# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

#### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Toples-Complied Rvery Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NAVY AGAIN.

From the N. Y. World.

When the Monarch dropped her anchor in Portland harbor alongside the rickety hulks which, as the most available of their class, the Navy Department sent to greet her, we were the first to call attention to the contrast and to the lesson which it taught. There is no use in disguising the fact that, as was the Miantonomah to the Monarch, so is the navy of the United States to that of Great Britain. The ratio may be the same to other maritime powers of the Old World; for there is now lying off the Battery an ironclad vessel of war-the child of what is called "decrepit Spain"-which points the same moral without the actual contrast. Since our comments other papers less liable to a certain political bias have taken up the theme in a kindred spirit; and finally Admiral Porter and Secretary Robeson, hanging their heads in sorrow, if not in shame (for the fault is hardly theirs), admit that no word we uttered is too strong. At the same time we hear that the British Admiralty does not conceal its pride in what, in the way of the invigoration of the navy, it has done, and the desire, which will not be frustrated, that Parliament shall enable it to do still more. All this while our parliament, as in its assumed omnipotence we may describe it, is engaged in determining, if it can, how many stripes there should be on a paymaster's sleeve, and what, according to the carpet-bagger's tariff, is the actual price of a cadetship at Annapolis.

Then there comes to us a sad story from the other side of the globe. The Oneida is sunk by a collision with a passenger steamer within two hours after leaving port, in sight of land—a midshipman being apparently in charge of the deck—and nearly all hands are lost. Far, very far, be it from us to say a word in disparagement of the vigilance or seamanship of the gallant men who perished. We neither do this, nor, for the sake of human nature—and especially that form which never shows itself more nobly than in rescues from the perils of the deep-do we believe one word of the story that the Bombay, knowing the catastrophe and hearing the guns, hurried brutally away. No English sailor does this; and, if he does, our Anglophobists hereabouts may be sure he will be severely punished. We shall not believe it till it be proved judicially. But still, even with these clear disavowals, may we not put the question to those who have now in charge naval service-Is there not something our painfully significant and worthy of inquiry in such a catastrophe ?

The telegrams tell us that the Oneida had. in a recent typhoon, lost all her boats (how many the original number was is not stated) but three, one of which was destroyed by the collision-leaving but two small boats to save a hundred and seventy-nine men. But then the frightful account goes on to say that, the executive officer having reported the vessel sinking, Captain Williams' reply was, and they were his last words:---"I know it; but what can I do? I asked for more boats, and they were not allowed me." Asked whom? Not the admiral on the station, who has no reserve of boats or timber at his command. In fact, as every one familiar with the Asiatic coasts knows, there more than anywhere are they deficient. To what quarter, then, was Captain Williams' solicitation for more boats directed? It could have been nowhere but to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia-whence, we believe, he sailed-or to the bureau at Washington which is supposed to have charge of equipment. No doubt it was the latter. A heavy responsibility rests somewhere, and we anxiously await the detailed report of the street indicates one of the great forces survivors as to the original condition of this ill-fated craft before we and the public determine exactly what and where it is, It is, after all, the saving and the loss of vessels and of lives which, far more than victory or defeat in battle or blockade, reveal the character and determine the merit or demerit of a naval service. This is clearly the case with the commercial marine. The stupid wholesale slaughter of 1854, when the little Vesta crushed her own bows in the side of the Arctic, and, while the diminutive assailant-if we may so term her-was, by wonderful seamanship, taken safely into port, her huge victim, supposed to be well equipped and manned, was allowed, in a perfectly calm sea and with five hours for work, to sink to the bottom, and not a woman or child escaped-when this occurred, followed so soon by the unaccountable loss of a consort ship, the commercial steam marine of our country received a blow from which it never entirely recovered. On the other hand stand out in bold relief the heroic discipline of the Birkenhead, where some were saved: the more wonderful and successful heroism of the Sarah Sands, where all were; and the proud boast of the Cunard line that, while its ships have been wrecked, it never has lost a single life. Is our naval service-the question is asked neither ungenerously nor unpatriotically-or even the military service as now organized, educated up to the standard which such emergencies require? We very much doubt it; while we do not doubt that none will encounter inevitable death more heroically than our brave sailors. Captain Luce sank gallantly with the ship he was incompetent to Fave, and it was a mere miracle by which he was rescued. Nor, as we shall always contend, have the processes of such a war as we have had improved the professional capability -that is, the seamanship proper-of the navy. Piloting iron tubs up the Tennessee and Cumberland, and fighting forts or shelling back Beauregard's advance at Pittsburg Landing, was all very important and heroic; but it could have been done just as well by any brave river navigator who knew how to handle a piece of artillery as by that singularly expert and accomplished sailor-for such in every sense he was-the late Admiral Foote. So, in a modified form, at New Orleans and Mobile and Vicksburg. So with the dull routine of steam blockade. As an exception to this, and as showing real, practical seamanship-how to handle a ship dexterously-was what may be described as the circular movement of the Wabash in the attack on the Port Royal forts, the execution of which we have always heard mainly attributed to a gallant officer still living amongst us-Raymond Rogers. There was seamanship in the Kearsarge, and, let us admit it, in the roving Alabama too. There was a marvellous lack of it when Semmes ran away from the Brooklyn at the Balize, and escaped the Iroquois at St. Thomas. There was seamanship in olden times when Hull outmanœuvred the British fleet and Stewart at night captured a double foe. There was hight captured a double foe. There was heroism at Copenhagen; but there was the very genius of seamanship when Nelson, seeing that where a ship could swing a ship could float, piloted his fleet inside of the Frenchmen at the Nile. It is this ac-

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complishment of the profession-this emer- | would be quoted at its present price, or that | hold no intercourse with negroes. The citi- | tinue to respect them. In the Sound dues gency skill-only needed in peaceful times | our credit would stand where it does abroad? | zens of New Orleans protest against the cor- | question our earnest agitation succeeded in when shipwreck is imminent-which we fear is rusting out in our service, and which it will be well for those having naval education and discipline in charge to burnish up. The loss of the Oneida with nearly all on board-brave fellows, who knew how to die-has brought these thoughts back mournfully to our minds, while no professional reproach can rest on the memory of the dead, if the Navy Department sent them to distant and perilous seas, as Captain Williams with his dying words said it did, unprovided with the means of escape. "What can I do? I asked for more boats, and they were not allowed me.

THE CLOSE OF GRANT'S FIRST YEAR. From the N: Y. Telbune.

The quotations of gold, which have been steadily and rapidly going down during the past fortnight, fell on Friday till the premium reached the vicinity of 113-fluctuating the greater part of the day a few fractions above that point, but at one time striking a fraction below it. The quotations of Government bonds indicated during the day that they were on the verge of par in gold, most of the varieties being worth bat little less than gold, while one variety was at a gold premium over its face value.

That the day of which we are able to chroni cle these highly favorable financial facts was also the day that marks the termination of the first year of President Grant's administration of public affairs, is a circumstance which the country will not lose sight of, and which the friends of the President will observe with un-

feigned joy. If the fall of the gold premium and the advance of the national credit affected only the Wall street speculators who have been half-crazed thereby, the matter would not be worth much attention. But its relation to all our business interests and to all classes of our people-to producers and consumers, to farmers, merchants, mechanics, and laboring men of every order-is of such a nature as to make it of the highest consequence. For the last eight or nine years the business and labor of the country have been kept in a state of anarchy by the wide and incalculable fluctuations in gold and currency. Not only have values been deranged but our legitimate industries have been thrown into a confusion that to many of them was destruction. There has been no possibility of remedying these evils until our money system was put in order -until our currency represented a fixed and determinate value, corresponding to the world's standard. It is because we now see a hope of speedily arriving at this desirable point that we lind cause of congratulation in the movements which have lately taken place in our money market.

We take it of course that these movements are not in the nature of spasmodic fluctuations which may go the other way on any given day. If they were, they would be of advantage only to the speculators, and would continue to work the damage which the puble interests have already suffered from previous fluctuations. But no one who has observed the course of things will believe that there is any danger in this direction, or that there is any more likelihood of gold returning to 130 than there is of its returning to 200. It has not gone down through speculative combinations, but through the operation of general causes that are not within the control of the Gold Room.

The downward movement of on Friday was accelerated by the circulation of an exhibit of our commercial exchanges, by which it appeared that the balance of trade against us during the second half of the last year was only about two millions of dollars. Though we do not mean to accept the interpretation of this exhibit that was given by the bear operators in gold-though we do not admit that they took all the elements of calculation into account-yet its influence in Wall affecting the gold premium and the public credit. We must keep our commercial exchanges on the safe side. If our imports are double the value of our exports, we must make up the difference by exporting gold or (which is practically the same thing) bonds; and our heavy exports of coin during past years have been one of the forces operating to the injury of our financial condition. The "street" understands this very well, as it has shown a hundred times over. And not to criticise here the exhibit used by operators on Friday, it remains a fact that our commercial exchanges are in a better state at this time than they have been at any time since the years before the war. In the single item of cotton, we have an advantage in our exports greater than we ever had before; and it must tell more largely in our favor hereafter than it does even at the present time. The things, however, for which the administration deserves the highest credit in connection with the improvement in our financial condition are such as relate to the carrying out of Grant's policy of honesty and retrenchment. When, by his election, the country and the world received assurance that the financial honor of the Government would be maintained-when the policy of repudiation was spurned by the people, and Congress gave its pledge to support the public credit by paying the principal and interest of the debt in gold-the first great steps toward financial redemption were taken. When Grant announced his brief and simple policy for remedying the confusion of our financial state-when he began to carry out practically the programme he had announced-it was evident that we were about to take a long stride towards the settlement of our trou bles. But a year's experience of this policy has gone far beyond public expectation. To say that the debt has been decreased during the year of his administration a hundred millions of dollars is to represent but a small part of what has actually been achieved. To say that during the first half of the current fiscal year the revenues were increased, by more faithful collection, at the rate of thirty millions a year over the previous year, does not indicate the actual result gained for the public Treasury. To say that the expenses of the Government have been vastly reduced and that the interest has been decreased by the diminution of the debt, is only to give a hint of the retrenchment that has been carried out. But these things have told with immense effect on our financial condition, and it is to the admirable policy and action of the administration that we owe the improvement which is now going on to its consummation. A Democratic paper recently took the trouble to attempt to show that neither Grant nor his policy deserved any credit for the brightening financial outlook. But Grant and his policy deserve the very highest credit. Suppose he had collected the revenues in the negigent manner of which we had so much previous experience; suppose the debt had been increased, as it was in the latter part of Johnson's administration; suppose the wasteful expenditures of Johnson's time had been continued; suppose we were experimenting with the greenback theory and the repudiation fraud-does anybody suppose that our bonds would now be at or near par, or that gold

To ask the question is to answer it, and to show the absurdity of the reasoning of the Democratio organ.

It is not by the display of any immense genius or of any gigantic and mysterious "plan" that these great results have been wrought. It is by the carrying out of a few simple principles, the principles of honesty and economy, which President Grant announced one year ago. There can be no more beneficent natural genius than is found in the power to perceive and enforce these principles. And having aided in the election of Grant, it gives us pride and joy to be able, at the close of the first year of his administration, to point the country to the results that have already been achieved-to speak of the growth of the national welfare, as shown in the consummation of the peaceful policy of recconstruction.

# AMERICA.

From the London Saturday Review. It is perhaps desirable that American affairs should from time to time attract notice in England, even when they possess little immediate interest, for the more important questions which occasionally arise can only be understood by the aid of a general familiarity with the state of political parties. There is no reason to suppose that the singu-larly unfriendly feeling of General Grant's administration to England is for the moment actively shared by the general community; but Mr. Fish's last proceeding with reference to the Alabama controversy is not unworthy of observation. It may be remembered that Lord Clarendon had, in a studiously conciliatory spirit, divided into two parts, consisting of a despatch and a memorandum of the same date, his answer to Mr. Fish's extraordinary invective. In the despatch Lord Clarendon expressed in courteous terms the wish of his Government to discover a solution of existing difficulties, and his regret at the rejection by the Senate of Mr. Seward's convention. The accompanying memorandum contained a detailed and unanswerable refutation of Mr. Fish's assertions and arguments: and in conformity with custom, the date and signature were attached, not to the memorandum itself, but to a despatch addressed to Mr. Thornton, in which the memorandum was enclosed. In accordance with his instructions, Mr. Thornton read both papers to Mr. Fish, and at his request furnished him with copies; yet in transmitting the correspon-dence to the Senate Mr. Fish omitted the memorandum, on the pretext that it was not signed or dated. Lord Clarendon, who may be supposed after forty years' experience to know something of diplomatic forms, has explained to Mr. Motley that it was neither customary nor necessary to sign or date an inclosure when the covering despatch was signed and dated; but Mr. Fish is perfectly consistent with himself in taking every op-portunity to offer an affront to the English Government, and to render a peaceable settlement impossible. As it is evident that Gene-ral Grant and his Minister have determined to keep the quarrel open, the only course remaining to England is deliberately to abstain from further overtures, and to cultivate a firm resolution to resist menace or aggression. It is some consolation to reflect that the most unbounded concessions would have offered no remedy against periodical outbreaks of the chronic animosity which existed long before the civil war. In some future generation American ignorance and prejudice may perhaps imperceptibly wear away, as the ancient antagonism between England and France has disappeared within recent memory.

The process of reconstruction approaches completion since the admission of Virginia to the Union, and in the certainty that the fifteenth amendment, providing for negro suffrage, will soon be adopted by the requisite number of States. The policy which ha

ruption and violence of a Legislature returned by a negro majority. As soon as the Democrats, in the natural course of events, acquire the control of the Federal Government, the white citizens will almost everywhere resume the supremacy of which they have been temporarily deprived. A large number of voters, having grown up since the war, are exempt from the disabilities imposed on their elders; and the sons will resent the humiliation to which the fathers have been injudiciously subjected.

MARDI GRAS.

From the New Orleans Republican. Mardi Gras, or Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, is upon us with its feast of merriment and good things. The weather is good, yea, delightful, and everything gives goodly promise that the feast that immediately precedes the fast of our church people will be a joyful occasion to all who enter into the festivities with a Christian spirit. A very large number of persons from all sections of our country have been attracted to New Orleans this year to witness the amusements of this day, and it is to be hoped nothing will occur to mar the pleasure that should be in store for all. In other countries the festivities that precede Lent are observed to a much greater degree than here, many days being enumerated as days of enjoyment. In Rome the fast of Lent, which continues 40 days, is preceded by a feast of three days, called the carnival. This, says an eminent writer, is the origin of the present carnival or Faschings, as it is called in the south of Germany, and which continues in that country from the twelfth day to Ash-Wednesday. The name carnival is derived from the Latin words carne and vale (according to Ducange, from the Latin denomination of the feast in the middle ages, carne cramen), because, at that time, people took leave of flesh. Previously to the commencement of their long abstinence, men devoted themselves to enjoyment, particularly during the three last days of the carnival. The carnival is nothing but the saturnalia of the Christian Romans who could not forget their pagan festivities. At least it greatly resembles the saturnalia, which were celebrated annually in December, with all kinds of mirth, pleasure, and freedom, in honor of Saturn and the golden age, when he governed the world, and to preserve the remembrance of liberty and equality of men in the youth of the world. In Rome the carnival brought to view, in a lively manner, the old saturnalia in a new form. During the last days of the carnival and particularly during the day which preceded the long fast, mummeries, plays, tricks, and freedom of every kind abounded. From Italy, the modern saturnadia passed to the other Christian countries of Europe. The carnival is celebrated in modern times, with the greatest show and spirit, at Venice and Rome. In the former place it begins after Christmas. The diversions of it are shows, masquerades, the amusements of the place of St. Mark, and sometimes, in case of the visit of the great princes, a regatta or boat race. After this there was a second carnival at Venice, the Venetian mass, called also the festival of the Ascension, and the Bucentaur festival, because it commonly began on Ascension day, and because the celebration of the marriage of the Doge with the Adriatic sea was connected with it. It continued fourteen days. No character masks were worn there, except Venetian dominos. The carnival at Rome is occupied mostly in masquerades and races.

The custom is an ancient and religious one that belongs to Catholic countries. In former years, in this city, Mardi Gras, the day that mmediately preceded the inauguration of Lent, was celebrated in a manner becoming a Christian people, all classes entering into pirit. But for some years previous to the breaking out of the great Rebellion, the custom had become much abused in this city from the fact that bad men and women sought to make it a day of debauchery and crime; and during the reign of Know-Nothingism the day was often polluted and disgraced by the acts of men who, feeling safety in disguise, did not hesitate to murder those who were politically opposed to them. It is to be hoped that a better day has again dawned upon New Orleans, and that our people will be permitted to again enter upon the festivities of the day and night of Mardi Gras as of old; that mirth, pleasure, and freedom may reign supreme for the time in remembrance of the youth of the world, and of their good feeling for one another. Let their sack-cloth and ashes be not rendered necessary to wipe out crime, but to remind them of the time for exercising abundantly every species of charity towards those less fortunate than themselves.

question our earnest agitation succeeded in opening those waters to commerce; and a similar result will follow in the present instance if Congress and the Executive follow up the subject with the energy which it deserves.

PROPHECY AND HISTORY. From the N. Y. World, We read at this season in the good book

that "prophecies fail" and "tongues cease, but charity never does. Under the new radi cal dispensation, however, we have a different rule, and, while charity is postponed or thrust aside, prophecies are in full force and wicked tongues wag. Witness what occurred the other day on the occasion of the negro "revel" in the Senate. Just before the deed was consummated, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania (he whom Lincoln turned out of his Cabinet), rose in his place and solemnly announced the important historical fact that when Jefferson Davis, in 1861, vacated his seat in the Senate, he (Cameron) told him (Davis) that, when next filled, it would be by a negro. And then Cameron, like ancient Simeon-not Simon, who was by no means an exemplary character, and had an eye to the main chance-uttered a nunc dimittis, and announced that, in the induction of a negro, he "had seen his salvation." This is the Cameronian version of fulfilled prophecy, and very touching and picturesque it is.

The Newark Daily Advertiser-usually well-informed and always an intelligent paper -thus describes what we take to be the same incident:-

"Ten years ago Mr. Jefferson Davis, Senator from the State of Mississippi, ceserted his seat in the Senate to become the President of the Confederate States. As he passed out of the chamber he re-marked to Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, that his successor would probably be a negro. The pro-phecy has become fulfilment. During all the inter-vening decade no Senator has as throw Mississippi vening decade no senator has sat from Mississippi until yesterday a negro took the place vacated by Davis. The event is one of historical importance."

Here is what lawyers would call a fatal variance-not between allegata and probata, but among the probata themselves-and it is very far from our design to reconcile it. We prefer, for a moment, to speculate on it in the alternative.

Jefferson Davis, on leaving the Senate, as every one knows he did, sadly and reluctantly, looked to the future with that prescience of misery and evil which all patriotic men had, let the contest end as it might. He knewno one better-from his military experience, not merely as a soldier but as a cabinet minister, what were the inevitabilities of war; and however in the heat of actual conflict, with the light of occasional victory shining delusively upon him, he may have chafed himself, as it were, into confidence, yet, before the contest began, he must have felt and did feel that the cause to which he honestly sacrificed himself would be ultimately a losing one; and then, shaking hands with Mr. Cameron, as we believe he did, he solemnly said :- "The price of all the blood that is about to be shed will be, not any great public or national benefit, but merely that a negro-illiterate and brutalshall be placed in the seat I now resign.' This is verified prophecy in one view of the facts. Now for the other.

Simon Cameron-a pro-slavery Democrat down to 1856, when his personal antipathy to Mr. Buchanan drove him to the support of Fremont; a rich, prosperous, not an un-amiable man, who in his heart was no sentimental Abolitionist, and who did not care half as much for the negro, individually or in mass, as for the Middletown Bank or the Northern Central-takes a jaunty, exultant

view of the coming strife, and shaking his farewell finger at the retiring Southron tells him that "the penalty of secession will be, not that slavery shall be abolished, or any great social or moral or political result ensue, but that Southern pride, and especially his its festivities with a proper and becoming (Mr. Davis'), shall be humbled by putting a negro in his place." And that done,



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been pursued by the late and by the present Congress has secured the greater number of Southern votes to the Republican party; but its ultimate success will be contingent on the disappointment of Republican expectations. and on the practical reversal of the system of reconstruction. At the close of the war it might perhaps have been possible, by a generous system of confidence, to reconcile the population of the defeated States to the restoration of the Union; yet it is true that the victors were morally bound to take steps for the protection of the negroes against the oppression which might possibly be practised their former masters. The Republican leaders held that the colored race could only be secured by the possession of equal franchises, and they took the political aptitude of their clients on trust. In the greater number of the Southern States the negroes have obtained a temporary supremacy, and they have returned to Congress Senators and Representatives belonging in a few in-stances to their own class, but for the most part selected from among the Northern adventurers who have settled in the South in hopes of profit, or for purposes of political There is reason to believe that agitation. the white citizens of the South are more disaffected to their rulers than on the eve of the war, or during its progress. Their chosen leaders are still in many States excluded from local and Federal office; and they are governed at home and represented in Congress by an incompetent and obnoxious class. The people of Virginia, after complying with all the harsh conditions of the act of reconstruction, were contumeliously subjected to further restrictions. The State of Georgia, after formal admission to Congress, has been once more remitted to military government, and the general in command at present sits in judgment on the validity of elections and the qualifications of Representatives. Notwithstanding their traditional belief that freemen ought to be governed by their own consent, Republican legislators might be excused for inconsistency if they would condescend to exercise a prudent foresight. If the citizens of the Southern States were likely to submit tamely to oppression, or if the Federal Government had the means of overpowering resistance, it might be excusable to govern a fourth part of the Union against the wish of all the intelligent inhabitants. The actual problem to be solved is of a different character, inasmuch as the superior race will inevitably assert its natural predominance. The institutions of the United States provide no means of maintaining an artificial system; and it is impossible to garrison the South with an army amounting in the whole to twenty or thirty thousand. The outrages which are perpe trated against the negroes in some of the States are in the highest degree crimibut they have been in some de-provoked by the policy of Congress, nal: gree and there is no force by which they can be repressed. In Tennessee, where the rude adventurer Brownlow two or three years since treated his political opponents as conquered enemies, the opposite party, having obtained possession of the State Gov. ernment, is now engaged in retaliation of the same kind. The landowners of Florida invite settlers, who are to pledge themselves to and a first of the second states of the

A NEW SOUND DUES QUESTION. From the N. Y. Sun.

A joint resolution recently introduced by Judge Kelley, and referred to the House Committee on Foreign Relations, calling upon the American Government to cause all unlawful restrictions upon the rights of free navigation in foreign countries to be removed through the medium of the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, finds a practical application in the Black Sea and the straits connecting it with the Mediterranean. American shipping continues to be hampered there by dues and restrictions, notwithstanding this country was no party to the treaties neutralizing these great arteries of traffic. A prominent French journal congratulates the American Legislature on taking another step as important as that which led to the abolition of the Sound dues, and declares the joint resolution in question to be conceived in the interests of civilization and of the untrammelled right of navigation.

Mr. Seward had already made this matter the subject of a diplomatic correspondence with the powers bordering on the Black Sea; and, encouraged by the example of the United States, other nations opened negotiations of a similar nature, the result being to secure to vessels the privilege of passing in and out of the straits leading to the Black Sea during the night, which had been heretofore denied, to the detriment of merchants and shipowners.

But the present administration having failed to follow up Mr. Seward's vindication of the American principle of the freedom of the seas, no further progress has been made in that direction. Judge Kelley therefore introduced his resolution in order again to urge the importance of the matter upon the attention of the Government. It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken to deliver commerce and navigation in Eastern Europe from restrictions to which this country should not any longer submit. If foreign governments choose to make treaties among themselves, for selfish or political purposes of their own, which violate the principle of free navigation, it is time that they should be reminded of the incompatibility of such proceedings with the interests of commerce and civilization. At any rate, it cannot be expected that the United States, not having been consulted about these treaties, will con-

exults! For the sake of human nature we sincerely hope that the Newark story is the true one, and that Davis, not Cameron, was the prophet.

For our part, we take no stock in the canting sentimentalism that affects to discern the finger of a special Providence in the fact that Revels sits in the seat of Jefferson Davis. A negro in the Senate of the United States is, indeed, a phenomenon, but not quite so great a miracle as was the speaking of Balaam's ass. Without a divine interposition the ass could not have had the gift of human utterance in what we presume was good Hebrew ; but it surely required no miracle to elect a negro to the Senate by the aid of bayonets. The machinery which elected so many carpet-baggers required no extra oil or new wheel to enable it to elect Revels, even though he is both a negro and a carpet-bagger. The stupidest plantation hand in Mississippi might have been foisted into the Senate with equal ease by the same military means. If Revels is

well let alone, he will immediately sink to his proper level. The social consideration due to his position, and the social contempt certain to be paid to his color, will make him sore and uncomfortable with the annoying contrast between his pretensions and his treatment. If he receives any social courtesies, it will be merely to spite the Democrats, who will most easily thwart such a design by not dignifying him with any further notice. After civil government is restored and the South enjoys free elections, it is not probable that any more negroes or any more carpet-baggers will be sent to Congress; and meanwhile poor Revels, if he is a man of any sensibility, will suffer, as any man must in the company of superiors by whom he is slighted and despised.

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