SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE IN THREE STATES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The elements are being moved in three States with reference to approaching political complications, and we are thus afforded a fresh illustration of the constant necessity of foresight in our political thought and action. There is no other country in the civilized world in which the mind of the people is kept so constantly and thoroughly en rapport with present as well as future political necessities. No sooner is one event decided than the electors begin to study the future, and to calculate its probabilities, its necessities, and the persons who ought to deal with it. Everybody, from the highest to the lowest, feels a personal interest in these issues, either through individual ambition or a desire for the general good. The result is that when any great political question is presented for definite action, the people are prepared to act intelligently upon it, and in a great degree to control their representatives in its decision.

The people of Maine are now busily discussing the question of a successor to Senator Morrill, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The merits and demerits of a number of candidates are being canvassed, and the prospect is that the struggle will be a triangular affair, like Jack Easy's duel, and perhaps time will produce some four or five contestants. Mr. Morrill, Speaker Blaine, Governor Chamberlain, and Governor Israel Washburne, Jr., have all been strongly recommended, but Mr. Blaine is reported to have declined a contest. The State is fortunate in having such an abundance of good material from which to choose, and still more fortunate in being able to conduct the canvass without that bitterness of feeling which usually attends personal struggles.

In Vermont a lively discussion is going on as to the Republican candidate for Governor. Among the names most prominently put forward are those of Hon. Francis Billings and Hon. Julius Converse, both of Woodstock, and both "West side" candidates. The "East side" presents Hon. A. L. Miner, of Man-chester, and Governor Hendee. Apart from the question of locality, Hon. John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, has recently been brought forward as a new candidate. Vermont is so nearly unanimous in its Republicanism, that the struggle is ended in the nominating convention, and the poll is a

mere matter of form.

In Ohio both parties have actively begun the canvass for the State election, which takes place on the second Tuesday in October. The Republican Convention is called for the 10th day of August, and the Democratic Convention for the 19th of June. The State officers to be chosen are Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, member of the Board of Public Works, and Controller. The greatest interest, however, centres in the members of Congress. It is understood that Messrs. Schenck, Winans, Upson, Garfield, Bingham, Ambler, and perhaps others on the Republican side, are candidates for re-election, as also Mr. Cessna, Democrat. Judge Welker, of the Fourteenth District, declines a renomination, and Hon. James Monroe, of Oberlin, is urged to succeed him. The result of the canvass is assured, although the Democrats promise a lively fight. With the colored vote—which will be at least five thousand solid Republican—the State is counted good for at least fitteen thousand

Republican majority.
In each of these States there is every prospect of that harmony and success which ought to attend our party contests in every place where we have won victories before. No dispassionate man can doubt that the Republicans have, upon the whole, deserved well of the country. They have endeavored to carry out the will of the people with fidelity, and in the teeth of innumerable obstacles. The President has honestly fulfilled his pledges, and avoided all those errors into which his immediate predecessor fell, to the great disturbance of public affairs. We believe, then, that we may appeal with confidence to the people in all the approaching elections. We have yet many things before us to accomplish, but what we have achieved in the past is the best guarantee for our work in the future. With reduced taxation, and a revision of that part of our revenue system which checks rather than encourages the prosperity of the nation, we shall be able to say that no other existing organization could or would have done half so much to promote the common good. If Republicans in Congress will only do their duty, we need not fear that the country will indorse them.

AN INTERESTING AND DOUBTFUL QUESTION-IS MR. GREELEY A PRO-FANE SWEARER? From the N. Y. Sun.

Among the many side issues which have arisen during the trial of the McFarland case. oue of the most singular is the question whether the Hon. Horace Greeley does or does not swear. We do not overstate the matter when we say that the public take an unusual interest in this subject. The great, though of late rather low-toned journal which Mr. Greeley conducts is probably read by a larger number of evangelical clergymen than any other secular newspaper in the country, and the fame of its founder has extended beyond the boundaries of this republic.

Common rumor, too often disposed to ill, would perhaps decide this question against Mr. Greeley, in advance of a fair and full investigation of the facts. For example, it was charged, and even believed, that Mr. Greeley, while a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and within the very precincts of the State Capitol, swore vehemently at Colonel Duganne, another distinguished member of the convention; and that when he finally departed from the hall, shaking the dust from his feet in condemnation of the dilatory proceedings of his colleagues, he left a stream of expletives behind which casual listeners mistook for swearing. But all this, as we have said, is a matter of rumor, and is

not supported by any legal proof. Though clergymen, according to the canon law, may be arraigned, and even condemned, on common rumor, no manager of a progressive journal in this enlightened era, and especially not the philosopher of the *Tribune*, need submit to be tried by a rule which originated in the dark ages of monkish superstition. Mr. Greeley's case is to be disposed of on its merits; and if he is to be rudely accused of profanity, he is entitled to the benefit of every reasonable doubt which can make in his favor. According to this just rule every-body who knows Mr. Greeley would, at the first blush, render a verdict in his favor without leaving their seats, except for one or two careless answers given by him while a witness in the McFarland trial.

Some time ago one Isaac G. Reed, Esq.,

author and journalist, published over his own signature a statement that Mr. Greeley, in the course of a conversation about the Richardson-McFarland affair, and while laboring with intense feeling, uttered several nouns, verbs, and adjectives-say six or a dozenwhich, in spite of the most charitable construction that could be put upon them, amounted to swearing. While on the stand as a witness Mr. Greeley was asked, in reference to the truth of Mr. Reed's statement: -"Did you swear in the expression that you made use of? Did you make use of any oath?' To which Mr Greeley promptly replied:—
"Oath? No, sir!" His case now stood upon a rock, and, as the lawyers say, he should have rested. But he was further asked:-"Didn't you swear in conversing with Mr. Reed?' Quite off his guard, and without seeming to see that his answer could be twisted to his prejudice, he responded, "Not once where he has published five times." When further pressed with the question, "Did you swear at all?" he replied with that candor which ever marks his character:-"I might have said once something to that effect." After recording this answer, the reporter of the trial adds, as he might well do, "Sensation!" Nothing, however, is absolutely proven by

these admissions; and with candid minds they will hardly outweigh Mr. Greeley's own explicit declaration, made a few minutes previous, that he did not make use of any oath in the course of the whole interview. But even this does not dispose of the subject as it ought to be disposed of. Here we have the Hon. D. C. Henderson of Michigan, who certifies in the Allegan Journal that he has "beld for several years intimate confidential relations with Mr. Greeley," and that the last-named gentlemen "when he is mad will swear like a trooper in good plain Saxon English." This declaration from such a source-for Mr. Henderson seems to regard swearing as rather commendable-throws the whole matter into doubt again, and, we are sorry to say, leaves the matter as much befogged as ever.

We are aware that men of high standing will sometimes swear, when they are brought under unexpected mental excitement. General Washington swore at Monmouth; General Sherman swore at Chickasaw Bluffs; and General Sheridan swore furiously at Cedar Creek. But profanity is none the less an ungentlemanly and wicked thing; and we are glad to testify that General Grant never swears. If it be true that Mr. Greeley sometimes gives way to this shocking practice, we trust that he will lose no time in beginning to fight within himself against it until he shall conquer his evil predisposition, and achieve a thorough and lasting reform. Why should a good man like Horace Greeley be habitually a profane swearer? We hope he is not; but if he is, we entreat him to go to work at once and earnestly to overcome the depravity which leads to such a habit.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES AMONG THE DOCTORS.

From the N: Y. Tribune. When the Hon. James Brooks turned his mind to corsets and hair-pins, we hoped we should hear no more shin-bone speeches in Washington. But the eminent advocate of the Caucasian race who represents the Eighth district of New York seems to have left his mantle to the American Medical Association, and that eminent body has been bearing testimony against cutaneous pigments and prognathous jaws with a fury which would do credit to a whole temple full of raving Sybils. The question seems to be whether local societies which admit colored physicians to membership are fit to affiliate with the American Medical Association. Judging from the proceedings of the last few days, we should say the question ought to be whether the American Medical Association is worthy to affiliate with them, and our impulse would be to answer, No.

The gentlemen who have made such a ridiculous pother in this highly aristocratic and exclusive society have such horror of a dark skin that they won't even sit in the same room with a white man who has been sitting in the same room with a black manand how much further back they extend the ban we really don't know. Whether they fear that color is contagious, like smallpox, or believe that the innate infamy of the African race is so awful that it degrades every man who comes for a moment in contact with a negro, is a point upon which they have not yet enlightened us. They have given no reason why a physician who is qualified by education and character to practise his profession should be disqualified merely by a dark skin to attend the meetings where his professional brethren exchange experiences; of course they haven't, for there is no reason; they have only shown that in the estimation of a certain class of members of the association a colored man is almost as bad as a homoeopathist, and that in the estimation of the public a certain class of American physicians are very little better than donkeys.

A CRITIC'S RECOMPENSE. From the Pall Mall Gazette. At last, after many years of patient expectation and more than one disappointment, Jules Janin—we had almost written the venerable Jules Janin-has attained the great object of a life devoted, with rare simplicity and singleness of purpose, to literary work and literary culture. In these latter days it is seldom that one meets with a man to whom the constant labor of his pen is at once a business and a pleasure, who writes to live and lives to write, and who, in writing and reading, finds the constant and only occupation and delight of a life exempt from vulgar ambition, content with a modest and lettered ease and the "high society" of his library. Such is this veteran man of letters whom the French Academy has so tardily elected to a vacant chair. For more than thirty years, undisturbed by revolutions, unshaken by political vicissitudes, undepressed by public calumny, Jules Janin has con-tributed to the *Debats*, Monday after Mon-day, a seven days' history of the Parisian stage; and the volumes in which he has collected these studies of the dramatic art and literature of his time will be at once the most faithful and the most agreeable record of a period in which Victor Hugo fought and won the battle of the romantic drama; and Mile. Mars yielded her sceptre to Rachel, the little Jewish girl, who had followed the wandering fortunes of a tambourine before her genius relumed for a moment the expiring lamp of the tragic muse at the national theatre. Such is the fertility of that dramatic literature to which the English stage owes so many original adaptations, and such was the conscientiousness with which Jules Janin fulfilled his critical duties, that a Monday without a criticism of some new drama or vaudeville or farce (for he left nothing, however trivial, unnoticed), or of some revival, was the rarest of occurrences. If the field of criticism lay fallow for the moment he was never at a loss for a text upon which to throw, like an embroidery, his most sparkling, abundant, and vurious chat, strewed with quotations from his favorite Latin poets and French essayists,

taneously, from the Greek drama and philosophy, and of late years, with a decided preference, from Shakespeare. The loving zeal and fidelity with which Jules Janin has performed his literary and journalistic functions should be an example to those who treat dramatic criticism as an occupation for any Jack of all trades and master of none. In a country where dramatic authors are original adapters, there is most excuse for this low appreciation of the office; but certainly Jules Janin's enthusiasm was more conducive to the dignity of the press and the self-respect of public writers. judgments may not always have escaped the charge of partiality; undoubtedly he had his favorites and his fancies, but if he sometimes erred on the side of indulgence, he never sinned against integrity and charity in his criticisms. And thus it happens that this prince among critics has reached the confines of old age beloved by all the surviving contemporaries of his earlier years, and by his younger brethren; and in the chorus of congratulations from all sorts and conditions of literary men in Paris saluting the new Academician there will not be a discordant voice. His signature in the Debats has been cordially welcome to many readers beyond the frontiers of his own country, and has won him many friends who never saw his face. Nor were his dramatic criticisms the only credentials with which he presented himself to the suffrages of the Academy. He has written several short novels and a history of the revolution. But these were his "potboilers." His labor of love was his translation of "Horace;" and if sympathy of nature and congeniality of tastes and temperament are the qualifications of a translator, it would not be easy to find a more Horatian interpreter of the delightful Roman poet than Jules Jania, whose cottage at Passy (where Ponsard died) is his Sabine farm.

JUNIPER MORALS. From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Rev. Charles B. Smythe is a lively genius. He achieved notoriety by denouncing the bare ballet in sermons more sensuous than the sensational exhibitions he affected to deplore. He has tasted the virtues of the mixed product of the berry of the juniper and the patient beast from Orange county, pronounced them exceedingly valuable for the stomach's sake, and promotive of vigor and steadiness to the nervous system. He has even run the gauntlet of the press and the priests, and got nothing worse therefor than an admonitory rebuke, which he accepts with all humility and kindly feeling. We know not which to admire most, the effort at exculpation of the presbyterial court, or the frank acceptance of the censure by the admonished minister. The committee find certain "facts of an unfavorable character," to wit:-The revereud gentleman lunched on a Sabbath day, at a restaurant in which a bar for the sale of intoxicating liquor is kept; during which he called for gin and milk, and his guests followed: one uniting with him in his favorite beverage, and the other preferring ale, and this in vislation of the excise law, which prohibits the sale even of the juice of the juniper on the Sabbath day. Not only this, but he actually paid his bill, although too conscientious to do so on the day sacredly consecrated to rest and holy pursuits. No blessing was asked on the repast, and, worse than all the rest, he sent his son to decipher his manuscripts in order that the Sun of Monday might blaze with the light of his sermon. Certain "extenuating circumstances" are found. The first one gravely put forward is, "the accused did not ask any of his guests to take any intoxicating drinks," but simply said, "What will you have?" Evidently, the committee do not frequent bar-rooms, either on the Sabbath or any other day, or this dis-crimination would not have been made. Let it be known, however, that "What will you have?" is pronounced by the committee who tried Smythe to be an unobjectionable formula before a bar, even though the response be immediately "gin and milk," "ale," or any other article. The other extenuating circumstances are, that the accused was under a considerable degree of physical exhaustion, that the quantity drank was not large, and that he did not get intoxicated. In other words, he was tired; it was but a tiny little thing, at best, and all the possible consequences did not follow. The committee then proceed in a very grave argument to decide several delicate questions. Going to the restaurant was indiscretion; calling for gin was a temptation of the barkeeper to break the Sabbath; it is "at least very perilous" to drink gin and milk in a restaurant, and it may, therefore, be "fairly questioned" whether the accused did right or not, and his conduct was calculated to encourage others in the use of intoxicating liquors. It seems to be a matter of doubt, with the committee, whether drinking gin and milk is censurable or not, and whether it is proper to imbibe it in company of reporters, and thus lead them from the paths of rectitude; but on the whole they conclude that he is censurable, recommend that he be rebuked, and made to promise to walk more circumspectly. The reverend gentleman was equal to the occasion afforded by the report of the com-mittee. He believed "the document had been drawn up with a great deal of care, kindliness of feeling, and impartiality," and while he would like to have had the Sun censured sharply, yet he accepted it in the spirit in which it was offered, and acknowledged the distinction between the facts and the extenuating circumstances, but thought these latter would have justified a mere admonition and not a rebuke. Nevertheless he submitted to the judgment of the committee, expressed his sorrow that he had given cause for the same, and promised to walk more circumspectly in the future. And thus the farce closed, after the rebuke had been formally administered. It is unfortunate for the Church that the Rev. Smythe had not been in other hands. The result is more scandalous than the original transaction. Such shabby whitewash can never hide from view the conduct it proposes to cover. Already the attempt is made by scoffers to deduce from the trial inferences derogatery to ministerial character and church consistency. But the deduction is unwarranted. Smythe is an exception to clerical conduct, as is the tribunal before which he appeared to ecclesiastic courts. Nowhere else could such a result have been reached.

NAPOLEON AND HIS PROFESSED MIS-SION.

From the Baltimore American. If the late alleged plot for the assassination of Louis Napoleon is not, as supposed by some, a mere invention of the Government for political effect, it is the fourth attempt of the kind which has been made upon his life. The first of these occurred in 1852, when, as Prince President, he was passing through Marseilles on a triumphal journey. An infernal machine was constructed, consisting of more than a hundred musket barrels placed in a room upon the ground floor of a house, so as to sweep the street with certain death and occasionally, but not, perhaps, so spon- to all before it. It was designed that these

euns should be discharged simultaneously by a fuse as soon as the President, with his cortege, was in front of them. If the plan had been accomplished, the carnage, in the crowded streets of a city on a fete day, must have been terrific; but it is one of the amtable characteristics of such conspirators to consider it better that ninety innocent persons shou'd suffer than that one whom they consider guilty should escape. Fortunately, the plan was discovered, by the vigilance of the police, on the day before the President passed by that window.

The second attempt was made upon the Emperor's return to France from his visit to England in 1855. On the 28th of April a man named Pianori, who does not seem to have had any accomplices, approached very near the Emperor while he was riding on horseback in the environs of Paris, the Empress accompanying him in a carriage. The assassin fired twice at his intended victim with a revolver, one shot grazing the Emperor's hat. The criminal was instantly seized, and afterwards executed. The Senate, in a body, called upon the Emperor with their congratulations for his escape. In his repty he said:—"So long as I shall not have accomplished my mission, I incur no danger.

The third attempt was made by the Italian revolutionist Orsini and his accomplices, who, as the Emperor and Empress, on the 14th January, 1858, were approaching the opera in their carriage, a dense crowd being around, threw under the carriage several bombs of terrific power. A large number were killed and many more wounded by the explosion, but the Emperor and Empress escaped entirely unharmed. Here again was displayed the recklessness of innocent life peculiar to these extremists in their plots, as well as the bungling execution which kills its friends and lets its enemies escape.

In view of these and the result of the latest attempt at his assassination, the Emperor, it is presumed, still considers his "mission" unfulfilled. He appears, however, in his measures for establishing parliamentary government and perpetuating his dynasty, to recognize the approach of the inevitable end, but with the determination to be "master of the situation" to the full extent of human capability to the last moment of his own "recorded time."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

held this day, May 5, 1870, the following persons were duly elected President and Directors :-

> W. H. KEMBLE. DIRECTORS. WILLIAM H. KERN, CHARLES A. MILLER, GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, GEORGE J. GROSS, WILLIAM ELLIOTT,

WILLIAM BUMM. And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. TABER was elected Cashier, W. H. TABER, Cashier.

PRESIDENT,

The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9, at 411 CHESNUT Street. 566t BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL

IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgkcorner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provi-

sions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company,

approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870. W. R. SHELBY, NOTICE .- A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA. GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COM-PANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, German. town, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its

Capital Stock," approved the 29t 1 day of March, 1870, By order of the Board of Managers. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary, CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden
and Amley Railroad and Transportation Company will be
head in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on
TUFSDAY, toe 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the
election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARO,
4 16 tMy9
Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL. ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.)

The avenual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS, on MONDAY, June 8, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FAWOURT. BENJAMIN FAWOETT, Secretary to Stockholders.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PAS-SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Toeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THIS

splendid Hair Dyei's the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not sentain lead, nor
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Mail Steamship Com-pany, 80 shares stock..... 946,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first liens on City Properties..... 345,900.00 \$1,231,400 Par. Market value, \$1,265,270-00 Cost, \$1,215,622-27. Real Estate. 2,740-2

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Lesses paid, 1869.....81,035,386'84 Statement of the Assets. First Mortgages on Oity Property..... United States Government and other Loan 55,708 Cash in Bank and Office.

Loans on Colisteral Security. Notes Receivable, mostly Maxine Premiums... 201, 1944 Accrned interest 85,198

82,783,581 DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Samuel W. Jo aca.
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