SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Lending Journal Upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

G. F. T.

From the N. Y. Tribune. "I am obliged," said Madame Mantilini. "since our late misfortunes, to pay Miss Knag a great deal of money for having her name in the business;" and this observation, intended to soften the hard heart of Mr. Ralph Nickleby, has often come into our mind as we have perused the exquisite contributions of Mr. George Francis Train to the World. But now that we are exactly informed how much Mr. Train did, and how little he got for doing it, we find the commiseration which we felt for the World suddenly transferred to the account of Mr. George Francis Train. We knew that Mr. Train's Irish letters and despatches were of great value, but we had no idea that there were so many of them-a fact which would have been severely impressed npon our wearied mind if we had felt it a duty to read them, and had done that duty without the least regard for probable consequences, cerebral or stomachic. Really, we have not done the hero of the Irish bastile full justice. He is not merely brilliant, but prolific. He actually furnished 102 columns of letters and speeches and reports, which he expected to get \$25 per column for writing, but didn't. He actually paid out of his own pocket the sum of \$150 for foreign postage and cable despatches. His bill against the World, therefore, amounts to \$2700 less the amount of an order which he gave for \$50 to S. J. Meany "to furnish him with pocket money on landing from the British Bastile." Mr. Train publishes the full account, and Mr. Train is a man of commercial accuracy. The balance due to him he has requested the proprietor of the World to pay to Miss Susan B. Anthony, the whole sum being magnanimously and chivalrously devoted "to the emancipation of woman." fear that Mr. Train has been altogether too confiding. At any rate, we do not see how the monep is to do the female cause any good until the World pays it over; and whenever Miss Anthony has received the cash, we hope that she will at once communicate to us the encouraging fact, that we may also reveal the pleasing circumstance to an astonished community. Such great events should have a metropolitan promulgation. Meanwhile the full extent of the World's obligation Mr. Train has not been fully stated. He solemnly declares that the ungrateful newspaper obtained 10,000 subscribers "on account of his connec- new tion with it;" but we fear that his enthusiasm has led him into an error. If the World should rejoin that it has lost 10,000 subscribers by reason of its publication of Mr. Train's letters and despatches, and should make a strong affidavit to that effect, we confess that we should be puzzled which to believe-Mr. Train or the World-and perhaps we might feel obliged, in strict equity, to compromise the matter by believing neither Mr. Train (who has an imagination of his own) or the World, to which journal the loss of 10,000 subscribers, or the half of that number, might prove mortal. The painful fact is that Miss Anthony hasn't a very pleasant prospect of getting the money, which thus far is merely one of G. F. T.'s brilliant financial abstractions. We wish that we were as sure of receiving as the Revolution is of not receiving that next and convenient sum.

Mr. Train, being excited by his injuries at the hands of the World, has sent us a very long letter, with the request that we will find a place for it in our columns; and should we decline to print it, Mr. Train asks us to send it back to his Private Secretary at some hotel out West; but really, after his dreadful experience with the World, in respect of postage, we think that he should be more careful either of our stamps or his own. The main facts in Mr. Train's letter are: 1st. That he was at the Dunlap House, Jacksonville, Ill., when he wrote it. 2d. That he used a lead pencil in writing it, which is nearly fatal to copy in this office. 3d. That he has "150 engagements ahead." 4th. That "he has travelled 238 miles in 248 hours." 5th. That the telegraph, while it reports everything else about him, neglects to mention his "education, morality, and religion," and "sneers at a man who practices what he preaches. Does Mr. George Francis practice what preaches? If so, he must through some extraordinary antics, for a nobler rhetorical gymnast does not add to the noise of this most noisy world. We have never been able to imagine him upon the platform without a wealth of gesture, without the most spasmodic action of the arms, without convulsive movements of the legs, without disheveled locks, without fire gleaming from his eyes, without short but rapid pedestrian excursions up and down the stage, and without a vocal energy completely Boanergesian. Sometimes we have fancied Mr. Train seventeen feet high, and with the front of Joye himself. He roars. He lightens. He lets off thunderbolts. He suggests Stromboli, Vesuvius, Cotopaxi. He is all that is loud, and he is all that is igneous. His very pianissimo is an impressive rumble. as if a revolution were going on in his stomach. Never tell us! It cannot be that "he practices what he preaches"—at least, not in public, though he may have frightened the ladies of the Revolution dreadfully in private life.

Mr. Train takes pains to inform us that "full houses meet him everywhere in his character of a lunatic and a mountebank," as well as of "a fool" and "a humbug." other day he addressed the Chicago Chamber of Commerce "for an hour and a half," and delighted everybody. When he was in the land of the Mormons he was not so fortunate. Amelia, the favorite wife of Brigham Young, did not admire him. Neither does Miss Susan B. Anthony. It will always be to us a wonder that a man of such uncommon genius and of an imagination so fertile, of such remarkable eloquence, and of a person so attractive, should be so little a favorite with the ladies. Perhaps it is because he roars too loudly. Our earnest advice to him is to mitigate his

"You seem to be pleased," writes Mr. Train to us, "at the criticisms of the Western press" concerning himself. Pleased! pray what put it into Mr. Train's head that we were pleased? On the contrary, we were pained, and that, too, most profoundly. We are sorry for all the misfortunes of our friend George Francis The following epithets bestowed upon him filled us with regret: - "Addle-pated swindlebag; Old Windy; Gas-pipe;" and here, without the least regard for our feelings, he sends us extracts from other newspapers, in which he is called "a raving, tearing lunatic; monkey; hand-organ; comedian; two-headed snake negro minstrel; Chinese giant; and (O Heavens!) Jackass." And this title is bestowed upon a man who writes to us that he not only possesses "Physical Strength" but "Moral Power" and "Intellectual Superiority." The Physical Strength might be proper enough for a Jackass, but the Intellect the effect of our remonstrances with Eng-

animal has not heretofore been credited. We nine appellation if Mr. Train had not allowed himself to have been diddled out of \$2650 by the World. As it is, we fear that mankind will think his ears just an inch or so longer than they should be.

CONGRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT. From the N. Y. World.

The usurpations of Congress have for a long time attracted the attention of thoughtful men, who have any regard for the Constitution. One after another, within the past five or six years, the constitutional functions of the executive and judicial departments have been absorbed by the legislative branch: and now there comes a bill, reported by Senator Trumbull, the purpose of which is to destroy the power of the Supreme Court to afford redress to any person who may have been injured in his personal rights by any acts done under the Reconstruction laws by those who were charged with their execution. The fundamental idea that lies at the basis of this bill is that there is a power in our Government—namely, the military power—that is independent of all control; that, whenever Congress sees fit to put that power into exercise, Congress can make it supreme over all the personal rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and can annul every particle of judicial authority to take cognizance, in any civil or criminal proceeding, of the question whether the constitutional rights of the citizen have been invaded. The people of the United States, or that portion of them who may look to us for defense of constitutional principles, shall have a dispassionate but truthful and searching analysis of this bill; and it shall not be our fault if they do not perceive that it involves exactly what we have attributed to it.

There is a certain class of lawyers and pubic men in the radical party who, ever since the late war began, have professed the doctrine that the "war power" enables Congress to subject civil rights to military jurisdiction at its pleasure. It is upon this doctrine that the reconstruction acts are founded. The best and the conclusive proof of this is that the present Attorney-General-who is a representative of the class to which we have alluded-has officially rested the justification of those acts upon the theory that the war was not ended when either the first of them or any of its supplements were passed, and that the power to annul, or suspend, or disregard the constitutional rights of individuals is the war power. Upon this theory Mr. Hoar undertook to justify trials by military commission of citizens not belonging to the army or navy for offenses which, if committed, were offenses against the civil laws of the land, and not against any laws of war or military power. Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than the fact to which we have adverted-that there exists among the radical politicisms and lawyers of our time a doctrine that within our Constitution there lies a power by which Congress can at any time annul the practical operation of all those constitutional provisions which secure trial by jury; the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right to be protected by "due process of law" in life, liberty, and property. This doctrine has been acted upon, more or less, ever since the war began. It lies at the root of the whole scheme by which the Southern States have been governed since all hostilities and every species of resistance to Federal authority ceased, not only in respect to the corporate and political rights of those States as public bodies, but in respect to the civil rights of their individual inhabitants.

Mr. Trumbull's new bill-falsely denominated "a bill to define the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases," whereas in fact it is a bill to destroy the constitutional judicial power in certain cases-is the "bright consummate flower" of the military doctrine. The first section, which is a harmless declaration of a principle that nobody disputes-least of all do the judges of the Supreme Court dispute it-that the judicial power embraces no jurisdiction over political questions, which belong exclusively to the political department of the Government. The Supreme Court has itself so often asserted and acted upon this principle, from the earliest times down to the present day, that it is quite superfluous for Congress to undertake to give it the force of law by Congressional enactment. It is a truism in our constitutional system, to the adornment of which Congress cannot "add one hair, white or black," or "one cubit" to the strength and dignity of its "stature." But then the second section of Mr. Trumbull's bill, starting from this unquestionable premise, proceeds to invade the constitutional power of the court to determine when a question is political and when it is judicial, and to shut up that question within the breast of Congress itself, thereby precluding the citizen from all protection at the hands of the judicial power, in cases where the deprivation of his civil rights gives rise to the inquiry whether the acts done to him were an exercise of power that Congress could constitutionally wield. This, as we have said, is not to define the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but it is to override that jurisdiction as it is defined by the Constitution. We shall make this perfectly plain before we have done with the bill.

THE RELEASE OF THE GUNBOATS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Even those who sympathize most ardently with the insurgents in Cuba will admit, if they take the trouble to look carefully into all the facts, that the Government has placed Itself in a very strong position by its course in reference to the Spanish gunboats. A serious danger has been avoided. Had we followed the example of other nations, we should have allowed the popular sympathy for Cuba to override principles of law and justice. The good wishes of the American people were naturally with the leaders of a party which desired to get rid of a bad government and construct another on the model of this Republic. A sentiment of this kind cannot be controlled by cabinets, but it is the duty of every honest government to restrain it from leading a nation into a breach of faith. It is in that respect, as we have always alleged, that the Government of England failed, and the facts too thoroughly sustain our accusation. Lord Palmerston and his colleagues stood by idly while hostile cruisers were fitted out against us. We demand reparation, and while we are demanding it, there are those who would force us into committing similar obnoxious acts ourselves. They first of all insisted that we ought to send relief to the Cuban insurgents, and failing that, they called upon the Sovernment to seize the gunboats built here by Spain, for the express purpose of weakening that power and of giving succor to her insurrectionary subjects.

Had the President yielded to this pressure,

he would have been bitterly repreached here-

fluence his judgment in favor of interven-

tion. They, like everybody else, would have

seen that we had completely destroyed all

after by the very men who have tried to in-

tual Superiority is something with which that I land. We should have practically acknowledged that our case was fabricated to suit should have been more indignant at this assite purposes of the hour. Fortunately we are in no such position to-day. We have acted with perfect impartiality towards all parties. Upon a complaint of the Peruvian Minister. the gunboats were detained until the circumstances in connection with them could be judicially inquired into. It has now been found that the complaint on the part of Peru cannot be sustained, and Judge Blatchford has ordered the immediate release of the boats.

We do not call the attention of our foreign contemporaries to this incident as an exam ple of generosity on our part, or as anything to boast loudly about. We have simply been guided by a strict regard for justice-but in so doing we have made a precedent very different from that which was set up by England in the Alabama case. If England should say to us now, "You have done nothing to be particularly proud of," we should rejoin, Perhaps not-but it is much to be desired that you had exhibited a little more of our spirit between 1861 and 1864. We have only administered the laws faithfully but in doing that we deviated as widely as possible from your example. Although our course now cannot undo the mischief done to us by pirate cruisers, it will have its effect in future history. We have proved that, if we will not allow other nations to aggrieve us, we, on our part, will do no wrong to them. Some hundreds of vessels, and a vast amount of property, would have been saved from wanton destruction, if Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell had acted as President Grant and Secretary Fish have just done. We have at least strengthened our claims for indemnification. If these gunboats should be used against Cuba, it would be a source of much regret to us. But there was only one course which we could pursue without dishonor, and we have taken it, leaving every secondary consideration out of sight.

ELECTION REPEATERS—WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The extent to which "repeating" was carried on in the late charter election is bearing its fruit in a quarter hitherto considered inaccessible to influences of this sort. Not only was repeating resorted to, but the "stuffing and "counting out" processes were largely indulged in, to the serious detriment, not of Republican adversaries, but of erst Democratic friends and colaborers in the old game. This in fact makes what would be under other circumstances a trifling matter and of little consideration one of great consequence. It was a game of Democratic bluff; and the idea of being bluffed and sold, when each party thought they had the game in their own hands, was too bad. There was evidently a screw loose somewhere. Either the one side had miscalculated its opponent's resources, or had not given it credit for being prepared to go in for repeaters to the extent of securing a victory. The fact is that political strategy was never more deftly or successfully practised than as between the rival candidates of the same organization. Shoeing a troop of horse with felt, after King Lear's idea, was a blundering strategy compared with that pursued in some of the wards on Tuesday last by the rival Democratic opponents.

In one district, the most interesting of all the field of conflict, the repeaters held in reserve for one candidate were by a ruse brought up to the polls and recorded their votes for their employer's opponent. Here was the biter bitten with a vengeance, and bitter feud is consequence.

In the up-town districts the confidence game was very successfully practised. In one of the districts the defeated candidate asks that his opponent will be magnanimous enough to inform him of the number of votes cast for hin that were counted in the interest of his opponent, pledging himself to take no action in the matter. In another (a new district) the defeated candidate for police justice protests against the action of the inspectors and canassers, confident that not only has he suffered a defeat through fraud, but that his supporters, the majority of the voters of the district, have been grossly cheated of their right of suffrage.

And so it is throughout all the districts and wards of the city. Now, what is the remedy for this most outrageous state of affairs? In what way can the purity of the ballot-box be restored, and the electors of the city assured that their votes are honestly counted and appropriately recorded for the candidates of their choice? Only through legislation, not confined merely to measures passed at Albany, but to legislation in Congress-a broad and comprehensive scheme of legislation, empracing the national points in the question, and the local ones with regard to the political machinery in the city and State.

This system of fraudulent voting is increasing in our midst. The result, as seen in the late election, is pregnant with warning to the dominant party itself and to its partisans, and the remedy, to be effectual, must strike at the very root of the evil. Legislation is the first thing necessary, and the citizens, if they value the franchise-the right and prerogative of freemen-will see to it that when their representatives meet at Albany this question will be taken up and effectually disposed of.

TRIUMPH OF SPANISH TYRANNY ON AMERICAN SOIL.

From the N. Y. Sun. The triumph of Spanish influence in the dministration, nominally of General Grant, but really of Hamilton Fish, is consummated The thirty Spanish gunboats built here and at Mystic to operate against Cuba, but ostentatiously seized by the Government four months ago and kept under guard ever since, were released on Friday by orders from Washington. The Hon. Hamilton Fish has directed that they shall be surrendered to the Spanish agents, and they will now be free to proceed on their work against the patriots of Cuba. If the Republican cause there is put down, and slavery and the African slave trade finally re-established, the credit of it will be due to the Secretary of State, whose advice controls General Grant, and to Sidney Webster, hired lawyer of the Spanish Government, who influences his father-in-law, Secretary

The neutrality law, under which the administration pretends to act, was finally enacted in 1818. The Spanish colonies of South America were in revolt, and the United States sympathized with them. It was an earnest and not a hypocritical sympathy. The law was framed to embody and proclaim this feeling, and to secure to all American colonies struggling for independence and self-government all the rights of belligerents through the operation of our courts, whether the President had recognized the fact of their revolt and their warfare or not. It was intended to cover just such cases as the present case of Cuba; and accordingly, when a Venezuelan cruiser captured a Spanish vessel and brought her into New Orleans, she was held to be a lawful prize, though the President had not in any

zuels, and though the fact that the people of Venezuela were warring against the mother country was known only by public notoriety, and was not proved by any ordinary legal evidence. But that was in a time when James Monroe was President and John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State. Then the President knew his duties, and the Secretary had not a Spanish lawyer with forty thousand dollars fees for his son-in-law.

But what can the cause of liberty hope from this Spanish Administration? nothing! General Grant set out with an honest though apparently not intelligent wish to help the Cubans; but John A. Rawlins has been taken away, and Hamilton Fish is the father-in-law of the chief manager of Spanish interests in this country; and the President has fallen into the present anti-American and dishonorable course of action. But the sentiment of the American people can yet accomplish much by earnest manifestations. If the hired agent of Spanish despotism and slavetrading still influences the Executive through his father-in-law, the people can influence Congress. It is not yet too late to save Cuba and save our country from the shame of being overruled by Spanish tyrants. Let the popular sympathy with the republicans of Cuba, martyrs of liberty, contending for the rights of man, be declared so ardently that the true men in Congress will be inspired to act with boldness and decision; and so loudly that the servant of Spain in the State Department will be startled and the deafness of the White House made to hearken and obey!

GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

From the London Saturday Review. It appears from the last returns that the German emigrants landing in New York exceed in number the total amount of both English and Irish emigrants landing there. There are in round numbers 130,000 Germans who land at New York in a year, while there are about 60,000 English, and as many Irish. The United States are thus receiving within their pale an accession of newcomers of whom only one in four belongs to the old race which is still the governing race in America, and from which the law, the religion, and the Constitution of the Union are mainly derived. This exodus of Germans must have a most important effect one day both on the country they go to and on the country they leave. And the emigration of Germans to America is only one part of a great whole. Everywhere throughout the globe Germans are pushing their way. It is said that the North-German Confederation is in treaty with Holland for the purchase of one of the Banda Islands, and the reason given is that so much of the coasting trade in the Eastern seas of Asia has fallen into the hands of Germans that it becomes necessary that some local centre should be created for the protection of their interests. In every part of South America Germans are creeping into business, and competing successfully with their older rivals. They are not ambi tious or pretentious, and it is because they are content to begin in a humble way that they succeed. They will live on much less than Englishmen. They are content to do a huckstering sort of business. They seldom offend the natives, and keep clear of local politics. They are a species of Christian Jews, plodding on without attracting attention till they grow rich. They are patient, very industrious, devote themselves entirely to busiand ness. They have no grand dreams or prospects whatever. They do not want to found great German colonies, or to build up an empire on which the sun shall not set, They prefer to leave to others the trouble of conquering and ruling. They neither aspire to make nor to unmake constitutions; they keep themselves beneath the notice of revolutionary chiefs, and are entirely indifferent as to who the President of the day may be. All they ask is to be allowed to lead their own quiet family life, to have their little enthusiasms and sentimentalities, to drink a mode rate amount of beer, and to make money. This vast irruption of orderly, industrious, unaspiring, but in no way contemptible, people must add a strange but valuable ele ment to the countries into which they pour. There are no emigrants parallel to them. Frenchmen do not emigrate at all, or are perfeetly wretched if they do. Russians overspread new territories, but do not emigrate. A few stragglers go off from the Latin and Scandinavian nations, but all emigrants that set out in numbers sufficient to produce great results are Germans, English, or Irish. The English go out as a conquering, enterprising race, to seize on the earth and hold it; the Irish go out partly to share in the spoils of the English, partly to kick up a row and promote the cause of general disturbance. But the Germans go out because they like going, and because they can make emigration profitable and pleasant, if other people will take the trouble of empire and of getting up public excitement off their hands. And yet, wherever they go, they have a certain weight and influence. They hang together, and this gives them importance; they are friendly, quiet, thriving people; they commit few crimes, and they provoke few enemies. The real Yankee hates the Irishman very often, owning that he is useful, but getting weary of his rowdy, noisy, anarchical ways: but he never hates the German. He laughs at him, and thinks him of a lower type than himself, but he has no bitterness against him. The Breitmann Ballads show that the Germans seem odd. and perhaps ridiculous, to many Americans, but still they breathe a kindly spirit towards the consumers of lager So great is the power of assimilation which

the Union possesses, with its vast area, its unoccupied lands, its free institutions, and the tenacity which the governing race exhibits in clinging to its old political ideas, that neither the Irish element nor the German element has as yet shown itself in a separate form, acting in a distinct manner, and producing a distinct vote. We hear of politicians doing and saying this or that to catch the Irish vote or the German vote, but neither Irish nor Germans affect the policy of the States in any very decisive way. Still these elements are becoming rapidly so considerable that Americans may reflect with pleasure that they are antagonis tic, and that, if the present proportion of emigrants is preserved, the German must before long preponderate. Of all non-English races the German is nearest to the English, most in harmony with it, and most easily guided by it. A great German colony and de pendency might fail, for the Germans, from their history and their position on the continent, have no notion of government except through soldiers and officials. But they are excessively tractable, and have a turn of mind which suits free institutions. While the Irish element was towards the South leaning always during the war, the German element was firmly Republican, and strongly upheld the Union. The Germans may be looked on as the subordinate allies of the English race, numerous, conservative, and prosperous. In the foreign politics of the Union they are strongly for peace, and they have the merit of way recognized the insurgent colony of Vene- | feeling no enmity against England. They

may be trusted to do all they can to repress the inconvenient activity of Fenians, and to avoid a war for war's sake. They are also valuable to the United States in another way. They are almost to a man idealists and friends of free thought. They resist the pressure of American sects, and they contend against the weary mediocrity and intellectual poverty of republican societies. A population that is very steady and industrious and unambitious, and which yet talks much nonsense, and uses bigger words and a higher philosophical language than it understands, which carries a sort of babyish poetry into family life, and which, Philistine in its way of living, is by no means Philistine in its conception of the relative value of the different parts of human life, may be easily understood to contribute something to American society that is greatly needed. Germans are always ready for education, for music, for art, for talk about music and art, and, generally speaking, for all that the natural heart of the unreclaimed Englishman detests. The best part of Manchester society consists of the German families settled there, and the Union is a sort of magnified and glorified Manchester. tyranny of religious cliques, again, is eminently distasteful to Germans, while, unfortunately, it is only by constant efforts that it is partially repressed in England. It might easily grow rampant in the States, but the Germans will do their best to prevent it. Perhaps, for their own sake, it might be wished that German emigrants had more definite views of religion, but at any rate, whether they are nominally Protestant or Catholic, they all seem to set themselves most resolutely against every kind of religious interference. Thus in every way the Union gains by receiving them, and may congratulate itself that they come in twice as great a quantity as emigrants from ano other nation. At any rate, if they are not all that could be desired when

they land, they are capable of being assimilated or improved to a remarkable degree. Lord Carnaryon, we believe, lately stated that it was the subdivision of the land that drove Germans to emigrate. Whether this cause operates largely, or whether it operates at all, we have no means of knowing; but poverty, from one cause or other, is of course the main reason why people emigrate from every country. In Ireland the mass of the emigrants have not been holders of the soil at all, but laborers, and it is probable that the same may to a great extent be true of Germany. But other causes have also helped to swell the tide of emigration, of which fear and hatred of the conscription has been perhaps the most active. The emigrants have longed to live in a country where their time was not wasted, their business suspended, and their homes invaded by the drill sergeant. The United States have also afforded refuge to thousands of Germans whose political views were entirely opposed to hose of the Governments under which they were born. It has lately been remarked by a French writer that the history of France has greatly differed from that of England, owing to the fact that, England being a colonizing country, her violent republicans have gone off and left England comparatively conservative; while France, not being a colonizing country, has retained her violent republicans continually in her bosom. There can be little doubt that this is true, and that the American colonies acted as a safety valve while the modern Constitution of England was in the process of formation, and that if Frenchmen had been in the habit of going abroad, there would not be so many irreconcilables at Paris. Germany has also, we may be sure, got rid of many troubled and troublesome spirits in the same way. Their yearnings for republicanism have been gratified at the safe distance of three thousand miles, and their own country has at least been the quieter for their ab sence. An old society, that is at the same time a colonizing or emigrating society, must be a much more tranquil and more contented society than one in which every one stays where he was born. Ireland, in point of decency and good order, is not much to boast of at present; but its state would have been ten times as bad if all the Fenians had stayed at home, and if the pressure of population on subsistence had not been mitigated by a large outgoing of emigrants. As a mere matter of theory, we should have thought that Lord Carnarvon, if right in his facts, was wrong in his deductions, and that if the Germans are driven to emigrate by subdivision, this may show not that subdivision is always bad, but that the evils of subdivision may be averted if the superabundant population emigrates. However this may be, the tendency of emigration is to make the mother country conservative, and Germany has naturally felt the influence of this source of tranquillity. Emigration also tends to make Germany conservative, in the sense that it induces the nation to seek a force and a concentration of its strength which will command universal respect. Germans are not at all inclined to arrogate to themselves the rights of pre-eminent citizenship which Palmerston so fervently be-Lord lieved belonged in the nature of things to Englishmen; but they are quite sensible of the enormous advantages which dwellers in foreign lands derive from the fact that the country of their birth is generally respected and feared. That there should be such a body as the North-German Confederation to buy one of the Banda Islands is a result of Sadowa which must be precious to the German patriot. But the fruits of Sadowa can only be reaped if the dissolving forces constantly at work in Germany are kept firmly in check. The primary effects of emigration on a country like Germany are, therefore, conservative because emigration enforces the wisdom and necessity of consolidating national strength, as well as because it removes a disturbing and dangerous element of the population, and lessens poverty and distress. But probably in time it may act the other way, as t has acted in the case of England. Emigration in the seventeenth century made Eng-

COAL.

to both countries.

H. TACCART, COAL DEALER.

and conservative in the eighteenth, and

England, as much for the preservation of her colonies as for anything else, fought her

way to the position of a first-rate power. But

after this period of tranquil growth and active consolidation was passed, England began

to feel an impetus towards political change from the transatlantic territories whither she

had sent her emigrants. Some day or other,

in the same way, the millions of German Republicans in the United States will proba-

bly affect the home politics of Germany. Whether they will do this beneficially or not,

it is useless to speculate now, but for the

present the stream of emigration from Ger-

many to America seems clearly advantageous

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Doors open at 7: Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7:6. UNION LEAGUE

BROAD STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 13, at 7 clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year. GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

STEREOPTION AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL MCALLISTER, No. 728 UHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PRILADELPHIA, Ponna., Nov. 2, 1889.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 32, 1899.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 288 South THIRD Street.

Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3: to December 4, for the payment of Divigends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 11 2 t1 1 DEST OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND

NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. Coupens due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this ompany will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain eccipts therefor prior to that date. S. SHEPHERD,

Treasurer FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be
held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th
day of January rext, between the hours of 11 o'clock A.
M, and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 10 tJ 12

W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

EVERY ONE INTENDING TO PURchase Holiday Presents should call and see the Parham New Family Sewing Machines before investing. No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S AL-CONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT. 244 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by tresh nitrous exide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1265 COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

originated the angesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, levote their whole time and practice to extractin ortice, FIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agenta,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; romedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York.

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. LARGE VARIETY OF

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Sultable for the Sesson, just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries.

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PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS SIS PER DOZEN.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS. R. R. THOMAS & CO. DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS.

L OOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Lines Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Dopot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jorsey.

MPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS .- J. B EMPIRE SLATE MECHESNUT Street.