SPIRIT OF THE FRESS.

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Poon Current Toples - Complied Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

AMERICAN REPUDIATION. From the London Saturday Review.

The American House of Representatives lately amused itself with a debate in which all the members who spoke unanimously repudiated repudiation. As most of the speak. ers were Democrats, their professions pechaps imply that all parties in the United States have for the present convinced themselves that fraud practised on the public creditor will not be rewarded by popularity. The report of Mr. Wells on trade and finance proves that no nation has ever had less excuse for even discussing a policy of wanton dishonesty. The debt has already been reduced since 1865 by sixty millions sterling, of which ten millions is due to last year's surplus of income over expenditure. The population has, notwithstanding the interruption caused by the civil war, increased largely since the last census, and the proportionate burden of the debt borne by each citizen is every day becoming lighter. If peace is preserved for ten years more, the advance of pros-perity will be far more rapid, and at the end of that time the republic will be the wealthicst nation in the world, and one of the most populous. Nevertheless experience has shown that in the United States a great and sudden demand for money can only be met by the contraction of loans. All the capital in the States is employed in profitable investments, and it is far easier to divert it to the public service by the offer of a high rate of interest than to raise an extraordinary revenue by taxation. The repudiation of the whole or of any portion of the debt would deprive the Government of the power of borrowing; and the unprincipled advocacy of such a policy at this moment entails on the taxpayer a penalty of several millions yearly in the form of an excessive rate of interest. A capitalist who lends money to a Government takes into consideration both the intrinsic value of the property which is mortgaged as security for his claim, and the validity of the instrument by which his charge is created or acknowledged. The United States can offer to lenders an estate worth many times the amount of the debt: but, as the Government cannot be compelled to pay either principal or interest, its credit depends on the general belief in its integrity and honor. The skepticism which is unfortunately measured by the price of American bonds in the money market will probably not be justified by the result, but it may be doubted whether the adoption by Congress of General Garfield's resolution will greatly raise the price of American securities. Ignorant Europeans will not fail to ask why it is necessary again and again to affirm a proposition which in other representative assemblics is taken for granted. Astute critics will further object that General Garfield's protest against repudiation is less definite than General Schenck's previous resolution to the effect that the debt should be paid in gold; and those who are curious enough to read the debate which preceded the vote will find that it suggests additional ground of suspicion.

If the Pope, with or without the assent of the council, were formally to condemn the doctrines which are indirectly affirmed in the famous Syllabus, both adherents and opponents would reasonably assume that a paradoxical self-contradiction might be explained by some ambiguity of language. American politicians are neither as pertinacious as the Pope nor as infallible; yet it is strange that doctrines which were loudly proclaimed only a year and a half ago should now be rejected with competitive vehemence by their former advocates. The Democratic orators carefully abstain from any confession of error, and probably they would deny that they had undergone any process of conver-sion. If they were accused of inconsistency, they might reply that they had never lite-rally defended the repudiation of the national debt; and if popular opinion were once more to recommend their former policy, they would have as little difficulty in ex-plaining away General Garfield's reso-lution. At the Presidential election of 1868, although the Democratic candidate was not himself a repudiator, a large majority of the party, under the lead of Mr. Pendleton, had adopted the policy of paying off the greenbacks, not in specie, but in paper. The calculation on which the managers of the election relied was sufficiently intelligible. It was well known that of the native public creditors a great majority resided in the Eastern States, and it was in the hope of securing their votes that Mr. Horatio Seymour, of New York, was selected as the Democratic nominee. At the same time it was believed that the taxpayers of the Western States would vote with the party which had systematically opposed the payment of the bonds according to the spirit of the contract. That the policy of the Democratic leaders is unchanged was recently proved by the selection of Mr. Pendieton as candidate for the office of Governor in the important State of Ohio. Mr. Hoffman, Governor of New York, who may probably be the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency, naturally objects to repudiation. The supposed popularity of repudiation was illustrated by the conduct of the last Congress, and by the audacious advocacy of fraud by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and by Mr. Butler. The outgoing President, who has since failed by a single vote to obtain the post of Senator for Tennessee, proposed in his last message to Congress, not that paper should be substituted for gold, but that the property of the public creditor should be confiscated as soon as he had received in the form of intereft a sum equal to the principal which he had advanced. Americans may contend that Mr. Andrew Johnson had no power to represent the general opinion of the community; but his policy had never been con-demned by the Democratic party, and he had been elected by a great majority to the Vice-Presidency, with a contingent right of succes-sion to the highest office in the republic. The recommendations of his Message were but a cynical caricature of the policy of Mr. Butler, and of a recent vote of the House of Representatives. It had been resolved by a large majority that the interest of the debt should be subjected to a special tax of ten per cent., or, in other words, that it should be reduced in the same proportion. The proposer of the motion, who also openly advocated the payment of the greenbacks in paper, was shortly afterwards returned to the new Congress by one of the most Republican districts in Massachusetts; and about the same time the chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Senate recommended a reduction of interest from six to five per cent. The apparently repentant Democrats of the present Congress are probably only playing upon words. When a Republican member asked the pertinent question whether the op-posite party still agreed with Mr. Pendleton, he was told that a difference of opinion on the mode of paying the debt had nothing to do with repudiation. It is true that Mr.

at any time openly proposed a scheme of barefaced robbery. Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Butler only proposed to redeem a promise to pay by substituting, on the expiration of the term, a similar obligation. It happened that the five-twenty bonds, which form a large portion of the debt, bore on their face an undertaking to pay the interest in gold, neither debtor nor creditor having at that time imagined any doubt as to the full discharge of the principal. Pettifogging apologists of dishonesty, notwithstanding the notorious fuct that the agents of the Government had announced that the bonds would be paid in gold, attempted to deduce from the express provision for the payment of interest an implied waiver on the part of the creditor of his right to receive his principal in specie. Up to the present time neither the Democrats, nor the Republican section which agrees with Mr. Butler, have publicly disclaimed their dishonest interpretation; and if the Western States are really hostile to the payment of the debt, any resolution which Congress may have passed will be easily evaded. After the census of the present year, the electoral power of the Atlantic States will be largely diminished, and the bondholders of New York, of Pennsylvania, and of New England will become more than ever dependent on the good faith or good will of distant taxpayers. It must be remembered that nearly every Northern State took advantage, during the war, of the depreciation of the paper currency to perpetrate, at the expense of its creditors, the very fraud which is now ostensibly denounced. The debts which had been incurred in gold were discharged by the payment of less than half the value in the paper which had for another purpose become a lawful tender. When the same constituencies in their Federal character return members who make eloquent speeches against repudiation, it is not surprising that capitalists should interpret their pledges by their practice. At present the balance of probability is in favor of a full discharge of the debt, because the performance of the duty will be not only easy but profitable. The publicity of Federal transactions affords an additional security against acts of dishonesty which the separate States may commit without provoking external criticism. An element of uncertainty is introduced into the calculation by the national habit of referring to the will of the people as the ultimate standard of right and wrong. Not long since, competent judges of popu-larity thought that the will of the people would sanction a scandalous fraud. If their calculation had been right, political leaders would almost with one accord have obeyed the dictation of the multitude. PARTISAN JOURNALISM-THE LATE MR. PRENTICE. From the N. Y. Times.

It is not much that we have to say of the late Mr. Prentice. He was not an old man when he died, but he had been an editor since the time of the younger Adams. His working days numbered forty-five years. It is said that his latter years were clouded by misfortune. How gently his death falls upon the country; how soon he is forgotten! Yet the time was when the contemplation of the death of Prentice would have been like the going out of some particular star. This man filled a great place in the journalism of his day, and had a vast influence in American politics. Probably no man has made so deep ani ession on the Southwest as the editor of the Louisville Journal.

What was the nature of that influence : Mr. Prentice was not merely a man of peculiar and rare gifts; he was a partisan. He held great personal and political power because he surrendered his influence as an the system"-the head centre, if we may be editor. He joined the Whig party and re- allowed the expression-that there were times mained its staunch and loyal supporter. He and seasons when he deserved to be impeached was among the followers of Henry Clay, and and removed from office. When he was wanted was in journalism very much what Henry Clay was in statesmanship. In the character of the two men there were many elements in common-an insouciance, an elan, a fire and aggressiveness which was attractive in those easy, rough, generous Western countries. There is much extravagance in such characters. How many bitter, cruel words this dead man has written, and yet it was his nature to write such things without malice, or deepgrounded anger. Such men took their cue from the times. They became editors just as other men become actors. And if it were set down for them to denounce Whig or Democrat, they did it just as Mr. Booth declaims against honor in "Iago," and in favor of murder in "Macbeth." We can more correctly define the position of a man like Mr. Prentice by calling him a partisan chief. He fought under Clay just as Colonel Mosby did under General Lee, and did much the same service. While the great statesman remained aloof in the dignity of a sacred individuality-never forgetting social grace and courtesy and the amenities of Sena-torial and political life-the humbler and less scrupulous writer was busy with defamation, misrepresentation, satire, and invective. This was the editor's function in those days. Every great man had his editor, very much as the old-fashioned English country squire had his clergyman to say grace, drink a glass of ale, and leave the table before the custards came. The editor was a retainer. He was the Gregory or Balthazar of the far-removed political Montague, and did the biting of the thumbs. He had little voice in greater concerns. The honors, and dignities, and emoluments of political victories were never shared with him. An occasional clerkship or local dignity was his abundant reward. Mr. Prentice did this office in the West, and in his day he was the most powerful and most brilliant of our partisan editors. But in later years the press has grown beyond such partisanship, and with its growth the influence of Mr. Prentice and men of his class has declined. The true journal is no longer a personal organ. Personal journalism has a limited mission. When a man considers that because | in the night. Upon this point we shall make he is the editor of a powerful newspaper he must, of necessity, make it the echo of his anger, his hopes, his ambitions, and his dis-appointments, his influence is feeble and purposeless. An editor is to his paper what the Governor is to the Commonwealth. He is its minister, not its master, and must govern it with wisdom and prudent consideration for the rights of others, remembering that there are always higher and nobler aims than any individual whim or prejudice. We see in England, and the time has come when we are beginning to see in America, that there can be no powerful and respected journalism that is not impersonal, and that no editor can fully do his work unless he is iudependent, untrammeled, and above all party influences. The editor sees that his mission is infinitely superior to that of any other profession, and instead of being the squire or adjutant of political leaders like Clay, it is his for the state of affairs upon the earth, privilege to compel even from them respect it will beggar description. The howls and obedience. Mr. Prentice was the last remaining partisan editor of the West. Mr. Greeley is, perhaps, the only one of any prominence in the East; and experience has so tamed and chastened our Eastern colleague that he is more

Andrew Johnson enjoys the distinction of in sympathy with the progress of modern being the only prominent politician who has i journalism. Men die; the press lives; and the editor should so serve his press that, whether his mere body lives or dics, his news paper will remain after him and continue t ow with increasing power. A well-estab lished newspeper becomes an integral part of modern civilization. No influence seems to affect it; and when the editor drags it down to the level of his own personality, to share in his bodily griefs and joy and misfortunes, he makes a grievous error. This journalists are beginning to see. W have outlived the old times of elamor, and defamation, and brilliant personal invective. The death of Mr. Prentice marks a dividing tine. He did his work well. We could have wished his work had belonged to the new dispensation, but it was something he had to do, and it is giving him the highest praise to say that he did it with enthusiasm and courage as a man who believed in it, and labored to the end. Sincere work well done is the beauty and fullness of life, and may this be said of all of us as we say it now of the brilliant, bitter, aggressive champion who has passed to his rest.

> ABOLITION OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The celebrated Mr. Sampson Brass, upon pretending to discover the iniquity of a servant, exclaimed, with an excess of skepticism; -"And this is the world that turns upon its own axis, and has lunar influences, and revolutions round heavenly bodies, and various games of that sort !" But here comes a certain Dr. P. E. Trastour de Varano, late of New Orleans, who has published, or is about to publish, a work in which he has or will "play at bowls with the sun and moon, demolish the Copernican system, repeal the laws of Kepler, and prove the pippin of Sir Isaac Newton to have been as false as Dead Sea fruit or the apple of Eve. We mourn the pippin, because the story of Sir Iseac knocked on the head by it was one of the solaces of our infancy; but inasmuch as Dr. de Varano proposes to confute all astronomical learning, and even announces that the sun at some future day "will rise in the West and set in the East," it is hardly worth while to be too sorry over any particular part of human learning. For the doctor brings the whole heavens and the whole earth to a right about face; informs us that "the stars have a general movement that carries them from West to East," and that before long "Easter will come in the middle of spring," to which, theologically, we have no objection, so it does not cease to come at all. Now it is that we begin to thank our fortune that we are not scientific; that we have not spent the days of our life in figuring and our nights in looking through telescopes. Still, to think that "the sun is not placed in the centre of the planetary universe!" To think that we "do not annually revolve around that lumi-That we have been under a delusion nary!"

respecting our own "orbit," which is 'not a circle." We are bewildered ! We are intellectually bedevilled ! We have believed in the almanac, but the almanac is all wrong ! This, however, we are proud to say, does not affect the election returns in the Tribune Almanac (just published); for, except so far as the "Democratic" vote may be influenced by the moon, these do not depend upon the state of astronomical science.

We have very little heavenly learning, and trustfully confess that we are not in a position to confute the teachings of Dr. de Varano. Indeed, we rather admire and enjoy them. This being an era of change, why should we not change all that ! We have always thought the conduct of the sun to be extremely whimsical and reprehensible. We have always felt that if he was "the centre of and removed from office.

Judgment will hold forth upon the corners; Government securities will go down like lead; the President will issue a preclamation ad-vising a general fast, and then fall upon his own sword, if he happen to have one. Even women'a conventions will adjourn sine die, and well they may, since to talk of any particular day under such circumstances would be a point of folly beyond any yet reached by those assemblies.

If we have written of these dire events in a style some what dishevelled, it has been out of no disrespect for Dr. de Verano; but because we have been thinking all along what would happen to ourselves upon that momentons day, or night, or twilight, or whatever it will be. We (personally) shall not be here when the sun rises in the west, but (unless the Doctor means to abolish the future state) we shall be somewhere. And wherever we may be, we shall certainly be affected by this troubling of the universe. But we will not lugubriously anticipate. Sufficient for the day-if we may use the word-is the evil thereof. While the Copernican system lasts, it is good enough foa us.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA. From the N. Y. Herald.

It will be seen from Monday's proceedings in Congress that the Heuse, after a strag-gling, though somewhat lively discussion, receded from its bill for the unconditional readmission of Virginia into Congress, andyeas 136, nays 57-adopted the amendments of the Senate binding the State Legislature to the terms of the fourteenth amendment and some other conditions. The bill, as it passed the House some days ago, provided that as the State of Virginia had fully complied with the terms of reconstruction laid down by Congress, she was entitled to repre-sentation therein. On the test vote this proposition of Mr. Bingham, by a close fit, was carried, by the Democratic balance of power, between the Butler, or radical, and the Bingham, or conservative, Republicans-the Democrats voting with the latter en masse, This point having been gained, a good many radicals, on the question of the passage of the bill, wheeled to the right about, and so it passed by an overwhelming majority.

But the orthodox Republicans in the Senate did not like that Democratic balance of power and Bingham's snap judgment in the absence of Eutler, and so they restored the bill substantially to the shape in which it had been rejected by the House. In this shape, being first referred to the Reconstruction Committee, it was reported back to the House, with the recommendation that it be adopted. All this was equivalent to a party caucus on the subject, and this recommendat tion thus became a test of party fidelity. The misfortunes of Raymond and others in the House in undertaking an independent course, and of the "unlucky seven" in the Senate on Johnson's impeachment, perhaps, on this application of the party whip, were regarded as warnings against bolting too fearful to be defied; and so Bingham and his followers wheeled back into line. Bingham had hinged his unconditional bill upon the President's suggestion in his annual message: but he has no doubt found out that General Grant does not care to take upon himself the responsibilities of Congress. His policy is not the policy of Johnson. He has no notion of a collision with Congress when he can get all that he wants without it. He has the inside track for the succession and is not disposed to quarrel. But Virginia, though under the conditions

of the Senate bill, is restored to a voice in Congress. The bill, as we have said, passed -yeas, 136; nays, 57-a strictly party divi-sion of the House. Butler and Sumner are thus masters of the field, while Trumbull is still under the shadow of the "unlucky seven," and Bingham occupies a back seat in the councils of the faithful. Our squabbling politicians, since the initial twenty thousand dollar proclamation of Andy Johnson, have led the late "Confederate States" through a CARSTA rough course of treatment; but now that the case of Virginia is settled; now with the reconstruction of Georgia in the hands of General Terry, who is said to be a first-rate lawyer; now that Mississippi has proved her loyalty in the election of a Republican of African descent to the United States Senate; PURE OLD RYE, V now that General Reynolds has reported the CARSTAIRS' of the above for results of the reconstruction election in Texas as satisfactory, Governor and Legislature; now that the fifteenth amendment lacks only the vote of Georgia or Texas to be proclaimed part of the national constitution, may we not 1829.-С НА hope that we are near the end of this reconstruction business, and that the day is at hand when there will be no more intermeddling by Franklin military commanders nor by Congress in the local affairs of Georgia, Virginia, or Texas than in the local concerns of New York, New Jersey, or California? Office, Nos. 43 With the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment, if not before such proclamation, Assets Jan. a bill should be passed by Congress removing all the disabilities on account of the rebellion CAPITAL. ACCRUED SURPL PREMIUMS imposed by the fourteenth amendment, and in the manner provided for in his amendment. UNSETTLED CLAI \$28,768-12, Thus the great ultimatum of reconstruction, "universal suffrage and universal amnesty," will be an accomplished fact. With universal Losses paid si suffrage secured to the negro, all parties will cultivate him, and if not too much elated by Perpetual and Tem The Company also of all kinds, Ground his good fortune, even "the poor white trash" wil cease to persecute him. With universal amnesty to all concerned in the late Rebellion, the bitterness which has so much prevailed in the South between the disfranchised native whites on the one hand, and the enfranchised blacks and noisy "carpet-baggers" on the other hand, will speedily disappear, and the Southern States, "like giants re-INSUR freshed with new wine," will enter upon a new career of prosperity never dreamed of by the projectors of an independent slaveholding confederacy. We have said universal suffrage, but the women are still excluded. Woman suffrage, however, will serve as a convenient subject No. 821 CHESNU for agitation by our political reformers until something else shall turn up. Having dis-posed of the "almighty nigger," the women of the United States, regardless of color, from blondes to blacks, surely may claim equal rights. But with the completion of Southern reconstruction on the basis of negro suffrage, a universal amnesty is the next thing in order.

State Penitentiary; and not long ago an investigation into the condition of the Indiana DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislatare of Pennsylvania, 1835, State Prison revealed the existence of outrageous abuses there, comprising both frauds and bad treatment of the inmates. Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT In Missouri, however, the evil is in the form of plundering the State; and, im-moral as it is, it lacks the element of inhumanity which the Indiana disclosures have brought to light.

The Missouri Penitentiary is at Jefferson City, the capital of the State. Connected with the prison is a storehouse of supplies for the consumption of the convicts. Here are kept large quantities of family groceries, wood, coal-oil, flour, and horse feed; and large supplies of fresh beef for the prison are received here daily. The legal regulations forbid the officers of the Penitentiary from obtaining any of their supplies from this source. The investigations of the State Commission, however, clearly show that during 1868 not only the warden, the deputy warden, the commissary, and the factor of the prison obtained their family supplies from the pri-son, but so also did the Governor of the State; and there is no evidence that these supplies were ever weighed or measured, or that they were ever paid for. They conf-prised beef, hay, corn, chops, coal-oil, fuel, sugar, coffee, and molasses; all taken from

the prison storehouse. But this is not the worst. The notorious express robber, Reno, was in 1868 imprisoned in this Penitentiary. A plan was arranged— not alone by the keepers, who form in all large prisons the worst paid and most unre-liable class of officers, but among the deputy wardens as well-to effect the release of this scoundrel. He was to pay \$3000 to secure his escape; and the villainous officials proposed to put him in a barrel under some pork chops, and thus get him carried outside the prison walls; and there, having obtained the money, they had arranged that he should be either recaptured or killed. The evidence does not show why the plan was not carried out.

Of course, men such as these did not scruple to cheat the State in other ways than merely by directly stealing its property. Convicts, who appeared on the prison rolls as invalids and unfit to work, were taken out to farms belonging to the officers, where they assisted in the cultivation of large cropssuch as one of thirty thousand cabbages; it being said to be "beneficial to the health of the convicts to take them out sometimes.' The crops thus raised were afterwards sold to the State for the use of the Penitentiary. In a somewhat similar way convict labor appears to have been employed on a contract to pave the streets of Jefferson, the contractor paying nothing to the State for the laborers, but demanding from the city payment for the performance of the work.

In how many other States is the condition of the larger prisons similar to that here portraved ?

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE.

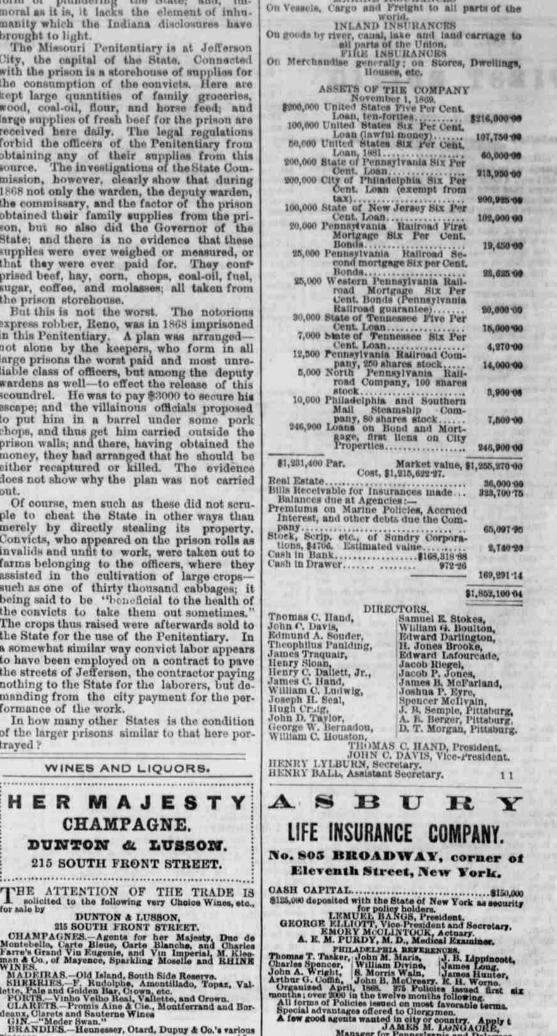
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for turnips he came out for grass, and when he was wanted for fruit he vailed his shining head in a cloud. There are thousands of our readers who have felt that "weather" (so called) was a snare and a delusion; that the (so called) "succession of the seasons" was a dreadful mistake; and this opinion they have mostly entertained when shivering through June or perspiring through December. They will appreciate the discovery of our learned doctor, that "climate is subject to extreme "vicissitudes"-and confoundedly disagreeable vicissitudes some of them are! It is a sort of comfort to know that hereafter "we need not expect any specific weather;" and this will be a special satisfaction to those learned persons who prophesy concerning the same, inasmuch as they can now give the reins to their imagination, and prophesy whatever they please.

But, after all, we are thinking of that particular morning when the sun, having completed his arrangements for doing so, will astonish mankind by coming up where he went down the previous evening, and will rise in the west! We shall not be here to see it, nor will Dr. de Varano; but we can imagine the frighted population of the world running about in consternation, and whispering with pale lips, "The Doctor was right!" For a time, on earth and in heaven, the confusion will be extreme. Persons having letters to write will know not how to date them, and persons having notes to pay, in the general transmogrification of everything, will suffer them to go to protest. Cocks will fall dead with wonder from their perches, and cooks will be in a quandary between supper and breakfast; the polite will vary between "Good morning !" and "Good evening !" and those who are of regular habits, and have taken their shower-baths at sunrise for years, will glance dubionsly at the accustomed string and shiver woefully on the brink. We have to announce, however, that the usual morning edition of the Tribune will be printed under any circumstances; and that when the sun rises we shall come out, whether he rise at 12 o'clock in the day-time or at 12 o'clock no concession.

Meanwhile, at this momentous season, when the great physical revolution is consummated, and the disappointed; and dismayed ghost of Copernieus is losing its way among the disarranged stars, we can fancy the most frightful disorders everywhere prevailing throughout the universe. Mars and Venus oncounter each other, the fiery face to the fair one, and laugh at memories of the old merriment. Mercury will make an excuse that he has a message, and start at once for Herschel. The great Jupiter will hold a Congress of his Moons to consider the state of the planetary republic. The fixed stars will find themselves unfixed with a wrench. The Milky Way will become turbid with horror. There will be a dreadful chattering among the asteroids, and the lost pleiades will suddenly make their appearance. As in the observatories alone will fill the whole earth with one universal wail. The most devout astronomers will go mad, make wild assaults upon their most expensive instruments, or precipitate themselves from their tallest look-outs. Preachers of the Day of | The latest example of this is the Missouri

STATE PRISONS AS FREE PUBLIC SUPPLY STORES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

JOHN W. HORN BORATIO 8. 57 The very atmosphere of a large prison seems to attract fraud. One of the most serious difficulties in the management of an extensive establishment for the confinement of convicted criminals is to guard against the corruption of the officials in whose charge it is placed. The law, in probably all the States, throws every check which has been thought needful about the offices of authority \$8,000,0 upon which rests the greatest responsibility in the case; but to-day, notwithstanding all the restrictions which legislators can provide, it is probable that there are very few large penal institutions in the whole land where official corruption does not exist.

DUNTON & LUSSON, 315 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNESAgonts for her Majesty, Duo de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kles- man & Co., of Mayance, Sparkling Moselle and RHINR WINES. MADEIRASOld Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIESF. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Val- lette, Fales and Golden Har, Ciown, etc. PORTSVinho Velho Heal, Vallette, and Crown. CLARETSFromis Aine & Cie., Montiferrand and Bor- deaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines GIN''Medor Swan.'' BRANDIESHennesser, Otard, Dupuy & Oo.'s various vintages. CARSTAIRS & MCCALL,	LEMULEL BANGS, President, GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary EMORY MCOLINTOOK, Actuary. A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examines. Filinaderlephia REFERENCES. Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippinoot Charles Spencer, William Divino, James Long, John A. Wright, IS. Morris Waln, James Hunter, Arthur G. Collin, John B. McCreary, R. H. Worne. Organized April, 1862. S75 Polloites issued first months; over 2006 in the twelve months following. All forms of Policies issued an most favorable terma. Special advantages offered in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LeWGACHE. Manager for Pennaylvania and Delawart Office, No. 303 WALINUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 418
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Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372'13 CAPITAL	Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, \$500,000. \$2,550. MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. \$2,550. OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES FAID SINCE ITS ORGA IZATION. OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES FAID SINCE ITS ORGA IZATION. Bamuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, John P. White, S. Morris Wain, John P. White, S. Morris Wain, John P. White, George L. Harrison, George L. Harrison, ARTHUR G. COFFIN. President.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Torms. The Company also issues Policies on Roots of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortanges. DIRECTORS. Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richarda Issae Lea, George Fales, George Fales, ALFRED G. BAKER, President. JAS. W. MGALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. ASSISTANCE M. REGER, ASSISTANCE M. REGRE M. REGER, ASSISTANCE M. REGER, ASSISTANCE M. REGER, ASSISTANCE M. REGRE M. REGER, ASSI	CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. F AME INSURANCE COMPAN No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1550. CHARTER PERPETUA CAPITAL, \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by F petual or Tomporary Policies. DIRECTORS: Charles Richardson, William M. Restert, John F. Smich, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
No. 621 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ASSETS, S3.000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18] JAMES TRAQUAIR. SAMES TRAQUAIR. NUCE-PRESIDENT JOHN W. HORNOR. A V. F. and AOTUARY BORATIO S. STEPHENS. MPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON.	WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 712 THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANY COMPANY. -Incorporated 1828-Charter Perpetual No. 60 WALNOT Street, opposite Independence Som This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or d age by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either per nonty or for a limited time. Also on Turniture, Sto of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on ilberal terms Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund- invested in the most careful manner, which emables the to offor to the insured an undoubled sourcing in the of of loss. DINECT BS. Daniel Smith, Jr., Thomas Robins, Thomas Robins, DANEL, SMITH, Jn., President WM. 6. OROWELL, Secretary. 32
ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funda, S.OOO,OOO IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agenta, 141 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Pailadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING	THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Stre- FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED OASH Capital (paid up in fall). Cush Assets, Jan. 1, 1870

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