

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics A Salad for

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS. The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXIV.

MEETING OF THE SORE-SISSES.

Вноокых в. Мау 21, 1860. Mr. Series Editor: On Thursday I attended the meeting of the Sorosie, and a set of sorer sisses I never saw. At half-past 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by



taking the chair, and who presented a spectacle. or rather a pair of spectacles, behind which peered as severe a face as ever graced a Cuban revolutionary committee. After being fairly in-*talled shearose and said:- "Now, what we want is no men interfering in this meeting, as they old at Steinway Hall. Men have never been

The President protem

any great fancy of nine. Men are useful in their place, but that place is not on the platform of a Woman's Right's Convention. Men, [they say, have fought and bled and died for our country, but I don't think enough of them have died for it. If men were more scarce women would be more in demand. (Cheers.) People need not think that she was any ways sore because she was unmarried. (Cheers and laughter.) She was yet to see the man that she could marry. (Cries of "That's so!" and laughter.) She hoped the andience would not make any remarks disrespectful to the chair. As she was so much mlsunderstood in these few words, so she had been misunderstood all her life; but she would add, without the fear of making a pun, that she never was miss-taken. (Cries of "Good" and cheers.) She said she would now introduce to the meeting



A Sester from Chicago.

yoan sister then put her hand be hind her head, to make sure her waterfall was tight before she commenced. Satisfied that everything was all right in the head gear, she addressed the meeting as follows:- "Sisters and brothers, I'm from Chicago. You have doubtless heard that there are more hogs in my city than men, at least it is so reported, if counted by weight; that is the only way men ought to have a position in society. (Laughter.) These little namby-pamby squirts that I see in New York running around with straws in their mouths, put me in mind of sucking pigs, a nuisance in the streets and too small to kill. (Cheers.) It we are to have men in the body politic, let them be men of weight, avoirdapols weight, not fellows that you have to weigh out, as you do ipecae, by the pennyweight. (Laughter.) didn't come here, however, to talk about hogs or men, but about wongan, noble woman! I waited upon President Grant last Saturday and presented my card to him, as the travelling agent of the Chicago Sorosis, and do you know that the human hog offered me a cigar! (Cheers and laughter.)

Now in our city we cure hogs by smoking, but here is one that no amount of smoking has been able to cure. (Cries of "good.") Now what I want to propose to this meeting is, that we make the power of our organization felt by the men (laughter); array ourselves in a solid body, and present a solid front at the polls, and demand that our ballot be taken, or else make it too hot for every man in position, from President Grant down to the smallest postmaster in the land. We can ido it." (Cheers.) Flourishing her parasol, and readjusting her waterfall, the Chicagoan Sis-

ter took her seat. At this stage, the audience being in the best of humor, the President said it would be a good opportunity to present the resolutions.



The Secretary thereupon rose and read the following:-

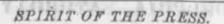
Whereas, In the course of human events, it has become necessary for the women of the land, in view of the many who are now en-thralled by man, to take a higher stand in the scale of human government, and assert the rights due their sex; therefore be lt

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the women of the country that they form no entangling alliances with men; that they frown upon every effort made by man to secure their affections; and that they refuse even to speak to a man, unless he be a sworn advocate of woman's rights, and willing to take his share of the sewing and dish-washing, and in return give us our share of voting and governing.

Resolved, That, in consideration of this surrender of these heretofore rights of man, he still be allowed the privilege of joining the army and

navy and doing the fighting. Resolved. That we pledge the last woman and the last dollar to seenre these ends, and that we will not rest until every marriageable man in the land is either married or disfranchised. Resolved, That these resolutions shall go into

effect immediately.



EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS PPON CUBRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVANING TELEGRAPH.

THE CONDITION OF SPAIN.

A Lady from New Haven

desired to speak on these resolutions before they

were put to vote. She would like to say some-

did they want the men to marry them for? I have

never been married, and would tell the sisters

that the less they had to do with the men the

better. I have tried men to see if they would

marry, and it is like driving a pig through a

gate; if you want them to go this way, you must

pull the opposite. That contrary habit may be

very good in a pig, but very bad in a man, par-

ticularly when you want to lead him. (Laughter.)

If a man can't be counted upon in a case like

that, he is not fit to be entrusted with the reins

of government, and I would make no attempts at

A Lady from Philadelphia

at this moment jumped up and addressed the

last speaker: - "Thee is not a good judge of what

thee's talking about. Thee's never been mar-

ried, thee says; then what does thee know about

men! The best ones to indge of an article are

those who deal in it: thee is not a dealer in the

article; thee is like the fox in the table with the

grapes—the men are soon because thee can't get

them. I think the very best way to do is to

marry the men, and then subdue them. I did

that way with Elias, and when he was living he

often sald, 'Patience, I'al was asked who I would

choose for President of the United States,

time of great political excitement, and I always

made Elias vote just my way, so that I really

voted all the time, while Ellas, good soul,

thought he was voting. That is the way I would

have us vote now. I would then like the last

resolution to read this way:- Resolved, That

we will spend the last dollar until the last equal-

rights woman is fairly and squarely married.

Then I have no don't but that we could soon

have things our own way," Here this sister was

called to order by the chair, as attering senti-

ments opposite to the spirit and purpose of the

One of the Vice-Presidents,

jumped up and said that this was no place for so

were a great number of men present, and if any

of them wanted to marry she would like to hear

the best women get married. She believed that

the very best often never even get an offer. She

had never had an offer (cheers), although we

would not say it was too late yet, (Renewed

cheering). She did not know how so many

homely women get married. There must be

some trick in it. (Laughter). She would scorn

taking an undue advantage of a man, and that,

perhaps, was the reason she was yet single.

She did not come here expecting to see

so many men, but as she looked around and

saw these newspaper reporters and others, she

thought she would give them a little informa-

glance right at your own correspondent. I after-

wards secured her photograph, which I send

The meeting continued till long after I was

at my hotel, I left the Equal Righters bemoan-

ing their equal wrongs, with no prospect, as I

could discover, of a method by which they can ever be put right. Yours, BLUE BEARD,

Language of the Handkerchief.

loving Desdemona because she failed to respond.

Fans and flowers have each their language, and

Drawing across the lips. Desirous of an ac-

Taking it by the centre.-You are too willing.

Twirling it in the left hand .- I wish to be rid

Twirling it in the right hand. - I love another.

Opposite corners in both hands.—Wait for me.

Drawing across the forehead. - We are

Letting it remain on the eyes. You are cruel.

Winding around third flager.—I am married.
Putting it in the pocket.—No more at present.

What debt is that for which you cannot be

If five and a half yards make a Pole, how

What goes most against a farmer's grain ?-

Watering-places that remain open all Winter-

Why was Noah never hungry?-Because he

Winding around forelinger. - I am engaged.

Placing on right ear .- You have changed.

Drawing across the eyes, -I am sorry.

Dropping.—We will be friends.
Twiring in both hands.—Indifference.

Drawing it across the check .- I love you.

Drawing through the hands.-I hate you.

Letting it rest on the right cheek .- Yes!

Folding lt.—I wish to speak with you. Over the shoulder.—Follow me.

Letting it rest on the left cheek.

sued?-The debt of nature.

many will make a Turk?

The mouths of milk-caus.

His mowing machine.

had Ham with him.

"The handkerchief, the handkerchief!"

with the others in this letter.

sure that it won't.

quaintance.

would say thee.' This was during a

marrying, but disfranchise at once. (Cheers.)

From the N. Y. Sun. Advices from Madrid, dated the 17th inst. state that the Cortes, in dread of an imminent civil war, determined to accept a regency until some suitable person willing to take the office be found to fill the vacant throne. The ordinary acceptation of the term regency is a government administered for another; but in the present case this other is not to be found, does not exist, simply the coming man, and nothing else. That a form of government so instituted should last thing on the last resolution particularly. What I any length of time is exceedingly improbable. In the first place, if, as has been decreed by the new Constitution, "all power emanates from the people," the people will be very apt to see that they can get along very well without a crowned head, Carliet, Bourbon, or other; and if a king be not indispensable, they will naturally fail to see the advantage of retaining his anomalous representative.

In all the cities of Spain there is considerable enlightenment, and in the country much ignorance and much misery. This regency, more-over, which we presume we may consider a fixed fact, leaves the door very wide open to the aspirations of all pretenders to the throne. The last acts and the whole conduct of the exlied Isabella have probably forever annulled the possibility of her return to Madrid under any ircumstances, and the same reason may apply to any of her children. Agents of Don Carlos, we are credibly informed, are agitating the central provinces in his behalf; and endorsed, as he probably is, by the power, wealth, and talent of the Catholic Church, he is at least a serious element of discord.

Other causes of trouble are not wanting. Between the agricultural and manufacturing interests of Spain there is little or no accord. Not only are their material interests in many cases diametrically opposed, but there are few if any social links to bind the various provinces to-gether. There exist in Spain to-day people of distinct races, unlike in customs, principles, and language. Previous to the last war which Spain waged against the Moors, a Spaniard, if questioned as to his nationality, would reply that he was a Catalan, an Andalusian—would name, in fact, the province from which he come. He seldom called himself a Spaniard. His greater glory was his native province.

The Moorish war was but partially successful in amalgamating the country, and as the glory which came from it wanes, material interest and individual local habits and prejudices re sume their sway. The regency, therefore, w can easily understand, was accepted temporaril as the only salvation from civil war. But it only postponed the final settlement; and what ult mate form of government a nation composed such heterogeneous elements as Spain may electime alone can tell. As civil war, however means chaos for a time, and possibly dismem berment, any even temporary relief is a blassing

A KINGLY CROWN. From the N. Y. Tribune

It is rather a remarkable, as it is undoubted; an encouraging circumstance, that though w have had, since the foundation of the republi a great number of secret political societies, from the Cincinnati down to the "T. C. I. O.," y none of them have had the -lightest influenupon either the policy or the form of the Govern ment. The "American" party, held together b a system of lodges, promised wonders, but i the end did nothing, in spite of its number. The four mysterious initials above cited are sai to represent a new conglomeration of dull and disaffected citizens-according to their newpaper organ, "a secret political and social order. They aim at "a strong central government," and in order to secure it, by-and-by, when the right bour strikes, "one strong-minded, intelligen man is to declare himself the government, and the 'T. C. I. O.' will owe no other allegians than that demanded by the crown." (); course, "the strong-minded man," when be gets the crown, will make it hereditary. We hall have also a Queen, "strong-minded" of otherwise, as the gods may determine. We shall have dukes of the blood. It follows that w shall also have the Duke of Massachusetts, the Marquis of New York, the Earl of Pennsylvania much talking: what was wanted was action. There the Baron of Virginia, hundreds of Barone thousands of Knights, tens of thousands of Rigi from them. (Cheers.) She did not believe that Honorables, with a Squirearchy not to be non-bered. All these noblemen and gentlemen wi-be selected from the ranks of the "T. C. I. O. and those who wish to come in for somethi lofty and profitable had better enroll themselv without delay. We do not believe that " three tallors of Tooley street" ever dream of so magnificent a project. When "the one strong-minded" has placed the preper part of his person upon the and the diadem upon his anointe brows—when he has grasped the sceptre an put on the regal robe and begun to sign him self "Jonathan R."-when that millennial day arrives, gentlemen who have not joined the C. I. O. will wish that they had. They w probably organize another society for the tion. (Cheers,) Here, Mr. Editor, she east a assination or deposition of "Jonathan t First," and for raising to the throne the nasty of "Samuel Slick, Imperator," But hereby give notice that the Tribune, taking its motto the dying words of Mercutio, plague o' both your houses," will resolute hungry, and as a good dinner was awaiting me advocate the assassination of the reignimonarch, and the transportation of all I nobility to the territory of the Grand Duke Pumpernickel, or to the island once ruled over by Sancho Panza, if the topographers can find We enter our protest in advance. We pu it upon record, much as we like 'strong-minded' characters, since it is possible to have them a little too strong, that we shall not come into the arrangement. We have a congenit ejaculated the jealum Moor, and killed his dislike of kings, and but a small passion for en perors. When the T. C. I. O. carry out the sublime scheme, we shall feel that the Lord in why not handkerchiefs? No reason having been delivered the land to the dominion of jackasse discovered, it has transpired that handkerchief and we shall advocate with all our might t cropping of their cars, if not the cutting off flirtations are rapidly coming into fashion. As their melodious heads. The "T. C. I. O." may yet the "code of signals" is confined to a select rest assured that we do not want them to rul few, but we do not intend that they shall enjoy over us; that we will not stand the game if they the monopoly any longer, and accordingly pubattempt it; and our advice to them is to turn lish the key. Our informant says that it may their clubs anto Temperance Societies, or Societies, ties of Red Men, of Ancient Foresters, of Good be used at the opera, theatre, balls, and such Samaritans, or something of that sort. They places, but never in church; and we hope that can then wear horse-collars and little aprons this restriction will be observed, and are quite without endangering the foundations of the unl-

These ardent conspirators, no doubt, have already "a strong-minded, intelligent man in view" for whom the diadem is reserved. If Mr. Andrew Johnson has not been determined upon, we beg leave to recommend him. After a careful study of his character, we think we find in it many of the qualities by which a number of monarchs have been distinguished. He is convivial, and so was Alexander the Great; fond of having his own way, and so was Julius Caesar; he is decidedly obstinate, and so was George the Third: he is somewhat egotistical. and so was Napoleon the First; he has all those peculiarities which are considered to be virtues in kings and vices in their subjects. He has a royal presence, and when he stands upon the throne, with the crown on his head, with the mantle of royalty falling about him in graceful folds, with the globe in one hand, the sceptre in the other, and the Order of the Thistle gleaming upon his maniy chest, he will present an appear ance which should really be perpetuated in wax-work, to be carried about the country in a van, with a hand-organ playing the most triumphal music, and a man at the door crying out con-tinually, "Only ten cents!"

If a king we must have, and Mr. Johnson

should die before the time has come for making him "Andrew Rex," we beg leave to put in a good word for our old friend Train. George and Francis are both well-known royal names. We take it for granted that our George Francis has joined the "T. C. I. O." already, because we never knew a man to have such a tremendous genius as he has for joining anything which might come along. He has powers of assimilation little short of miraculous. He is

the most cosmopolitan of all living creatures. His Protean mind, now absorbed in the planting of horse-railroads, and anon engaged in the establishment of an Irish republic, must be 'strong," or it would long ago have succumbed to that incessant demand upon all its faculties, which, being nobly responded to, has made the name George Francis illustrious in every quar-ter of the globe. Many other Yankees, hearing of the chance, have probably gone into training for the throne, but they must train pretty stillly if they expect to rival the great Train him self. Our favorite candidate, however, if we were in the speculation, would be the Hon. Gideon Welles, of Connecticut: partly because Gideon is a good military name, and partly because Mr. Welles would be equally great upon the sea and upon the land, and sore to will out reverence as a mariner while he seduced our affection as a monarch, "God save Gldson would sound beautifully, and so we say, God

THE PRENCH EDECTIONS.

Frem the N. Y. Times. To-morrow is the day upon which the greater part of the elections for the French Corps Legis latif are to be decided. It is probable that in many of the more closely-contested cases as candidate will receive the absolute majority no sessary for election, and that some of the mos important elections will thus be deferred and the ollowing Sunday. But a comple of days will suffice to show whether Napoleon can still rely upon the majority that has hitherto supported his government. And there seems or reason to suppose that he will be disappointed. It is true that in Paris there is not a single Inperially candidate whose chances are worth calculating, and that in other large cities the prospects of the Imperialists are small. But there can be little, if any, doubt as to the ultimate result of the elections. The various sections of the opposition may each gain two or three seats, but that is all. The Napo-iconic majority will still be overwhelming. The people at large are well satisfied with the mate-rial progress made by France under the rule of Sapoleon; recent well-timed concessions have nade him specially popular with the working classes, and the martial pride of the nation has been gratified by the tremendous display of military strength consequent upon the recent reorganization of the army. No special caus d grievance against the empire exists, except in a few localities, and among limited classes. In no case is it likely that any gain the opposition may secure will be sufficient to materially influence the action of the Imperial Government. Even II the opposition were one compact party, united by common interests and common sympathics, in stead of by common antipathles alone, it is doubtful if the supremacy of the Imperialist majority could be shaken. But as things are, with a so-called opposition consisting of three or four different sections, each disliking the other at heart as much as they all affect to do the empire, there is small prospect of any serious loss to the Imperialist ranks. There will, doubt-less, be a good deal of pretty strong language used by the opposition candidates, who wil take advantage of the license of speech accorded to them at election time: but there are no sign of enything like a dangerous political agitation or a serious movement against the Imperial regime on the part of any organized party or combination of parties.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

From the N. Y. Tomer. Stringely enough, Mr. Goldwin Smith has fallen into the error of supposing that we are in a favorable frame of mind for war. Nothing sould be further from the truth. While firmly asserting our right to compensation for losses suffered during the late unpleasantness, the majority of Americans are quite willing to let the matter rest, in the hope that time at last will make all things even.—Commercial.

When Mr. Goldwin Smith has lived a little onger in the United States, he will attach a good deal less importance than he does now to load talk and braggadocio. He evidently thinks Senator Sumner's speech an earnest and sincere declaration of sentiments and purposes toward-England; and taking its language in connection with the fact that it is universally accepted as embodying the sentiments of the American people, he not unnaturally looks upon it as an adication of a national feeling likely to lead to But, as the Commercial Nothing could be further from the teath 'quite willing to let the matter rest. What it will gain by "resting," or what we shall gain by betting it rest, is not quite clear, est if will-and meantime we shall have the satisfaction of having expressed our sentiments and told John Bull what we think of his

conduct. As a matter of course Mr. Smith will be soundly abused for having ventured to reply to doctrines and demands which we have no intention of backing up-but this is something he will also get used to if he stays in the country long enough. It is the fushion just now to applaud Mr. Sumner's views on England; whover differs from Mr. Summer must expect to be lenounced. Love of country requires this at the ands of every true American, and if Mr. Smith talt, he would have done much better to stay at

It is true that Mr. Smith stood by us when we needed help; but we don't need it now, and that makes all the difference in the world. When we want him again we will let him know. He will have time to complete his lectures on history before we have war with England.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL IN WALL STREET.

From the N. Y. Herald. War has been declared by the Wall street gold gamblers against the Secretary of the Treasury. They are "dead set" against the policy he has adopted of putting in the market a million of gold every week in exchange for Government wold every onds, and they have evidently entered into a sort of holy alliance by "bulling gold" to drive him off the field. Our Washington desputches inform us that Mr. Bostwell "is overwholmes with letters and protests against his financh policy;" that every day he is visited by patriotic individuals anxious to enlighten him in hi-duties; that among others Mr. S. B. Chittenden, of New York, has been trying his powers of persuasion, and that he flatly told the Secretar that gold would go up to 175 shortly unless hi present financial policy be abandoned; but that Mr. Boutwell has such confidence in the soundness of his own theories that he could not be moved by his own party friends or the friends of

From this we may infer that through his friends the gold gambiers have been getting round to the weak side of General Grant Doubtless, however, he has left the managemen of the Treasury to the fall discretion of the Secretary, and we have no apprehension that the President will interfere with him in behalf of the Wall street gamblers, the bulls, who buy gold to-day to sell out on a rise to-morrow. It is a simple matter of arithmetic that a million of gold from the Treasury thrown into the market every week is so much added to the available supply for our merchants in the payment of duties, and that in the course of time the pur chase of fifty-two millions of bonds annually will of itself extinguish the national debt and reduce gold to the value of our paper money dollar for dollar. As this looks to the extinguish ment of the business of these Wall street game sters and all their political affiliations, radicals and Copperheads, they naturally combine to frighten the Secretary off the course.

Their devices to this end are some of them very sharp and some very shallow and ridiculous They hoard up gold to make it short; they fil the street with wars and ramors of wars. President at one moment has resolved to proclaim belligerent rights for the Cubans; next, the sensation in England over Senator Sumner's exposition of the Alabama claims means war then the Bank of England, it is given out, will to-day raise its rate of discount; and then there are dreadful dissensions in the Cabinet which signify an "irrepressible conflict" in its councils on the question of peace or war; and by such sharp practices and artful dodges the fluctuations of gold among the panle-stricken gamesters are made to run the profitable gauntlet to the bulls of two or three per cent, in the course of an afternoon. This, too, is done in the face of the fact that United States securities on the

increasing revenues, internal and external, promising, in the old rats, a surplus over the next fiscal year's expenditures of lifty millions, and, with shything like proper economy, re-trenchment, and reform, a surplus of a hun-dred millions—in the face of such facts we see the power of the holy alliance in Wall street against the Treasury, when, upon the filmsiest rumors and devices, it can ran gold up to 144 against a million a week from the department. These a million a week from the department. These Wall street gold rings are, in short, the heaviest deadwrights which the Treasury and the country have to carry. Compared with them the whisky rings are a bagatelie; but powerful as they are, with their political gambling affiliations, they cannot long maintain the game of locking up their gold for a rise against a steady stream from the Treasury in the purchase of gold-bearing bends of four or five millions a month, and the turn which the market took owards the close of business yesterday begins

to show the reaction As for all these Wall street stool-pigeon rumore and theories of war, by which galls and gadgeous are so readily caught, they are utterly ibsurd. There is no danger of war between the United States and any European powers or any European condition. The time is eminently ha-titing to the administration. In behalf of a bold, decisive foreign policy tonelling the Alabamia claims, Cuba and Maxico, because we have the game in each case completely in our hands. No poleon's Mexican adventure has satisfied him in reference to armed interventions in American affairs directly affecting the laterests of the United States. The Bridsh retorm movement among the people, including frehand, is scernify to: England; and in the New Pominion we have a hostage next door for her good behavior. Spale is still in the labor of a deliverance from a usel state of anarchy; and neither England, France nor Spain is in a situation to propose or entertain a proposition for a triple alliance for the protection of Cuba. The internal condition of each of those Western Powers is revolu-tionary, and from Paris to Rome the Continent is ripe for combustion. The general feeling in Europe of insecurity is operating to swell the currents of European emigration to the United States, and to give stability to our conds of all

We therefore contend that a vigorous and progressive foreign policy from treneral Grant will not only meet the general approbation of the country touching the national honor, dignity, and expansion, but that this policy abroad will be entirely consistent with the domestic policy t peace, economy, retrenchment, and reform, the payment of the national debt and the reduc tion of gold to the level of our paper money. In any event even a million of gold weekly expended in the purchase of gold-bearing fivetwenties is so much gained to the Treasury and the country, and so much lost to the gold gamblers.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S POLITICAL IGNO-RANCE.

The President, having sent Mr. Motley to

England without any instructions on the only subject which renders a mission to England of any present importance, has an ancasy sense of his shortcoming, and is attempting to explain and apologize tor it. We suppose the real reason why Mr. Motley has departed without instructions to be, that the administration is all at sea as to the proper basis of settlement, being incompetent to form a clear and definite opinion of what our just claims really are. But a frank confession of incompetence would be a little too similiating to be made by a President who took upon himself such airs of self-sufficiency in his inaugural, and promised in that address that he would have a decided policy on every public prestion as it emerged. So he is attempting to onvey the impression that the failure to instruct Mr. Motiey is owing to quite a different cause from his impotence and indecision. We make the following extract from a Washington despatch in yesterday's Evening Post:-

"It is said by some of the best informed men, who are in a position to know whereof they speak, that the retirence of President Grant in regard to foreign affairs, and his extreme reserve in dealing with thos foreign questions which occups the public mind, of not come from weakness or hestaney on his part out that he feels that, just so long as executive actions entirely sucordinate to the will of the Senate, h

can do nothing.

"He takes ground, therefore, in regard to the Senate controlling our foreign relations similar to that assumed by him when the question of the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill came up in Congress, So long, therefore, as the British Government can ask him what reason there is to suppose that in case he should wenger a breaty it would receive even the should prepare a treaty it would receive even the at-tention of the Sonate, he thinks it would be useless to attempt to negotiate one.

"He feels that he is feftered, not because the Senate

The focisi mathe is pettered, but because the senate has the right to discuss, reject, or ratify a treaty made by the Executive, but from the fact that they virtually have the entire control of foreign affairs, which was assumed under the last administration, and of which they have in many cases made the most

reckiess use.

"Under these circumstances, he has resolved to wait the judgment which the people will most assuredly pass upon the question of Senatorial assumption when they come to fully understand it. When this matter has been decided by them, and when things are brought back to their former condition, it will be time for him to take more decided steps,"

Every citizen of tolerable intelligence must dush for a President who is capable of such crudeness of conception and disgraceful igno-rance as are here exhibited to public scorn. ieneral Grant disputes the right of the Senate to pass upon freaties negotiated by the Execu-tive! He regards the rejection of treaties by he Senate as a new assumption of power! refuses to have anything to do with the forma-tion of treaties until the people shall have rebuked the Senate, and taught that body that has no authority to repudiate any arrangement with foreign governments made by the Execu tive? Did General Grant over read the Consti-tution of the United States? That instrumen requires the concurrence of two-thirds of th Senate in every treaty to make it binding. Senate has just as clear a right to reject any treaty it does not approve, as it has to reject any of the President's nominations of officers. If the President makes a nomination of which the Senate does not approve t is his duty to send in another. And if the Senate rejects a treaty on a controversy that presses for settlement, and which it concerns the peace of country to have settled, it is his duty to attempt an adjustment on a more satisfactory basis. Against the treaty for the settlement of he Alabama claims negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson there were some strong and valid objec-tions, especially against that part of it which proposed to decide the rights of claimants by The administration ought to be capable of forming an opinion as to what would be a fair and just basis of settlement; and it should have no hesitation in attempting to negotiate a treaty on such a basis. The presumption ought always to be that a really just treaty will not fail of ratification. General Grant's administration has no definite ideas on the subject; and herein lies the whole explanation of its failure to instruct Mr. Motley. There is another excuse for inaction, not quite

o crude and foolish as this latest one of Gene rai Grant's. It has been frequently put forth by the press, and was hinted at by General Grant himself in his inaugural address. which underlies it is that we can well afford to leave the Alabama question unsettled, because we can at some future time retaliate upon England the same injury she has inflicted upon us, and pay her off in her own coln. This is not so utterly absurd as General Grant's latest excuse for postponement; but it is nevertheless to flimsy to bear examination. This method o redress waives, or rather renounces, the comlaints founded on the English proclamation of neutrality; that is, it treats as of no accounwhat Mr. Sumner regards as the head and front of the injury inflicted upon us by Great Britain. There is no likelihood that England will be engaged in a territorial civil war like ours; and in a foreign war there will be no opportunity to retaliate upon her by giving a bellige rent status to her antagonist. A foreign nation rent status to her antagonist. with whom she is prosecuting active hostilities will be a belligerent, of course; and an early proclamation of neutrality by our Government will give neither advantage nor encouragement to her enemy. This part of the injury (supposing

dollar command from 1101/2 for the ten-forties to 1231/4 for six per cents, extending to 1881.

In the face, then, of such facts as these, and of linereasing revenues, interval and external, line for the sake of retorting upon England in open for the sake of retorting upon England in the discount of the sake of retorting upon England in the discount of the sake of retorting upon England in the discount of the sake of retorting upon England in the discount of the sake of retorting upon England in the discount of the sake of retorting upon England in the sake kind, would be a complete waiver of all com-plaints founded on the British concession of bel-ligerent rights to the Confederates. We touch pon this branch of the subject merely to expose inpon this branch of the subject merely to expose the inconsistency of the extremists. The claim for redress or apology on this score is perfectly absurd against Eugland, unless urged against all other leading powers; for they all, equally with England, made early acknowledgment of the belligerent status of the Confederates. The method of retaliation will apply only to the escape of the Rebel cruisers. But England

has virtually acknowledged her liability for the lamages inflicted by these, and has professed her willingness to make adequate redress, in the Johnson-Stanley treaty. The retaliationists do not perceive how fatally their case is weakened y that rejected treaty. Their idea is, that Enghind is precinded from complaining of the same kind of treatment which she bestowed upon us. So indeed she would be it she had not made a virtual confession of injury and offer of redress. But after having acknowledged nor wrong and consented to make reparation, she is no longer precluded from resenting the same kind of treatment. The whole argument for post-ponement and retaliation bluges upon the dea that England is bound by her own prededents; that what she regards as right when she is the giver, she must in logic and consistency regard as right when she have most the receiver. The flaw in this reasoning consists in the fact that she has acknowledged her wrong and offered to make reparation. She has thereby recovered her full right of resentment. wrong and an la)ary in our estimation because we have made it a subject of complaint and quarrel. It is a wrong and injury in her estimation because she has offered to pay damages. If, after this, we retaliate in kind, she will have good grounds for a declaration of war. She would undoubtedly regard the fitting out of cruisers in our worfs against her commerce as an act of hostility which she would be bound to resent. The Johnson-Stanley Convention, though of no force as a treaty, cannot be abolished as a fact of history. It attests the willingness of England to make such redress as the executive department of our Government was willing to accept as reasonable; it releases her from all obligation to submit to treatment which she was ready to atone for as a wrong. That abortive treaty cuts away every inch of ground from under the retaliationists. We cannot hold Eng-land to a precedent which she has offered to atone

PAPER HANGINGS.

DEPOT

FRINCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,

Nos. II and 13 N. NINTH Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

French and American Wall Papers,

Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.

A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with prompiness. In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECO-RATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suit-

able for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage. The above now ready for Inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by

HENRY S. MATLACK. PAPER HANCINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. BEAN & WARD.

PLAL, AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS.

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED

LOCK! LOCK!! LOCK!!!—WALL PAPERS
and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the
cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033
SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No.
307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 225;

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS. FORREST BUILDINGS, NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,

And Marble Buildings, No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent

Office, Washington, D. C. H. HOWSON,

Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal

DATENT OFFICES,

Office, Philadelphia.

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT, (Entrance on FOURTH Street),

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS.

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to

the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents. Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smths

DATENT OFFICE PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full informa-

any other agreement and the had on application. Models C. H. EVANS, 8 4thstus N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT. DATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE. EDWARD BROWN,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

8.13 stuth2m No. 311 WALNUT Street.