

THE NEW YORK PRESS. EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILERS EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Financial Mysteries.

From the Tribune. The Government of the United States owes in all the round sum of \$2,543,349,748, over and above the sum of \$142,423,791, which it held on the 1st inst., whereof \$97,354,603 were coin.

Let it simply represent thereby effecting the distinction between legal-tender and coin, and enforce a steadfast purpose to fight it out on that line, and it has nothing to fear. A large share of its greenbacks are held by banks, to whom they will then be equal to gold, while they need every one of them as a reserve for the current redemption of their own issues.

But if we are not to resume, then let us sell our surplus bonds, and thus reduce our debt at least one hundred million. If we do not mean to use it, why hoard it? Let us have some good out of it, one way or another.

The Proposed Compromise—The President's Position.

From the Times. The compromise plan concocted by Messrs. Orr, Sharkey, and other Southern Governors, with the reported concurrence of the President, finds no favor North or South.

This view will certainly not be weakened by the shape in which the plan has been introduced to the Senate by Mr. Dixon. As originally published, its first section was an explicit denial of the right of a State to withdraw from the Union.

This is the light in which the matter is viewed by the people of the States composing the Government, and Mr. Dixon may spare himself the trouble of attempting to change their determination.

Having in effect abandoned his old position, why should Mr. Johnson refuse to accept the amendment, and to urge it upon the Southern gentlemen who take counsel with him?

which the President has contended, and furnishes no excuse for continued hostility to the Congress and measures. At the case at present stands, Mr. Johnson and his friends seek to set aside the amendment simply and solely because it imposes upon Rebels the mild disability of exclusion from peace and power.

"The Social Evil"—The Governing Evil. From the World. Some clear writer, perhaps it was Archbishop Whately, once compared the way in which, for a long time, a man may carry around in his head two completely irreconcilable sets of ideas without once discovering their hostile relations, to the incident of two contending armies in Scotland silently encamping within a few rods of each other in the midst of an impenetrable fog.

A bill is now before the Legislature which proposes to subject to regular medical inspection the women who make sale of their persons. The Tribune sets down two objections to its passage—one sophistical, the other earnest and desirable.

Human societies the world over, and even the Government to do than elsewhere, have, nevertheless, charged Governments with so much more than their single legitimate function—the administration of the law, &c., the common organization of force to bring to bear the justice of the citizen against another—that men have come to rely, for the rectification of any great evil upon these artificial and clumsy creatures of theirs; whereby their own self-interest, and their confidence in the simple force of the social organism, are gradually destroyed.

It may, therefore, as a practical matter, be for a time necessary to the mitigation of great admitted evils, that statutes, so long as they are substitutes, should be put to some good use.

It is in this sense, and with the hope of getting the best results out of a police system unavoidable as a whole, that we have lately pressed the mitigation of the worst consequences of the social evil upon the attention of our Albany legislators. They meddle much; let them not always mar.

Governments everywhere charge themselves with supervision of the relations of the sexes. The philosophy which permits them to ordain a law sanctioning the most degrading and brutal, indeed, it is still refuse police regulation to mitigate the worst of these relations.

Would we impeach? No. Why waste our ammunition on a dead cause? We are not to government machinery, but to the natural forces of the social organism, for the means of human progress. In the social organism, liberty is life. The Creator did not plant human beings on this globe as a mere society is not a failure, whatever human governments may be, here and elsewhere.

Of the times the Tribune is among the most devoted. Freedom is its God, and it is with which it conceives that national industry can be hammered into vigorous life. A liquor law is the fetish which it worships as capable to extricate the nation from its present state of extricate drunkenness (as if society could derive from government any more than it puts into government), like the Hindu who worships the very clay while he is moulding it into the shape of an execrable god.

A Prussian Memorial.—The memorial to be distributed among the Prussian combatants in the successful campaign is just being turned out by the foundries. It consists of a cross cast from the metal of Austrian guns, and bearing on one side the Prussian inscription: "God makes with us, Him be the praise" and on the reverse, "Koungrats, July 8, 1866."

ANDREW JOHNSON STEREOGRAPHICALLY VIEWED.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.—Sir—Andrew Johnson was no stranger to the politicians who nominated him. His face was long familiar in the National Assembly. His abilities, his politics, his habits, were fully understood by those who placed him before the people for the exalted position he now holds.

We propose to view our subject impartially—not with the contracted eyes of a partisan, but with the even scales of a liberal judgment. We would open an account with him, debtor and creditor, and strike the balance according to the lights of history. History has his bias, we confess. Prejudice has been the blind barrier to truth throughout all history.

We have watched the progress of this quarrel between the President and his old friends with much care, and have arrived at this conclusion: To the best of our knowledge, Andrew Johnson is not a man who is to be despised.

As to the sentiment of this first pugilistic set-to, we are rather with Johnson, with his qualified suffrage, than with Sumner. We would not, however, be understood as endorsing his policy. We hope to live to enjoy this glorious culmination of political reform; but we know ignorance is a tyrant, most unjust to its own rights, and that the only way to its overthrow is by the force of truth.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE, 1855.

Table with columns for Assets, Liabilities, and other financial details of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. \$100,000 United States Per Cent. Loan. \$111,000.00. \$100,000 1861. \$130,000.00.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES. 1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment. Particular attention paid to small orders. The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.