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FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

English Comments on the Inaugural. Tas comments of the English press upon the inaugural indicate that it has produced as favorable an impression abroad as at home in regard to the character and abilities of the new President. He is as highly complimented by transatlantic journalists as by the organs of his own party. The Examiner thinks he has given "preof of moral courage and self-possession, both of them qualities of great value to a ruler." The Times sees in the inaugural "hopes of a beneficial and honorable career." and a bright prospect that Grant's "term of office may be the beginning of a new period of prosperity, surpassing even that which came to an end eight years ago amid the flames of civil war." The Laily News declares that "it is entirely clear that the new President is a man intensely representative of the American people-of its strength and weakness, its high principle, and its national prejudices." The Star thinks the address justifies the belief that Grant's counsels "will be those of wisdom and moderation," and that he "will uphold the greatness of his country by reuniting a divided people, by economizing and wisely employing the national resources, and by cultivating peace abroad and at home the civic virtues."

The English journals also unite in commending the emphatic declarations of the inaugural in respect to the maintenance of the public credit. They point to their own history as a proof that a fatthful discharge of national obligations is not only honorable, but in the end economical; and the fact that British consols, bearing but three per cent. interest, command a higher price in the money markets of the world than United States bonds, which yield six per cent., is a striking illustration of the practical advantages enjoyed by Great Britain from the maintenance of her credit, and of the large reduction in the annual burden of our national debt which the American people can secure if they persist in frowning down repudiators and schemes for repudiation. The language of the inaugural is, if possible, considered even more conclusive in regard to the financial question abroad than at home. The Times concedes that it "will have a good effect in maintaining public credit." The News pronounces Grant's election "the decisive victory of the party of honesty over that of repudiation." and views his inaugural as a distinct assurance that "the full discharge of promises to pay is the fundamental basis on which his administration rests."

While this unanimity of opinion is manifested in regard to the general character of the address and the wisdom of its utterances on financial questions, there is a singular diversity of sentiment in reference to the significance of Grant's brief allusion to his foreign policy. On this subject great sensitiveness prevails in England. All parties there understand clearly that this nation has just cause of complaint against Great Britain for the course of her administration and her fillbustering merchants during the war, and they are nervously anxious to learn the manner and extent of the atonement that must sooner or later be made for the wrongs perpetrated in the hour of our calamity. The varying shades of opinion chiefly on the question whether the sentence which announces that if other nations fail to deal justly with the United States "we may be compelled to follow the precedent," has any bearing upon the Alabama case. The Times evidently does not think it has. The News is in doubt. The Star confesses that the paragraph in question "may be fairly interpreted as an allusion to the Alabama imbroglio;" but it adds that "it involves no actual menace, and we must be content to accept the rebake if we feel, as we must do, that it is not wholly undeserved." The Post is unwilling to believe that the enigmatical paragraph "can have any reference to the unfortunate dispute which has arisen between the United States and Great Britain in connection with the depredations committed by the Alabama and her sister ornisers, and to convey an intimation that unless the claims advanced by the American Government are satisfied, American privateers will, in the event of Great Britain being engaged in a war with any European State, commit acts which would be in the nature of reprisals;" but the Post knows full well that this country has a thousand times better right and reason to adopt the course it deprecates, in the contingency referred to, than Great Britain had to commit the original offense. The Pall Mall Gazette thinks it not improbable that the questionable sentence has "occult reference to the Alabama case," but it claims that "Great Britain will have no reason for alarm provided that the reprisals hinted at are strictly limited to the reproduction of the wrongs from which the United States has really suffered." The British journalists may as well make up

their minds that if the Alabama case is not honorably settled, their eulogistic endorsements of the general tenor of the inaugural will not prevent a hearty American endorsement of Grant's doctrine, and that if England does not will eventually be repaid, to the last farthing, with a round turn, and that without any more delay or quibbling.

Another Stewart Case. Evening Telegraph It appears that the case of Mr. A. M. Clapp, of the Buffalo Express, who has been nomiof the Buffalo Express, who has been nominated by the Republican caucus for the pesition of Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, presents a feature similar to that of Mr. Stewart, when nominated for Scoretary of the Treasury by the President. The joint resolution in relation to the public print, ing, approved June 23, 1860, provides that neither the Superintendent nor any other officer appointed under him "chall during his continuance in office have any interest, direct or indirect, in the publication of any newspaper or periodical, or in any printing of any kind, or in any binding or engraving, or in any contract for furnishing paper or other material connected with the public printing," the penalty for a violation being imprisorment in the penitentiary from one to five years, and a fine of five hundred dollars. It is extremely doubtful if Mr. Clapp will venture to inour the penalties of the law in this case by accepting the position, or be willing to retire from a certain, profitable, and influential business relation for the sake of filling an office of very uncertain tenure, with a salary of only \$4000 attached.

A Slight Improvement.

THE report of yesterday's doings in the State Legislature exhibits a slight improvement on the proceedings of some days which have preceded it. In the Senate, the act creating a Board of State Charities came up, and after careful deliberation was passed. The measure, as we have already shown, is one which should command universal approval. Some sort of system in the management and assistance of our numerous charitable institutions has long been needed, and the act passed by the Senate will tend, in great measure, to bring about such a result. In the House a record quite as creditable was made, by the indefinite postponement, and consequently the practical defeat, of the swindling boiler inspectors bill, which we dissected at length a few days ago. But, before the days's work was over, the characteristic spirit of modern State legislation cropped out. It appears that an act incorporating a "Sheep-drovers' Association," which had already passed the House, had slipped through so quietly that one member was able to assert that it was in substance nothing more nor less than the famous "Cattle bill" of a previous session, while others stontly denied the assertion. Whatever may have been the merits or demerits of the bill, it was evidently rushed through the House without being read or understood by any of the members save those who had been "seen" by some interested person. The neglected members, however, vindicated their rights by securing the passage of a resolution recalling the bill from the Senate, amid an uproar that would have been a positive disgrace to Bedlam.

Mayor Fox on Our Filthy Streets.

THE message sent by Mayor Fex to Select Council yesterday, returning the resolution requesting him to sign the February warrants of the street contractors, cannot fail to command universal approbation. The pith and the following passage: -

"My duty was so plainly indicated to me, that I would have been justly amenable to public criticism had I consented to pay money out of the City Treasury to those who had no legal or equitable right to receive it."

This is a sound, common-sense, businesslike view of the subject, such as would be taken by any reasonable man familiar with the facts in the case, and nourishing none of that tender sympathy with contractors who uttenly defy the terms of their contracts, which is so prevalent in official circles at the present day. "There was a time," says the Mayor in his message, "when our city was remarkable for its clean streets." That this time has long since been swallowed up in the past is as patent to every person who walks our streets as it is to the Mayor, whether that person be merely a private citizen, a member of Councils, or one of the reprehensible contractors themselves. The streets are in a filthy condition, the contractors are not making any reasonable effort to clean them according to the terms of their contracts; and if Mayor Fox should sign the warrants for their pay, it would not only be granting them a gratuity, as he maintains in his message, but it would be an out-and-out robbery of the City Trea-

The resolution vetoed by the Mayor directs the Superintendent of Street Cleansing to proceed at once to clean our thoroughfares, the work thus develving upon one of the regular officers of the city to be paid for out of the fund retained by the city, being one-tenth of each monthly instalment of the pay of the contractors. The Mayor states that he would have interposed no objection to this provision, if the resolution had not embraced a request for him to sign the February warrants. But it is extremely doubtful if the fund retained by the city is large enough to meet the expense of thoroughly cleansing our dirty streets. Not only was there no decent pretense of doing their work made by the contractors during the month of February, but for months before their duty under the contracts had been practically ignored, so that we have now under our eyes the accumulated refuse and filth of months. The only sensible and practicable way of remedying the abuses to which these highwaymen have subjected us is for Councils to authorize a thorough repovation of the city by somebody who will do his duty, to confiscate all the money now owing the contractors for meeting the expense, and to make good the deficiency by prosecuting the securities of the contractors. The shameless action of these public planderers has continued so long that further forpearance with their shortcomings is the opposite of a desirable virtue in our municipal authorities. If we would avoid a pestilence,

measures which are in direct opposition to the wishes of every citizen of Philadelphia except a few selfish speculators who desire to incommode the entire community in order to put a certain amount of cash in their own pockets. Yesterday both chambers concurred in passing over the Mayor's veto the ordinance granting permission to the Fourth and Righth Streets Passenger Railway Company to salt their tracks north of Diamond street, and in a resolution authorizing the Superintendent of the City Railroads to delay the removal of the tracks on Broad street until July 1, 1869.

It is not necessary for us to go into a dissertation on the salt unisance. The whole matter has been repeatedly and thoroughly discussed, and no one, except the directors of the street railways and their friends in Counoils, disputes the fact that the abatement of the nuisance finally and forever is demanded by every consideration of health, cleanliness, comfort, and convenience to those who traverse the streets en foot. Now that Councils have granted the Fourth and Eighth streets road permission to salt their track, the same privilege should be accorded to the other roads. So long as Councils have determined to disregard the popular wish in this matter, they might as well make a clean job of it, and not make any invidious distinctions between the railroad companies.

The ordinance extending the time of removing the tracks on Broad street is also in direct opposition to the wishes of the great majority of our citizens. The merchants doing business on Broad street were allowed three years to make their arrangements for removal, and they are no more likely to be ready on July 1 than they are now. It will be as easy for them to get a further extension in July as it is now; and with members of Councils ever ready to oblige their friends, there is no prospect that the tracks will ever be removed. The citizens of Philadelphia wish to have Broad street opened for improvements, and the merchants having been granted ample time to seek a new location, are entitled to no further grace.

We hope that Mayor Fox will veto this measure as he did that which reintroduces to us the salt nuisance. By so doing he will remove from his shoulders all responsibility in the matter, and will win the regards of all classes of citizen, without destruction of party. It Councils pass the ordinance over his veto, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he did his duty in the

A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED. - Theologians and geologists need muddle their brains no longer about the location of the Garden of Eden. A man eut in Kansas dug a well in his garden, and at the depth of eighteen feet came upon the well-preserved skeleton of a man, which the Kansas papers at once identified as having belonged, when clothed in the habiliments of flesh, to one of the lost tribes of Israel. The same journals immediately jumped at the conclusion that the original abode of Adam and Eve was located on the soil of Kansas. We are not advised as to the line of argument by which they justify this conclusion, but as they speak of the matter in the most positive terms, we are not at liberty to question its correctness.

A "GROWING" COUNTRY is the United States of America. Each recurring decennial census from 1790 to 1860 shows a percentage of increase varying from 32.67 per cent., the lowest, to 36 45 percent., the highest, the average of the seven periods being 34.47 for each ten years. Estimated upon this average, the census of 1870 will return the population of the United States at 42,322,731; in 1880, 57,966,368; in 1890, 76,676,368; in 1900, which many a man living will see, 103,205,880. Preparations are already being made for taking the census of 1870; and, despite the terrible ravages of the late civil war, it is expected that the proportion of increase in the past will be fully

WHEN Secretary Boutwell took charge of the Treasury Department he found in the vaults \$13,000,000 in currency, \$73,000,000 in coip, and \$29,000,000 in gold-bearing certificates-a total of \$115,000,000. The first payment of interest due will be on the 1st of May, when \$30,000,000 in coin will be needed to pay the semi-annual interest on the Five-twenty bonds. There will happily be enough for this purpose, and an abundance to spare.

THE BONDS of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company are fast disappearing from the market, only \$1,500,000 of the entire \$4,500,000 being now for sale. The inducements for purchasers to invest in them are so great that they are being eagerly sought after.

THE SIZE AND POPULATION OF LONDON are thus set forth in the columns of an English journal:-"It is not easy to define where London begins and ends. The 'London' of the Registrar-General extends, east and west, from Poplar to Hammersmith, and from Woolwich to Wandsworth, and north and south from Nor. wood to Stamford Hill and Hampstead. The area of London thus defined is 77,997 acres, or 122 square miles, equal to 31,563 hectares, or 816 square kilometres. The area of London is equal to a square of a little more than 11 miles, 18 kilometres to the side. The people live in 400,778 houses, each inhabited on an average by 7 8 persons. The Registrar-General, by whom these statements are given, remarks that, though the streets are irregular and often narrow, the elevation of the houses is not often so lofty as to cover the streets with unhealthy shadows. The population of London at the present time is about 3,150 000. About 8,637,000 people live within fifteen miles of Charing Cross, the police district. The mean density of population in London is expressed by nearly 100 people to a hectare, 40 to an acre, 25,655 to a square mile; the population density of the capital being one hundred times the density of the United Kingdom. The average elevation of the ground on which the population of London live is 39 feet, or 11'9 metree, above Trinity high water mark; the cleva-tion varying from 11 feet below high-water mark in Pinmstead marshes to 429 feet above high-water mark in Hampstond. The onit-

Councils and the Streets of the City. | mated increase of population in London in Councils yesterday gave their sanction to two | 1888 is 44,263, whereof 40,836 consisted in excess of births over deaths, the rest being due to migration. Eight companies supply London with water from the Tnames and the Lea, supplemented by wells. The quantity supplied in 1868 was equal to a ton a day for every house correcting for the supplies to factories and to streets, the domestic supply is equivalent to twenty-six gallons (twelve decalitres) daily to each person. The sewerage of London is approaching completion. The sewers constructed have already produced excellent effects. They are sufficient to carry off the rainfall in the common year, except on about twelve days, when the sewage flood is thrown bodily into the Thames through overflow weirs. But it has to be said, as yet, that the water supply is not in every house; it is intermittent; and the water, not always pure, is never soft; the air also is often charged with smoke; and 'the sewage is not entirely removed from all the

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