## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH, PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

2

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON OURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

\* QUESTION OF ETHICS-GEN. SICKLES. rom the N. Y. World.

We copy from the Newark Advertiser the llowing strictures on the exposure, recently pade in these columns, of the career of the lotorious Daniel E. Sickles, who has been ant by President Grant to represent our Gov-arnment at Madrid, without confirmation by the Senate. We choose to reply to this particular inculpation, in preference to any one of several others, because, though dealing freely in invective, it has nevertheless some semblance of reasoning. We will not retort its discourtesy, but will endeavor to observe the sobriety and decorum which befit the discussion of a grave moral subject. All that can be regarded as argument in the article from which we quote is comprised a the? oflowing extract:-

from which we quote is comprised a the? of-lowing extract:— "Now we do not propose to go into any investiga-tion of the past history of General Sickles. It is widely known, and should be frankly admitted, that here is much in his record which he and his friends would gladly forget. We leave that to stand, only protesting against the mass of insinuation and of dirty rumor which the World has chosen to mingle with something of fact. Every life carries its sor-rows; all have their faults; some their crimes. No man's private history is proper for publication. What we mean to assert is that the plain verity of truth may be a crime to utter 1, hardly second to the original offense. The greater the truth, the greater the libel, has this meaning. When a man tells truth he should do it with a decent motive. The 'truth-source has being again the shalow of a great sin lies across the pathway of a man who not only repeats, but has done works meet for repentance. Suppose, for instance, that we to-day should publish and prove that a man who has been for many years an estimable citizen was in his youth in jail for theft, or forgery, or other infamous crime. What right have we to disgrace his grey hairs and bring shame upon his children? Of all ibeis, that would be the most maliclous, and have the least justification in an miserably mean and increase in sinkestion in an inscribily mean and increase in the sink coring and the a miserably mean and increase in the sink of the discrease the pathway of a libeis, that would be the most maliclous, and have the least justification in an inscribily mean and increase in the sink of the sink of the would have made most lives utterly hopeiess, which would have made most lives utterly hopeiess, an solution have made most lives utterly hopeiess. The pool is a highle estimation, and comquered what we can be a iffrevocable fate. He has oppend

which would have made most lives utterly hopeless, has fought his way upward and onward, redeemed himself in public estimation, and conquered what beemed to be an irrevocable fate. He has opened with his sword a deep gulf between his present and his carlier life. Holding high executive positions which required the coolest temper and the strongest integrity, he has satisfied his countrymen and won their suffrage. And now, when on the eve of his de-parture to fill a place of high and responsible trust, his fellow-citizens of all parties, and of the most dis-tinguished social rank, combine to do him honor, it is no time to make him the target of all the scandal of a passionate and stormy life. If he had gone down, as weaker natures would have done, slowly sinking to abasement, the world would have been slent, or perhaps charitable to the faults of 'the poor fellow'. But now that he has 'placked up drowned honor by the locks,' saved himself and helped to save his country; now that his Government selects him as its ambassador and good men crowd to do him reverence, it is only wicked to revive, with eager particularity and revengeful gossts, the biem-sines in a career which, for its sins, has atoned with justice, and which, out of all its sad events, has risen to the dignity of acknowledged statesmanship and partows." patriousm.

The substance of this impetuous effusion is, that although the past life of General Sickles is infamous and indefensible, it ought to be condoned in consideration of his more recent career. From the abstract proposition that faithful repentance ought to shield former misconduct from wanton censure, no considerate mind will dissent. But in applytreatment of such a man, and it is preposing this principle to particular cases, some regard must be had to the right of other people than the criminal to judge for themselves as to the treatment which may be due him in consequence of his penitence. If there had been given to General Sickles, instead of the recent reception, a private dinner party to which Nev York gentlemen had been invited with their wives or daughters, we suppose that no ladies who value their social respectability would have consented to attend, and that no father or husband who is at all strict or fastidious respecting the social credit of his family would have permitted them to be present. It is obvious enough that the Newark Advertiser's argument that General Sickles' past life ought to be condoned has the same application, when stated in general terms, to a joint social recognition by ladies and gentlemen as to a reception by gentlemen alone. If self-respecting ladies shrink from association with General Sickles, as from a contamination which would compromise their social standing, their refusal rests, for its sole reason, upon the acts which have branded that man with social infamy. Nothing could well be more impertinent, or more subversive of accepted social standards, than to question the right of such ladies, or the right of their husbands and fathers, to be their own judges as to their duties and obligations in such a matter. Sentimental saws about the forgiveness earned by subsequent conduct would be treated, in such a case, with derisive scorn. The appointment of such a man as Sickler to an important foreign mission is an insulting invasion of the social rights of the circles in which a foreign minister is expected to move. The social relations of a high diplomatic officer are even more important than his official relations. It is but occasionally that he is charged with negotiations of much consequence; his habitual duties consist in keenly watching current events in the country to which he is accredited, and supplying his Government with early information. To know things after they have occurred is of little use; that kind of information is attainable, at a triffing expense, from the public journals. We send ministers abroad to learn events in their seeds and beginnings, in order that our Government may be prepared for what is coming, and not be taken by surprise, and so be wise behind time. It is therefore of the first consequence that a minister have confidential access to the social circles in which those men move who plan and direct the policy of foreign governments. Such an appointment is universally regarded as a pass port to the highest society. The salaries of ministers are accordingly liberal, to enable them to maintain that intercourse of hospitality through which alone they can expect to learn anything which the Government at home might not as readily find out through the ordinary public channels of informaministers to England and tion. Our France receive each a salary of \$17,500 in gold, equivalent to \$24,500 in currency when gold is 140, a sum nearly equal to the salary of the President of the United States, and more than three times the salary of a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Sickles, as minister to Spain, will receive a salary of \$12,000 in gold, equivalent to \$16,800 in currency, or more than double the salary of the Secretary of State, his official superior who gives him instructions and supervises his conduct. The object of the high salaries paid to foreign ministers is to enable them to maintain such a social rank as will give them access to the best sources of information. Unless they are received on terms of equality and onfidence in the heat circles, there is no justification of the heavy espenses of their position. The control of society, in all civiized capitals, is accorded to the gontien sex;

which belong to a diplomatic career. It is a great abuse and prostitution of our

foreign missions to convert them into asylums for broken reputations. They are in-stituted for the public good, not for the pri-vale advantage of male Magdalens. Those who think General Sickles has, in some de-gree, redeemed his lost character, might jus-tifiably be willing to see him the incumbent of some office which would bring him into contact only with men, and not give him a presumptive title to social recognition by circles of which self-respecting ladies are the life, grace, and ornament. But our Government has no right to thrust into foreign society a man whom the social code of every civilized community would exclude. It has no right to give him a diplomatic position as a means of forcing his way through the barrier of a social ostracism. It has no right to assume an insolent dictation over that class of foreign society with whom a minister ought to mingle to be of any service to his own country. Whether he shall receive invitations, and whether his he shall receive invitations, and whether his own invitations shall be accepted, are purely social questions to be freely decided by the voluntary choice of the society to which he is sent; and nothing could be more unwise, or more insufferable, than for our Government to assume to change or revise the ordinary code of social ethics in a foreign capital, and demand the admission on official grounds of a man who would be spurned and excluded for his personal character. Social consideration being essential to the successful discharge of the duties of a foreign mission, no person should be appointed to fill such a mission against whose worthiness to be received in companies of ladies and gentlemen there are fatal objections, or even well-grounded doubts. Our Government has no right to force upon the society of a foreign capital a conflict between official claims and personal demerits, and so create a dilemma be-tween the courtesy due to the officer and the ostracism deserved by the man. A foreign mission is the last place into which our Government should intrude a man of rotten or scarred reputation, because the Government would thereby seem to prescribe rules on a subject quite out of its jurisdiction. If private individuals at home should choose to recognize General Sickles and admit him into their families, they have as perfect a right to do so as others have to refuse him that kind of recognition. But every one sees that it would be a most uuwarrantable liberty for a private person of the former class to send General Sickles to one of the latter with such a letter of introduction as would compel the person addressed either to be rude to the writer, or to recognize socially a man whose presence the ladies of his family would regard as a contamination. Such a letter of introduction would be an invasion of social rights, an infringement of social freedom, which men of spirit and breeding would resent as an insult. A similar trespass is perpetrated by our Government in accrediting to the society of a foreign capital a man who has forfeited by a life of infamy every title to be admitted within the sacred precincts of a virtuous home. If anybody thinks the infamy of General Sickles ought to be condoned, such a person has a full right to condone it so far as himself is concerned; but every other person has just the same right to judge for himself as to his own

terous to complain of its exercise. All this reasoning has proceeded upon the assumption-an assumption which we believe to be utterly false-that General Sickles has redeemed his character by a genuine repentance and hearty reformation. Nobody, we suppose, will so far insult the sense of public | Ocean, by way of Egypt into and through the decency as to say that it would be proper to give General Sickles a foreign mission if he is not a different man from what he was eight years ago. But there are some positions for which a career of infamy must forever disqualify a man, however sincere his subsequent repentance. If Mr. Callicott, for example, should be pardoned out of the State prison, the most steady and exemplary virtue afterwards could never justify the Government in appointing him to a foreign mission. But the condonation argument would have just the same force in his case as in that of Sickles-that is to say, just none at all. If the Government should dishonor itself and insult a foreign nation by appointing a reformed Callicott to a foreign mission, it would be the clear duty of the independent part of the press to revive the record which demonstrated his unfitness. Much more is it its duty in the case of an unreformed Sickles. The following paragraph from the Evening Post of Friday may serve to show that the sense of national degradation caused by Sickles' appointment is not confined to Democrats. "Mr. John Hay is appointed Secretary of Legation fix Madrid, in place of Mr. Perry. We congratulate of Madrid, in place of Mr. Perry. We congratulate the construction of the would be obliged to submit on the arrival of Daniel E. Sickles as our Minister to part of the country is to be dishonored by being plane. If the country is to be dishonored by being which is very proper that a worthy man like Mr. Perry, who has rendered the country essential ser-forther of the made to bear more of the displaced. He plane hot to be made to bear more of the displaced of the countries of the United States. The list of primes committed by Stelles, which the other with the denial, nor even the feedlest attempt at extensive of the displaced of the Would newspaper, has met with the denial, nor even the feedlest attempt at extensive plane of bis villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. Of Mr. Hay, who is a weight not tale appointment, we shall condole where the acters and expendence of the date weight on the order of the plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late date. This has been plane of his villanles to a late fined to Democrats.

and when a minister is sent abroad whom vir-tuous ladies cannot honorably meet, he is ex-cluded from the chief means of usefulness shall be one of the worders of the modern world

We live in an age of wonders. The printing press, the steam engine, and the electric telegraph, in their amazing transformations in human affairs, moral and material, are eclipsing the miraculous powers of the magic lamp of Aladdin. Through the public press, steam, and the telegraph all the nations of the earth and the isles of the sea are coming into immediate rapport. Hence Austria, which but yesterday was dozing and dreaming among the effete institutions of the Middle Ages, stands to-day in the front rank of modern progress, and distant China, which but yesterday was closed on all sides as by a Chinese wall against "outside barbarians," and especially "the red-headed and sandy-haired especially "the red-headed and sandy-initial barbarians of the West," is throwing open her gates to the world-subduing Caucasian. Her civilization, which was grey when Europe was but a wilderness of savages, yields to the pressure of the newspaper press, steam, and the telegraph. And now, it appears, the Vicercy of Egypt, from his contact with these potential agents of modern progress, is so far advanced as to eclipse even the observing and sagacious Bismark in his recognition of the pervading influences of modern journalism. The Viceroy learned something of this, we dare say, from the late Abyssinian expedition. Such are among the marvels of the age we live in. It is the new golden age. It is remarkable, too, that as the way was opened for the golden age of Rome by the decisive victories of Octavius in Egypt, so now in one of the greatest events towards the consummation of the new golden age Egypt is to be the scene. The idea of a ship canal across the desert Isth-mus of Suez, between sixty and seventy miles, is older than the Pyramids; but like the mystery of the inundations and the sources of the mighty Nile, it has passed down to our nineteenth century for its actual solution. An English explorer, Sir Samuel Baker, having completely solved the Nile sources, its unfailing stream and its annual overflow, has been commissioned by the Egyptian Pacha, on a large and liberal scale, to head an expedition to the great Nile lakes of the Equator, in view of making the length of Egypt the length of the river, which flows through some thirty-five degrees of latitude. On the other hand, some French engineers having shown the feasibility of the Suez Canal, the Pasha engages the French to excavate it, and draws upon the wild Arabs for their workmen, thus bringing the influ-ence, the foremost minds, and the best appliances of the two greatest European powers into his service with the children of the desert. The Sultan of Turkey, then, who owes the preservation of his empire to England and France, has reason to be proud of his progressive and sagacious Egyptian Viceroy.

We have had our celebration of the opening of the Pacific Railroad, which, in some measure, taps the industrious, swarming millions and exhaustless trade of Eastern Asia; but this road, after all, is rather a local than a cosmopolitan work. The Portuguese discovery of the shipway to the Indies around the southern end of Africa in the fifteenth century was hailed by the Western powers of Europe as the most important discovery of many centuries. It was in searching for a western passage to the Indies that Columbus stumbled upon America, and hence the name of the Indies given to the islands of the Gulf of Mexico. The trade of her East Indies is to-day to England what Cuba has been to Spain, a great source of her supplies. This Suez Canal, in dispensing with the circuit of Africa, brings this boundless traffic of the Indies, including all the islands of the Indian

advice of the President, there is no reason-ble doubt. 'The bonds will be made part and parcel of the sinking fund of 1862, as due to the fund prior to the 4th of March, 1869.

PITY FOR GRANT.

From the N. Y. Times. The World pities President Grant. In an article bearing the rather premature heading "And Down He Goes," the World announce that "he the President] is but another illustration of the homely saying that the higher up a monkey climbs, the farther he has to fall. Really, we pity him." Such refined comment might be looked for, perhaps, from the "vigorous" pen of Pomeroy, but we had hardly expected it from the polite World.

And the World not only pities, but prophe-sies. "It needs no prophet to assure us," says the World, "that Mr. Grant will find among his opponents, within six months from this time, nearly all who voted for him last fall." This is a bold prophecy, as it will only take six months to settle it; but its present force is perhaps somewhat diminished by the fact that last summer at this time the World predicted that Grant would not be elected President. People who believed in and betted on the one instance of sagacity are recommended to believe in and bet on the other. We fancy, however, that there is more wisdom in Hosea Biglow's advice-"Don't never prophesy, onless ye know."

However, in thus pleasantly discounting the "downfall" of President Grant, the World's own course is clear. That journal four years ago reviled Mr. Johnson as a drunkard, he then being a Republican in good standing; but, when "nearly all those who voted for him" became his opponents, the World took him up and eulogized him. Last year the World spent its time in apply ing the same epithets to Grant; and when its wonderful Presidential parallel is complete, 'six months from this time," of course the World may be expected to come round to Grant's support. Meanwhile, it only "pities him.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF ITALY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Edward Dicey, on more than one occasion special correspondent in Italy for Eng-lish journals, and well known as the author of several valuable works on recent passages in Italian history, has been revisiting the country he has studied so thoroughly, and in whose welfare he takes so great an interest. He has given the public the benefit of his impressions as to the present condition of Italy in an article in Macmillan's Magazine, which is specially opportune at the present time, and deserves to be widely read. So much prominence has of late been given to the unfortunate shortcomings of the Italian Government, its temporary inability to cope successfully with the political difficulties and

financial embarrassments by which it is surrounded, and the generally unsettled state of the kingdom, that people have begun to ask themselves if the expulsion of the Austrians, the overthrow of the Fourbons and the unification of the country were really blessings, or even bene-fits, after all. And as a free and united Italy has many and unscrupulous enemies, both open and disguised, who never hesitate to distort every item of intelligence unfavorably, and to exaggerate every little political contrctemps into an omen of approaching national disaster, it was not always so easy to answer the question in the affirmative with confidence. But we now have the valuable testimony of Mr. Dicey, who has been present in Italy during the most important crises of her recent history, and who, though avowedly a warm sympathizer with the Italian cause of unity and freedom, may be relied

that, if it be a bad one, it may be proved such and repealed, is directly in point. Let this act be stringently enforced throughout, and the next election will show exactly what the

people think of it. We arge the prohibitionists to enforce the aw everywhere—in the worst slums of Boston as thoroughly as on the breezy hills of Bork-white. Let the liquor men realize that you are carnest and vigilant, and they will stop selling and devote their energies to the fail canvass. Let us have at least three months of real prohibition before November, so that the people may vote intelligantly on what will then be the main issue. Nothing is so calcu-lated to discredit prohibition as the spectacle of liquor-selling in full blast, in ostentatious defiance of law. License has had a fair trial

in Massachusetts; now let prohibition have the Same.



# AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for elevan years, and in all cases given perfoct satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should in-duce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfac-tory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLV-ING exaporator, which takesup all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommond it above all others in the market. The machine, ics abe size in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given. FERES & CO. 6 ituths 3m3p) No. 27 OHESNUT Street, Philada. Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.



218 SOUTH FRONT STREET. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNES.-Agents for her Majesty, Duo Montobello, Carte Bleuce, Carto Blanche, and Cha Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. K man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHI WINES. MADEIRAS.-Old Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIES.-F. Rudolphe, Amontiliado, Topaz, ' lette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc. PORTS.-Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown. OLARETS.-Promis Aine & Cle., Montferrand and J deaux, Clarets and Santerne Wines. GIN.--''Meder Swan.'' BRANDIES.-Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s vari-rintages.

vintages CARSTAIRS & MCCAL

Nos. 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC. AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON W KIES. 528 CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL-AN INVOI OITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COWNULL OF PHILADELPHIA CLARE'S OPPUDE THILADELPHIA, JUNE 20, 1800. In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Conneil of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1969, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Anthorize a Loan for the Pay-ment of Ground Resits and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information. GOHN ECKSTRIN, Clerk of Common Council.

Clerk of Common Council. A N ORDINANCE Statistical and Mortgages Socion 1. The Select and Common Councils of the Ground Rents and Mortgages Socion 1. The Select and Common Councils of the Crown Rents and Mortgages Socion 1. The Select and Common Councils of the Crown Lents and Mortgages Socion 1. The Select and Common Councils of the Crown Lents and Mortgages Not the Select and Common Councils of the Crown Lents and Mortgages Not the Select and Common Councils of the Crown Lents and Mortgages Not the Select and Common Councils of the Crown Lents and Mortgages for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held gainst the city, for which interest not to exceed the present on the City Treasurer. The principal of said office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said office of the City Treasurer is be same, and not be-fore, without the cousent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the cer-tificates of city ions, shall be issued in such and montgages and the councils of the the same and such section and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the cer-tificates of city ions, shall be issued in such and so the section and the council of the tholders thereof is and the certificates of city ions, shall be issued in such and so the section and the same is the same is mort montgages the certificates of city ions, shall be issued in such and the section and the same is the same is the same is and in the section and the same is the same is the same is in the same is the sa

tificates of city ionn, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordi-nance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centam on the par value of such certificates one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL. Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance pre-sented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 94, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Coun-cils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 625 244 6 26 244

	SHIPPING.
	CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE	SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST	FREIGHT LINE,
	EVERY THURSDAY.
WILL FO The steam THURSDAY, Through bil C. R. R. to po Insurance a	ips PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and EMPIRE, Captain Snyder, RM A REGULAR WREELY LINE, iship EROMETHEUS will sail on July 8, at 4 P. M. its of lading given in connection with 8. dists in the South and Southwest, it lowest rates. Rates of freight as low er route, For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., DOCH STREET WHANF,
BETWEEN N BREST. The splendid Continent will lows:	ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE THE GENERAL TRANSATIANTIO COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS EW YORK AND HAVER, OALLING AT new vessels on this favorite route for the sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as fol- Duchesno
	PRICE OF PASSAGE ing wine), TO BREST OR HAVEE
(Includin First Cabin These steams Medical atte American tra tinent of Euro	TO PARIS, grallway tickets, furmished on board.) 2145 Necoul Cabin
a ary	No. 320 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,

THE SUEZ CANAL-ISMAIL PACHA AND THE PRESS.

#### From the N. Y. Herald.

In September next it is expected the opening of the Suez ship canal, connecting the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean with the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, will be celebrated with a royal gathering and regal splendors never surpassed, nay, never approached in the grandest celebrations of ancient or modern times. All the accessible potentates and powers of Europe, Asia, Africa, and doubtless of America, too, are to be represented on the great occasion. We presume, too, that many distinguished ladies from various nations will be present, inasmuch as the Empress Eugenie, in the name of France and this great Franco-Egyptian work, is to assist in the ceremonies. Through her infinence some one or more of the princes and princesses of the royal family of England will, in all probability, be among the constellation of notabilities. Last, though not least, it is given out that the enlightened Egyptian Viceroy, Ismail Pacha, has resolved to set apart a million of francs in behalf of the representatives of the newspaper press; that cards are to be sent out over Europe alone to two hundred different journals; inviting a delegate from each to the grand round of fetes and excursions, including a steamboat trip up the Nile to the cataracts; and that, in short, the liberal and progressive Viceroy in-

Mediterranean, and thus promises to revive something of the old commercial prosperity of all the States bordering that sea from Egypt around by Palestine, Turkey, and Greece to Spain. Hence the pervading Southern European interest in this Suez Canal. But, again. by this canal will pass the trade of the East Indies with the Atlantic coast of the United States, until we shall have provided a shipway across the isthmus, say, of Darien.

This work properly devolves upon the United States, and we know not why it should be delayed. A million of cheap and efficient Chinese workmen may be engaged on a two months' notice, and the canal may be made in a year. It is the only thing that will give us the commercial balance of power in Asia, and to complete a convenient ship circuit round the globe we must cut off the doubling of Cape Horn as the French are cutting off the Cape of Good Hope.

#### THE PUBLIC DEBT-PROCESS OF SINK-ING IT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Government finances are looking remarkably well. Mr. Boutwell thus far administers them ably. His fiscal year 1869 winds up in triumph, and with an exhibit of resources full of promise for the future, and rich in all the elements that inspire public confidencesuch as abundant revenues, reduced expenditures, administrative economy, and a commendable observance of the act of public faith to gradually sink the principal as well as promptly pay the interest on the great debt of the United States. This debt has been reduced since June 30.

1868, forty-two and a half million of dollars, recking the accrued interest on the 30th of June of both years. Thirty-six and a half millions of this reduction is due to the four months of President Grant's administration. Excluding the accrued interest, the reduction in these four months on the principal of the debt is fifty millions as the difference between accrued interest on the 28th of February last and the 80th of June ultimo, the actual reduction is, as officially stated, #36,460,779.

Embraced in this reduction is \$8,867,232 by the operation of the sinking fund, at the rate one per cent, per annum. And the Secretary exhibits a currency balance of \$37,097,819 and \$79,718,763 in gold coin from which to make further considerable applications to the sinking fund: part of the purchases being held subject to the approval of Congress. He has not deemed it his duty to go back of his own term of office in the application of one per cent. a year, although the sinking fund arrearages under his predecessors should amount to about \$148,000,000; but we are happy to find that he does deem it incumbent, with reference both to economy and the public convenience as affected by the undue accumulation of idle money in the treasury, to save all the interest he can beyond a proper working balance in currency in the sub-treasury and national banks, and a liberal reserve of gold in his strong box. As he cannot by law retire the greenback circulation, nor call in the three per cent. legal-tender certificates without the consent of the banks for whose accommodation they were originally created, he has ar-rived at the proper conclusion to make extra purchases of United States Five-twenties, so as to save the gold interest thereon, leaving the question of the permanent incorporation of these extra purchases to the determination of Congress. What its action will be, under the

upon to state without exaggeration the chances for the better which he finds to have taken place in Italy since 1859. We are glad to find Mr. Dicey's report so

unequivocally favorable with regard to what has been accomplished during the past, and so sanguine with regard to what may be hoped for in the future in the way of material and moral progress in Italy. On one point at least he is well assured, and that is that notwithstanding all the loudly expressed irritation against the Government, not a single Italian could be found-unconnected with the Church or the Bourbons-who would not admit that anything was preferable to the re-establishment of the old *regime*. Throughout Italy, in all the cities and towns which he knew before 1859, Mr. Dicey reports the erection of fine and massive buildings, increasing commercial enterprise, an eager demand for the means of popu-lar education alike for youths and adults, and earnest efforts to gratify it, a marvelous augmentation in the number of newspapers. and a universal thrist for political information. In short, he everywhere recognized signs of activity, legitimate speculation, and, generally, of "a larger and freer life." The Italians, he is convinced, have learnt since the commencement of the revolution, which may be still said to be in progress, "that no price is too heavy to pay for unity." It is with great satisfaction that we receive Mr. Dicey's testimony on the subject. The failure of the movement towards natural freedom and progress in Italy could be hailed as a triumph by the enemies of liberty and enlightenment throughout the world, and it is satisfactory to find, on reliable evidence, that such is not likely to prove the case, notwithstanding all the misgivings of faint-hearted Italians, and the misrepresentation of the adherents of the old dynasties,

### OBEY THE LAWS!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The State of Massachusetts has, for the second time, enacted a Prohibitory Liquor law. Henceforth, until that law be changed, the lawful sale of alcoholic liquors is restricted to their mechanical and medical uses; careful provision being made to have them sold in every part of the State for such uses, and for no others. He who sells them for any other is a law-breaker, and liable to the penalties denounced against transgressors.

This act took effect July 1, and a new Governor, Senate, and House of Representatives will be chosen early in November, to come into power January 1. If prohibition is (as alleged) condemned by a majority of the voters, they will very scon be enabled to make that truth manifest.

We appeal, then, to Massachusetts men of all parties and of none to insist that this law be faithfully executed, not only where it is popular, but where it is presumed not to be. Boston, for example, is presumed to be largely hostile to prohibition, and those who like a 'social glass" expect her to go heavily against it next November. But, if all who may want to sell or drink in Boston find impunity in so doing, what will they care for the repeal of the law? How much will they be moved by the privations of the thirsty souls of Williamstown or Nantucket? If we were in the Boston liquor interest, we should insist on the rigorous enforcement of the new act as streauously as we now do. General Grant's suggestion that every law should be strictly enforced, so

5 28 3p§ Nos. 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITIC Sts. A LEXANDER G. CATTELL& CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA, 2 235 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. KLIJAH CATTELL FOR SALE. FOR SALE OR TO RENT

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two nest and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, \$500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back build ings, No. 524 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern im provements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the vory bes materials and workmanship. Immediate postession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 67 tf

#### TO RENT.

TO LET UNTIL 1ST OF APRIL, 1870, a Country Cottage on the Pennsylvania Central Rail road, % mile from Athensville Station; eight rooms, five acres, barn, stabling, spring house, etc.; large garden, fully planted. 7.3 stuth& No. 117 GOTHIC Street. TO RENT-ROOMS AND BUILDINGS.

TO RENT-ROOMS AND BUILDINGS south side of Lombard, west of Twenty-fourth street Call and examine. Apply to TBOS. & CAHILL, 6 30 6t<sup>\*</sup> No. 435 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.-A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Sta-tion. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 621 345\* TO RENT\_AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A

hyprician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 15

#### GOVERNMENT SALES.

G EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ] DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1860. Will be sold at public muttion, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, on WEDNESDA1, July 28, 1869, com-mencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekceper U. S. A., a large lot of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of: ---24,855 Uniform Jackets, Vet. Res. Corps, new. 47,740 yards Black Cloth, new. 673 yardis Black Cloth, new.

1,004% yards Green Kersey, new. 3,000 Common Tents, linen, new. There will also be sold at the same time a large 

25,423 Uniform Coats. 857 Sack Coats. 1,158 Forage Caps.

409 Shirts. 886 pairs Stockings. 4,036 pairs Trowsers. 1,100 Grain Sacks.

1,100 Grain Sacks. 20 sets Harness. 21,450 feet Galvanized Pipe. 19,925 feet Gas Pipe, assorted; and a variety of articles, embracing Chevrons, Drawers, Flags, Knapsacks, Camp Kettles, Bolts, Carts, Saddles, Toois, etc. etc. Terms cash-payable in United States currency. All property purchased musit be removed within five days.

ive days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchaser Catalogues will be furnished on application at this Office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 199 and 141 South Fourth street, STEWART VAN VLIET,

Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A. 33.00 Bt

DEAFNESS .- EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT D science and skill have invented to assist the hearing to every degree of deafmans; also, Respirators; also, Cran-dall's Parent Cratches, superior to any others in use, at MADETRA'S, No. 115 Bouth TENTH Street, below

AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST EVERY SATURDAY, Atl noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street. THROUGH RATES to all points in North (and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Vz., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUT ONCIE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route com-mend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

A construction of the low of the

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, REDUCTION OF RATES.

REDUCTION OF RATES. Spring rates, commencing March 18, Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gailon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf. JOHN E. OHL

2 285 JOHN F. OHL Pier 19 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, B. Connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knozville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Steamer leave and belowers.

Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

first wharf above market street. Freight received daily. No. 14 North and South Wharves. HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M RHDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

HYDE & TYLEK, Agents, at Georgetown, M.

RIDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

FOR LIVE R POOL AND

GUEENSTOWN, Imman Line of Mail

Construction

Condotion

Construction</

A. III WALL Street, New York. NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK via Dolaware and Ravitan Ganal, SWIFT DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURK LINK. The business by these lines will be reason on and after the sth of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & OO., 323 No. 1322 South Wharves.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET RODGERS' and Siag Handles, of beautiful fainth RODGERS' and WADE A BUTCHER'S RAZORS and the celebrated LECOLTRE BAZOR SOISSORS of the Basers, Knives, Scissors, and Table Outlary Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street,