ROPTORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TREEGRAPH.

A Clear Case-Alaska.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We are opposed to fishing investigations by committees of Congress or a State Legislature. To send forth five or seven men, armed with inquisitorial powers, to see if they cannot hunt up or smell out some moral delinquency, seems to us not conducive to the ends of good government. Investigations should be ordered only where facts of public notoriety or averments of guilt by responsible parties indicate a decided probability that wrong exists which requires ventilation and may justify punishment. Such, it seems to us, is now the case of Alaska. Let us give a synopsis of what is npdepiable:-

I. Russia was the acknowledged owner of a large tract of frozen territory, consisting of the northwest corner of this continent, with the adjacent isles, which we have agreed to

II. Governor Seward, as Secretary of State, acting under the direction (we must presume) of President Johnson, proposed to buy, and ultimately did buy, this territory for the United States, through a treaty negotiated with Baron Stocckel, Ambassador of the Russian Emperor, for \$7,200,000 in gold.

III. The Senate promptly confirmed this bargain by ratifying the treaty; but the floure hesitated to vote the money, and did not vote it, till more than a year had elapsed since the treaty was negotiated; and, though much repugnance had been overcome, a respectable minority (all but two of them Republicans) still voted against it.

IV. Meantime, there was much debate on the matter, in the journals as well as in Congress, and the influence of California was brought to bear in favor of paying the money.

V. The \$7,200,000 in gold have been drawn from the Treasury in payment for the purchased ice; but it seems that only \$5,000,000 of it, the quid pro quo, has really gone to Russia. A London despatch recently stated that the Barings (our Government's bankers in London) had remitted to St. Petersburg £1,000,000 sterling in payment for this territory, leaving \$2,200,000 to be accounted for.

Vi. Mr. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under Polk, was quite active in advocacy of the purchase or of the payment, on the floor of the House as well as elsewhere. After the money was drawn from our treasury, he complained to the Washington police that he had just been robbed of \$7000 in gold, which was a part of this payment to Russia

VII. A Washington despatch recently stated that \$10,000 each had been puld, or at least appropriated to the prominent New York journals, to secure their advocacy of, or at least their non-resistance to, the payment of

-Here are the "points," so far as they are known to us. There may be more that inquiry will develop. There may be mistakes as to one or more of the foregoing. But here are enough to justify inquiry and to indicate some of those who can shed additional light on the transaction. Let Mr. Walker be required to state on oath all that he knows of the matter; and, if there shall seem to be any foundation whatever for the \$10,000 report, let the conductors of our several city journals be examined. The truth can wrong no one, and may decidedly edify the public.

-If anybody knows of any \$10,000 in Russian gold lying around loose that belongs to us, we will thank him to let us know where it is and under what authority it is held back. Let us have the truth if not the gold !

Last Days of the Administration. From the N. Y. Times.

In three months, less a day or two, we shall be called to "welcome the coming, speed the From the N. Y. World, parting" Administration. During this brief interval nothing of importance is to be looked for from the Government in the way of new measures. Its brief remnant of days will be most fittingly employed in preparation for its closing scenes and final exit. And yet, amid the general harmonious acquiescence in Grant's election, we find a few hoarse, harsh, discordant voices, calling upon Mr. Johnson to "stem the tide of radicalism" to the last, and to prepare for his successor a bed of thorns.

It is advice extraordinary, inspired, of course, by pure patriotism, but at least of a "zeal not according to knowledge." In the game of billiards, as everybody knows, one aim of the skilful player is to "leave" the balls, after his last shot, so that his rival can do nothing with them, and when he can effect nothing more for himself, he bends his mind to putting them into such positions that his adversary cannot "count." So in chess, on the same "dog-in-the-manger" principle, one great aim of each player is to block the desired move of the other. Were the science of government a game of billiards, or the President's duty to play a chess bont with his opponents, we freely admit that Mr. Johnson might be expected to throw every possible obstacle in the path of the incoming Adminis-

But what could the outgoing President do, even were he so disposed? Some wit suggests that he would probably veto Grant's election. And this is just about all he could do. So far as Congress is concerned, we cannot see the wisdom or the use, to say nothing of the dignity, of Mr. Johnson's continuing his four years' struggle any longer, now especially that the people have, for the third time, and more strongly than ever, set the seal of endorsement on the course of Congress and that of condemnation on the domestic policy of the Administration. Yet it is precisely to this sort of child's play that a handful of his more fervent supporters exhort Mr. Johnson, urging him to adopt Lawrence's motto, "Don't give up the ship."

This sort of language, and this sort of idea, seem to us to be very foolish and utterly The work of Mr. Johnson's Administration is, for better or worse, substantially done. It only remains for it to wind up its business and straighten out its affairs, while the people prepare to "ring out the eld" and "ring in the new." It is not customary, as we have before said, for an outgoing administration to inaugurate any new measures whatsoever which can complicate the incoming. Matters there are, indeed-and these, generally, chiefly of foreign policy-which will not brook delay. Thus, for example, our quarrel with Paraguay cannot be adjourned merely on the plea that a new administration is coming on. This was Mr. Buchanan's mistake. Acting on the recognized principle that the elected President should be free to direct his own policy, he hesitated to initiate measures for crushing the Rebellion; but he carried the

principle to excess. What we can confidently expect of Mr. Johnson is that he will not waste the remaining days of his administration in a final and, of course, futile measure of strength with Congress; nor will he be likely to initiate any new policy designed to make trouble for his successor. Those few hot-heads who seemed to expect him to do this ought to be ashamed of their own advice.

A High Tariff Cabinet Ring.

From the N. Y. Herald. The wire-pullers and ring men at Washington, although baffled in their most ingenious plats for la-soing and leading General Graut, have not relaxed in their efforts to secure the control of affairs under the next administration. They early took time by the forelook. So long ago as May last the Herald noticed the secret circular which was issued by the recretary of the high tariff league to the members of the executive council. In that circular the secretary urged the necessity of raising more money, and gave a summary of what the league had already accomplished, particularly in influencing the making up of the committees of Congress. The hocus-pocus which had been at work was soon manifest in the selection of the chairmen of several of these committees. Thus a new member from one of the Pennsylvania districts, but a national bank president and superintendent of a large iron mill, and also a vice-president of the high tariff league, was made chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. Another reliable Treasury and high tariff ring man was made chairman of the Committee on Accounts-the most important committee of the House except that on Ways and Means, inasanch as the Committee on Accounts has power to get atl sorts of election expenses through in the shape of legitimate House expenses.

All these ring men and their friends worked like beavers previous to the Chicago Couvention to make Coltax President, if possible, or at least Vice-President. One of them was heard to declare that "he was in favor of Colfax and Grant, in the order named"-Colfax for President and General Grant for Vice-President-but he supposed "that the Convention would give General Grant the first position." The secretary of the Iron and Steel Association said he was in favor of Colfax for President. One leader of the combination, who was a candidate for Secretary of the Treasury in case Mr. Wade should be made President, openly expressed in a public speech his want of confidence in the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

It is said that this high tariff ring, not content with selecting their own candidate for Vice-President and with making up the committees, actually attempted to control Cougressional nominations. Thus men were asked to work against a prominent Republican candidate for Congress in Indiana on the ground that he was "a free trader" and "not sound on the finance question;" and to work for another Republican who was in favor of "the highest kind of a tariff and immediate return to specie payments," and, what was 'far better, a good friend of Mr. Colfax !" The anti-high tatiff, anti-Treasury ring, and anti Colfax Republican got, however, the nomination, and will take his seat in Congress

Now, this high tariff ring fears General Grant. They know that he is honest and firm. They know that the only show their schemes will have during his administration will be by intrigue. They hope to prevent a repeal of the Tenure of Office law, and to get a man popularly supposed to be honest, but really under their coatrol, made the next Secretary of the Treasury. If they can do this they may possibly make a few millions after the 4th of March. They both hate and fear the Herald. They know that the Herald was the first to bring General Grant forward as President and for President-not to play second fiddle to Mr. Colfax under the Tenure of Office law, but to be the First Magistrate of the nation. They also hate and fear all the honest men whom they suspect of having any influence with General Grant. It remains to be seen whether the high tariff and Treasury ring, even with Mr. Colfax as their tower of strength, can successfully carry out their schemes. Meanwhile it will be the duty of the press and of the public to watch closely the "wheels within wheels" of this and every other Washington ring.

Who will be Secretary of the Treasury !

Altogether the most important officer General Grant is called to appoint is the head of the Treasury Department. It is unfortunate for the country, and a bad prognostic of the success of the new administration, that there is in the Republican party such a dearth of timber for the construction of this part of the Cabinet. When Mr. Lincoln was first elected, eight years ago, he spent the whole winter in balancing between Mr. Chase and Mr. Cameron, giving the office at last to the former in consequence of representations unfavorable to Mr. Cameron's integrity, but compensating him by the Department of War, not then deemed so important as it really became, because Mr. Lincoln had no serious expectation of a great war. The fact that those two gentlemen had no competitors was an acknowledgment that the Republican party contained, at that time, no others who had any tolerable fitness for the position.

That no considerable financial talents were developed in the Republican party during Mr. Lincoln's administration is conspicuously proved by his selection of successors to Mr. Chase. Mr. Fessenden was, by the common consent of both parties, regarded as the fittest man for the post, and his reluctance to accept it was overcome by the urgency of a favorable public opinion. It would have been better for his reputation if he had not yielded. An upright man, a clear and cogent debater, conversant with fiscal questions as the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate, he nevertheless proved to be a feeble Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Fessenden has respectable talents, but they are not of the administrative order. Nor has he any originality of conception. He neither kept the business of his department well in hand, nor made any valuable recommendations to Congress. When Mr. Fessenden retired, on the plea of ill health, the lack of financial talent in the Republican party was still more signally illustrated by the promotion of a chief of a bureau to the head of the department. Mr. McCullech's administration of the finances has satisfied nobody; nor ought much to have been expected from it. He was a respectable enough Western banker; but the duties of a bank president are so entirely different, both in their nature and their scope, from those of a Secretary of the Treasury, that qualifications for the one are really no preparation for the other. Besides, it was a mistake to put at the head of that important department a mere financial specialist, even if his spe-cialty had been of the right kind, instead of a statesman of experience and recognized weight. The office, in competent hands, is one of great political influence. If the tools are given to one that can handle them, this political influence can be turned to good purpose in securing such legislation as a sagacious head of the department may judge necessary. The position requires something very superior to a mere clerk or passive administrator. In England, the Prime Minister, who is the chief director of the administration, is the First Lord of the Treasury. In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is generally the most important and conspicuous member on the Government side. British experience is in favor of putting fiscal affairs under the control of statesmen of com-

manding influence in the general politics of The straits to which Mr. Lincoln was put

in finding men for this office, and an addi- | damning him without stint or limit, to a tional illustration of the penury of the Re-publican party in this kind of taleut, may be seen in the fact that he once offered the office to Governor Todd, of Onio. Now, if such was the field which Mr. Lincoln was called to harvest, what is left for General Grant to glean? We suppose he will not think of taking any of Mr. Lincoln's appointees or of his candidates. Chief Justice Chase is of coarse out of the question; against Mr. Cameron the same objections lie as when Mr. Lincoln refused him the place, to say nothing of his failure as War. Mr. Fessenden and Mr. McCalloch have been weighed and found wanting. The field of selection would seem to be narrowed to the very few Republisince Mr. Lincoln's death. Governor Fenton is not included in this description, although he is understood to be an eager candidate. We suppose nobody but himself perceives that he has any sort of fitness for the office. His claims rest on the fact that he was a rejected candidate for Vice-President; if he has any others, they are a secret which has been divulged to the public. After the exclusion of all the names thus far mentioned. there remain but two that would naturally suggest themselves as within the range of probable selection. These are Senator Sherman and Senator Morton, General Schenck can hardly be thought of; and the fact that such a man as he holds the important position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, may be taken as pretty conclusive evidence that a competent Secretary of the Treasury cannot be found among the Republicans of the House.

Mr. Sherman's talents are respectable, and his position in the Senate has made him conversant with financial subjects, which he always explains with clearness and generally debates with ability. But he has never had any training in an administrative office, and the example of Mr. Fessenden shows how very different senatorial is from executive talent. The scheme for a new funding of the public debt which Senator Sherman broached at the last session, would doubtless have proved a failure in practice, if the President had not killed it by a pocket veto. It gives but a moderate idea of the financial sagacity of its author, and we hear of no attempt to revive it at the coming session. The failure of the only measure with which Mr. Sherman has connected his name is not favorable to his chances to be made Secretary of the Treasury.

We thus arrive, by a process of exclusion, to Senator Morton, who, on the score of fitness, seems as suitable a candidate as General Grant can find to the party that elected himwhich is a very moderate compliment to Mr. Morton. Administrative capacity of no mean order be undoubtedly possesses; and it has been displayed in a sphere which must have commended it to the appreciation of General Grant. As Governor of Indiana during the war, he excelled in executive energy all the other Republican Governors, except perhaps Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts. sphere of his duties being in the West, where General Grant was serving, his merits must often have attracted the notice of that officer and prepossessed him in Governor Merton's favor. Mr. Morton is in good general standing among the Republicans (although they regard him as heretical on the greenback question), and is one of the most rising men in that party. He only needs to make some signal exhibition of a decided espacity to deal with questions of finance to make him the strongest candidate for the most important office in the gift of the new President. He does not seem insensible of the advantages of his position, and is understood to be employed in maturing some great fiscal measure, which he will try to carry through Congress at this session. This is going to work in a very practical way-like a general who seeks to win a battle as a ground of promotion. If Mr. Morton's measure, whatever it may be, successfully runs the gauntlet of discussion, and meets with public favor, it will be generally conceded that he is the fittest man to administer the new system of which he will be the author. He has a fine chance either "to make a spoon or spoil a horn."

Proposal to Cast the Flectoral Vote for Seymour and Blair.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat. The Republicans are now, after the tri-umphant election of Grant, in a worse fix than before since the organization of their party. For availability they once nominated Johnson as Vice-President, running him, on account of his brains and intellect, with Lincoln, whom they wanted, not because he had brains or intellect, but because he was a good fellow, could tell funny stories and make people laugh! Johnson flopped over, taking a back-stitch up the Republican "party; and when God saw fit to send a better man to remove the President, the statesman of Tennessee thought it was time to forsake the radicals who used him simply because he was

available. The history of Tyler and of Johnson is quite well known to the country, therefore we forbear comment. But now Grant comes up. He is not a Republican and never has been. He has no special love for the negro. He has no special love for the thousands of office-seekers, carpet-baggers, and scalawaggers who forsook Democracy or any other idea for pay. He prefers dogs-setters, pointers, bull-pups, Newfoundlands, black and tan, square-jawed and other sorts of friends that have four legs rather than those who race to Washington on two. He would break up a Cabinet meeting any time to see a horse trot; would stop delivering an annual message to light a cigar; would excuse himself from his foreign ministers to see a dog-fight, and would break out the back door of the White House on reception-day to shake the hand of the handsome daughter of some Indian chief, camped on the lawn, if she were on it, in camp. The Regublicans know this very well. and are in dire affliction.

Grant is a good fellow for those who like his style, but he will be no good fellew tor the Republicans - this we know. He is no more of a Republican to day than Horatio Seymonr or Frank Blair. And when once his cassimeres touch the velvet of the White House chair, Grant will call for a fresh cigar, and be very apt to light the same with the applications of Republican office-seekers who voted for Grant simply on account of his availability. Grant is not a politician, nor is he the particular friend of politiciaus. is a cold-headed, cold-hearted, lazy, mulish, bull-doggish man of himself. He will do very much as he wishes to do, unless the Washburne family array their broad rumps too thickly before him, in which case he may apply the toe of his boot to some of them, as time will tell. He thinks more Grant than any one else. The next best man with him is Stewart, and next to him comes Bonner. Stewart has no more politics than he has religion; neither has Bonner; neither has Grant. Grant is the tool of men of wealth. He is the creation of capital. He is the bammer in the hands of the aristocracy to rivet the chains of labor still tighter upon the necks of the workingmen. We know he despises the Radicals, as they fear him. It will not be fifteen months from the present writing before one quarter of the people in the United States who voted for Grant will be

greater extent than have the Republicans ever lamned Johnson. The reason for this is that he will not be made the tool for the benefit of very many of the seedy adventurers who would steal by driblets. For a seedy adventurer elevated to power has no love for others like him. Grant will rather be a partner of those majestic thieves who travel in style, and who rob by the wholesale. We do not say that Grant would steal or rob, but he will be very apt to choose his companions and advisers from the ranks of those who are the most skilled in the art of accumulating the wealth of others. With them his sympathies will be; to them he will go for advice; for them he will dispense the patronage at his disposal. There are so many thieves-small, tadpole swindlers-in the Republican party, each one anxious to make a great grab, that they will come upon him to the tune of three bundred thousand more every three mouths. They will rush to see him at Washington faster than they ever did when he was in the army. Many of them will be disappointed, will turn from him in disgust. Grant will be an Andrew Johnson, only a little more so.

To remedy this evil we propose to the Re publican electors that they east their vote for Seymour and Blair. They will then secure a msn on whom they can rely. They will have a Christian, a gentleman, and a statesman for President. They will have a man to whom the ministers and Sabbath School teachers can point with pride and say: "There goes a man whose daily walk and conversation betoken honesty and intelligence." They will have a lover of his country, a man more in sympathy with the workingmen than with the robbers. And they will have in Frank Blair one who has long been a Republican with them, who was a Republican when Grant was not, who perilled his life oftener on the battle-field for his country than Grant ever did, and one who is quite good enough for a Republican President or Vice-President. This will save their turning over, as they certainly will have to within the next four years, to the Democracy.

Let them by a grand coup d'état secure the Densocratic party by this means. Some of the Democrats propose that we give ourselves to the Republicans by giving up our organization and lying down before the car of the mangler; but we propose this as a better way altogether. The Republicans can thus secure the Democratic party for all time to comesimply by instructing the electors to cast their votes for Seymour and Blair. This will put a stop to all quarreiling in the future, insure us men in office who can be trusted, and secure that peace, good-will, and prosperity which will never again come to this country till the Democratic party is

in power. Seriously we make the above suggestion, and trust that it will have due weight with those who are to meet before many weeks for the purpose of choosing a President. Should they choose Grant, he will not live out onehalf his term. He will refuse to yield that implicit obedience to the Republican party which Lincoln was willing to give. He will propose to have a mind and ideas of his own, and the result will be some radical politician, disgusted on account of his refusal of some office, will serve Grant as Booth did Lincoln. The Democrats never will kill him. They never were known to kill one of their kind. His only danger will be from the hands of wicked Republicans, and there are thousands and thousands of them in the country, whose hearts are as full of murder as their pockets ever were, or could be, of plunder.

In view of all these things, will not the Republican electors cast their votes for Seymour and Blair, that Grant may be saved to his country for the great good he may do; for we would regret exceedingly to be compelled during the next four years to record the deep dampation of his taking off by some ungodly Republican hand in the manner we have set forth.

Ρ. M. ٧. P. R/I

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISTY. YOUNG'S PUBE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PUBE MALT WHISKY, There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the surest quality of Whisky, n apufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philade phis market and it is soid at the low rate of 50 per gallon, or \$1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms, No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD, PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Watches,

Diamonds,

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Jewelry,

Solid Silver & Plated Ware WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep a FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, MAKERS,

11 Hamthirp) No. 224 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

ESTABLISHED 1828. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLUCKS, S. LVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MAR RET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, caroaic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from S A. Most P. M.

GEORGE PLOWMAN

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

OFFICE OF THE

its Charter:-

Nov. 1, 1867.

vages, etc.,

Expenses

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

406,845 71

\$1,355,557.51

\$894,923 49

\$1,002,122.31

\$291,685 00

136,500 00

50,000:00

211,375 00

128,594 CO

51,500 00

20,200:00

3,500:00

15,000 00

40,178 88

1,813.00

116,568 73

Market value, \$1,130,325 25

50,586 63

107,498-82

Premiums on Policies not marked off

Interest during the same period-Sal-

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1868,

120 000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881... 50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)......

200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per

125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)... 50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan... 20,000 Pennsylvånia Ratiroad 1st.

25,000 Pennsylvania Ratiroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds 25,000 Pennsylvania Ratiroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds 25,000 Western Penn'a Ratiroad Mortgage 6 per cent, Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guar-

30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent.

7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent,

15,000 Germantown Gas Company;

principal and in creat guar-anteed by the City of Phi-ladelphia, 300 shares stock 10,000 Pennsylvania Raliroad Com-pany, 200 shares stock...... 5,000 North Pennsylvania Rali-road Company, 100 shares stock

20,600 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company,

Cost, \$1,093,004.26.

Bills Receivable for Insur-

Balances due at Agencies—

Premiums on Marine Poli-cies, Accrued Interest, and

Other debts due the Com-

Corporations, \$3156. Esti-

Cash in Bank.....\$116,150 08 Cash in Drawer..... 418 65

The Board of Eirectors have this day declared a CASH Dividend of TEN PER CENT on the

CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PERCENT. Interest on

the SURIP of the Company, payable on and after the

1st December proximo, free of National and State

They have also dectared a SCPIP DIVIDEND of

THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS

for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of

which will be issued to the parties entitled to the

same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free

They have ordered, also, that the SURIP CERTIFI.

CATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year

ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the

Office of the Company, on and after 1st December

proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of

Scrip not presented for redemption within five years

after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall

be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.

AT No certificate of profits issued under \$25. By

ess claimed within two years after the declaration of

Henry Stoan, Witham C. Ludwig,

George G Leiper, Hebry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernardon, Wilham G Boulton, Jacob Riegel.

INCOME FOR 1807

George Fales, Alfred Filler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William B. Grant,

George L. Harrison, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Ec ward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Heury, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madelra,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

\$350,000-00,

the dividend whereof it is evidence,"

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,

Edmund A. Souder,

Joseph M. Seal,
Hugn Grag,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edwa d Darrington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Latourcade,
John B. Semple, Pitts,
A. B. Berger, do
D. T. Morgan, do,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. II 12 Im

1829--CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE: Nos. 485 and 487 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

\$2,603,740·09.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1849 OVER

85 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Term

DIRECTORS,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President, GRORGE FALES, Vice-President, JAS, W. McALLISTER, Secretary protein, Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Philaburg.

I N S U R A N C E COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,001,266.72, \$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its

Organization.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES PLATT. Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Ps., Centra
Agent for the State of Pennsylvania,

CAPITAL \$400,000 of ACCEUED SURPLUS 1,018,898 st PREMIUMS 1,184,846 24

he Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue un-

of National and State Taxes,

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theopi llus Paulding, Joseph H. Seni, Hugo Crag.

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner,

Arthur G. Goffin, Eamuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Bichard D. Wood, S. Morris Waln, John Mason,

Samuel Grant, Seorge W Kichards.

\$33,693-22

PHILADELPHIA, November II, 1868.

Stock and Scrip of Sundry

80 shares stock

207,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first liens on City

Properties ...

Real Estate ...

\$1,109,900 Par

Taxes.

cent. Loan ..

antee).

Loan

stock

\$200,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s. \$208,500-00

Reinsurauces.
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.
Taxes—United States, State
and Municipal Taxes.

LIFE INSURANC PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868. AND TRUST

The following statement of the affairs of the Com-COMPANY. pany is sublished in conformity with a provision of

PENNSYLVANI OFFICE: \$948,711.80

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT S PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, . . \$1,000,0

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