THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1869.

11-25

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Coan Carrent Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

Wrom the N. Y. Times.

turrent of popular feeling when, in the Ohio anvass, he lays stress upon the questions of axation and currency as those which call for immediate and intelligent attention. The influence of these questions upon the feelings and purposes of the people is not confined to Ohio. They furnish the practical issues for the fall campaign. The fifteenth amendment is the last remaining feature of the reconstruction policy, and the importance of its ratification cannot be easily over-estimated. Until the principle it affirms be incorporated into the Constitution the fundamental feature of reconstruction will wear a sectional aspect, and its duration will be a matter of doubt. The adoption of the amendment is, therefore, desirable as a means of nationalizing what the country, in its treatment of the South, has pronounced just, and as a final settlement of an irritating controversy. With this exception, there is nothing which, in importance or interest, approaches the financial question.

The blunder of the main body of the Democracy in identifying themselves with the programme of Mr. Pendleton in regard to the currency and the debt, interferes with the practical discussion of those topics. Instead of entering upon them in their practical relations, and with direct reference to measures of which improved credit is an essential element, the parties to the contest are engaged in debating the relative advan-tages of repudation and good faith. As in the war the same class of Democrats expended in opposition to the cause of the Government the strength which, rightly used, would have rendered its administration more officient, so now the relief to the taxpayer which would follow a successful management of the debt is delayed by an assault upon the public credit. The reform most obviously needed is for the time hindered, if not made impossible. It would be dle to propose to the public creditor the acreptance of a bond bearing a lower rate of interest in exchange for that which he now holds, so long as a determination to disregard the original contract is apparent. By wan-1 only reviving Mr. Pendleton's greenback theory, then, the Democrats do what they can to narrow the financial discussion within unprofitable limits, and to prevent the operation of bond-conversion, which would so greatly reduce the tax-payers' load.

the currency is similarly mischievous. We have no confidence in plans for precipitating resumption of specie payments by legisla-tion. That must be the result of a gradual change, involving time and the steady, wholesome growth of industry and commerce. But the appreciation of the currency may be promoted by judicious measures, of which fixedness is an ingredient; while for resumption other preparations are expedient, looking to the specie strength of the Treasury and the national banks. The Democratic programme makes fixedness in the amount of the surrency unattainable, and demands the abolition of the banks rather than the acquisition by them of a specie reserve. The programme, in fact, threatens inflation and business disorganization, under circumstances which indicate the repression of disturbing influences as one of the paramount requirements of the country.

AN EXAMPLE IN TENNESSEE. From the N. Y. World. From the less one learns the greater.

thereto, sections 4 to 15 inclusive, is not to

be held or considered as any part of said con-

sentatives in the House and surreptitious

Senators in the Senate. None of these wor-

thies owe their seats to the Constitution, but

to a legislation outside of the Constitution,

and directly terminable in its very terms.

This legislation is reconstruction. Recon-

struction is in one original act and many

supplements. The ground of the original

act-and, par consequence, of all based thereon-is that no legal State Governments

or adequate protection for life or property

exist in certain States, and that it is "neces-

sary that peace and good order be enforced

in said States until loyal and republican State Governments be established therein;

therefore, be it enacted," etc. Here the act

is expressly limited to a certain date, or, in other words, is not, like a constitution, to remain unchanged except by the authority creating, but to carry within itself the time

and date of its ceasing to be of any effect.

proved successful. Two French savants made "cold light;" a sort of aurora borealis, sealed up in a glass tube, worked by an "electric bat-It tery. It weigned 12 pounds per lamp; and besides, the miners said they could not see by it. Two other Frenchmen made a lamp which seems that in Tennessee they have a state of things somewhat resembling that which afflicts the community at large, to wit :- a set of bogus legislators who owe the right to hold was air-tight, and burned its own oxygen. their office not to any provision in the Con-stitution, but to a legislation "outside of the Constitution." Thus there are eight memcondensed by pressure. That was heavier and bulkier than the other. Now let some ingenious American invent a lamp that can be

hermetically sealed up, using oxygen packed in the solid shape of some of its chemical combinations, and producing in combustion no gas that requires an outlet; and he may be enrolled among philanthropists. But even that would be no security against wooden chimneys. They must be prevented by legislation. If wood must be used in our

mines, let it be rendered absolutely fire-proof. Soak it in soluble silicates, cover it with stone-paint, plaster it over with cement. It was the wood-work, nothing else, that fed the flames in the Nevada silver mines for weeks together. There a miner left a candle stuck against a post; but the system which fills the mines with wooden supports and framework was the real cause of that catastrophe, as it was of the Avondale disaster.

CUBA-WHAT ABOUT CUBA ? From the N. Y. Herald.

From all the late news arriving from Spain and Cuba, including the hopeful communication of General Sickles, there is evidently a prospect that the island will ere long cease to be an appendage of the "mother country, and will take shelter under the wing of the American eagle. If the Regent Serrano is wise, he will not refuse the munificent offer of a hundred millions which General Sickles has been authorized to offer on the responsible endorsement of the United States for the free purchase of the island, and it is said that he s not unwilling to accept it. In the present condition of Spanish finances it would - be foolish to refuse the offer now, because the Spanish Government may rely upon it that hey will never get such an offer again. It is the last chance, and they had better take it. Indeed, affairs in Cuba are tending in such a direction that her freedom is but a mere question of time, and she will not be worth buying very soon. We presume that the Regent sees this very clearly, although some of the old fogies of his Cabinet may lean more upon the old traditional Castilian pride than upon their knowledge of the logic of events. The threat of sending a reinforcement of Spanish troops to Cuba to put down the revolution is renewed, but the number is reduced from the original twenty thousand to sixteen thousand. We hardly believe that, in the present critical state of affairs, pending a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba, any number of troops will be sent there at all; and even if they are, this will not change the result.

With regard to the value of Cuba to this country, supposing that we guarantee the price of her independence at the comparatively paltry sum of a hundred millions, there can be no doubt or hesitation. If she is worth forty millions a year to Spain, she can be made worth fifty per cent. more to us by the industry and enterprise brought to bear upon her resources. We expect, therefore, that, in view of the advanced state of affairs, tending towards a solution of this Cuban diffi culty, the administration will no longer hesitate to take prompt steps in the recognition of the revolutionary government, as well as intimating to the authorities at Madrid that it is advisable to accept the financial solution already officially offered. We believe that General Grant favors such a course, although he is desirous of avoiding complications as far as possible. But some members of his Cabinet are disposed to put a drag upon the wheel and retard that action which their departed colleague, Rawlins, urged with his dying breath.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PROCLAMATION.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR / OF THE CHIT OF PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1892.)

WHELLAS, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the ervice of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborh cod of Front and Arch streets, about 2:30 P. M. The assavains hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowhill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttenwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount

(\$1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

The attention of all good citizens is called to this out-

\$1,109,900 Par. Real Pstate. Bills receivable for insurance made. Balances due at sgencics, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the commany

HENRY LYLBURN, HENRY BALL, Assi

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,

\$23,788.12.

ranklin

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilins Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Graig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Laiourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, D RECTORS. CTORS. Edmund A. Sonder, Samuel E. Stekes, Henry Slean, William O. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, A. B. Berger,

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GTO, W. BAMERSL M. O. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, 8 30 194

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana

DR. JOSEPH FORY. Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has re-

moved his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence No. 1817 Green street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN POLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal repre-sentatives, after the loth inst. 969t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. PREMIUMS

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. UAPITAL, 22,000,000. SABINE & ALLEN, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PRICES - Opening of DUTION'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. Chicker-ing Planes. Immense heduction in Prices and Introduc-tion of the One Price System, Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice for all nurchensers he means of the

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary, THRODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 39 SBURY A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York. S150,000 deposited with the State of New York as security in policy holders. EMORY MCCLINTOUCK, Actuary. A MORY MCCLINTOUCK, Actuary. A M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner. EMORY MCCLINTOUCK, Actuary. A. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner. EMORY MCCLINTOUCK, Actuary. A. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner. EMORY MCCLINTOUCK, Actuary. A. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner. EMORY MCCLINTOUCK, Actuary. A. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner. EMORY MCCLINTOUCK, Actuary. Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott, John S. Tosker, John B. McCreary, E. M. Wright, Anthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreary, E. M. Worne, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, E. M. Worne, S. Morris Wain, J. H. Beharacter of its Directors, economy of manage-ment, reasconableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PilAN Of the character of its Directors, economy of manage-ment, reasconableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PilAN Of the character of its Directors, economy of manage-ment action of travel after the first year, the ASBURY pre-sents a combination of advantages offered by no other output information address B. Toral infiber infermation address JAMES M. LONGAORE, Manager for Pennaylvania and Delawara. Office, No. 32 WALINUT Street, Philadelphia. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 185 LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. WINES. CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. STRICTLY MUTUAL. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. DUNTON & LUSSON, Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends, Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest 115 SOUTH FRONT STREET. rates. ates. President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY. The advantages offered by this Company are un-1 275 INSURE AT HOME. IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, COMPANY. COMMISSION MERCHANTS NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ASSETS, \$2,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State, [2 185 CARD. THE FOUNT OF FASHION, GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, opened Saturday, the 11th instant, No. 119 S. EIGHTH STREET, Solar Association of the second start, Second Start, Solar Start, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Start, John H. Brown, This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardoos risks whatever, such as factories milis, etc. H. S. K. C. mills, etc. mills, etc. F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice President, ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 263 EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. PHEENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. NO. 224 WALDUT Street, opposite the Exchange. This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE. On liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums. The Company has been in active operation for more than sixTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS. John L. Hodge, M. E. Mabour, John T. Levis, William S. Grant, William S. Grant, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. HOLD N. R. WUCHERER, President. DHEENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT Street. SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

HER MAJESTY Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OII., ETO., GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS. The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully avited. ' Polite Salesladies in attendance. MRS. CUMMINGS. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. 5 grerp

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU RANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legis laters of Pennayivania, 1836. Office, S. E. cornar of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. Ou goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES On Numberdias strength of the Union.

On Merchandiss generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

 Ktc.

 ABSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1935.

 \$200,000
 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1949.

 \$200,000
 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1951.

 \$20,000
 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1951.

 \$20,000
 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1951.

 \$20,000
 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Profile Railroad).

 \$20,000
 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan

 \$20,000
 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan

 \$20,000
 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan

 \$20,000
 Penn, Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

 \$20,000
 Penn, Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds.

 \$20,000
 Penn, Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

 \$20,000
 Penn, Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

 \$20,000
 Penn, Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds.

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21,000'000 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. 5,031 35

 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan
 15.000.00 11.390'00 8,500'00 15,000.00 207,900,0 Market value, \$1,130,335 25 Cost. \$1.093,604 26 \$5,000'00 323,495'94

the company. Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, 55156. Estimated value. Cash in bank. Cash in drawer. 412 65 40,178 88 1,813.0 116,563'73

A. B. Berger, THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President

10.6

Company

.1,193,843.43

\$360,000.

Assistant Secretary.

1829. -CHARTER PERPETUAL

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Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

Ammeel W. John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrosa White, William Welsh, John Maron, George L. Harrison, George L. Harrison, George L. Harrison, George L. Harrison, MARLISS PLATT, Vice President, CHARLISS PLATT, Vice President, MARIS, becretary. MARIS, Becretary. \$1,647,367 90

Arthur G. Coffin.

MPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1865. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, \$300,000 FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Per-petual or Temporary Policies.

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THE FENNSY LVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated less-Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Strest, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss of dam-age by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either perma-nently or for a limited time. Also on Furnitare, Stocks of Goeds, and Merchandne generally, on Hhoral forms. The Capital, togethere with a large Surplus Fard, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to effect to the insure: an undoubted security in the case of Ioss.

Daniel Smith, Jr. John Devereux, Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Iean Rizhehurst. Jenry Lawis, Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell. Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, JR., President, WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 336

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 523 WALNUT Street,

Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Capital, \$500,000.

Assets MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER \$29,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGAN-

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7 234

CHARLES RICHARDSON, Prosident

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President

Charles Richardson William H. Rhawo Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles,

George A

ESTABLISHEDZIS03.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

\$8,000.000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 2.45

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS (FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British, and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR INCOME FOR 1869, SALE by the Agents in New York.

4 26	ALF. MERIAN & CO., No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.
PHILO	SOPHY OF MARRIAGE

A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:--How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age: Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatnlence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For: Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be for-warded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, M., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

LUMBER. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 18691869 39 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 18691869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. 18691869ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869 1869RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1869 1869ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 18691869CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, 18691869NORWAY SCANTLING CEDAR SHINGLES. 18691869CYPRESS SHINGLES. 150; MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 115 INITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET, ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors. WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC. BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK. A Large Stock always on hand. 911 Bm PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 14 and 44. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. TOgether with a general assortment of Building Lam-bey, for sale low for cash. 325 cm FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. LUMBER UNDER COVER. ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward, 8 295 GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes. ALBERT C. ROBERTS. Dealer in Fine Groceries. 11 75 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. NO. 223 South SIXTERNTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY US

Park, where the trace so far has been lost --Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me 1 do hereby offer a reward of

for information which will lead to the arrest and couvid tion of the guilts perpetrators of this dreadful act.

rage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked. DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor of Philadelphia. DEF REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS .- THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz. :--Troy, Bradford county

Kittanning, Armstrong county..... .Sept. 7, 1869 Beaver, Beaver county..... .Sept. 7, 1869 .Sept. 7, 1869. Bradford, Bradford county..... Hon. W. D. Kelley. Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hen John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVelgh of Pennsylvania will address the meeting at Pittsburg W. BAMERSLEY, Secretaries.

JOSE POEY.

recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3% a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

Office Hours-9 to 11 A. M. 3% to 6 P. M.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1839. Cifice, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372'13

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justic to all purchasers by means of the ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, and uniterable New Price List. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, 971m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. DIRECTORS. Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, william S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavas S. Benson. ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. USTER, Secretary.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros' Pianos and Mason & Hamilu's Cabinet Organs searly a low as along former time. 8 25 ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appe-tite and promoting digestion. I can unbestiatingly re-commend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsis, and in conditions of the system requiring the due of a form-ginous tonis. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Pro-fessor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24tu th fat ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Fhiladelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 265 THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by CHAMPAGNES.-Agents for her Majestz, Duo de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Klee-man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES. MADEIRAS.-Old Island, South Side Reserve. WINES. MADEIRAS.-Old Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIES.-F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Val-lette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc. PORTS.-Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown. OLARETS.-Promis Aine & Uie., Montferrand and Bor-deaux, Ofarets and Santerne Wines. GIN.-''Meder Swan.'' BRANDIKS.-Hennessey, Otard, Dupny & Co.'s various cintages. 45 CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS KIRS. 5 28 305 CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL-AN INVOICE of the above for gale by CARSTAIRS & MCOALL, 5 28 201 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sta with a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, con sisting of the finest domestic and imported goods only, making a specialty of Kid Gloves, Neckties, Cravats, and Scarfs, in the most superior and varied styles. Introducing the novel features of presenting to the purchaser of twelve articles, the thirteenth ; hemming all handkerchiefs purchased free of charge. Umbrellas kept to hire for a trifle for general accommo Harris' Seamless Kid Cloves. DATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

answer that all the members allowed by the constitution of Tennessee, irrespective of locality or politics, will be undisturbed, only those being denied seats who can trace their claim to no better authority than a schedule exhausting its operation in 1865. All this, no doubt, seems dry-perhaps is and yet in it one finds a clue to the safe solution of that greater difficulty which besets the country at large at the hands of bogus Repre-

The Democratic position with reference to

The moment that Congress admits the South-Upon the subjects of the debt and the curern States, that moment the reconstruction rency, then, Republicans appeal to the peopl with decided advantages on their side. They may fairly claim to be fighting the battle of common honesty. They may declare, with truth, that if the saving attendant upon con-version of the debt, and the benefit to trade and industry consequent upon a more healthy condition of the currency, are not at once feasible, it is because the influence of the Democratic party is exerted in the direction of inflation and repudiation. If, however, Republicans are to profit by this superiority of position to the fullest extent, we apprehend that they must deal with the general question of taxation more frankly than Senator Sherman has yet done in his re-ported speeches. The Republican record even upon this question is not a weak one. It tells of greatly reduced taxes the moment that peace and retrenchment made reduction possible. It tells, moreover, of a systematic cutting down of expenditures under a Republican administration, which will render further reduction easy. The Ohio Senator is not too sanguine, we trust, when he expresses the belief that within two years the taxes on whisky, tobacco, and incomes will yield a sum adequate to the ordinary wants of the Government. The desirableness of thus restricting the sources of internal revenue may be open to doubt. And the impolicy of upholding the income tax just as it is, instead of urging modifications that would break the force of objections now pressed against the tax itself, is apparent. Still, the possibility to which Mr. Sherman points is encouraging. It shows that he at least, among the Republican leaders, understands the popular demand for economy, and for lessened taxation as its immediate result. This demand supplies to the tariff not less than to the system of internal taxation, and Mr. Sherman errs when he runs over the schedule of customs duties, and treats it as something to which no serious objection can be taken. On this subject he underrates popular intelligence as well as popular feeling. When, for example, after remarking that "the duties complained of are chiefly the duties levied for revenue only, and not in any way for protection," he adduces the duties on sugar, tea, and coffee as foremost of those that are objected to, and then goes on to contend that a mass of other duties fall on articles which are consumed by the rich, he misconceives the whole meaning of contemporary discussion. The complaint against the tariff is that it is needlessly cumbrous and complicated, that it taxes raw materials of manufacture and therefore oppresses domestic in-dustry, and that some of its most objectionable duties are those which are inconsiderable in respect of the revenue they yield. The duties on iron, coal, timber, and salt produce, in the aggregate, a comparatively small revenue; they are designed to "protect" monopolies, and their effects are widespread and bad. Yet Mr. Sherman, who professes to discuss taxation in the spirit of a statesman, utters not a word concerning them. The Republican party cannot afford to be indifferent to the tariff issue as a part of the question of taxation. The time is not propitious for the advocacy of abstract doctrines, and the people have no heart for them. The necessities of the Government are appreciated, and there is an honorable readiness to bear the inevitable burdens patiently. Their revision and readjustment are, however, possible without embarrassment to the Government, and the performance of this duty is a service which the Republican party should not try to evade.

Such being the status of a schedule to a State constitution, it follows that the Tennessee schedule of 1865 is now legally inoperative, and has been since the instrument to which it was temporarily ancillary went into operation. By consequence, the election from 1866 to 1869 of the eight extra members allowed in 1865 by this schedule has been constantly illegal; and against a repetition of this illegality in the future and to meet its present consequences, it is now purposed in Tennessee to provide by simply following out the law as hereinbefore indicated on the subject of the validity and obligation of schedules. Of course, any such action will lead to an immense amount of howling and roaring in the radical camp, it so happening that the present eight extra members-elect are all from one locality-East Tennessee-and trooly loil. To this it is sufficient to

stitution.

Senator Sherman does not mistake the

bers of the Tennessee House who are members not by a provision for their election in the State Constitution, but by virtue of a schedule tacked to said Constitution at the time of its institution in 1865. Now, as is well known, the schedule to a constitution is not a part of the constitution, but merely ministerial, like the act of legislation ordering the assemblage of the convention which frames the Constitution, and so soon as the fundamental law is got in working order the schedule becomes, functus officio, null, inoperative, and void. Not to go into detail of cases where it has been emphatically decided that such is the sole force of a constitution schedule, we need but refer to the latest instance on the subject-the declaration, to wit, of Mr. Grant, in his proclamation of 10th July, 1869, submitting the reconstructed Constitution of Mississippi to the vote, that which is known as the schedule

> schedule accomplishes itself, and the members from the Southern States have no right to seats under said schedule, but such right only as they may deduce from the Federal Constitution itself. This, of course, is simply no right at all, and the House may turn them out as legally as the eight provisional members may be excluded in the case of Tennessee. The right in the premises being thus clear, it remains that there be the power sufficient to its exercise. This, as things go, will not be long lacking, and is a matter that can be safely left to itself, our present object being attained in showing how the indubitable legality of the contemplated procedure in Tennessee points the way to a like clearness of law whereby the genuine constituencies of this country may slough off the surreptitions delegations now equally potent with them.

SAFETY FOR MINERS. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The mining interests of the United States are greater, if measured by the value of actual production, than those of any other country in the world. The delivery from our coal mines is about one-fourth that of the British Islands, but twice as much as that of France or Belgium. In the precious metals we have exceeded all rivals; for although Australia has sometimes equalled us in gold, she seems to have no silver. We are among the foremost in lead, copper, and iron. Yet, with all this, so far as the protection of human life is concerned, our mining system is the worst in the world. We may say that for the safety of our miners we have no laws whatever. Elsewhere governments give these matters special attention. Men of the highest order of intellectfor instance, Emanuel Swedenborg-have been honored by positions in the mining bureaus of European countries. Here, the construction and management of mines are left to the cupidity of owners. Official supervision is unknown. Consequently we have mines that are mantraps; houses built underground, each one with only a wooden chimney for a doorway. The people are let down into the trap, and the chimney takes fire from the bottom. The miners themselves are always indifferent to their own risks. A newspaper para-graph recently described how Faraday, when

examining a mine, was once provided with a cushioned seat. The philosopher asked some questions about the gunpowder used for blasting, and in reply received the astounding information that the cushion he was sitting on was merely a bag of the powder. When Sir Humphrey Davy invented the safety lamp it was hoped that the day of colliery fire was past. The explanation of the next great explosion of fire-damp showed that a miner had unscrewed his lamp and exposed the flame, to light his pipe. Thereafter lamps were locked by an inspector as the workmen entered the mines, and an interval of security followed. But it was found that, by means of the Davy, cuttings could be worked where the fire-damp was constantly issuing. It may be supposed that the owners of mines favored this extension of their working territory. The gas, entering through the meshes of the wire, took fire within them, and blazed around the wick of the lamps. It would have warned, if it did not frighten, anybody but miners. They rather liked the phenomenon; it gave such a splendid light. The wires of the lamps became red hot; perhaps they were burnt to pieces; the exact particulars are in doubt; but the result was another horrible explosion. Substitutes for the Davy lamp have not yet

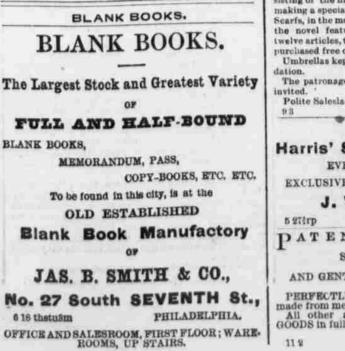
THE DIVIDED DUTY. From the N. Y. Sun.

It is often said that the age of heroic deeds s past; but on Friday last one of the noblest acts of which we have ever read was performed by a poor employe of a railroad company, and within a few miles of New York

Albert G. Drecker is the bridge tender at the Passaic river drawbridge, on the Newark and New York Railroad. On Friday afternoon, just previous to the time for a passenger train to reach the bridge, the draw was open. Mr. Drecker knew that the train was coming. He began to turn the bridge, so as to close the draw before its arrival.

At this moment he saw his little son, who was only ten years old, and who was not far from him, fall from the bridge into the river below. 'The agonized father looked down the track. He saw the train coming swiftly towards the bridge, and knew that to do his utmost there was barely time to close the draw. In the water below him his boy was struggling for life. A leap into the stream at this moment and he could save his child. But the train came thundering down, and he knew that if he left his post for even a single instant, a hundred lives might be sacrificed. He stayed. Slowly the bridge was swung into position, and the train passed over; and none of the passengers knew what their safety had cost the poor workman, who sprang into the river only to take thence the lifeless body of his boy.

Is there any story of heroism to surpass this? Think, if you can, of the terrible alternatives of duty which were presented to this man. There was no time to deliberate. His son was dying. He could easily rescue him by leaping into the river beneath. But that eap must have cost many other precious lives -perhaps hundreds-and had he a right to imperil these ? The agony of a lifetime of suffering must have been compressed into that moment of doubt. With sublime and heroic fortitude, this noble father resolved to do his highest duty; and to that duty his son was sacrificed. How many of us would have done the same ?



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