### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every

Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? From the Beaver Radica'.

When Mr. Lowry introduced the resolution, under which for two months the Finance Committee of the Senate have been endeavoring to harass Mackey, there was no one in that august body who did not appreciate its significance. It was introduced after the nomination of Mr. Mackey, and before the villany of his defeat had been imagined or agreed upon. It did not mean that Mr. Lowry was suddenly stricken with a mania for reform, or had all at once spened his eyes to the fact that the Treasurer did not keep the funds of the State in a strong box, on which he sat constantly with his finger in the keyhole, for it is matter beyond conjecture that Mr. Lowry knew precisely the contrary, and has heretofore profited by his knowledge. It meant that the schemes of Lowry and his coadjutors for the capture of the public funds, and the emoluments to be derived therefrom, had met with total and bewildering defeat, and that their malice craved a victim ere they The original resolution was restricted to the investigation of the financial transactions of the current fiscal year, and Mr. Howard's supplement, enlarging its scope to three or four years of the past, which afterwards passed, was no part of Mr. Lowry's pro-gramme. In brief, it was Mr. Mackey, the Treasury, nor even the "Came-Treasury Ring" (whatever that may that was to be investigated; it Mr. M. entangled in the thorny thicket, like the ram of old, who was to be led to the altar of sacrifice, while Irvin, the son of reform, was to go free, and the parental heart of Lowry to soften to duty, while it

went unwrung.

The composition of the committee favored Mr. Lowry's idea. Mr. Billingfelt, its chairman, was reliable in his hostility to Mackey, if in nothing else, and with Wallace and McIntire, both Democrats, and, from party associations, bound to prosecute the inquiry, constituted its majority. Mr. Wallace had special incentive to directness and thoroughness, for his party were impressed with the belief that they are annually defeated with money drawn from the State Treasury, and that the wildest speculation and iniquity are resorted to, to supply the deficit. And with

"A host of furious fancies, Whereof he was commander," he led the attack and pressed it with vigor until its failure was imminent. It resulted that in no instance could the enemies of the Treasurer establish the calumnies to which they had given currency, and Mr. Mackey's examination failed alike to damage the man or to justify the action of the Democrats and the bolters in his defeat. The committee have dragged the pool thoroughly, and caught no fish.

In striking contrast with the frankness of Mr. Mackey is the conduct of his successor. While the candidate of the corruptionists submits to the experimentum crucis, and comes forth unharmed, General Irwin, the reformer par excellence, declines to tempt its perils; called before the committee after its sessions have dragged through six weeks, with its purpose and proceedings public, he asks a week to examine the official papers of the departments, which he fails to do. Again reappearing, he files a document prepared and filed a month previous, positively declining to be sworn-again and again reports his refusal, though tempted by an intimation from Billingfelt that the committee would put no embarrassing questions, and coolly turns his back upon the dignitaries of the Senate, seemingly caring little for hia own reputation the character of his supporters, so that, like his cousin Nasby, he can grasp his Post Office. The committee, the Senate, and the Commonwealth draw their own inferences. The former directs its chairman to report the facts to the Senate, but he declines to do so, and when demand is made upon him in open forum, he is still harping on my daughter. He wants to report something about Mr. Mackey, and battles fiercely to prevent the Senate from taking official notice of a state of affairs known to every one of its members. If Irwin has damned his reputation for integrity, and slaughtered the reformers, Mr. Billingfelt is an accessory in no mean

# THE OHIO SHIP CANAL.

From the Cincinnati Gazette By the course of the Government the navigation of the Ohio river is now thrown in a state of suspense, which is preventing the building of boats at a time when the number is greatly below the demand, and is inflicting an injury on the river navigation which will take years to recover from, besides imposing a great tax upon the inhabitants of a wild territory by means of exorbitant freight charges. The old canal admits boats of 800 or 900 tons. The enlarged canal admits boats of 2000 tons. It is in such a state of forwardness that steamboat men will not build boats restricted to the old size; but in the present state of the funds, and with the uncertainty as to the disposition of Congress, they cannot have confidence to go at work now to build boats depending on the completion of the enlargement.

General Weitzel, the engineer in charge, has stated the situation in a letter. He wants \$450,000 to complete the canal by next November, so that it will pass boats 80 feet wide and 350 feet long. Were this appropriation promptly made, boat building would at once begin. Another impediment which the Government has permitted adds to the saspense, and makes the necessity for the completion of the canal more imperative. The erection of the railroad bridge at the head of the falls has made the passage by the river in high water extra hazardous, and, in fact, impossible at the highest stage.

Thus large boats are obstructed by the bridge in high water, and cannot pass through the canal. Unless the Government means to destroy the river navigation it should act promptly, and furnish the small sum required to complete this work. We can assure Congress that as to the matter of putting men in employment, this appropriation of less than half a million will do more than the three millions it appropriated to the Steam Engineering Bureau of the Navy Department. And this will promote productive industry in every way, while that is nothing but waste.

# THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

From the Chicago Tribune. The business men of the country are adopting the movement towards a specie basis, by means of silver coin for change, with a promptitude that shows there is a real and earnest desire to get back to a sound and stable standard for commercial transactions. Immediately after the announcement, a few days ago, that some of the retailers in New looked up to the Tribunitian Aphrodite, and been foolish enough to give them, without soldiers had pretty severe provocation for

orders from their country correspondents for small amounts of silver. This demand has increased every day, and the other day one prominent bank received twenty orders from different country bankers to purchase and send silver coin in amounts ranging from one hundred to five hundred dollars. Very few of the orders are for half dollars, but most of them specify quarters, dimes, and half dimes, showing that people are thoroughly tired of the ragged and greasy fractional shinplasters-one-fourth of which is palpably counterfeit, another fourth so defaced that it is impossible to tell whether it is genuine or not, and the whole of which is filthy to a degree that makes one who handles it feel as though he had touched a small-pox patient.

At present the stock of silver in the city is not sufficient to supply the demands of such retailers here as wish to put their business on a specie basis, and it is, of course, impossible to supply the large demand from the country until it is imported from Canada or California, and the quickest way for both country bankers and retailers here to get coin for small change is to order their bankers here to import the amounts they require from Canada or the Pacific coast. So prompt and general a movement by the trading public to take the first step toward a specie basis ought to convince Congress that though its currency inflation schemes, and its paltering policy generally in regard to the currency. may suit the purposes of gold speculators, they do not coincide with the desires of the

business public. But, even without any action of Congress, there is no reason why specie payments may not be resumed at once so far as relates to the \$39,000,000 of fractional currency. The greenbacks are not exchangeable into fractional currency, and, therefore, the latter can be cut loose from the greenbacks, and specie payments resumed and maintained on \$39,000,000 or \$40,000,000 of fractional currency, with not more than \$5,000,000 of the specie now lying idle in the Treasury. If this step were taken it is probable that the most of the fractional currency of denomina-tions below fifty cents would be presented for redemption, because the people are thoroughly sick of it. This would establish a silver basis for all retail business, independent of the value of greenbacks; small silver would circulate; and we should have made the first step to complete specie resumption.

### REPUBLICAN MAGNANIMITY. From the Toledo Blade.

The first official act of Senator Revels, the first man of acknowledged African descent who has been admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States, was to present the following resolution from the State of Mississippi, which he represents:-

Resolved. That the people of Mississippi, having adopted a Constitution republican in form, and the Legislature of said State having ratified the four-teenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constituteenta and inteents amendments to the Constitu-tion of the United States, the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully petitioned for the removal of the disabilities of all citizens of the State of Missisppi, and that Senator Revels be requested to present the action of this body to the Senate of

This does not look like the war of races so graphically depicted and predicted by Democratic orators and writers for nearly half a century. No sooner does the despised and long-oppressed African gain a recognized standing and an honora'-le official position than we find him using his power to secure pardon and restoration to political rights for the very men who sought to make eternal the bondage and degradation of his race. Such magnanimity is almost without a parallel in the history of the nations of the earth. No race of men were ever so savagely oppressed and outraged by another as the blacks of the South were by the oligarchs who have been disfranchised by the Government for the crime of rebellion. They made war with a tolerant government on purpose to fasten chains on the negro eternally. All that could be done to trample him into the dust, stripping him of all the rights, dignities, and aspirations of a human being, was done by this most despotic and tyrannical league of traitors. Even since the war closed they have fought stoutly and malignantly against every proposition to afford relief and protection to the laboring class, the black men of the South. Failing in the Rebellion they sought to continue the blacks in a state of serfdom, similar to that which in Europe still survives the feudal system. Up to the last moment this oligarchy strove to keep the black man from the seats of power and from positions of influence. And, now, no sooner has the negro Republican gained the right to do so than he bears a request from the party he represents that their bitter, life-long enemies and oppressors should be fully absolved from all penalty for their political crimes. There is a moral sublimity in this exhibition worthy of contemplation. It shows in powerful contrast the malignity of oppression, and the magnanimity of a race and a party who enjoy the triumph of justice and right, without the least malevolence to the wrong-doers.

GREELEY ON PHILADELPHIA DIRT.

From the N. Y. World. The doom of Philadelphia is sealed, and the main-stay of the metropolis of monopoly has parted. There is, if not treason, certainly disaffection, in the tariff camp. Headquarters are in danger. If the present peril cannot be avoided, Philadelphia falls. The owl will light on the bare head of General Washington in Chesnut street; the bittern look out of the Continental windows; and the New Zealander-always on hand-sitting on the waterless edge of the Fairmount dam, will mourn over the glories of a park which never was. The story is a sad one; but it must be told, if possible, with dry eyes. Every one They cannot overcome mountains, and it knows (for is it not taught in the common schools and written by cipher in history)? that Philadelphia is the centre, not only of loyalty, but of tariffism. There lives and writes and has his statistical being Mr. Carey, the pontiff of protection, whose mystic sullabi, like some others we wot of, affirm his own infallibility, in which no sane man believes. There, too, in the brief Congressional recess, resides Judge Kelley. Thence issues diurnally, with "stately step and slow," like an elephant at a durbar, loaded down with statistical trumpery, the North American, on whose docile neck Mr. Carey rides. There are the woollen factories which burn up periodically. There are the huge sugar refineries, whose owners, rolling in wealth, pray for free muscovado and protection to the white article. In short, there Mother Pro-

ries resort. Among them, heretofore, who so welcome as our H. G. of the Tribune? He was an especial pet. He was Philadelphia's main reliance. He was bound to her by hooks of steel (of course, home-made). He was always at hand to sustain her nonsense. If the illnatured World, or Journal of Commerce, or Post, or Times, said aught against a high tariff, Philadelphia, like the Homeric Paris.

tection reigns supreme and thither her vota-

York and Chicago had begun to use silver for | was sure to be rescued in a cloud. Irregulari- | change, the banks commenced receiving ties, social, political, and moral, were for-orders from their country correspondents for gotten. If only hostile to free trade, free love might be pardoned. When the unlucky recognizance at Richmond was sigued, Philadelphia shuddered, but, like Agamemnon at Aulis, buried its agonized face in its pockethandkerchief (domestic, of course), and then forgot and forgave. He was always at hand to cipher pig-iron up or down, as Philadelphia desired, and had a sliding scale of agricultural prices always oiled for service.

Who imagined that such an H. G. would prove recreant or fail in his allegiance? And yet he has. And Philadelphia awoke-late of course-one morning to find that the Tribune had turned against her, and in an elaborate editorial, very cleverly written, had denounced her as 'dirty," in fact 'as now the filthiest city in the Union." She was once," says the Tribune, "at least honest and clean; she is so no longer." "She is hopelessly slow, deficient in literature and art, and gluttonously fond of terrapin." And then, says Mr. Greeley with a crescendo:-"There is every reason to suppose that the Philadelphians will remain permanently thirsty and unwashed during all the summers yet to come, unless Providence mercifully puts an end to her by a fire which New York is too busy to put out."

This is savage inculpation; and we do not wender Philadelphia is aggrieved. But that it might be rejected, our testimony is at her service. We know New York is dirty. We have always believed that Philadelphia was a clean town, and that, on her scale of virtue. cleanliness was a little ahead of godliness, The white window-shutters, the immaculate marble stoops, live vividly in our memory; and there is an illustrative tradition, showing the ruling passion strong in capture, that when the Rebel Lee threatened Philadelphia in 1863, her ancient burghers were ready to go out and meet the conqueror, like those of Calais, with the ransom but without the halters, and surrender the city with but a single stipulation that "the right, consecrated by centuries, of washing the pave-ments on Saturday" should not be interfered

We have no more to say. Politically and socially, we rejoice at the disruption of this friendship; but nevertheless it is a sad sight to see brethren in unity so much at variance. The Philadelphia protectionists must get up a new New York organ.

WHAT CAN REPUBLICANS DO IN NEW YORK?

The Republican papers in the West are talking of "cutting loose" from New York. Their line of argument is that the city brings the party into disrepute, and that although Democrats are responsible for the chief scandals connected with it, yet the Republicans cannot acquit themselves of responsibility for supineness in the face of abuses which ought never to have been tolerated for a single year. Some of the journals speculate on the probability of great ports being opened in New Jersey, and in time causing New York to decline from its present state of prosperity We may have our own opinions about the feasibility of this project, and it is not neces sary to discuss them at this moment. But that the subject should be treated at all and anywhere in this spirit is one proof among many of the growth of the opinion which we have been expressing for years past-namely, that the general system of fraud which goes under the name of "government" in this city would in time come to be regarded as a national scandal.

The recommendation of the Western papers with regard to the separation of the rest of the party from New York means very little. They do not tell us how they would accomplish the measure in question, nor have they any very clear idea what would be the effect of it if they succeeded. Wise leaders never propose to disperse their forces, but rather to bring them into complete harmony, and set different divisions moving in the same direction. New York is not likely to lose its commercial position, and the removal of its municipal and political scandals is only a question of time. The day will come when people will turn to old files of this journal for denunciations of a corrupt Government and dishonest judges with the same feeling that we now read of Lord Bacon taking money of suitors in the cases tried before him, or of Sir Robert Walpole buying up majorities. Such stories will merely curious from the historic point of view. A lady came to this city on a visit some time ago and wrote of it:—"The bricks in some of the houses are of divers colors, and laid in checkers; being glazed, they look very agreeable. The staircases are laid with white tiles." The remarks which we now make on The remarks which we now make on the reign of fraud in this city will no more apply to its condition some years hence than this lady's description of our houses in 1704 applies to the dwellings in which we live now. Time is on our side in the contest we have waged, and all that we have fought for will

one day be secured. But in order to accelerate this brighter epoch we would not cut away New York from the Republican party, but rather seek to strengthen our hold here. There is nothing so fatal to the success of parties as the conviction that it is useless to struggle against their opponents. No man and no organization of men, having a good object in view, ought to admit that they are hopelessly dafeated. We must convince Republicans here that it is their duty to be more aggressive, and to study to form combinations, especially with the German element in the rity. The Democrats are a "rabble"that is, they are disorganized and incapable of dealing with the crisis which has arisen in their affairs. The respectable portion of the party are undone by their allies. would be unreasonable to expect too much from them on the one hand, or to censure them for not being able to keep their supporters in subjection on the other. willingly give many of them the credit of desiring most earnestly to deal fairly by the inhabitants of this great city. But they are overwhelmed by numbers. The Republicans must go on regardless of them. They must fight their own battle. With the exercise of patience, courage and earnestness, we shall succeed in the end; but the idea of formally relinquishing the field to our antagonists is too pusillanimous to be seriously entertained by the party leaders.

THE NATIONAL BANK MONOPOLISTS AND THE FUNDING BILL.

From the N. Y. Herald. The Funding bill has passed the Senate. It provides in the main for the issue of bonds at four, four and a half, and five per cent., redeemable inside of forty years, for the purpose of reducing the public debt. One of the most important provisions of the bill compels national banks to take these new bonds in return for their old ones. This the national banks do not want to do. They are not satisfied with the enormous profits on a

the least consideration in return. They are | what they did. Perhaps it would be rash to | insatiable, and care not who bear the burlen of the debt and expenses of the Government if they do not. The profits on three hundred millions of circulation amount probably to twenty-five or thirty millions. interest on the bonds deposited for this circulation is about twenty millions in gold. Thus, by the extravagant liberality of Congress, the banks make from twelve to fifteen per cent. on their capital. In short, their three hundred millions of circulation is just a clean gift of three hundred millions of dollars to these monopolists; for they draw the interest on the bonds left with the Tresthe interest on the bonds left with tury as security for their currency. Yet, when it is proposed in funding the debt at a when it is proposed in funding the debt at a munication from "An Independent," who munication from "An Independent," that alleto take bonds bearing four or four and a half per cent, interest to deposit as security for their circulation, they cry out sgainst the measure. They have been using all their vast influence in Congress and through a powerful lobby to defeat this provision of Mr. Sherman's bill. It is to be hoped they will fail in the House as they have in the Senate. The profits of a national circulation belong by right to the people and ought to go into the Treasury. It is a monstrons outrage to give them to private corporations. Senator Casserly, of California, said well in the debate on the subject that the national banks ought to be compelled to pay a large proportion of their enormous profits to the Government. In no other country does the Government surrender such a valuable privilege to private corporations. Even the Bank of England, which renders the British Government great services and performs most of such financial duties as fall upon our Treasury Department, pays to that Government a large portion of the profits on its circulating notes. As this proposition to make the national banks take bonds at a lower rate of interest seems to be the only way of reaching them or of making them pay some little for the extraordinary privileges they possess, we hope the House will follow the example of the Senate and make it a part of the Funding bill, in spite of the lobby and opposition of the large number of members interested in these corporations.

ABOLISHING BREVET RANK IN THE ARMY.

From the N. Y. Sun. It is related in army circles that one day near the close of the war a mule was observed passing along the lines of the Army of the Potomac, then lying in front of Richmond, whose sad countenance attracted universal attention. His head hung down in meditative mood, his half-closed eyes roved in a vacant way along the ground, and his long, expressive ears vibrated in the peculiar manner that showed the workings of a busy but mortified spirit. The sympathy of the idle soldiery was awakened. In groups of two or three, officers and men came from front and rear and both flanks, and looked wonderingly at the curious sight. He was an old, a vete ran mule, and his evident distress exacted the tribute of respect. At last a hardened old teamster, who had been known to boast of having, without whip or spur, sworn a six-mule team up a hill, caught this poor mule by his ragged, straw-protruding collar that hung in tatters about his ears, and, roughly jerking him to a dead halt, asked in thunder

"What in thunder are you crying about?" "Because they won't make me a Brevet Horse!" was the reply, drowned in sobs and heralded by a burst of tears.

If the satire of this fable was so apparent in 1865, what must it be now when nearly every officer above the rank of Second Lieutenant has tailed to his name from one to four brevets? The list of Brevet Major-Generals, Brevet Brigadier-Generals, Brevet Colonels, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels, Brevet everythe exception, and the titles of General, Colonel, and Captain have quite lost all their signification. If all deserved this distinguishing mark, what is left to be done for those who signalized their career by some peculiar act of daring or self-sacrifice? The power of conferring brevets was exercised so avishly that it had become a nuisance before it was made ridiculous by the introduction into Congress of a bill that conferred on any regular officer the brevet for the rank that he had held as a commander of volunteers, and this without reference to his ability to prove that he had ever smelt powder.

It is worthy of remark that each of the important army bills now before Congress, including that of General Logan, which passed the House on Thursday, contains a provision for the abolition of brevet rank. There are few old army officers who will not most heartily approve of the passage of that clause at least, whatever they may say as to the others. Perhaps some few lieutenants may wince a little at first under their eagles and stars which mean nothing, but we venture the assertion that the higher an officer's real rank the easier will come the surrender of his valueless brevets. The real heroes of hard-fought fields, who are hopelessly confounded with brother officers whose brevets were earned through political influence, or by an industrious collection of letters of recom mendation, will gladly see the whole thing abolished, quite satisfied to leave their dearly-bought reputations in the hands of their comrades, whose verdict is generally unerring.

OLD AND NEW.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Just 100 years ago on Saturday appeared the 779th number of the Boston Gazette and Country Journal. A copy of it lies before us as we write. It is a dungy little paper, about one-fifth as big as the Tribunc, and though it purports to contain "the freshest advices, foreign and domestic," it is barren enough of general news, as the best of journals were apt to be in those early days. The second and third pages, however, surrounded by broad black margins, and decorated with a row of coffins bearing skulls and crossbones, tell a story which even at the distance of an entire century is still of vivid interest. This is the story of the famous Boston massacre of the 5th of March-"a melancholy Demonstration," says the Gazette, "of the destructive Consequences of quartering Troops among Citizens in a Time of Peace under a Pretense of supporting the Laws and aiding [Civil Authority, . . but, in Reality, to inferce oppressive Measures, to awe & controll the legislative

as well as executive Power of the Province, and to quell a Spirit of Liber y, which however it may have been basaly oppos'd and even ridicul'd by some, would do Honor to any Age or Country." One call hardly read without a smile the report that "Tuesday Morning presented a most shock-ing Scene, the Blood of our Fellow Citizens running like water thro' King Street, and the Merchants Exchange. Our Blood might also be track'd up to the Head of Long-Lane, and through divers other Streets and Passages; for it is well understood now that the Boston

call the victims of the riot martyrs; but the four black coffins which figure in this mourning sheet, marked with the initials of Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Crispus Attucks, are after all memorials of the rising spirit of independence which a few years later was to express itself in Jefferson's noble declaration. The narrative of the massacre and the funerals, and the proceedings of various town meetings which in the same week resolved to op-pose the importation of all British goods and to drink no tea until the Stamp Act should be repealed, take up so much of the paper argues, in reply to "A Bostonian," that alle-giance to the king is compatible with resistance to unjust laws, and is horrified at Bostonian's assertion that "the Independent would convert every province or island, however insignificant some of them may be, into separate and distinct States"—which he declares to be a "palpable lie." We have a curious report in the way of vital statistics:- "Buried in the town of Boston since our last, eight whites, no black. Baptized in the several churches, seven." Passengers for New York are informed that a sloop will sail in the course of a week; and the heads of families are advised that "A young woman with a good breast of milk, that can be well recommended, would go into a gentleman's family to suckle.

The Gazette was not a bad paper for its day; but what enormous progress the art of journalism has made in the hundred years since this little sheet was printed! Suppose America now were full of the spirit of revolution, and an occurrence like the Boston Massacre should fan the smouldering fires into flame, how differently the newspapers would treat the matter! The fullest possible descriptions of the scene would be read the next morning in every city of the Union. We should have the history of the troubles from the commencement; we should have the opinions of the people from all quarters, the talk of the drawing-rooms, and the murmurs of the streets; and the editorial pages of the great papers would be filled with comment, explanation, expostulation, incitements to revenge, or entreaties to be calm and pru-dent. The journalist would recognize his double function of both directing and reporting the public sentiment; advising his party what to do, telling them what their friends were doing in other cities and States, and indicating the general drift of the tide. Material progress and political development de-pend largely upon close intercourse between the distant parts of the country, and nothing promotes that intercourse so much as the press. Perhaps if the last century had produced newspapers like those of the present, the independence of the United States would have been achieved a generation earlier.

THE RIVAL PARTIES AT ROME. rem the London Saturday Review.

As the great struggle between the infallibilists and their opponents proceeds at Rome the contrast becomes daily more marked be tween both the tactics and the personnel of the rival parties in the strife. And the facts thus elicited have an interest of their own even apart from their inevitable bearing on the issue. So many fresh rumors are constantly emerging out of the obscurity produced for the moment-but for the moment only-by the partial observance of the silly and suicidal rule of compulsory secrecy, that it becomes needful to sift carefully the allegations of our various informants. Certain points, however, have been established during the last few days beyond a reasonable doubt. The two Memorials have now been presented to the Pope; the infallibilist petition with four hundred signatures - the utmost thing, is so large that not to have a brevet is that could be got together after weeks of active canvassing, backed by the whole weight of indirect official supthe port; the counter-petition with signatures variously stated at something between 150 and 200, while it is understood that a good 100 bishops more concur in the protest, though they shrink from subscribing it, and will act on that principle should the matter, after all, come up for discussion. In other words, the minority reaches about a third of the episcopal bedy. This fact alone would almost seem to prove that the back of infallibilism is virtually broken, when we recollect how difficult it always is to induce men in high position, especially ecclesiastics, to stand out against what is supposed to be the corporate feeling and interest of their order. No doubt the happy indiscretion of the Roman court in seizing this opportunity for a deliberate outrage on the whole episcopate, by proposing to deprive them of the mere shadow of their ancient rights and independence which former Papal encroachments have left, may have contributed to this result. Still, however it be viewed, the fact is significant enough. And it becomes unspeakably more important when we proceed to analyze as well as count the lists of the rival combatants. There is not, as far as we have observed, a single name of the highest mark among the infallibilist bishops; their numerical majority is swelled by the ex officio adhesion of a host of Italian prelates and bishops in partibus-89 of the latter have been created since the Indiction of the Council, much as peers might be created wholesale to swamp the House of Lords-on whose votes the court can always reckon. The name of most note among them is Dr. Manning's, who is certainly not remarkable as a theologian, still less as an historian; and the point at issue hinges very greatly on historical considerations. What influence he has he owes to his antecedents, and if he is the most effective in some ways of the Ultramontane decoy ducks he gained his effectiveness in a very different school from theirs. On the other hand, we find among the signaturies of the anti-infallibilist memorial nearly every name of high rank in the Catholic hierarchy. There are Cardinals Rauscher and Schwarzenberg and Bishop Ketteler for Germany; Darboy and Dupanloup for France; Kenrick, Ma Hale, and Ullathorne for the English-speaking bishops; Strossmeyer for Hungary. There is in fact the name of every prelate who has made himself known for learning, or high moral influence, or independence of mind. And if we pass from the inside of the council to the supporters of the contending parties out of doors, the contrast becomes far more impressive. We shall have occasion to return to this point presently. Meanwhile there are not wanting unmis-

takable signs that the attitude and resources of the opposition, and the expressed determination of a large body of French, German and Hungarian bishops, headed by the Arch-bishops of Paris, Prague, and Vienna, to leave Rome and protest against the validity of the Council if the subject of Papal infallibility is brought before it, has produced its effect even there. The almost incredible story, which however is well authenticated, of the Pope's indecent and illegal violence towards the venerable Patriarch of Babylon, who was compelled in a secret interview to sign away his rights-much as old Isaac the

Jew was compelled to sign away his property in the torture-chamber of Front-de-Bouf's castle-as the penalty for daring to express his bonest convictions in the council, betrays all the cruel timidity of frightened despotism; and no one can be so recklessly cruel as a timid man who is thoroughly frightened. The childish petulance of stopping the telegrams of the opposition bishops, as well as debarring them from the printing press, is a sign in the same direction. Still more significant is the disposition now manifested to recall or explain away the Bull of Censures, which many prelates have flatly refused to publish in their dioceses. And, last but not least, comes the new dodge-there is no other term for it-of the baffled infallibilists, which is important, both as a confession of weakness and a characteristic specimen of their policy, though exceedingly unlikely to help their tottering cause. We have already commented at length on the original Memorial, and also called attention to Dr. Dollinger's crushing exposure of its fallacies and insolence in the Allgemeine Zeitung for January 21. Another German Catholic has since characterized it, with perfect justice, as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. But we do not scruple to say that the second Schema they have now put forward in its place is far more deeply discreditable to them, both in itself and in the circumstances of its appearance, than the original document for which it has been adroitly substituted. The former at least had the merit of stating plainly and honestly what the memorialists wanted, though the arguments by which their cause was defended were a barefaced travesty of the elementary facts of Church history, and their arrogant abuse of all who rejected their baseless theory was a gross libel on a third of their episcopal brethren, and on the immense maority of the more intelligent and fair-minded of their co-religionists, both clerical and lay. But their last proposal is a transparent subterfuge. It says one thing while it means another, and is designed to secure by an un-derhand maneuvre the result which it is found impossible to attain by direct means.

WINES AND LIQUORS. 

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