

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

China Advancing.

From the N. Y. Herald. The news from China shows that the old exclusive empire is advancing with the age. The Burlingame mission and the manner in which it has been received are producing the best effects upon the Chinese Government and people. Steam and the telegraph will do much more. It is really surprising to see how the former exclusive regulations and intercourse with regard to foreigners are breaking down one by one. The Yang-Chow affair has been settled satisfactorily, and the Chinese Government, under the liberal policy of Prince Kung, has proclaimed freedom of action and protection to foreign religious establishments, missionaries, and travellers. Americans are working at the Chefoo gold mines as freely and as safely as they could in their own country. Evidently an extraordinary revolution is going on in China. Now is the time for our enterprising citizens to extend their investments and trade with the empire, and for the East India Telegraph Company and the Pacific Telegraph Company to lay their cables to China and along its coast. Looking at the liberal disposition of the Chinese Government, there appears no reason to doubt that concessions would be made for telegraphs in the interior if the concession already granted for a line along the coast to connect the principal cities and seaports were carried out. Now is the time for American enterprise to get a strong foothold in that rich and populous empire.

The House Instructing the Senate.

From the N. Y. Herald. It is said a petition is being circulated in the house of Representatives for the signature of members to ask the Senate not to confirm any more nominations that may be sent in by President Johnson. Now, while we think it would comport better with good taste for the retiring President to leave appointments not necessary to be made to the incoming President, we cannot ignore the fact that Mr. Johnson is the actual Executive, and has the right to do what he pleases. The question should not be made a political or partisan one, but simply, will the public service be promoted or not? No rule should be made that will not allow Senators to act freely at any time upon this principle.

The Paris Conference—Probable Results.

From the N. Y. Times. The deliberations of the Conference on the Greco-Turkish affair having been brought to a conclusion by the adoption of a "recommendation" to the Hellenic Government, embodying the main points of the Turkish demands, and the Greek Minister at Paris having been embarrassed by the interruption of telegraphic communications, a special messenger has been despatched to Athens, bearing the terms of the "recommendation," and instructed to demand an answer within five days. The Great Powers, that is to say, have joined in an ultimatum to King George, requiring him to comply with the manifest dictates of international law. And under the circumstances, it was difficult to see what else the Great Powers could be expected to do. Greece was brought up before the Conference, as it were, on a charge of having broken her neutrality, violated the law of nations, and endangered the peace of Europe. The evidence was overwhelming—Greece even gloried in the crime charged against her—and the verdict naturally assumed the shape of a warning and a "recommendation" which practically amounts to a decree that the Government of Athens shall bind itself over to keep the peace.

Five days are to be allowed for deliberation on the part of the Hellenic Government. If, at the expiration of that period, Greece persists in her present attitude, and refuses to be guided by the ruling of the Conference, it is to be presumed that Turkey will at once proceed to active hostilities, with the tacit assent of all the powers represented in the Conference. Even Russia would, in that case, be debarré from striking in on behalf of her favorite catspaw. Despite all vague assertions to the contrary, there is no evidence whatever that the Bulgarians or Armenians, or any other of the numerous Christian races inhabiting Turkish territory, are actuated by any very strong sympathy with the Greeks. There is nothing more fallacious than the assumption that, because the Greeks are Christians, the latter are likely to make common cause with the former. In many matters the Greeks and the other branches of Oriental Christians regard each other with cool indifference, in many others with actual ill-will. In any case, the neutrality of all European powers being assured, there can be little doubt of the ability of Turkey to speedily coerce Greece and repress her rebellions, and to take place in her own dominions.

But we sorely think it possible that Greece can be foolhardy enough to plunge into a ruinous war without the prospect of an ally, or even, as far as can be seen, of anything like a serious diversion of her enemy's resources in the shape of internal disturbances. Even the Persian difficulty—of which, by the way, we have heard no more—would not prevent Turkey from at once concentrating the whole of her fleet in Greek waters, and inflicting injuries on Greece from which she would be long in recovering. It would be sheer madness on the part of the Hellenic Government to risk a war. As for the report that a Greek warship had fired into a French sloop, we can only suppose that, if true, it was the result of accident. Even Greece, with all her audacity, could scarcely bring upon herself, knowingly, the sharp chastisement which France would most assuredly administer in such a case. We fancy the Hellenic Government will take a wide view of the situation, and adapt its action to circumstances. Peace will be preserved, and the Eastern Question postponed till a more convenient season.

The Radicals Alarmed at Their Own Work.

From "Brick's" Pomroy's N. Y. Democrat. Is the editor of the New York Evening Post crazy? Read the following extract from one of his editorials:—"The independence and rights of the States are as absolutely essential to its harmonious working as the supremacy, in certain respects, of the Federal power. Without the independence of the States, indeed, there would be no security for individual rights. Popular liberty is only upheld and made practicable by local self-government."

Are we to believe that our contemporary has really been converted to the principles of the Democratic party, which he has used so much space in maligning since the election of the

"late lamented," or is he only wandering in his mind under the pressure of the abominations which he has helped bring upon our country? Nothing can be plainer than the truth he states that there is no hope for American liberty except in the "independence and rights of the States." That sentence alone is like a death-warrant to the radical party, which has spent all its force in overthrowing the independence and rights of the States for the purpose of fixing negro equality upon the white people of the Southern States, and ultimately of enforcing negro voting over the whole country.

But at last this fierce organ of the worst type of radical mongrelism shrinks with alarm from the consequences of this long and bloody crusade upon the rights and independence of the States. May we take it for a sign of returning reason among the most violent of the politically insane? May we hope that the same signs of repentance will, before long, appear in the columns of the Tribune, the Times, and other papers which have so persistently asserted that the rights and independence of the States are to be sacrificed to the mad and despotic, for more than six hundred years?

But if the Evening Post is repentant, there is now an opening for it to expostulate with Congress; for the Judiciary Committee have fixed upon a bill which actually abolishes the constitutions of the States in the most vital matter of controlling their own suffrage. This bill even goes so far as to put heavy fines and imprisonment upon all who demur to its dictum in this particular. It proposes to use the Federal power to take the sole property and institutions of the States to incorporate the citizens thereof for obeying their own constitutions, which every State officer has to take a solemn oath to "obey, protect, and defend." It is said that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," but this is no madness brought about by the gods—it is a devil's madness, and it ought to send to the devil every villain who proposes such a measure.

The Clarendon-Johnson Treaty.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The alleged draft of the Alabama claims treaty, published by a paper which has achieved a wide reputation for inventive correspondence, shows either that a very bungling treaty has been framed or a very clumsy invention has been published. Apart from its obvious verbal obscurity, so unworthy to characterize a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the mere literary errors with which it abounds render it a curiosity. It purports to provide that the two Governments shall each appoint two commissioners, who shall agree upon a "third" (meaning a fifth) as an umpire. If they cannot agree on the fifth commissioner, they shall select two, either of whom (by lot) shall act as umpire in case of difference. The umpire is apparently selected anew on each claim on which they differ. On certain claims, therefore, there will in reality be three American and two English commissioners, and on others three English and two American, the question which Government is entitled to appoint the umpire being determined by lot. It would have been simpler, with the same result, to decide the claims by lot at once. They are to be heard not on the testimony or arguments of the citizen claimants, but on such documents and arguments as may be furnished by the two Governments. If the Commissioners fail to agree, the arbitrator decides the claim, unless two of the Commissioners desire that the head of some friendly Government shall act as arbitrator, in which case it is wholly withdrawn from the operation of the Commission, and the two Governments must select such friendly sovereign, or if they do not the claim is barred. For every claim existing in favor of citizens of either Government against the other, and growing out of events which occurred between February 18, 1853, and the date of the ratification of this treaty, whether submitted to the Commission or decided by them or not, is thereafter barred, i. e., rejected. This seems very much like the bargain which the white hunter proposed to the red man—"Now, shall I take the turkey while you take the crow, or will you take the crow while I take the turkey?" If Mr. Reverdy Johnson can discover where Clarendon "says turkey" to him, we cannot. Let us see.

Though the treaty talks about claims of British residents against the United States, it is well understood that such claims, whether of Confederate bondholders, who would like to have President Grant pay them the money they lent the Rebellion, or owners of blockade-runners whose vessels were captured by our navy and condemned by our courts, are all trumped-up, bogus offers; and any American Minister who sets a trap to lure our Government into becoming liable for these claims will earn the bitter condemnation of our entire people. We are the claimants. We alone are the aggrieved party. Nobody knows this better than the British Government. Instead of our bill being merely for the vessels destroyed by the English pirates, amounting to only ten or twenty millions of dollars, it should be for the value of our entire commerce which these privateers swept from the seas. If England pays merely for the vessels actually destroyed, and retains the vast profits she has secured by driving all freights into British bottoms, grasping all our navigation and retaining it up to the present time, she comes out of the entire affair with a net profit of hundreds of millions of dollars. Now, how will Mr. Reverdy Johnson's treaty work? The commissioners first differ. They then cast lots to see whether the arbitrator on this claim shall be the one selected by the British Commissioners only, or the one chosen by ours only. If the lot decides in their favor, the claim is submitted solely to one British Commissioner; if in ours, they have one chance more. For the first question on which the arbitrator decides is only the right to recover. The commissioners may differ on the amount. If so, they cast lots again for the arbitrator, and if they get him they have chance No. 2 to escape the payment. But if they lose the arbitrator both on the question of recovery and of amount, so that the decision of the commission would result in favor of the American claimant, the two British Commissioners may demand that the question be submitted to Napoleon III or some other foreign ruler. If we fail to agree, that is an end of the remedy, if not a bar to the claim. Here are three chances of escape by England to one of payment. Now suppose the English Rebel bondholders and blockade-runners present their claims. The Commissioners toss up a copper to decide who shall have the umpire on the question of liability. If the umpire appointed by the two English Commissioners shall be selected, he decides that the United States, by recognizing the Confederacy as an alien enemy and a belligerent power, and then conquering it and succeeding to its assets, became responsible for its debts. Is this a question which, by the trickery of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the United States are to be wheedled into submitting to some one umpire appointed by two British commissioners, and who may be, for aught we could say, Mr. Laird or Mr. Beuchamp himself? But should the lot decide that this question is to be decided by the American umpire, the two British commissioners may demand that it be submitted to Napoleon III,

who it may be assumed would hold in favor of Confederate bondholders. There is nothing in the treaty to show that the commissioners need not demand that a question be withdrawn from the commission and submitted to a foreign potentate after as well as before it has been passed upon by the umpire selected by themselves.

It is, perhaps, worth noting that the Commissioners are to have six months for the reception of claims, two years for their decision if decided by themselves, six months more for the submission of any claim to a foreign potentate, and eighteen months after its final decision for payment, during which time the claims run without interest. This postponement of the payment of all claims allowed for four years without interest is equivalent to a reduction of their amount by nearly or quite one-fourth. In short, we think there are sufficient evidences in the proposed draft to brand it as an utter failure, a fraud on American claimants, and a treaty which the Senate will overwhelmingly refuse to sanction.

General Buchanan's Testimony.

From the N. Y. World. That prowling adventurer who styles himself the Governor of Louisiana receives a severe chastisement at the hand of General Buchanan, in a letter written by that officer to a surreptitious person named Kellogg, who assumes to represent Louisiana in the Senate of the United States. His bogus exaltation having stated that the police force of New Orleans was disloyal—a charge, by-the-by, very much relied on to upset the late election in Louisiana and rig the vote for the rebels to Grant—the General informs us that "his chief had been appointed by General Sheridan, and its members generally by Mayor Heath himself, an appointee of the same general, and hence the idea of calling it a disloyal force struck me as not only improper, but at absolute variance with probability." Which is a sub one for the adventurer. Furthermore, this person having asserted that "the State"—so the fellow calls it, meaning, of course, his own little knot of greedy insects—"the State had no friend in General Buchanan, that officer responded that in the troubled times at the election, "the Governor became alarmed," and that only to him, General Buchanan, was it due that the life of that worthy and his brother-worms was preserved, for which we are not altogether so grateful to the General as perhaps we ought to be. But, be that as it may, here is carpet-bag inexactness number two. These people, having no root in popular respect, shriek and wall and rush at the first pinch to the military, and then, when the military have saved them, are so true to nature as to heap up the log against their protectors. Still furthermore, says this bogus functionary, that in these troubles General Buchanan told General Rousseau that, in view of the magnitude of the uprising, he, General Rousseau, "would be as much justified in retiring with his troops as he would be before an enemy of superior force"—all of which is meant to convey horrid bliss of Louisiana disloyalty, only in the contrary, for a third time to declare that here again has Warmouth been entirely untrue.

Now in all this there is a pregnant lesson. For base purposes there has been a persistent effort to malign and traduce the unfortunate people of Louisiana; to represent them as utterly lawless, bloodthirsty, and treacherous; and, while painting them thus darkly, to hold up those lice of Egypt that now overrun them as suffering and tender angels of light. The contrary of this picture has been presented to us in succession by General Hancock, by the late General Rousseau, and now by General Buchanan. Each in the turn of his administration has been forced to reprehend the carpet-bag régime, and bear testimony to the fair disposition of those whom it asspersed; and, were anything needed to heighten the force of this unattractive evidence, it would be found in the current statement of this pretended Governor, the *fons et origo* of all these calumnies, was cashed here from the United States army at Vicksburg by General Grant for lying.

Effete Twaddle.

From the N. Y. World. It is a curious illustration of what may be not unskillfully called the Tribune's congenital incapacity of comprehending questions of political economy, that it incessantly discards the issues of free trade or protection as if it were a purely American issue, and an issue not of fundamental laws regulating the intercourse of man with man, but of partisan manoeuvring for local victories. Thursday, for example, it got into a dreadful passion with the Evening Post of this city as being the insidious representative of the heresies of "Calhoun, McDuffie, E. J. Walker," etc., in a church whose pillars are Clay and Stephen A. Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, Heskiah Miles, John C. Calhoun, etc., etc. It declares that for its part it would be willing to live, "being a protectionist, with Republicans who are free-traders, on the basis of mutual toleration!"

We should like to see a "basis of mutual toleration" laid down on which the believers in economical law could stand up beside the infidels of economical law, to support, for example, the wood-screw swindle of the Eastern manufacturers, or the copper-mine swindle of the Lake Superior speculators! The simple fact that the world moves, it gabbles about dead men and local notoriety, and the "Tariff of 1828," and "obligations of party," just as comically as if the science of political economy were in this year of grace 1869 just where it was when Sir Walter Raleigh caught a glimpse of its great truths among the crowded wharves and on the busy marts of Holland three centuries ago.

However, the Tribune fitly represents its party. It represents the morals of its party when it applauds the spectacle of that moral cripple, Flanigan, taking up his bed and walking into the Federal Senate. It represents the intelligence of its party when it finds state chapter and smoke-dried verse for the superannuated fiscal devices of its tariff-mongering leaders.

The Future.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Journal. "Now that General Grant is elected and is presently to be installed as President, it is time, in the opinion of many good men, for the Republican party to take the future squarely in the face, and to determine upon some policy which shall not be merely hand-to-mouth. The war is over, and the country is ready for four years to come at least, from those terrible Southerners; the universal outrage cry will scarcely suffice to win the Presidential election; and Grant has himself announced that policy which, in this case, as in some others, is undoubtedly the best, namely, Honesty."

The suggestions of the Post are judicious and timely. That of November was the last general election which can be fought upon the issues of the war. Any party having no other virtue than that of "loyalty" will fall to attract either the sympathies or enrages of the people. There must be appended to that virtue, Honesty, Economy, and Common Sense. And whichever party shall be proved to possess the largest share of these good qualities will win. Honesty is the "corner-stone" of the edifice of public as of private virtue. A party, like

an individual, conspicuously honest, is readily forgiven for occasional blunders; while everything done by persons of equal integrity is looked upon with suspicion and distrust.

Economy is the first and most conspicuous fruit of honesty. An honest legislator, like an honest trustee, will no sooner squander than he will pilfer; while it is not unjust nor uncharitable to assume that he who would be deliberately guilty of the one would not hold back from the other. No party, therefore, which is not economical will be deemed honest, and cannot expect, as it does not deserve, to have a long lease of power. Economy, which is always a duty in governmental administration, is the supreme duty now. The enormous debt incurred in the prosecution of the war is felt to be a heavy burden by the people. And its weight will seem the more oppressive as the patriotic enthusiasm of the period when it was incurred fades away. If this heavy burden is increased, or if the money which should be applied to lessen it, is recklessly or unnecessarily diverted by the party in power, no human agency can preserve it from speedy, dishonorable, and irredeemable default.

General Grant will enter upon his administration with a sincere purpose to do right. No man was ever elevated to the Presidency less-trammelled by pledges or promises or embarrassing associations. No man or set of men were required to manipulate public sentiment in his behalf. He was called to the high position he has attained, not because of what others said of him, but because of what he did himself. He has, therefore, no "enemies to vanquish" and "no friends to beget" "to ward." Although unused to civil service, he knows what that service involves; and although unacquainted, practically, with many of the sources of demand upon the public treasury, he knows that the principle of rigid economy may be safely applied to, and is imperatively demanded in, every department of the Government. And he will apply this principle with unsparring severity, strike whom it may and where it may. This, in substance, he has said, and this the people believe he will do. They know him to be honest; they believe him to be wise, and they have faith in his promises.

All, therefore, that is needful to ensure to the Republican party a long lease of power, is the co-operation of its Representatives in Congress in whatever measures look to a practical enforcement of the principles of honesty and economy. If these principles are earnestly and persistently acted upon, everything else needful will follow. All that is involved in reconstruction—civil equality, impartial protection, and the supremacy of law—are guaranteed by the election of General Grant, and a Republican Congress. No new victories will be achieved by pressing these issues into future contests, because, if not already dead, they are dying. We must look to other issues and other principles for inspiration for our future conflicts with the Democratic party; and we will find these issues and this inspiration in the measures of an administration whose mission it should be to inaugurate a policy which will at last put an end to wringing out the national debt as the persistent valor of its Chief resulted in crushing out the Rebellion.

We are not so credulous as to suppose that General Grant is to have an easy task in enforcing his ideas of honesty, economy, and accountability. Extravagant habits, in public as in private life, have become too firmly rooted to be easily eradicated. But when it shall come to be fully understood that the political life of the party in power depends upon a rigid application of the principles of honesty, we shall expect to find them enforced with a steadiness of purpose which will challenge the approval and attract the suffrages of the people.

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Y. P. M. Y. P. M. Y. P. M. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. is the best quality of Whisky manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of 75¢ per gallon, or 25¢ per quart, at the following address: No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD, PHILADELPHIA. 11221

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LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO. PHILADELPHIA, 15th March 1869. Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 126 Walnut Street. At the destructive fire on Market Street, on the evening of the 31st inst., your store was the centre of the conflagration, and being filled with a large stock of goods, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your safe stood in an exposed situation, and held with the burning door into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills, receipts, and entire contents all safe. It is peculiarly gratifying to us that your safe came out all right, and we have had entrusted to it our business books. We shall want another of your safes in a few days, as you have our entire confidence. Yours, respectfully, T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

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LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM WIGHTMAN, Assignee, vs. Dr. LEWIS P. GIBBERT, Vend. Exp. June Term, 1868. The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund in Court produced by the Sheriff of Philadelphia, under the order of the Court, do hereby certify that certain lot of ground, beginning on the north side of Coates street 12 feet westward from Eleventh street, in the City of Philadelphia, aforesaid, thence extending along Coates street eastward 15 feet, thence northward 45 feet 4 inches, thence westward 12 feet 4 inches, thence southward 3 feet, thence westward along the south line of a 3-foot wide alley leading into Eleventh street, eastward 12 feet 4 inches to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the N. E. corner of Coates and Eleventh streets in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid, containing in front on Coates street 12 feet, and in depth on the line of 61 inches, and on the west line 37 feet, and on the north line 22 feet 3 inches.

Will appear to the court on his appointment on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 281 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, where and where he will receive all claims required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. JOHN B. COLAHAN, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. RAFFETTO vs. RAFFETTO, September Term, 1868, No. 1. To LEWIS RAFFETTO, respondent:—Please notice a rule granted upon you to show cause why a divorce should be granted to the petitioner, and to file a return on SATURDAY, January 24, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed in consequence of your absence from the City of Philadelphia. JOSEPH K. FLETCHER, Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of HENRY STERLING, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. H. KENNEY, Executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of EDWARD H. BROWN, Esq., No. 75 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 11th March 1869. THOMAS J. WORELL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of HENRY STERLING, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ROBERT STERLING and F. FRANKLIN STERLING, Executors of Henry Sterling, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of EDWARD H. BROWN, Esq., No. 75 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 11th March 1869. THOMAS J. WORELL, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ELEANOR WRIGHT, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, persons claiming against the same present themselves to the undersigned, who will make payment of the same, or refer them to his Attorney, OLLAS C. LISTER, No. 54 WALNUT Street. 12th March 1869.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—Wm. H. Moore, President; Wm. W. Keen, Secretary; J. M. Moore, Treasurer; George L. Buzby, Gillies Dalzell, George L. Buzby, Edwin Greble, Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. WOODSWEND. The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 121 ARCH Street, or at any of the Managers. 12th March 1869.

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First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 104 and interest. The principal and interest of both Bonds are payable in gold.

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