THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SENATOR TWEED'S BETRAYAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the N. Y. World.

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The long-avowed purpose and the reiterated pledges of the Democratic party to restore self-government to New York city constitute as definite and binding an obligation as a political party can anyhow contract,

to develop it.

Senator Tweed, because that self-government was in the way to become honest and frugal, and his own corrupt power likely to crumble, chose to repudiate that obligation, frustrate his party's purpose and violate its pledge. In the presence of a Democratic caucus, he went through the formula of denying the guilt of this treachery. He might as well deny having shared the profits of chair-making for the armories, or plastering for the county court house.

Senator Tweed is guilty of this betrayal of the Democratic party, and guilty, too, with aggravating circumstances. His treachery was in triplicate, and each part bore witness to the existence of the other two parts. He betrayed his party's pledge and the contract with the people. He betrayed the people of the city, so long a prey to his spoiling. He betrayed his associates in the Senate.

Those Senators, to constrain his necessary vote, went to the outermost limit of concession and compromise; they softened almost unjustifiably the rigor of the reformation which they had undertaken to make. Every concession was at Senator Tweed's solicitation. Every departure from the most Demo-cratic and thorough-going reform was to avert the threatened peril of his opposing vote in the Senate. By these concessions his pledge to vote for the remainder of reform was procured. His vote in the Senate kept the word of promise to the ear; his work in the Assembly broke it to the hope of those who thought the man's word worth taking in evidence of his intentions. Proof of his premeditated treachery to his associate Senators leaps to the eyes.

When the effect of the ring and radical alliance on Tuesday was clear to its concoct-ers; when, instead of disintegrating and demoralizing the reform Democracy, it was plainly consolidating and inspiriting themthe first move of Senator Tweed to meet that unforeseen contingency betrayed and revealed him. Here was the man who had extorted concessions; the man who had constrained every modification of the reforms of the Young Democracy; the pleader for time for this abuse, the beggar for mercy yet a little while to that corruption, before he had time to bethink himself of his unconscious selfbetrayal announcing to the reporter of the World and to the reporters of other city journals that he is pregnant with a truly pure and virtuous charter, such as neither the still-born Frear charter, nor the defeated Compromise charter, nor the secluded Huckleberry charter. could any or all of them pretend to be. Why was his virtue not put to use in improving the Tweed compromise charter, instead of worsening it—smoothing the way for a solid Republican vote and a partial Democratic vote against it.

"When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would -but this promise of a Tweed virtuous

charter on top of a charter compromised out of its pristine virtue to get Tweed's needful vote, disclosed that

"the devil a monk was he"

when expecting himself to get well by defeateased mass of warring members. ing all charter reform and maintaining ring

zines, have but a low conception of the this spectacle with any other feeling than that meaning of the war, and the reason why it of extreme disgust? It says it "would be ready to go to the trial of the political issue, The very excesses and drunken triumphs of men, whether educated or mere laborers, who before the people at once, if necessary, with-out fear of the result." Has any one doubted watered Southern battle-fields with their its courage, or challenged it to the electoral life's blood, did it not to recapture the mouths of Mississippi, not to bring back the test? No; its exclamation is prompted by the very fear it disclaims. It seeks to quiet its revenue of the cotton States, nor yet be-cause they feared the projected new empire own apprehensions. It is startled from its fanciful dream of security in nervous alarm. as a neighbor, which was to embrace Cuba and tries "soothing syrup" to recompose itself to sleep. But in the medicine bottles of the and Mexico. They did it to preserve to the world an absolutely free government; the union and combined action of many peoples wigwam soothing syrups are unknown. More powerful and deadly doses are being there prepared. Sleep is to be secured, but it is the sleep of death. Argus quackery will not answer. And when the "braves" are killed, in the name of liberty; the nation which was to stand in the van of humanity to lead and But what Union is this which they have left us, if it implies a community of interest where will the tribe be?

There is no such thing as visiting upon in trade and commerce, and utter social dis-integration, incessant bickering, murderous individuals or cliques the responsibility of party misdeeds. The Democrrcy are in power hate? It is not the wealth of a nation any in this State, because of the wrongs of a very more than of an individual which gives her few Republicans. The Republican party has permanent rank among her peers; it is the breadth of culture, of enlightenment, the always been sound in its desire, commendable in its aspiration, and wise in its purpose. But unity of high aims among her people, the a few individuals-not enough to constitute a lofty tone and temper of her social and do-"clique"—have brought upon that party tem-porary reverse. The offense of the Demo-cratic party is of far greater gravity. Not mestic life. That the war should have engendered bitter animosities, violent prejudices, narrow and bigoted views, was only to be expected. It was an almost fatal remedy for a only cliques, but party organizations, have mortal disease; naturally, the body is left feverish and full of morbid humors. But abused their trust-not only individuals, but powerful combinations, actuated by selfish ambition, are pushing for control. It is not the man who mistakes these local antipathies and sickly dislikes for patriotism, surely the defection of a few unworthy members which has alarmed our contemporary, but the fierce struggle of rival and powerful chieftains must have gone into the war with most gnoble motives. It was, by the way, the non-fighting part of the nation on both sides for political control. The fact that so disgraceful a contest is being waged is sufficient who lowered the cause into virulent personal hatreds; the soldier who went nearest to the evidence of the demoralization and corruption battle's front was most ready to recognize in of the Democracy, and seals its doom !

PHILO-PIEGANTHROPY.

From the Chicago Tribune.

It is related of the late Senator Fessenden should demand, now, coolness, good sense that, in one of those protracted, soul-vexing charitable judgment, and the cordial offer of conference committees at the end of a long reconciliation. It belongs to the brave victor session of Congress, when everybody's pa first to hold out the hand, and not sting like tience was badly worn out, some small-minded venomous insect his conquered foe, by antagonist, who had been harassing him, and gibes such as is this story. Let us have done whom he had snubbed, remarked, with mock with squabbles and jeers; they belong to boys humility, "I suppose a cat may look at a king." "Yes," retorted Fessenden, "and a who cannot comprehend the meaning of the struggle, but not to grave and thoughtful king. king may look at a cat." In the light of this precedent, there is, perhaps, no reason why The North and South, through counter emi-Mr. Vincent Colyer, and his partners in the trade and business of Philo-Pieganthropy, gration, are likely in the next twenty years to become more closely interfused than ever should not look with all their might at Genebefore. Their interests will be the same to a ral Sheridan. There is no doubt that Genedegree that was not possible in the days of ral Sheridan needs a bigger enemy than the slavery. Are they to remain two separate Piegans. It is a sort of defilement which no peoples by virtue of the old feud? Is it to Regular Army officer seeks, or would touch be a repetition of the history of the Normans if he could avoid it, to have anything and Saxons, the Castilians and Moors? It is to do with the wild tribes of Indians. in the upper strata of society the fusion will While it is a disgrace irretrievable to permit begin. There is a Freemasonry between men ever so small a detachment to be and women of education and gentle breeding; laid, cut off, and overcome by them. it gives liberality and breadth of view.

an equal disgrace to demand any large num-ber of men to deal with them, and a crown-The officer of the colored regiment who held a place which the North held most ing infamy ever to punish them! If a settlehonorable, if his good sense and culture had ment is massacred there is a demand for a equalled his loyalty, would have been able new General. If no settlement is massacred, it is a proof that no General is needed. If to look on the other side of the shield and have readily comprehended how to a Southern the General retaliates on the savages, and woman he would appear her personal foe. We have little fear but that among the edupunishes offenses on the frontier, it is suddenly discovered that the dead Indians were cated order the Union will soon become a all "good Indians," though those who make reality in the relations of daily life, as it is and verify this discovery would sooner swim politically. It is from the other and larger the Hellespont than give one of these "good Indians" a fair chance at their scalps, Altoclasses, whose knowledge is confined principally to the ways and means of earning their gether, therefore, Indian fighting is a field bread and butter, and who have never had in which there is no glory and very little jusleisure to study any opinions on higher sub-jects than those of their daily calling, that long and persistent antagonism is to be tica to be won. It is one which the army and all its officers would avoid if they consulted only their fame or comfort. dreaded. States cannot, perhaps, be saved without the sword; but once saved, it is the But our frontier settlers demand prooffice of all wise men to apply the healing tection. The pioneers of civilization ointment to make the State a unit: a living and industry demand security. Even our healthy body moving in harmony, not a disprospecting miners have as good a right to hunt for gold as the Piegans have to hunt for buffalo. The pretended right of the In-

her enemies have raised up for her friends in every State and hamlet in the land-true, brave-hearted men, who, seeing the wave of despotism extending, feel that its augmenting and remorseless circumference may enguli them all in one common ruin. They begin to fear-and not without cause-that their liberties, too, are unsafe, and, unless all signs shall prove false, the day is not distant when the good and true throughout the land will rise as one man to break the sword that threatens to enslave them, and crush the hand that wields it. Heaven grant that the struggle may be a peaceful one !

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215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS ted to the following very Choice Wines, etc.,

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TOWER OLOCKS. MARBLE CLOCKS. BRONZE OLOOKS. COUCOU CLOOKS. VIENNA REGULATORS.

AMERICAN OLOOKS. G. W. RUSSELL,

INSURANCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVA-NIA -STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

1 NIA - STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, On the Sith day of December, 1889. State of New York, Coverty of Acer Drik, so:-Edit remembered, that on this Ilst day of March, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioner in and for the state of New York, duly commissioner in and for the state of New York, duly commissioner in and for the state of New York, duly commissioner in and for the state of New York, duly commissioner in and for the state of New York, duly commissioner in and for the state of the United State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Hashing is a true statement of the South day of December, A. D. 1802. March of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and an satisfied they have assots attely invested to the amount of Ten Million dollars, That I have examined the securities now in the bands of the company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the Statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the statement. I witness Whereof, I have hereunte set my hand and

In Witness Whercof, I have hereunto set my hand and In Witness Whercof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this glat day of March, A. D. 1870. (Signod) Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York. Commissioner for Pennsylvania in P Capital stock. Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash. Becond :-8100,000 00 100,000.00 1.554.981-9 Cash on hand. Cash on hand. Cash in Banks, specifying the bank. (National Bank of Commerce, Metropolitan National Bank.) Cash in hands of agents in course of trans-444,005-0 mission. Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mort-gages, constituting the first lien on Road Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing. Amount of Loans on which interest has not been naid within one year. 440,124,80 5,716,707.33 81,322,735 63 Brooklyn 4, 500 - 20,000 - 20, 193,500 00 144,160 00 13,400 00 17,808 00 67,843 00 8203,100.00 U. S. 5-20m. Discrete State S its par and market value stock of the rest 2,000 2,120 1.800 N. Y. Life and Trust 6,000 10,000 5,000 \$9,713,550 % Interest on investments due and unpaid..... Accrued interest not yet due... Other available miscellancout assets, speci-fying their character and value... Deferred premiums of the year Premiums due and secured, with interest... Cash deposited with Government of Canada. Office furniture, est..... 50,781 51 .\$10,510,824'4 Total assots..... Third :--Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due. Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon. Amount of losses resisted by the Company. Amount of dividends due and unpaid. Amount of money borrowed, and the naturs and amount of the security given. Amount of all other claims gainst the Com-pany, contested or otherwise. Amount required to safely reinsure all out-standing risks. Fourth --Third . J65,000.0 60.0003 10,000 (Non None None 9,950.00 \$5,769,9947 All cash ,799,9947 499,097.5

premiums Amount of premiums earned Interest received from investments Income from all other sources, specifying what sources...... Amount of losses paid during the year..... Amount paid and owing for reinsurance pre \$1,183,72 Amount paid and owing for reinsurance pre-minms. Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid. Amount of dividends declared during year. Amount of dividends paid. Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company. Amount of losses due and unpaid. Amount of other expenses and expenditures. Amount of other expenses and expenditures. Amount of other of the company. Amount of other due to the company as part of, or the whole of, the capital thereof. Par and market value of the company's stock per share. Par value Sitlo per share; market value not quotable. ******* 1.942,453 1,242,453 4 819,205.97 40,511 93

None

None

None

l	INSURANCE.	
	DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU COMPANY, Incorporated by the La of Pennsylvania, 1835.	URANCE
	Office southeast corner of THIRD and V Streets, Philadelphia, MARINE INSURANCES	VALNUT
	On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all pa world.	rts of the
	INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land ca all parts of the Union.	rriage to
	FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally ; on Stores, I Houses, etc.	
	ASSETS OF THE COMPANY	
	November 1, 1869. \$200,000 United States Five Per Cent.	
	Loan, ten-forties. 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107 750-00
	50,000 United States Six Fer Cent	107,750.00 60,000.00
	200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	913,950.00
	Cent. Loan. 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from	
	100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per	200,925-00
	Cent. Loan 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent.	102,009 00
	Bonds 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Se- cond mortgage Six per Cent.	19,450.00
	Bonds	\$3,625'00
	road Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania	
	S0,000 State of Tennessee Five Per	90,000*00
	50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan. 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.	15,000 00
	12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Com-	6,270.00
	5,000 North Pennsylvania Rail- road Company, 100 shares	14,000.00
	10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Com-	8,900-00
	246,900 Loans on Bond and Mort- gage, first liens on City	7,500.00
	Properties	946,900-00
)	\$1,231,400 Par, Market value, \$ Cost, \$1,215,622-27,	1,255,270-00
Billis Receivable for Insurances made 833,700 Balances due at Agencies		
	Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Com- pany	
	Stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corpora- tions, \$4706. Estimated value	65,097-96
3	Cash in Drawer	8,740-20
ĺ		169,291.14
0 0	DIRECTORS.	1,852,100.04
0	 Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Edmund A. Souder, Edmund A. Souder, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James Traquair. Edward Lafourcade 	
0	Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dailett, Jr., Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones	8.
0	Joseph H. Seal. Joshua P. Eyre	h,
	John D. Taylor. J. B. Semple, H.	ittsburg.
1	THOMAS C HAND Day	
7	JOHN C. DAVIS, VICE-P	resident.
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178	- 01	PANY
ä	NORTH AMERIC	CA.
	Incorporated 1794. Chapter	RY 1, 1870.
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INSURANCE.

CAPITAL..... \$500,000 Receipts of Premlums, 1869 81,991,837'45 Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696'74

and radical rule over this metropolis. This treachery to Senators Norton, Creamer, and Genet is of a kind which men with red blood in their veins do not forget. It is too dishonest to be forgiven, too insulting to be overlooked; and if it barbs political with personal hostilities, nobody need regret it overmuch who desires politics to be better than a game with loaded dice and packed cards.

But Senator Tweed's treachery to this city, by increasing whose taxes he has become "one of its heaviest tax-payers," inspires a resentment which every honest Democrat in New York will share with their faithful representatives in the Senate and Assembly. Here we are, plundered by him and such as him in all open and public, in all private and dishonest ways. He thrives on percentages of pilfering, grows rich on the distributed dividends of rascality. His extortions are as boundless in their sum as in their ingenuity. Streets unopened profit him; streets opened put money in his purse. Paving an avenue with a poultice increases his wealth. His rapacity, like the trunk of an elephant, with equal skill twists a fortune out of the Broadway widening and picks up dishonest pennies in the Bowery. And the system which shields, fosters, and prolongs him and his rapacious tribe he refuses to reform altogether, or consents to reform in part only long enough to betray those who believed his word.

Therein lies Senator Tweed's betrayal of the Democracy of the State. For the first time in nearly a quarter of a century the three departments of legislative power are ours. The system which environs with multiplied securities rapacity like Tweed's and rottenness like Smith's has hitherto been justly chargeable to the party then in power. Senator Tweed, by his treachery, has organized and effected the apparent and seeming transfer of responsibility for the ring and radical commissions, misgovernment, rottenness, and rapacity, from the radical party to the Democratic party. Street Commissioner, Supervisor, State Senator, and Grand Sachem of Tammany-it needed all his powers and positions to accomplish this almost fatal be-

trayal of the Democracy. There is one way in which this responsibility can be thrown back where it belongs, upon the Republican party, in alliance with whom Senator Tweed accomplished his treachery. There is one way, too, in which the government of New York may yet be reformed. 1. By the solid vote of every country Democrat for the reform measures which the anti-ring Senators and Assemblymen will soon agree upon. 2. By the recog nized and conspicuous repudiation of Tweed and his treachery in Tammany's indorsement of the Senators who have openly and manfully contended for reform.

SOUTHERN WOMEN VS. MULATTOES. From the N. Y. Tribune.

A recent number of the Atlantic Monthly contains a reminiscence of the war, of which the sole point and wit consist in an illustration of how certain Southern women disliked the officers of colored regiments, and were in revenge tricked into kissing a mulatto. Even if the merit of the story had authorized its publication, we must censure it and all others of its class as unwise and ill-judged in the extreme. The writers who are guilty of these ebullitions of petty spleen, so many of fear that rivals will get more than themselves. Does the Argus think the people will behold and peace, and, in the exercise of an exalted

A COLORED ORGANIZATION. From the Beaver Radical.

his foe a brother whose opinion differed from

his own. We urge again and again upon our

readers that it is from the North the country

The colored men of Philadelphia are debating the propriety of an independent political organization, Republican in principle, but which shall maintain and protect them in their proper status in the Republican party.

While the fifteenth amendment has become part of our organic law, and as such is acquiesced in and submitted to by all-even the Democracy-it is not to be forgotten that it owes its efficacy to Congress and the State Legislatures, not to the people. Just, hu-mane, and wise as it is, all the strength of a new and popular administration was required to unite the representatives of the Republican party in its support. In Pennsylvania, especially, the naked question of impartial suffrage, submitted to a direct vote of the people, would have been negatived by a decisive majority. It would have been negatived because a respectable fraction of the dominant party is so imbued with the old-time pride of caste and prejudice of color, that it was ready to unite with the Democracy to prevent the advancement of the negro. And the Democratic party, whatever may be the present utterances of its leaders, was unitedly and bitterly hostile. The colored people should accept the situation and disembarrass their true friends of the complications which must inevitably follow their separate organization. They should rerognize the existence of an adverse sentiment, which is only latent because it has no opportunity or occasion profitably to manifest itself. They should make haste slowly, that their advancement may be certain, merge with Republicans, and base their claims to office and preferment upon the merits of their individuals, not upon their ability to deliver or withhold a given number of votes. If they do not, it

publican party. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PARTIES. From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Argus whistles to keep its courage up. It cannot deny that a fearful tornado is sweeping over the Democratic camping ground, threatening to tear up much besides huckleberry bushes. The hurricane prevails, but, it says, "the Governor stands high above these storms, calm in the midst of this confusion and serene in his high office." It may be so; but the wind is howling fearfully about his mansion, nevertheless; and it is said the demon which rides upon the storm will not be appeased until ruin and desolation is wrought there, also. Let the hurricane roar, screams the Argus; it will soon be over. It "inspires no fear in us." It may be so; but is nobody to be hurt? O, yes, our neighbor answers, "Individual reputations and influence may be lost, in the collisions of the hour, and cliques go down in disaster." Who are those "individuals," and where are these "cliques?" Are they not the guiding minds of the Demo-cracy, the embodiment of its party power? Are they to go down, and the party "not lose its prestige or its strength?" Foolish hope!

It is well for the State that the Democratic party has unchecked control. The people can now see into whose hands they have com. mitted power. A set of men, with gready lust for patronage, place, and peif, howl over the spoils, like ravenous wolves, and tear each other to pieces in their blind fury and jealous

dians to hold large portions of our continent acred to barbarism, is a pseudo claim which must give way before the march of civilization. If the Indians like civilization, well; if not, it cannot stop for them. Savage life consists simply in making crime the normal occupation of the people. This is all that distinguishes it from civilization. As we crush out savagery and crime among our own white people, so must we among the In-dians. As General Sheridan says, the choice is simply this, "Shall we kill them, or shall they kill us ?"

We believe that within the point of safety General Sheridan will show the Indians as much humanity as is consistent with duty. More would be inhumanity to the whites. It is barely possible that the Philo-Pieganthropists may have the audacity to approach the President, or the General of the Army, with a request for the removal of Sheridan: but, knowing him and trusting him as they do, as one of the ablest soldiers the army ever produced, there would seem to be but one answer which would befit such an application. That would be to direct the servant to show the Philo-Pieganthropists to the door.

THE DAY OF RETRIBUTION. From the Savannah Republican.

There is ene solemn, grand fact that stands out in the history of the world, in all ages and countries, from the beginning of the creation till the present time. It is that no people were ever trampled upon who did not, sooner or later, turn and rend their oppressors. It is a fact, too, founded in the very nature of man and the laws of eternal justice and right. Men have an inherent right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and any trespass thereupon is a violation of the great fundamental law of humanity, and will be all the worse for them and for the Rein the economy of God has its punishment. always fully commensurate with, oftentimes exceeding, the crime. And in the sight of Heaven and earth the retribution is just. The oppressor is the wrong-doer, and upon his head alone rests the guilt.

We are stating history, not uttering threats We do it, too, with a pacific intent-to warn the wicked men of the present day of a catastrophe ahead, the sad details of which we contemplate with as profound an emotion of horror as themselves. As friends of right and of peace we hold up the lesson for the instruction and guidance of those men of our country who, from the love of power or pelf, have made the fatal mistake of supposing that, under the protection of a heartless Government, they can wrong and trample upon their fellow-men with impunity. It cannot be done. Heaven never yet allowed the crime to go unpunished. The whole pathway of history is strewn with the wrecks of those who, in pursuit of self, forgot its teachings, and in the delirium of fancied success hurried on to a disastrous fate.

How much reason we have for this text and comment in the movements of parties and the condition of our unhappy country to-day, it is unnecessary to say. The complaints of our wronged countrymen fill the air, and the lamentations of the oppressed are wafted on every breeze that blows from the stricken South. Though crushed to earth and the sport of tyrants and knaves, she is not "voiceless in her woe." By day and by night, her prayer ascends against stranger wrongs and

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.	per share. Par value #110 per share; market value not quotable. Amount paid for purchased policies	Losses paid, 1869
CITY ORDINANCES.	Amount paid for annulties New business in 1899, \$50,492,341, exceeding by over \$12,000,000 the new business of any other company.	First Mortgiges on Oity Property
R ESOLUTION Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner	BETTS & REGISTER, General Agents, 3 26 6t if No. 432 CHESNUT Street.	Bonds
of Highways to Remove Certain Paving Stones.		Loans en Collateral Security
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the	1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.	Accrued Interest
Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove for	Franklin Fire Insurance Company	Unsettled Marine Promiums
the use of the city all paving stone from such part or parts of Coates street and Landing	OF PHILADELPHIA.	DIRECTORS. 82,753,551
avenue as may be included within the limits of the Park, and deposit the same in the city	Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.	Arthur G. Samuel W. Jc zes, John A. Bros n. Edward B. Clarke, Edward S. Clarke,
yards most convenient to the streets requiring repairs.	Assets Jan. 1, '70, \$2,825,731'67	Chartes Taylor, T. Charlton Henry, Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jossup, William Welch, Long C. M. data
LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council,	CAPITAL	Arthur G. Samuel W.Jc zes, John A. Bros A. Oharies Taylor, Ambrose White, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Hitter Constant Charles W. Constant George L. Harrison, Cited D. Jossop, Charles W. Constant Charles W. Constant Charles C. Artes Charles C. Artes Charles C. Artes Charles C. Artes Charles C. Artes Charles C. Artes Charles C
Attest- BENJAMIN H. HAINES,	INCOME FOR 1840, LOSSES PAID IN 1869, \$810,000. \$144,905'42.	ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
Clerk of Select Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL,	Losses paid since 1829 over \$5,500,000	MATTHAS MARIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 5 4
President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-sixth day of March,		FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Anne Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)	Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kunds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages, The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED OLAIM.	No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
3 29 1t DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.	Alfred G. Baker. DIRECTORS.	INCORPORATED 1855. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,080.
R ESOLUTION To Change the Place of Holding the Elec-	Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, James Lee, William S. Grant, United Structures Structu	FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Per- petual or Temporary Policies.
tions in the Eighth Division of the Twentieth Ward.	George Fales, ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.	Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce,
Resolved, By the Select and Common Coun- clis of the city of Philadelphia, That the place	JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2195	William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
of holding the elections in the Eighth Division of the Twentleth Ward be and the same is hereby	FIRE ASSOCIATION.	George A. West, CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
changed from premises No. 11 Amity street to premises No. 20 Amity street, the former place	INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.	WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 233
being no longer available for election purposes. LOUIS WAGNER,	OFFICE,	THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE
President of Common Council. Attest— ROBERT BETHELL.	NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET INSURE	Incorporated RES-Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for
Assistant Clerk of Select Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL.	BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND	age by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either perma-
Fresident of Select Council, Approved this twenty-sixth day of March,	MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,	of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is
Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (Δ . D. 1870).	From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only). ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, 81,572,732'25.	invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
3 29 1t DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.		Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux, Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith
RESOLUTION Fronting	TRUSTEES. WM. H. HAMILTON, CHARLES P. BOWER,	Thomas Robins, Thomas
To Approve of Contract for the Erection of School Building in the Twenty-sixth Ward. Resolved, By the Select and Common Coun-	GEORGE I. YOUNG, ROBT. SHOEMAKER,	DANIEL SMITH, JE., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330
cils of the City of Philadelphia, That the con- tract made by George Brinkworth with the	LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, PETER WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH F. SCHELL	THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF
city, dated March 17, 1870, for the erection of a school building, southeast corner of Seven-	WM. H. HAMILTON, President.	PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
teenth and Christian streets, in the Twenty- sixth ward, for the sum of thirty-three thou-	BAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,	PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISUED. CASH Capital (paid up in full)
sand eight hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby approved; and that Benjamin H.	3 55 Secretary.	Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870
Erown and George Woelpper, the sureties therefor, be and they are also hereby ap-		F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Trodick, George H. Stuart, John M. Brown, John M. Brown, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles W beeler, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, James M. Anteon
proved. LOUIS WAGNER,	ASBURY	E DADTUIETDE ON A VIV
President of Common Council. Attest—	LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary, JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.
ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Scleet Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL,	Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:	IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-sixth day of March.	MUTUAL	LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).	MANHATTAN	Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
BANIEL M. FOX, B 29 1t DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.	EQUITABLE. (17 months)	B.000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
CORDAGE.	ASBURY	345 No. 107 S. TEIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,	and an even there are 1911. The second states of the	J. T. RASTON.
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.	INSURING NEARLY \$6,000,000.	
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,	Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.	E SHIFTING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2. COLENTIES BLIP, New York, No. 45 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore, We are prepared to ship every description of Freigh to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermoleate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.	Wanager for Danualtania and Dalaman	We are prepared to ship every description of Freigh to
Store, No. 25 N. WATER St. and 23 N. DELAWARE	Manager for Pannaylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 202 Wa LNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4169	points with prompiness and despatch. Canal Boats and