THE DAIL 1 EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1869.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITOBIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOUENALS UPON CURBENT TOPICE-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"Gentleman George" and "Red-Hot Brick." From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the hurry of rushing events our astute and omnipresent reporters neglected to chro-nicle a meeting which recently took place in this city, and which has great political signifi-We read an account of it in Mr. Brick cance. Pomeroy's paper, the New York Democrat. "On Thursday night," says the Democrat, "the Hon. Richard Schell gave, at the elegant rooms of the Manhattan Club, a dinner to the Hon. George H. Pendle on, who is visiting for a season in this vicinity. At six o'clock, a large party of distinguished guests sat down to a most sumptuous repast, lasting until ten o'clock, when those in attendance arose from the tables feasted and surfeited with the viands so lavishly set before them." We learn, also, that among those present were the Hon. George G. Barnard, Judge of the Supreme Court; the Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of New York; the Hon. Erastus Brooks, editor of the New York Express; the Hon. Benjamin Wood, "4-11-44;" the Hon. Douglas Taylor, the great Democratic fugleman and torchlight and-banner provider for the unterrified, and the Hon. Mark M. Pomeroy, the great Democratic statesman of the West, and the red-hot, white-heat champion of the East. The writer adds:-"Mr. Pendleton is in fine health, and will soon return home-we trust as well pleased with New York as our leading men are with him."

This company was as remarkable for those who were absent as for those who were present. Where, we ask, was the Hon. S. L. M. Barlow, the owner of the editor of the New York World? Where was Mr. Samuel J. Tilden? Why was not "Governor" Hoffman invited ! And what has Mr. Tweed done that he should be ruled out from any assembly of "distinguished" Democrats ? Are we to suppose that this dinner, which, from the tone of this report, was evidently given for the purpese of bringing Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Pomeroy together, was also intended to build up a new Democratic party? Are we really on the verge of a new rebellion in Democracy? Has Mr. Pendleton's journey to New York been simply to revenge himself upon the Tammany people for his defeat ? and are we to suppose the mercurial Oakey and the volatile Barnard and the trumpet blowing Taylor are heading another secession, with Pendleton as the coming candidate and Pomeroy as the great leader? It looks suspicious.

Think of the speeches that arose amid the fumes of the wine and the fragrance of the cigars in that back-parlor of the Manhattan Club! Imagine Mr. Pendleton-the elegant, the suave and polished gentleman of the West-rising and greeting, in tones of measured eloquence, his illustrious brother of the East-the renowned, the intrepid "Brick." Then think of the speech of Mr. Pomeroyfor Brick is a prodigious speaker-dwelling upon the services he has rendered to the party, upon his own commanding importance as a Democrat, upon his friendship for Mr. Pendleton, the zeal with which he supported rendieton, the sear with which he supported his nomination, and, finally, his continued assaults upon Mr. Lincoln. We hear Pome-roy depicting the "gorilla Lincoln," the "Illi-nois monkey," roasting in the lowest pre-cincts of hell, while the eyes of the guest snap with delight, and Barnard and Connolly, and Hall and Brooks, exho the sentiment with Hall and Brooks, echo the sentiment with enthusiastic cheers. This report has an affectation of modesty, but it is plain to us that of this company "Brick" was the leader. He may have been put at a side table, or sandwiched between Taylor and Schell-horrible fate !--but "where MacGregor sits is the head "the table." -The meeting of Pendleton and Pomeroy we note as a significant event. The fact that they were surrounded by "a large party of distinguised" Democrats shows that trouble is brewing in Tammany Hall. Are we to have a new party, a red-hot party, a white-heat Democracy, with free lotteries in every State, with Chief Justice Barnard on the bench of the Supreme Court, Pendleton as President, and the public debt repudiated ?

felt by the people in their best interests. But | Turkey and Greece; but as every one is conapart from and above this direct mischief vinced that in the present instance Greece has which such men so chosen and so placed may put herself in a wrong position, the preservado us, is the great and scathing wrong done to our national name and to the repute of the Republic by the fact and by the manuer of their elevation. There are many men in the pulpit and on the platform, claiming to be moral and religious teachers of the people, who lend the whole weight of their inflaence to support and keep in power the party by which such men as these are thus elected to rule over us. Do these men recognize such a thing as moral responsibility? If they do, what answer have they to make to their own consciences for their aid and comfort given to the political success of persons whose poli-tical success is a direct and flagrant proclamation that personal honesty and personal character are not, as the clergyman and the school master incessantly assert them to be, the gateway to honor and to authority in the State ! What sermon of temperance and of industry can be preached over the example of Franklin and from the pages of "Poor Richard" that is not made ridiculous by the tipsy laughter of Chandler reeling from the chair of Cass ! What lesson of honesty and of truth can be

The Alabama Protocol-The Case Before the Senate.

taught by Washington and his cherry tree

that is not smothered by Fenton and his mat-

From the N. Y. Times.

tress ?

The long diplomatic struggle over the Ala-bama claims is substantially ended. Lord Clarendon and Minister Johnson have agreed upon and signed, in behalf of their respective Governments, a convention for the settlement of all claims arising between the two Governments since the treaty of 1853; this convention is on its way across the ocean; and meanwhile a telegraphed copy has been forwarded by the President to the Senate for consideration. If approved by that body, the formal ratifications will be promptly exchanged, and the treaty of settlement will become binding and final.

It is not too much to say that, upon the whole, the terms of the protocol are eminently favorable to the United States. Not only are they based upon the original instructions delivered to Mr. Reverdy Johnson as representing the demands of his Government, but they contain all those amendments (or counter-propositions) made by Mr. Seward to the protocol d.awn up and signed in Novem-ber by Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson. In other words, every material point made by the Department of State has been conceded substantially in the form in which it was submitted.

The Clarendon-Johnson Convention provides in the first place for a mixed commission to settle all claims, in place of the foreign arbitration originally proposed by Lord Stanley. A foreign arbiter could in any case have set tled the general question of liability in the Alabama claims, leaving that of specific damages still to go before a joint commission. Mr. Seward's proposition that both questions should go before the same tribunal is now substantially acceded to.

In the next place, the convention embraces in its scope all claims which have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other since the treaty of 1853-a provision of mutual advantage, as settling or barring all outlying claims in the past and giving a clean slate for the future. In like manner the Convention of '53 between Lord Russell and J. R. Ingersoll stretched back over all unsettled claims between that and the treaty of Ghent, signed in 1814-but no further. The year 1869 will thus be a starting-point for the next claims' treaty of the future. However, Mr. Seward has carried, it seems, after much difficulty, two important exclusory provisions, whereof the first excepts from the jurisdiction of the commission all claims already finally decided by the Admiralty courts, while the other excepts all claims, growing ont of the war, of British subjects who cannot prove their neutrality to the satis-faction of the commission. He has also successfully enforced his objection to the classification of claims made in the November protocol, and has procured that the Alabama claims shall go under the same head with all others, and be put in the same class. The next main point carried by our Government relates to the decisions of the joint commission. This body, as is now well known, is to consist of four persons, two appointed by each Government. The November protocol required an unanimous decision to substantiate the Alabama and Shenandoah claims, but only a majority decision for the others. This, of course, could not be agreed to. The State Department demanded that the same rule should apply to all claims; and it further submitted that a majority decision should be sufficient for each case. This, with reluctance, was conceded. Next came the question of providing for the case of a tie vote. The Department of State made the condition, as against the November protocol, that the selection of the arbiter by the two Governments in such a case should be subject to the ratification of the Senate: and this is now agreed to. However, if this last is not done within six months after a case is so reported, each party in the commission selects the name of an arbiter, and the decision is made by lot. We need hardly add that the great question involving this point is most likely to be, whether her Majesty's Gov-ernment is liable at all for the Alabama's escape and depredations. That settled, all the rest is plainer sailing. As to the minor points of the protocol-the time of filing, deciding, and paying claims, the expenses of the commission, the agree-ment for fair and final decision, and what not -these details are common to all similar diplomatic documents, and call for no comment just now. Taking all these concessions, together with the change of plau of sitting from London to Washington, our Government has reason to be well satisfied. upon the whole, with its persistent action in this hotly-contested diplomatic struggle. Without seeking to fore-cast the action of the Senate, it is yet clear that the protracted controversy is well-nigh over. That any other than a peaceful solution could come of it has been, of course, at least since the summer of 1865, preposterous. Nevertheless, such were the questions of national punctilio involved, that we may be very well content that the long-drawn affair is practically ended.

put herself in a wrong position, the preserva-tion of peace, if only temporary, must be re-garded as a positive gain. It deserves to be noticed, however, in connection with this matter, that while peace was the aim of the conference, the powers represented seemed specially desirous to avoid committing themselves to a war policy in the event of the parties at variance relusing to follow out their recommendations. The ballying propensity was less manifest than it was wont to be on the part of the great powers. This, too, is a gain; for it encourages the hope that the time is coming when expensive wars will be studiously avoided, and when differences between nations will be settled by reason and argument rather than by the sword and the bullet.

At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the Eastern question, as we are in the habit of naming it, must become more and more a source of trouble to Europe The Ottoman power is as much an exotic on the European side of the Bosphorus in the nineteenth as it was in the lifteenth century. For four hundred years the Mosiems have ruled in the city of Constantine and been masters of the empire of which Constantine may be said to have been the founder. But while the Slaves, the Roumans, and the Greeks have submitted to the authority of their new masters, they have clung tena-ciously to their ancient faith and maintained the characteristic of their respective races. The line which separates the original races from the Turks is not, perhaps, so broad or so sharply defined as it once was; but it is broad enough and sharp enough to convince the most sceptical that final amalgamation is impossible. After well-nigh five hundred years' rule in Europe, it has still to be admitted that there are twelve millions of Christians to five millions of Mussulmen. The Rayahs, as the Greeks of Turkey are named, differ in nething from the Hellene Greeks of the kingdom but in this, that the former are the subjects of the Sultan and the latter are the subjects of King George. The Slavic races between the Balkan and the line of the Danube, though they speak in other tongues than that of Greece, have been as little influenced by Turkish ascendancy as their Rouman and Grecian neighbors. The Turk is known to be the ruler; but in no part of European Turkey is the ruler loved, or does the belief exist that his rule shall be permanent. Four hundred years' experience has not convinced any of the European races now within the bounds of the Turkish Empire that a Christian should be governed by a Mussulman. The love of life in the general case is stronger than the love of country, the love of race, or the love of religion; but all over European Turkey a better time is looked for and anxiously awaited, when the love of life shall be compatible with all the other pobler instincts of humanity. It does not follow, from anything we have said, that Turkish rule is necessarily bad. It only follows that it is the rule of the stranger, and that to that rule time has not reconciled the governed.

These facts are not unknown to the governments of Europe. In London, in Paris, in Vienna, at Berlin, at St. Petersburg, it is known and understood that the continued integrity of the Ottoman empire in Europe is an impossibility. They know that no assist-ance from without, no treaties, no armed interference can save it long from internal collapse. They see that the Christian elements of the population are being stirred up; that they are waking from a long sleep and revealing some newness of life; and that time only is required to make them masters of the situation. But the governments of Europe cannot see beyond the deluge. The Mussul man power destroyed, what is to follow This no one can answer. Russia is as ambitious as ever to sit enthroned in Conpowers will never consent. There smaller objection to the enlargement of the Greek kingdom, but the kingdom is not ye ripe for any such enlargement. The time, however, may come, and may come soon when a South Slavonic empire along the line of the Danube, and a Greek kingdom, stretching north as far as the Balkan, and east as far as the Dardanelles, will reconcile Europe generally to the downfall of the Moslem empire. That time, however, is not yet. In trigue, therefore, is busy, and deceit is every where. The Western powers are jealous o Russia, and Russia is impatient of their resistance. Russia has acquired a new powe in Asia which makes Great Britain more fearful than ever. Another Crimean was would place India in jeopardy. It will not surprise us to learn that the fresh difficulty between Persia and Turkey is the result o Russian intrigue. In spite, however, of al appearance to the contrary, we are willing to believe that the result of the Paris Con ference will prove the means of preserving peace for the present, and that the final set tlement of the Eastern question will be post poned for at least another decade.

LT.	DELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, J	ANUARI 20, 1003.	
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.	INSURANCE COMPANIES.	INSURANCE COMPANIES.
15	PROVIDENT	UNION MUTUAL	UNITED SECURITY
8	LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY	INSURANCE COMPANY	LIFE INSURANCE
e ă	PHILADELPHIA.	OF PHILADELPHIA.	AND TRUST
	Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.	INCORPORATED 1804.	COMPANY,
r y	PHILÄDELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.		PENNSYLVANIA.
n a	The following statement of the assets and basiness of this Company is published in come fance with the General moutance law of the state of Perms, ivanis,	Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.	OFFICE:
i	Authorized Capital unity paid to	OFFICE,	S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
11 1-	Atsets. Present Paties. \$40 cas co her gegis first liens on city pro- periy sector 240 055 00	N. F. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts.,	PRILADALPHIA.
18	6,00000 Ground Reats	The following Statement of the affairs of the	CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
18 18	1.600.00 United Sinies 5 per cent, currency	Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:	DIRECTORS
n	5.400 Ciry of Philadelphias per cent. load 0.60000 5.6000 Junction Philadelphias per cent. load 0.60000	Merine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1880	PHILAI ELPHA. GEORGE H. STUATT, S. H. HORETMANN GEORGE W. CHILLS, A. J. DREXEL
7. 18	2,00 to State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent, bouds 6 000 00 Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent, bonds	1568	GLORGE H. STUART, GEORGE W. CHILDS, W15, A. FORTER, W. A. J. DREXEL, JOBEPH FATTRESON, W. A. DREXEL, W. A. DREXEL, W. C. HOUSTON, "J. SOLMA, THOMAS W. EVAN5, ILENITY E. ROOD.
n 10	Cert. Donds 5 040 00 28.172 00 526 abares Central National Bank 25 250 40 8.192 07 50 abares Bank of the Bepublic 30 0 00 5 555 10 00 Bits et Lehign Valley Railroad 5,460 00	Fire premiums willten same period	I A MES M MORILI ON, Freshert Manhatian Bank
11	2.775.00 25 sources Fidelity Sato Deposit Co., 2.775.00 347.750/34 Loans on collateral conrity	Fire premiums flot earned Jan. 1, 1868	JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. SHERT & Co., Baukera, ROSTON,
01 3- d	as 558-53 Cash on hand	Earned premiums to January 1, 1869;-	HON. E. S. TOBEY, Inte President Board of Trade CINCINNATI. A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co
10	Policies	Marine risks	CHICAGO.
y h	Office Fixtures \$1,00000 Cash in hands of Agents \$2,00164 Value of Deferred Pro- miums for Lie current	torest on investments and salvagee \$16.1.299.05	C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Baukers, LOUISVILLE, KY. WILLIAM GARVIN, of Gurvin, Bell & Co.
9+. 34	37647	LCESSES, expenses, etc., same period: Marine losses	87. LOUIS. JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchauts' National
n	BUGINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1865 Premiums, including A onulites,	Fire losses	Hank. NEW HAMPAHIBE. HON, J. W PATTERSON, U.S. Senator.
l- te	Interest on Annuity Fundamentary 1,946-30	stops	BALTIMORE. WILLIAM PRE-COTT SMITH, Superintendent
git	Cash in bards of Agents and Do. Herred Premiums	161,751.93 Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.	Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington. S. M. SHUEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express. CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & AX.
g	Lets Agents' Commissions	Bonds. State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per	FRANCIS T. KING, President Contrat Sayings Bank, GEOEGE H, STUART, President.
n k	Interest on other investments	Cent	C F. EETT's Secretary. J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
1- s.	Suring 6,019,097 00 Amount of Annuitles sold in 1885 1922 98 Tour a process of a sold in 1885 1927 12	1889 Camden and Amboy R R., 6 per cent,	R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS F KOERPER, N. B., Medical Examinors C. STUART FATINESON, Counsel.
10 er	Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company	Camden at d Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875	This Company larges Policies of Life Insurance
at	Expenses for lass Liabilities to Depositers and Trusts	Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent	upon all the various plans that have been proved oy the experience of European and American Com- panies to be gate, sound, and reliable, at rates as
of	BAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary, Differences	cent	LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STA-
te	Samuel R. Shipley, Phila. Richard Cadbury, Phila Johna H. Morris, "Henry Haines,	Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per	BILITY. All policies are non-forfek 'ble after the payment
of i-	W. Hacker, "Win, C. Longstreih, Charles F. Collin, Richmond, Ind. 11312:	cent	of two or more annual premiums. Il 13 imw3mrp
l, h	INSURE AT HOME	Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent	IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON.
It i,	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.	North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent	ESTARLISHED 1803.
y	No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.	Shares 160 Little Schuyikill Railroad	Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funda, \$8,000,000 IN COLD.
10	ASSETS, 82,000,60.	48 Delaware Railroad 5 000 00 1 200 00	PREVOST & HERRING Agents,
1- n	CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE, MANAGED BY OUR OWN CHIZENS,	106 Wyoming Valley Canal	1143m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.
d	LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID, POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS, Applications may be made at the Home Office, and	88 Delaware Muthal Insurance Co 2,200 00 160 Phoenix Insurance Company 1,600 00 4 American West India Steamship	FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
i8 t-	the Agencies throughout the State. [218]	Company	FROM THE CREAT FIRE
1- 1-	SARUEL E. STORES	1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co 28,240 00	IN MARKET STREET.
st l-	INSURANCE COMPANY	Par value	HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
ly 10	NORTH AMERICA,	Sundry accounts due for premiums. 15,768-12 Cash in banks	Again the Champion! THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CON-
1-	No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA. INCORFORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL	Cash in drawer	TENTS UNCHARRED, LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.
r? a- a-	ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868 82 001 200.70	DIRECTORS, 8255,273 47	PHILADELFHIA, Iweifth Monta Sth, 1868, Messre, Farre, Herring & Co., No. 529 Chesnut Street-Geotsit is with great pleasure that we add
ig n	\$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.	Richard S. Smith, Francis Tete, A. E. Borie, S. Delbert,	our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Marketstreet, on the evening of the 3d inst. jour store was the centre of the
is	Arthur G. Comn. DIRECTORS, George L. Harrison,	John H. Irwin, Sol. Townsend, N. A. Smith, F. Lavergne,	conflagration, and, being filed with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, a.cohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Sate stood in an exposed situation, and feil with the burning floors
et e,	John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter, Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke,	Henry Lewis, John Moss, J. C. Steiner, Lemuel Coffin.	exposed simulon, and feil with the burning floors linto the cellar among a quantity of comonstille ma- terials. We opened it next day and joun sooks, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and shire contents all safe. It is e pecially gratifying to us shar
n, 18	Amorose White, William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup, S. Morris Waln, John P. White, Louis C. Micdoira,	Edward L. Clark, George Lewis, H. F. Robinson, W. D. Winsor,	papers, bank holes bills receivable, and entire contents all sais. It is especially gratifying to us shar your Safe came out all right as we had entrasted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a lew days, as they have our entire con-
1- 15	John Mason, ARTHUL G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary, WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, .Pa., Centra	Samuel C. Cook, James L. Bewley, RICHARD S. SMITH, President.	
99 a- a-	A gent for the State of Fennsylvania. 126)	JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 12 12t	Yours, respectfully, T. MORRIS PEROT & CO. HERRING'S FATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the
y- of	1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL.	DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSUR- ANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the	victors in more than 300 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Mreals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universaile, Paris
e- er	Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825.	Manufactured and for sale by
re ar	OFFICE:	Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES	FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.
ot ty	A05. 485 and 487 CHESNUT STREET. ASSETS ON JANUABY 1, 1808,	On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES	12 % wfm8mrp PHILADELPHIA.
of	\$2,603,740.09. ACCEUED SUEPLUS	On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.	C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTUREBOF
ng n-	UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867	On Merchandisegenerally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.	FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKEMITH, BELL-HANGEB, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
ng st-	\$83,693-28 LOBBES PAID SINCE 1529 OVER	ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868, \$200,000 United States Five Per	No. 434 BACE Street
	Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Term	120,000 United States Six Per	BLANK BOOKS.
С.	DIRECTORS, Charles N. Bancker, Alfred Fitler, Eastudei Grapt, Thomas Sparks,	Cent. Loan, 1881 136,800-00 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (tor Facific R). 50,000-00	AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL
	George W. Kicharda, William 5, Grant, Isaac Lea. Alfred G. Baker, George Falta, Phomas 5, Ellis,	200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	FOB
	CHARLES N. BANCEER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protom	Lioan (exempt from tax). 128,594 00 50 000 State of New Jersey Six	BLANK BOOKS
1.	no Agencies West of Philaburg, 112	Per Cent. Loan	By the Paris Exposition, 1867.
	DECENTS INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804-CHARTER PERPETUAL	25,000 Penn, R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent, Bonds	WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,
be	No. 224 WALS STSTEEL Optosite the Exchange. This Company insures from loss or damage by Fiks,	Bix Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	No. 339 CHESNUT Street
ky. the	on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on build in as by deposit of pre-mums. The Cympany has been in active operation for more	7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per	AND
	been promptly adjusted and pail, been promptly adjusted and pail,	elpal and interest guaran-	No. 55 South FOURTH Street,
-	John L. Hodge, Davia Lewis, M. E. Mahony, Beujamin Litting, John T. Lewis, Thomas M. Powers,	teed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	Blank Book Manufacturers,
.	Robert W. Learning, Ednucd Constition, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,	200 sbares Stock	STATIONERS,
8+1	Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lowis C. Norris. JOHN R. WUCHERER, President SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 235	20,000 Phila and Southern Mail Steam.Co., S0shares Stock 15,000 00	
	FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY-THE FERNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM	gage, first liens on City Properties	And Steam Power Printers. A complete slock of well-seasoned BLANK
Cr,	510 WAL&UT Street, opposite Independence Square This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, confidence to fastre against loss	\$1,109,600 Par. Market value, \$1,130,325*25 Cost, \$1,093,604*26.	A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STA-
08	or damage by fire on Pablic or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited lime. Also on Furblure Stocks of Goods, and Merchandlac gene	Bills receivable for insurance made Eglances due at agencies, premiums 322,486 94	TIONERY of every description. 12 14m wf t2 1
B.	rally, on liberal terms, Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund	est, and other debts due the com- papy 40 178-88	JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
ц	them to offer to the insured an unconsted security in the case of loss. Diskorosa, John Deversur,	Stock and setip of sundry corpora- tions, \$3156. Estimated value	BLANK BOOK
5.	Isaac Harlehuras, Henry Lewis,	Cash in drawer	MANUFACTURERS,
-	Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, JE., Prosident. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. \$202	\$1,647,367.80	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
,	STRICTLY MUTUAL.	John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,	No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
N	PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.	Theophilus Paulding, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig,	
•	OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 111 S. FOURTH STREPP	Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, John D. Taylor,	12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.
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a.:	Good risks of any class accepted, Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates, Provident	H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, John B. Semple,	RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET
onē	Vice-President, WILLIAM O. IONGETRETH.	Joshna P. Eyre, A. B. Berger, " THOMAS C. HAND, President,	CURSONS AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET iniah. RODGERS' and Stag Handles, of beautiful iniah. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RA- ZOBS, and the celebrated LECOULTER RAZOR SCHESORS of the finest quality.
nø	The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. first	JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. EENRY LYLEURN, Secretary, HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary, (196	Masors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Outlery Ground and Polished, as P. MA DELIKA S, No. 115 S, TENTH trees, below Channus,

The Party of Patriots. From the N. Y. World.

One good at least, it may be hoped, will result from the nomination of Governor Fenton by the Republicans at Albany as their candidate for the Senate of the United States. It will hardly be possible for the blindest blockhead in all the Loyal League-who, being politically and intellectually blind, is also personally and morally honest-to deny, in the face of this nomination, that his party has ceased to represent either the respectability, the purity, or the character of the country. A man is judged by the company he keeps. A party must be judged by the candidates it makes. Nearly a century ago, Dr. Johnson, so Boswell tells us, startled a goodly company at the club (Charles Fox in the chair, and Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gibbon among them) by declaring, in his sententions way, that "patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel." Whether "patriotism" be now the last refuge of a scoundrel may well, in view of the events of a few years past, be doubted. That it is the sure reinge of a scoundrel cannot very well, in view of the events of a few weeks past, be denied.

It is an unquestionable fact that the nomi-Bation to three important seats (we will speak of no more to-day) in the highest legislative body of the land has, during these few weeks past, been lodged absolutely in the control of the representatives of the party which has loudly and persistently proclaimed itself to be especially and exclusively the party of "patriotism" in this country. It is equally an unquestionable fact that each of those seats has been filled by men of whom no, party can accept the leadership without discredit, and in a manner and by means which are calculated to bring the operation of republican institutions into disrepute throughout the world. The Senatorial elections in Pennsylvania and in Michigan, the Senatorial nomination in New York, are eminently-and for the matter of that, avowedly-elections and a nomination "not fit to be made." Why, then, have they been made? They have been made by money and for money. They have been made by almost open corruption of the State Legislatures from which they were purchased, and they have been made for the purpose of securing facile and available tools in the Federal Legislature, already debauched, which their results are still further to debauch. We say this not as partisans at all, but as citizens. We say it not in anger or in triumph, but in sorrow and in shame. No Democrat as a Democrat has the least reason to lament these calamities as calamities to the Democratic party. They are, in truth, contributions to the inevitable eventual victory of Democratic principles over Republican madness and passion. But they are calamities to the country. The evil influence which such men as those who have thus been put forward into the highest places of public trust

The Great European Trouble-Another Complication in the East. From the N. Y. Herald.

The conference which for some days past has been in session in Paris closed its sittings on Monday, and the Turkish Ambassador has received instructions to sign the protocol agreed upon by the conference. Our cable telegrams state that the belief was general in Paris that Greece would not reject the terms of settlement. Moreover, it will be seen that the Emperor Napoleon, in his address at the opening of the French Legislature on Monday, refers to the satisfactory and peaceful conclu-sion of the deliberations of the conference. Thus, for a time at least, we have a promise of the preservation of the peace of Europe. Every one feels that there is a question bemay directly exert, will no doubt be severely | youd the mere preservation of peace between

