MR. GREELEY AND THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

From the N. Y. Times. Mr. Horace Greeley has published a statement, to which his signature is attached, for the purpose of explaining the share he has had in the prosecution of McFarland. It will be remembered that he admitted in his evidence that he had been instrumental in eugaging counsel for the prosecution, and that he was prepared to contribute towards the expense if he were asked to do so. Mr. Greeley now states his reasons for this active interference. Briefly stated, they are as follows;—The late Mr. Richardson was Mr. Greeley's friend. In Mr. Greeley's opinion the deceased has been "covered with obloquy." It was necessary to vindicate his memory from unjust aspersion, and therefore Mr. Greeley consulted with the District Attorney with regard to the employment of additional counsel.

To this statement of reasons Mr. Greeley adds certain reflections or observations which, as it appears to us, place him in a very paradoxical position. He writes, "Esteeming the hanging of sane men a mistake, I should contemplate the hanging of one insane with horror. This is quite consistent with the opinions generally ascribed to Mr. Greeley on this subject. But it is not consistent with his attempt to bring McFarland to the gallows, for that is the underlying tendency of his intervention in the prosecution. He did not employ counsel for the purpose of effecting the release of McFarland. If the prosecution succeeds, the prisoner will be found guilty, and the penalty of death would be the ordinary fate of a prisoner placed in that position. It was, therefore, actually to bring about the hanging of a fellow creature that Mr. Greeley worked when he aided the prosecution. A man who was opposed to capital punishment, and wished to act up to his principles, would have stood aloof from such a prosecution altogether. Mr. Greeley was especially bound to follow this course since, as we all remember, he could not bear to see even Jefferson Davis in prison, and was moved by the tenderness of his heart to set the captive freeand yet Jefferson Davis is responsible for more blood which ought to be precious to Mr. Greeley than is Daniel McFarland. The assertion that the counsel was engaged

to vindicate the memory of Mr. Richardson

will not have much weight with the public.

"The other story," writes Mr. Greeley, re-ferring to the McFarland side in the affair,

"has possession of the public ear." That is not the fact. The Tribune has from the first defended Mr. Richardson with great persistency, and resented any untavorable allusion to any of Mr. Richardson's friends with extraordinary virulence. The Spring-Republican and several other papers have likewise come forward as the champions of Mr. Richardson, and every feature of his conduct has been presented in the most favorable light, from the day of the assassination to the present time. eulogiums passed upon Mr. Richardson in the Tribune soon after the shooting occurred, were of the most glowing kind. It, moreover, attempted to anticipate the result of the trial in the following announcement:-"If this murderer had any provocation for his deed, we insist that it be known. * * * In this coming trial it is not alone the State of New York against Daniel McFarland. It is civilization against barbarism. It is the civil code against the code of the assassins." This was an appeal to passions and prejudices which no one can pronounce perfectly fair, under all the circumstances, and it is only an example of a great deal more which appeared in the Tribune about the same time. How, then, can Mr. Greeley say that McFarland's version of the story has possession of the public ear? The friends of the Tribune correspond largely with country papers, as any one may see who has recently looked over them. The means of publicity at their disposal have been freely-we may fairly say, unscrupulously-used, and perhaps there is absolutely nothing to be said in favor of Mr. Richardson which has not been already said hundreds of times.

It is absurd to complain, as the Tribune did the other day, that the present trial has "been made the foundation of a systematic, concerted attack" upon it. It has in-vited attack by putting itself so prominently in the foreground. It caused the public to understand that it wished the prosecution to succeed. It called loudly for a "relentless trial," and declared, as the above extract shows, that the very safety of society depended upon the result. Having done so much to identify itself with the prosecution, how can it now regard it as an injury that the public has accepted the position? Mr. Horace Greeley himself admits that he takes the deepest private interest in the prosecution. But could be not have done that without openly attempting to bring about the conviction of a prisoner who is liable to be executed if convicted?

THE NEW NEW JERSEY JUDGE.

From the N. Y. World. We have every reason to believe that General Grant's ill luck in appointments, and especially judicial ones, is pursuing him, and that he has just made a huge mistake in New Jersey. In these respects he seems to have a When he tries-which he rarely doos-to fly above the "personal" atmosphere which is so congenial, it seems as if there was a string tied to his leg, which is sure, after certain grotesque evolutions in the upper air, to bring him down to earth again. He has made this experiment in his selection of a suc-. cessor to Judge Field. It was heralded that in selecting a Mr. Nixon, of lower West Jersey, resident of Bridgeton and editor of a State "Digest," he was carrying out the wishes and frustrated intentions of (in the Republican canon) the greatest of his predecessors, and is in fact administrator de bonis non of Mr. Lincoln. That Lincoln promised to appoint Nixon, but for good reasons didn't, and therefore Grant must and This is the poetical theory, while the fact is that in the choice the President has again, unconsciously perhaps, been a victim to a local manipulation which does him no credit. The bar, especially the Republican bar, of New Jersey stands amazed, if not aghast, so see such men as Frelinghuysen and Zabriskie, and James Wilson and Teneyck, passed by without a thought, and the little coterie which, in military phrase, rests upon the positions of Camden, Woodbury, and Bridgeton, with its base in Phila-delphia, misleading the President into the choice of one, no doubt an estimable gentleman, with no accredited professional standing, and whose chief merit is, as we have said, that Mr. Lincoln would not appoint The only part of New Jersey

retary Robeson and Senator Cattell-hy- | do. But we will leave the investigation brids both-are the centres. Even when he selects a visitor to West Point he chooses a gallant soldier of ancient and gentle wars, whose chief political merit seems to be that he lives one-third of the year in Trenton and two-thirds in Philadelphia. Soldiers of real war and real Jerseymen were not thought of. The United States Marshal resides, we believe, at Salem, and thence has great facilities to watch the smugglers and whisky dealers of Bergen and Hudson; and so it is throughout. No State has been worse used than our neighbor across the river. When the law was passed remodelling the Circuit Courts, Pennsylvania had three judges-Grier, Cadwalader, and McCandless; New Jersey one-Field. Then it was that Mr. Bradley's name was appropriately brought forward, and to his nomination there could have been no objection. It would not have been necessary to make exile a condition of confirmation. But the Cattell-Robeson coterie did not care for Newark or East Jersey, or anything outside the huckleberry bushes; and the President, tempore Corbin, took a trip to Southwestern Pennsylvania, and, from among the sheep of Washington county, persuaded his "personal" friend, Mr. McKennan, to lay aside the crook and become an admiralty judge on the banks of the Delaware. So Pennsylvania got four out of the five. Mr. Bradley's appointment cannot be credited to New Jersey; for, as we have said, before he could be confirmed he had to abjure his State, and promise hereafter to live out of it. Nor have the means by which the new appointment has been secured been above suspicion. It is a fortnight since Judge Field's first and, we fear, fatal service. Within the last few days his resignation is announced, the fact being, as we are credibly informed, that the relinquishment of office, if ever consciously made, occurred coincidently with the attack of disease, and has been kept back till the President could be manipulated and Mr. Lincoln's ghost brought properly into play. The end of it all is that President Grant has made another mistake. We are very sorry for the Republican bar of New Jersey.

NEWSPAPERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The World, in attempting to draw a newspaper moral from the recent stoppage of the morning edition of that able London paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, says:-

The newspaper is rapidly developing by differentiation. The journals of the future will be of two sorts—a journal for the few and a journal for the many. The former will be decorous and dear; there is reason to fear that the latter will be cheap and nasty. The one may be a paper 'written by gentlemen for gentlemen;' the other by blackguards for blackguards. blackguards.

We are less interested in deciding what the "journal of the future" will be, than in trying to make the journal of the present what it ought to be. But we don't believe that the journals of the future will be of the "two sorts" indicated above, any more than the journals of the past, or of to-day, have been or are of these sorts only. We have as yet seen no reason to doubt the possibility of the existence of a journal for the many at once cheap and respectable, possessed of principle, ability, and popularity. If we had not for years felt assured of the practicability of such a journal-which is different from either of the "two sorts" mentioned by the World-we should not have remained in the newspaper

business. When, after classifying the journals of the future into two sorts, the World says that one kind will be written "by gentlemen for gen-tlemen, and the other by blackguards for blackguards," it loses sight of the fact that the great body of people in every city (New York included), are neither conventional gentlemen nor blackguards. The majority of newspaper readers in New York are merchants and traders, shopkeepers and their clerks. manufacturers and their employes, professional men, artisans, mechanics, and working people generally-who cannot very well be said to belong to what Wendell Phillips designates as the "vulgar class which in this country call themselves gentlemen." They are "the many" whom the World discriminates from "the few" who are expected to support the dear and gentlemanly journal. But they are not "blackguards," though they are the many. It is to this body of merchants, workingmen, and professional people that we constantly look for support, and we assure the Werld that it is better for a newspaper to be sustained by such readers than to cater for blackguards and snobs.

The World overlooks the real life and function of the press, as well as its true basis of power and popularity. The "journal of the future," as well the journal of the present, should be the exponent and upholder of ideas and principles that will elevate man and society-that will give honesty to life, integrity to business, honor to legislation, and justice to the administration of affairs. Journalism is only worthy of existence when it seeks to do this: newspapers would be contemptible and infamous if there were only the "two sorts" described by the World.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Some of the ablest radical newspapers in the country are making powerful efforts to clear General Howard in advance of the investigating committee's report. They heap unmeasured abuse upon Mr. Wood for having moved the inquiry. They refer to the General's war record and his reputation for Christianity and philanthropy, as if these things made it morally impossible that he should have speculated in patent bricks, lumber, and building lots, and in other ways taken advantage of his official position in the Freedmen's Bureau to fill his pockets and those of his nearest of kin. This is all irrelevant to the case. General Howard is distinctly accused by Mr. Wood of making improper use of the Freedmen's Bureau funds, and enriching himself disreputably out of the opportunities of his position. The question to be tried by the committee is one of facts. It matters not what the General's war record may have been. Suppose him to have been a soldier of the highest capacity— which is disputed—then what? It does not follow that he is a man of honesty and capacity enough to manage a responsible civic trust. Instances are common of generals, even those of undisputed ability, who lacked honor and integrity. We are equally indis-posed to have our judgment dazzled by the citation of the General's career as a professor of religion and a friend of the oppressed, remembering how often it happens that the cloak of piety and philanthropy is used to shelter the most selfish and sordid of aims. Whatever claims to a spotless character General Howard's friends can set up for him should have their weight in influencing us not to prejudge him; but we cannot allow them to override facts. But this is precisely what his partisan and interested admirers insist that we should do. They would have us dismiss that may be damaging in the evidence, out of consideration for the Chris-Grant knows anything about is tian and humavitarian and patriotic reputation the circle of which Section that he has achieved and worn. This we cannot

uncommented on until it is completed. We will not bring a pressure to bear upon General Howard as his intemperate radical friends have done upon Mr. Wood, and upon all others who believe with him that the Freedmen's Bureau is a rotten affair and its commissioner an incapable and in every way unfit man for the place. If General Howard shall be acquitted, we shall rejoice in his exculpa-tion, provided there is no concealment or distortion of facts, or whitewashing in the committee's report. But the General's reputation, however high it may be and dear to him and his friends, is as nothing in comparison to the supreme importance of inlegrity in the administration of public duties. And if he should be proved guilty of any one of the misdeeds that Mr. Wood confidently accuses him of, out he should go at once, and into disgrace all the more whelming, because of the fictitious (as in that event it would be demonstrated to be) character which he has enjoyed for Christian rectitude and humanitarianism. The acquittal of General Howard, should the facts really support all or any of Mr. Wood's charges, would be a grave injury to the cause of official fidelity in all departments of the Government.

REVENUE REFORM.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. It is one of the infrequent but pungent delights of the revenue reformer, to agree heartily with the Tribune. That journal has been retained to defend monopoly and privilege under the name of "protection;" but its natural instincts are so strongly for liberty; its long habit of fighting against one form of slavery has given such a prepossession against all other forms of slavery, that it does more hurt than good to the cause of monopoly, and to those who employ it to defend the enslavement of trade. Thus, while in one column it supports the atrocious salt monopoly and earns the gratitude of the tyrants of Syracuse who nearly double the price of salt to American farmers by the duty which the Tribune has to support, in another, one of its leading writers, making confession of what he knows of farming, laments that "salt is too dear for general use as a fertilizer;" and adds, "where the refuse produce of salt works can be cheaply bought, good farmers will eagerly compete for it, if their lands are all like mine."

So, a few days ago, revenue reformers were favored by the Tribune with a definition so accurate, so precise and concise, of their principles, many of us suspected that only a strong desire to help along the great cause of revenue reform or free trade could have led to the insertion of that definition in a journal which apparently belongs to the monopolists.

"They are free-traders," said the Tribune, speaking of the opponents of the Schenck tariff; "that is to say, their distinguishing tenet is known to the world as free trade. They mean that no duty should be imposed on the importation of foreign products except for revenue, and that the highest rate on any article shall be that which will put most money into the treasury. That is a distinct, definite principle, and is everywhere known as free trade.

Few free traders or revenue reformers in the whole land could have stated the case better or more accurately. We hold that no duty or tax of any kind ought to be laid by the Government upon the people, except for revenue; we hold further that all taxes, whether external or internal, ought to be made as simple as possible; that the experi-ence of other countries and of our own shows that an abundant revenue can be collected from a few articles, with less trouble to the people than from many articles; and finally, we hold that the less Government interferes with the business of the people the better off the people will be.

And we point to facts in our own experience to prove the truth of these statements. When the war began, in 1861, in order to raise a large revenue, it was thought necessary to tax everything, home made or foreign, which the people used. Our tax schedule, internal and external, contained at one time the names of more than twelve thousand articles; and an American citizen was so covered and bounded with taxes that he could scarcely breathe-could certainly not existwithout paying tribute to the treasury.

So imperative was the necessity for a great revenue that Congress, seeing that money came in, and ignorant of the principles of taxation, would not venture on a change, until, with the end of the war, less revenue was needed. Since then, slowly and cautiously, the once insignificant free list has been largely increased; this has been done to decrease the revenue; but so beneficial is freedom that it may be said every addition to the free list has brought an increase of the revenue; and only by the most sweeping and general reductions has the revenue been kept

It is the duty of Congress to continue the simplification of the tax system by abolishing unproductive taxes, and by cutting off those which bear most injuriously or oppressively upon the people. We who urge this duty upon Congress are denounced by the monopolists, and it is attempted to make the name 'Revenue Reformer' odious.

Yet Congress is compelled to do what we ask. It has repeatedly revised and reformed the internal tax system; and will, at the present session, still further benefit the people by abolishing the tax on sales and all or most of the special taxes, and reducing the income tax to three per cent. It ought at the same time to revise the external taxes; but this is resisted by the monopolists, who have organized a huge lobby to keep their plunder. There is no reason why the people should pay the pig-iron masters twenty millions, for one million of revenue secured to the Government; but the pig-iron lobby and the Tribune defend this monstrous robbery under the specious name of "protection," and the agents of the pig iron, salt, lumber, coal, and copper monopolists, in Congress, have now wasted two long months in a struggle for the

"protection" of these robbers. They have been steadily beaten; the House is no longer in the humor to do their bidding; only last week Kelley was laughed down; the Schenck bill has been so amended that it now pleases the free traders better than it does the monopolists; and so weak have these last become, that it is doubtful even if they can prevent the passage of the bill, now so hateful to them. Meantime, the Republican party in the West, Northwest, and East is rallying for revenue reform; and there is little doubt that in the next fall elections the monopolists will be overthrown and the Republican party will elect revenue reform men to Congress from almost every district which it can carry.

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LIFE INSURANCE

OF THE

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Statement of the Condition

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

Springfield, Mass.,

ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869.

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampdon, second Beit remembered that, on this 31st day of January, A. D. 1872, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer caths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Insurance Company upon the 3ast day of December, A. D. 1869.

And I further certify that I have made presented.

D. 1869.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of 2,879, 573 of 10 dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands 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 interceted in the affairs of said company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand statement. I further certify that I am not interceted in the affairs of said company.

(SEAL and affixed my official seal this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870.

GEGRGE WALKER, Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania. FIRST.

SECOND. The value as nearly as may be held by the Compasy. \$97,008'00
Cash on hand. 3,834'79
Cash in First and Second National Banks of
Springfield. 25,206'75
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmis-

Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission.

36,209-97

Amount of loan secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing.

Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year.

Amount of stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shores and their par and market value.

Par calue. Market value.

108 Shares National Bank Stock. \$45,590-00 \$62,111.06.

Government Bonds. \$258,700-90 \$27,565-00.

Railroad Bends and City of \$4,000.00 \$88,920-09.

Railroad Bends and City of \$5,000.00 \$83,665.00.

£541,239°00 Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

81,275 00 5,000'00 2,000'00 7,750'00 300'00 6,000'00' 8 shares Second National Bank. 5 shares Riverside Paper 1,240.00 2,800'00 6,250'00 8,000 00 5,220°00 1,785°00 596°00 5,000.00 5,000 00 4,500'00 2,500 00 1,705 00 600.00 4,400'06 800.00 880'60 U.S. bonds of 1881.... 3,000 00 3,750'00

49 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad stock.
18 shares New York and New Haven R. R. stock 1 bondCouncil Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad.—
19 shares Continental National Bank stock.
10 shares American Rx. National Bank stock.
10 shares Importers and Traders National Bank stock. 4.900.00 1.800'00 2,484'00 2,090'00 1,000:00 1,000-00 980.00 1,000'00 1,120.00 3,500 00 1,000'90 1,400'00 4,000'00 3,600.00 1,000'00 1,100.00 10,000 00 5,000*00 7,509:00 12 shares Chicopee Na-tional Bank 1,200'00 1,740'00

871,700'00 \$107,657'00 268,275-6 B71,700700 \$107,657'00

Interest on investments due and unpaid.
Accrued in terest not yet due.
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value.
Accrued rents.
Office furniture.
Premiums in hands of agents, less cash in course of transmission.
Deferred premiums (quarterly and semi-annually). 94,912 38 137,002 07 ally).
Loans on sureties.
Loans on policies.
Loan Notes. THIRD. Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due. Amount of losses reported to the company, but 44,000'0 not acted upon.

Amount of losses resisted by the company.

Amount of losses in suspense, awaiting further 160,798:34

ment
Amoun required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks at 4 per cent. combined experience (thic.

..... \$1,160,223'09 Total income FIFTH. Amount of losses paid during the year...... Amount paid and owing for reinsurance pre-miums. Amount of returned premiums, whether paid . \$270,800 00 \$289.55 \$108,391.89 Amount of dividends declared during the year.

Amount of dividends paid.

Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions paid to agents and officers salaries.

Amount of taxes paid by the company.

Amount of all other expenses and expenditures. \$203,966-00 .. 848,898'57

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No Capital Stock. INCORPORATED 1851.

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Eoan, 1881...

200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per
Cent. Loan

200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per
Cent. Loan (exempt from 107,750-00 60,000.00 Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).

100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.

50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

55,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds.

55,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).

50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.

5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock.

6,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock.

5,000 Philadelphia and Sections. 200,925-00 \$3,625.00 15,000 00 4,270-00 14,000 00 8,900 00

10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Com-pany, 80 shares stock. 246,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first liens on City Properties. 7,500-00 \$1,231,400 Par. Market value, \$1,955,970-00 Cost, \$1,215,622-27. Real Estate...

Bills Receivable for Insurances made...

Balances due at Agencies:—

Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company

65,097-95 2,740-20 169,991-14

\$1,852,100.04

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Statement of the Assets. First Mortgages on Oity Property...... United States Government and other Loan Casb in Bank and Office.

Loans en Collateral Security.

Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums...
Accrued Interest 82,783,581 DIRECTORS.

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