction of the currency, we are now required to meet a measure of inflation projected by the national banks, conceived for their conby the national banks, conceived for their convenience, and enjoying the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, although at variance with the doctrine of his Fort Wayne speech, and in utter antagonism to the policy of moderate but persistent contraction with which his name has been honorably alfied. name has been honorably allied. Long certificates, bearing interest and payable on demand, are to be issued to take the place of the compound interest notes now held by the banks, and which mature during the present year. Not only are the ioundations of national banks to be weakened, so far as the reserve of legal currency is concerned, but the Treasury is to be burdened with the payment of largely augmented interest to the banks. The embarrasspect increases to demand loans is to be incurred. ment incident to demand loans is to be incurred airesh, and instead of contraction the country is to be treated to inflation. In a word, the Treasury policy in the matter of contraction is to be practically reversed, and the resumption of specie payments is to be rendered more remote than at any period since the termina-

Where shall we look for an explanation of the causes of this extraordinary and, as we think, disastrous change? The business of the country does not require inflation, since the state of the money market has for some time indicated an abundance of currency for all legitimate purposes. "The money market is easy," in the Wall street vernacular, in relation to the healthy bona fide wants of industry and trade. The amount of currency in circulation is disproportionately large, estimated according to every sound rule of banking and trade; it is in excess of the wants of the country, and might be contracted steadily, but gently, not only without injury, but with positive benefit to every industrial and trading interest of the country. Why, then, this further inflation? Why this issue of what will be in effect more currency, when the country already has more than it can advantageously use? There can be but one answer. This measure, gotten up by National Banks, with Mr. McCulloch's published endorsement, is wholly in the interest of specu-It is a renewal of the system which Mr. McCulloch has denounced as fraught with bankruptey, and out of which, in the of Mr. Wells, have grown "speculation, ideness, extravagance of living, discontent with moderate and slow gains, haste to get rich, and the spirit of trading as distinguished from the spirit of production."

tion of the war.

Admit, if you will, that the withholding of this measure, or something akin to it, would produce temporary inconvenience in the money market. The fact remains that that inconvenience need not of necessity be ruinous to any industrial or commercial interest, however much it might interiere with speculation. Another fact confronts us—that sooner or later the inconvenience must be met and overcome; the reign of inflated and depreciated paper cannot endure forever; and, come when it may, re-sumption will dissipate many bubbles, and provoke an unpleasant acquaintance with the hard realities of final cial life. Is it wise to postpone what must come at last, and what will come more terribly the longer it be delayed? On the contrary, is it not the part of prudence to allow the contraction policy now at work to continue, under the conviction that the result to which it points is inevitable, and will be worth all it costs?

The currency inflationist and the tariff prohibitionist belong to the same category. One seeks to surmount dull times by the continuous manufacture of an inconvertible currency, which, according to all experience, will make matters worse rather than better. The other would improve trade by multiplying its fetters. and diminishing the ability of the people to buy. Both labor under delusions so gross that they do not admit of sober argument.

#### Secret Political History. From the Tribune.

The World has a letter dated Washington which says:-

"I was much gratified with your review of Mr. Greeley's article attacking the Democratic party. If Mr. Greeley did not know that it was a base slander, there might be some excuse for I regret that you did not carry the review further, and disclaim for the Democratic party any responsibility for the course of the New York News during the Presidential campaign. Doubtless, Mr. Greeley knows how much was paid by the Loyal League or the Republican State Committee, weekly, towards the support of that sheet; if he does not know the fact, he is more ignorant of the movements of his party than I take him to be; perhaps he refused to be informed, for the same reason his friend T. W declined to read Governor Young's letter promising to pardon the anti-renters if h elected! and that was, that he might deny it in his name.

"I am credibly informed by one who was in the ring, that a large sum was paid for this purpose; and certainly the course of the paper is good evidence of its truth.

"History will yet do justice to the leading Democrats who were made to bear the odium of the course of the News, the Woods, Vallandigham. General Singleton, and others of the same kidney. Facts are already leaking out that these men were in secret alliance with the Administration, and worked at the Chicago Convention to render the resolutions as odious to the true Unionmen as possible, so as to work

the defeat of McClelian.
"The sooner the Democratic party spurn these men from their ranks, and break off any affilia-tions with Seward, Stanton, Weed & Co., the sooner will they rally to their standard the honest and true men of the country. I am clear in my opinion that Seward's Buffalo speech, and the half-way indorsement of Hoffman by Mr. Weed, were two of the most prominent causes of his defeat. The Democratic element of the Republican party could not reconcile themselves to a seeming association with them.

For poor Raymond nobody cares." COMMENTS BY THE "TRIBUNE." We assure the writer of the above, the World the Democratic party, and mankind in general. that we do not know "how much was paid by the Loyal Lesgue, or by the Republican State Committee, weekly," or otherwise, towards the support of the Hon. Ben. Wood's Daily News "during the Presidential campaign," or at any other time. If any one does know, we will thank him to out with it. We did hear of a check or draft for \$25,000 in gold which Mr. Wood received in 1864 from the Hon. Jacob Thompson (Rebel) in Canada; but we never heard that the Republicans supplied Jake with the funds. Still, there are so many dark holes and corners in political management-so many wheels within wheels-whereof we know noth ing, and are rather proud of our ignorance, that all this might be, and we in blissful ignorance of the whole matter. We will thank any one who does know to tell the public all about it But we do not see how anything that can be said will help the Democratic party, since it is impeached for its own acts, not Wood's. The Daily News was well known to be, from first to

the Union, and an unqualified champion and mouthpiece of the Southern Confederacy. It violently opposed volunteuring as well as drafting to fill the ranks of the Union armies, and in every way did is utmost to meure the triumph of soccasion. Yet, in full view of all this, its editor and proprietor. Benjamin Wood, was, in the middle of that war, nominated, supported, and elected, on the same ticket with Governor and elected, on the same ticket with Governor Seymour, to represent the lower part of our city Seymour, to represent the lower part of our city in Congress, of which he was already a member, and where he was steadily votine and acting precisely as though he bad been sent thither by deflers on Davis as his attorney.

The Tammany branch of the Democracy talked of sustaining the war; yet Wood was their ponlines, and owed to them his election. And they are the war was over they have chosen him.

nonlinee, and owed to them his election. And since the war was over, they have chosen him to the State Senate, wherein he now sits, Now, then, supposing all the above farrago about the Loyal League, Seward, Stanton, T. W., Raymond, etc. etc., were true, how would it help the Democratic party? It seems to us like trying to help one who has been proved a knave by proving him a fool as well. Do let us hear how it bears on the main question.

### Famine in Europe.

From the World, The mails from Europe, which reached this city on Monday by the Africa, are filled with accounts of suffering for lack of food, not only in Great Britain, but on the Continent as well. Accounts had been previously received of bread riots in London, Liverpool, and Madrid, and yesterday we published a despatch from Paris announcing a formidable popular outbreak in Marchiennes, a manufacturing town in the northern part of France. Yet these do not tell half the story. Italy shares to such an extent in this general suffering that the statement is wrung from a Roman Cathotic journal, that her people, from the Alps to the Appenines, are hungry; and so scarce is food that in some portions of that country the people are actually subsisting upon roots, which the fear of starva-tion compels them to dig and eat. Throughout the manuscturing districts of Great Britain the distress is appalling. Relief committees have been organized in many cities and towns in the United Kingdom, and so general is the dearth of tood, that the London Times calls for the sppointment of a general relief committee for he whole of England. The same steamer which brought these tidings also brought letters from English grain factors expressing great appre-hension about the supply of wheat, and orders from Antwerp for rye at prices which will make the cost of it delivered there one dollar a bushel in gold, while, heretofore, its average price in that marker has been but three-fifthsof that sum. In a word, facts at hand warrant the statement that Europe, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, is crying for bread.

The question at once arises, Whence are to

come the supplies to meet this pressing demand? The wheat crop o. Great Britain in 1866, like that in 1865, was short, and, according to the latest calculation, 64,009,000 bushels will have to be imported to supply the average consump-tion until the harvest of 1867. This would naturally come from the Continent and the United States, but from the latter little can be expected save from California, and of the whole conunent none has an surplus but Russia. The stock of wheat now in store in the principal markets in this country is, in round num-bers. 4,000,000 bushels, which is about two-thirds of the quantity in store at this time last year, and it is not accumulating. It is further estimated that the total supply of wheat at the grain markets of the world (taking into account the reduced quantity remaining from 1865 and the short crop of 1866) is but two thirds of the average supply of previous years. As regards other grains, the United States can turnish for exportation a moderate quantity of corn, rye. and oats, and at moderate prices; and as an index of the stock of grain now in store, we append a table of the stock in this market on Saturday last:-

1,900,000 Total grain, bushels .....

As before hinted, it is mainly to Russia and California that Europe must look for relief, and were the former to withhold supplies, a general famine would be the result. Herein may be the reason for the apparent apathy of France and England towards the action of Russia in reference to the Eastern question, since they are in no condition to go to war if that course should be rendered necessary by the conduct of the Czar; and it is among the possibilit es that the Emperor of all the Russias, conscious of his opportunity, may avail himself of it to seize the long-coveted prize of the key to the Bosphorus.

# A Medley of Miscellanies.

Editorial Correspondence of the Independent. I have seen the model town of the West, Of course, I shall not here mention its name, for the reason that I do not wish to imperil my life in rival towns; but perhaps I can describe the happy place accurately enough to enable the after-coming traveller to steal into it without alarming the sensitive citizens of other communities, and to see it for himself. First of all, owing to so many bewildering railroads, no one can accurately direct your way to the model town, except one of its own inhabitants. I do not myself pretend to tell you how to reach it, for I am yet dependent on the inhabitants to be informed when I come to it, But, immediately on reaching it, you will be cheered to learn that it has never had fever and ague, although this scourge has seriously afflicted the next village. The population of the model town is divided into two classes: first the real inhabitants, and second the imaginary—and the latter are the majority. This imaginary class are a peculiar people. They never associate with the rest of the population, but are of inestimable value in giving character and importance to the town. For instance, they are the silent partners of the principal merchants, and help greatly to maintain the credit of the mercantile class. Mote-over, they are constantly projecting new rail-roads—chiefly I believe, because they have found it altogether impossible, as yet, to pay the debts of the old. Accordingly, these imaginary people are laying out imaginary tracks, running imaginary trains, carrying imaginary treights, and dividing imaginary profits. Then, again, the model town is young—several months younger than its rival; but has grown more rapidly, owing to its greater inherent vitality. It happens to be favored with a beautiful climate year round-the thermometer in winter than thirty-three degrees below zero; nor have the cutting winds ever been known actually to the cutting winds ever been known actually to draw blood. In mild weather the wagon-roads leading to market are soft, mellow, and pliable, and the sloughs rich and rank. The vicinity contains an abundance of oil, which waits the sinking of wells and of capital. Moreover, the coal beds are deemed inexhaustible, since, as yet, the supply remains undiminished by the removal of any coal from the beds. The neighboring timber (after the introduction of coal) will be amply abundant for domestic fuel. The hotels are unlike anything in the East—as The hotels are unlike anything in the East—as I shall cheerfully testify when I reach home. To crown all, an intelligent community support a course of lectures—as you will see when I mention that I have been lecturing in the model town of the West every night for the last six

weeks.

—But I now turn from town to country. The "cattle on a thousand hills" made a picture that delighted the I salmist. A thousand cattle on one interminable plain make the picture which I now see. Yonder prattie waits for ancient and famous Boy Biuit to blow up his horn at the cows in the corn. I like to see a sturdy ox attack a standing cornstalk; he goes at it like a Congressman biting in twain a President's veto. The lofty, dictatorial plant snaps, crackies, and grumblee, but all in vain; for, in the language of Mr. Frederick Douglass, "it is catawampously

I tarranded by the multiplier board of the supplier Plays is no extend to

chawed up." Why, therefore, will not Andrew Johnson take warning? Eastern farmers cut and stack their stalks as winter food for their cattle; but Western farmers lead their gaitle hito the wintry doru-fields, and say, "Now abitt for yourselves." Still, like well-behaved dogs that sometimes carn their way into the master's parlor. Incheryla are allowed to the master's parlor, the herds are allowed to chew their cud under a roof on very cold days. But the wild prairies, rather than the stalk-fields, seem to me to be petitioners for the companionship of the cattle, saying, on every green tuft, "Come and eat me." Accordingly, a blade of grass that does not sooner or lafer get into a cow's may seems to be looked upon with dis-respect by the Western farmer. But I confess to a tender feeling for the wild grass, unbrowse of cattle and unwounded by plough. I have seen hundreds of miles of fertile lands, grass-clad, that never yet bore a crop to human hand. And yet, since the foundation of the world every spring has mantled them with green, and every summer spangied them with flowers. Has such a prairie been of no use in a barren world? I like it a thousand times better than I like the swine that nose and grunt in it. These un-Jewish and un-Christian creatures are like the shallow kind of radicals of whom Thuddens Stevens complains: they seek for roots that lie just under the surface, not deep in the ground. A few days ago I was a tellowpassenger on a train of twenty-six carloads of these bristled-backed gentry, squealing at the prospect of throat-cutting in Chicago. What a noble army of martyrs have baptized that ancient city with blood! "On what meat doth this our Casar feed that he has grown so great?" Chicago fattens on ham. You are aware, my Eastern friends, that prairie chickens go by car-loads to the scaboard at this season of the year. The reason of which is that the Western people don't think prairie chickens worth eating in wirter, and accordingly are glad to sell them to Eastern appetites that know no better. On the other hand, the systemen of Fulton Market send oysters westward across the Mississippi; and in doing it smile in the secret chambers of their soul to think that anybody is foolish enough to like the vapid, languishing bivaives after their pulp has been jolted a thousand miles away from salt water. On the whole, sharp practice usually cuts both ways.

"Snall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" inquired sir John Falstaff. No, not if he had been in the habit of stopping at these Western taverns. I have found Western landlords so sociable, so iond of company, so abundant in hospitality, as to insist on putting another man in the same bed with you to keep you in countenance. A friend of mine in Kansas told me that he once asked for a room at a Missouri hotel, and the landlord replied, "Yes; but a train arrives after midnight, and there may be another passenger to sleep in your bed. well," replied my triend, resignedly. Shortly after midnight his door was opened, and in stepped a tall, gaunt, grim bushwhacker, who in a few minutes got into bed with his trowsers on. "Stranger," exclaimed the unprepossessing personage to the first occupant, "did you hear about that murder in the bayou?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well, I'm the man what did the the reply. "Well, I'm the man what did the killin". Kind reader, please tancy my friend's feelings, and console yourself with the incident when next you are the room-mate of a backwoodsman in a Western hotel!

-I believe a man never comes to the truest enjoyment of human life till he is a grandfather. An old gentleman came into the car this morning with a bevy of grandchildren, of bright eyes an i mischievous, merry faces. But the hap-plest youngster of the party was the venerable man himself. So pleased a countenance I have not seen under wrinkles for many a day. I asked him if he now loved his grandchildren better than he had once loved his own children; and he said frankly, "Yes, I do." It was an honest confession! And when the third score of human years can look back to the first, and make grey hairs the chosen companions of children, human life has attained to royalty, and wears the crown of reverence. But grandfathers are curiosities in the far West. Almost every man you meet west of the Missouri is middle life. And I sat at a hotel table in a town in Iowa in accidental companionship with twenty-two merchants, all of whom were permanent boarders at the house, not one among them married, and not a lady present to lend manners to the table. It was as near to heathendom as I wish to travel. The young men of the great West are in fearful want of sisters and wives. And it s idle to ask for grandtathers until this preliminary want is supplied.

-My friend Mr. Greeley lately made great fun for one of his Western audiences by beginning his lecture in this way:—"Ladies and gentleledged that I am the worst public speaker in the United States." I dislike to accept this view of the case, and yet I have not the heart to disa eree with so excellent a man. I congratulate him on two pieces of extraordinary good fortune: first, that ke has ended his winter lectures; and, second, that he is not a United States Senator. Mr. Greeley's recent views are strongly and deservedly condemned in the West. but Mr. Greeley's personal character, great services, beautiful unselfishness, and unspotted integrity won for him a welcome of love wherever he went. He is, on the whole, the most famous American citizen now living. May

he live long! -Two years ago, in my first journey through there regions, I could buy the New York daily papers on all the chief railways. Now they are sold, apparently, on none. One reason of this change is the absence of the excitement produced by the war. But another and the chief reason is the wonderful growth of the Western press, and the consequent relaxed grip of the metropolitan dailies on distant sections. I could name American newspapers published outside or New York that are well-nigh as good as any published in it. And now that the civil war on the Associated Press is happily concluded, it would be interesting, if only for novelty's sake to see the Western and Eastern journals desist from the strife of the white and the red rose, and no longer pierce each other with mutual thorns. O happy Independent! Be thankful that you are a weekly paper, and don't belong to the Associated Press!

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PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866. **\$2,506,851'96.** 

 
 Capital
 \$400,000 p

 Accines, Surplus,
 944,543 l

 Premiums.
 1,182,368 s
 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866 LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

Charles & Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
Isaac Lea,
CHARLES & BANCKER, President,
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President,
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem. DEOVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA

No. III South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3: MONTH 22d, 1895. 1
CAPITAL, 8166 600, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, 12 d year Premiums, Non-forieture.
Endownents, Dayabla, 4

or 26 year Premiums, Non-forieiture.

Endownients, payable at a uture age, or on prior decesse by Yearly Premiums, or 16 year Premiums—both c.a. ses Son iorfeiture.

Annunities grainted on invorable terms.

Term Policies Children's Endownients

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Ca, ital, while divice the entire profits of the Lie business among its Policy holders.

Anoreys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charlor to execute I rusts, and to actas Executor or Auministrator, assignee or Guardian, an in other fluculary capacities ander appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or a creson, or bodies politic or corporate.

Directors.

Son:, or bodies politic or corporate.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

JOSHUA B. MORRIS,

RICHARD WOOD,

RICHARD CADBURY

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY.

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY.

THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,

Medical Examiner.

Legal Adviser,

#### NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 south FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

And an Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from \$100 to \$10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent, securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole promium paid short time lickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, o Short time licens a day, insuring in the sum of \$3000 or giving \$16 oer week if licabled to be had at the General Office, No. 153 S. FOURTH Street, rhindel-General Office, No. 153 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Bailroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the lickets of the North American Trans' Insurance Company.

For circulars and turther information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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JAMES M. CONKAD, Treasurer
JENEY C. BROWN, Secretary
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

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L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Bailroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
samue. C. Palmer Cashier of Com National Bank,
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 239 Dock street.

James M. Conrad, firm of Coarad & Walton, No. 82
Maiket street.

Andrew Mehulley, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut reets,
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Fenna B. R. Co.
Thomas K. Feterson, No. 3836 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 8.
Third street

HELDIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALBUT Street, opposite the Exchange. In addition to MABINE and INLAND INSURANCE thir Company insures from loss or damage by WIRE or libera terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc...lor imited periods, and permanently on buildings, by depests of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIX Y YEARS during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

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 B. Mahony,
 John T. Lewis.
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PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510
WALKUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company "averably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or "surage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, bucks of Geoda, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. terms.

Their Capital, together with a sarge Surplus Funda, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the

m to offer to the insured see of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.

Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robbins.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Ja., President.

AND SELECTION OF AN ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

of the free full fact out the property of

United a little Hally A southern.

**INSURANCE COMPANIES** 

IVERPOOL 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 1835, \$4.018,250 All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t ATWOOD SMITH. General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange

#### NSURANCE COMPANY OF TO

NORTH AMERICA. OFFICE, NO. 222 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA 13 CORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, 8500 000 Assets, January 8, 1867, \$1,763,267.33.

INSURES MARINE.

IN LAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Chares I aylor, Ambrove W bite, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S Morris Wam, John Mason, DIRECTORS. Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward H. Trotter, Fdward B. Clarae, Wil lam Cummings, T. Chariton Henry, Mirt-D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennavivania.

### LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY A ND GOUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Lestate of PATRICK MCNALLY, documed.

The Audior appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of solin McMenamin and James MURRAY, executors of the estate of Patrick McNally, executors of the estate of Patrick McNally, executors of the cocountants will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on tuesday, February 12, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 139 S. Fif PH Street, in the City of Philadeiphia.

2 limwst\*

Auditor.

ESTATE OF CHARLES WORRELL, SEN. Letters Testamentary in this estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to this estate will make payment and those naving claims will present them for settlement.

S. MORGAN RAMSEY.

130 w6w\*

No. 229 DOCK Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

FIRST IMPORTATION 40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EX. CELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now setti the lowest figure. We claim to be the FIRST IMPORTERS OF

SHERRY AND PORT WISE. Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.

FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

No. 116 WALNUT Street. 1 12 lm PHILADELPHIA.

### CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following: WINE BITTERS,

SE BITTERS,
ANGELIUA,
SHEERY,
HOCK,
CATAWBA
CLARET,
PO T
B These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of prape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommended for Medicibal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY E. L. CAUFFMAN,

# AGENT,

No. 21 North FOURTH Street 1 3 thatu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES Pure California Champagne, Made and prepared as fri done in France, from pure

Cathornia Wine, and taking the place of imported Champagne. The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Rotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1988. "CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Cct. 25, 1886,
"MESSIS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentienen:—Having siven your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shell at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly.

J. E. KINGELEY & CO.'
CALL and TEY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO., 11 20 tuths3m) No. 3e DEY Street, New York, A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

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FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, M. J.

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Equal in Quality to the Best Brands. The company has taken great pains and avested are capita, in fitting up their actory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manusetured. Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPFRIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCIES, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, artists, etc.

A complete assertment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trace at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York. The Pencis are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for american Lead Pencil. [161 fmw9m]

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NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C.

EVI SETT, a cethirty years practical experience, guarantees the aking adjustment of his Fremium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladles' apartments conceined by a Lady.

U NITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.— Principal Depot. No. 304 035 STAMPS.— Central Depot. No. 106 S FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1892.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Owers by Mail or Express promotily attended to.
United States Notes. Drafts on Philisdelphia or New
York or current funds received to payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
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and any information regarding the law observable.

Addition of the manufacture of the Bennis and Deliver.