### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

BOLDNESS AND AGGRESSION AS ELE MENTS IN THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

From the N. Y. Times. There is one point often forgotten by those who urge upon the Republican party the adoption of a "bold and aggressive" policy. The party is not at liberty to discard the responsibilities that are inseparable from power. It must not tickle the popular fancy with propositions which, however plausible, lack the essential quality of practical statesmanship. It can promise only what it may properly perform.

To a certain extent, the party policy is necessarily negative. The maintenance in all their integrity of the realized results of the war is one of its imperative duties. Before the opening of the fall campaign, reconstruction will be literally a finished work. In the sense in which it has hitherto been presented, it will cease to be a subject of contention. But we must not therefore conclude that it will be altogether removed from the partisan arena. The Democracy have not yet, in any formal man-ner, declared their acquiescence in the finality of what has been effected. We cannot recall a single State Democratic Convention which has unqualifiedly accepted General Rosecrans' counsel to his Ohio friends-not one that has put on the record its willingness to abide by reconstruction, either in its principles or results. There is not wanting a common-sense element which discerns the expediency of acquiescence, but nowhere has it demonstrated ability to model a platform or control the tactics in a canvass. Such an element existed in the National Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair, but it was overwhelmed in the contest. The more violent section succeeded in forcing upon the party an "aggressive" policy, directed equally against the loyal duty and the financial credit of the republic; and the spirit which then asserted itself within the party has since preserved its ascendancy. Now and then the World has insisted on the folly of persistency in this respect, but its voice has been instantly drowned in the clamor of indignant champions of Democratic orthodoxy. Thus, even the World has been constrained, in its treatment of the North Carolina case, to affirm a doctrine which implies war against reconstruction, and the new social conditions which are inseparable from it. This attitude of the Democracy will compel the Republican party to be constantly on its guard. Including in its list of achievements the re-establishment of national unity, it must still be prepared to vindicate the principles which underlie its action, and to justify and enforce the measures to which that action has led. The scope of some of these has extended beyond the South, and the Democracy will assail them with the energy and passion of a party fighting to regain lost sources of strength.

In yet another respect the policy which will best commend the Republican party to the favor of good citizens cannot be bold or aggressive. It should be judicious-which in the end will answer better than mere boldness or aggression. Assuming reconstruction to be a completed work, the task that remains for the party to do relates mainly to the application of the recuperative processes which are rendered necessary by the exhaustion and embarrassment consequent upon the events of the last few years. The disturbing elements from which industry and business suffer need attention. The relief of both from excessive taxation, and the extrication of finance from the perils and difficulties which encircle it, form a task which calls for much more than "buncombe"-a task that will try the capacity of our leaders, and determine the wisdom of their policy. Here boldness is needed less than safety-aggression less than restoration. We have to strengthen an edifice that has been shattered, to recreate interests that have been destroyed, to inspire the confidence which must precede the return of financial soundness. This is the great work now before the Republican party. The people will interpret the future in the

light of the present and the past. Thus it happens that the measures of this session will finally reflect the chances of the party in the next canvass. In shaping these measures, Senators and Representatives should remember that they are in effect shaping the policy with which the party will go before the country. They are beginning reforms which careful industry must hereafter finish; and hence the importance of laying foundations that will endure. The subject of taxation even the House has but barely touched. It has afforded relief which will not be undervalued, but the thorough revision of the fiscal system, which is essential to the enjoyment of the largest measure of benefit, remains for another session. It is as an earnest of its purpose to meet industrial and business exigencies that the fiscal measures now adopted will in a great degree be judged. So also in regard to finance.

Whatever shape legislation may assume, time is an indispensable ingredient of resumption. We must grow up to it. And yet it is competent for Congress to accelerate or retard this growth. Whether it succeed or fail in its efforts upon this subject-whether it handle the subject wisely or unwisely, or leave it altogether untouched—is a question which will do more for good or harm than any theoretical exposition of policy of which platform builders may be capable. Certainly, neither in regard to finance, taxation, or the debt, do we want the "bold and ag-gressive" spirit which in some quarters is called for. We want freedom from the dictation of monopolies, and from the quackery which would distress the country to pay an unmatured debt, or would legislate specie payments back again without adequate preparation for their performance; and the results of this session will be the key to so much of the Republican policy as relates to these questions.

The same is true of retrenchment. Not what platforms propose, but what Congress does, will determine the statues of the Republican party in a matter touching which the country is exceedingly, but not unduly, sensitive. The party policy has been already de-clared to be identified with rigid economy, and consistent action now will alone establish the party's title to confidence in the future. The Administration has done and is doing its whole duty; it is cutting down and saving with all its might. Congress, however, has still to earn this compliment; it is not doing all that might be done to cut down and save. There is yet time for it to consider that the Appropriation bills enter freely into every canvass, and that every grant and subsidy will be scrutinized with an interest which the most ingeniously constructed platform would fail to awaken.

But the country has a foreign pelicy? And that policy it is on which "bold and aggressive" gentlemen like Mr. Banks delight to stately Valhalla, since its historic glories and

dwell. They would make the United States godfather to every colony in which disaffeetion exists, and intermeddler [in general in the concerns of the universe. We should never be without a foreign war on our hands, if these impulsive patriots had their way. We should be Ishmaelites, with our hands against all other nations, and all other nations against us. It is hardly necessary to say that this is not a policy which the Republican party can afford to champion. We have enough proper business of our own to attend to without plunging into foreign complica-tions. From the dangers which statesmen of the Banks school would precipitate upon the party, we hope to be saved by the cautiousness and good sense of the President and the majority in Congress. These may be relied upon to show that it is possible to play an effective part in the affairs of the world without converting the American Government into a general intermeddler, and that the truest method of fulfilling national destiny is to make the United States a model of national contentment and prosperity.

A CAREER FOR RED CLOUD.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Red Cloud, the great warrior of the Plains on leaving Washington on Monday for this city, said that he intended to "make a speech in New York." We are heartily glad to hear We trust that the necessary opportunity will be offered to the Indian orator, and that ample preparations will be made for accommodating the audience that will asemble on the occasion. We are sure that the largest building in this city would be crammed to hear him, even though the price of admission were twenty-five cents. The Cooper Institute or the Academy of Music would suit pretty well, in lack of a better place; and when he sees that multitudes are unable to obtain admittance, he may be induced to repeat his oration on successive nights. His appearance as a public speaker would unquestionably be the great sensation of the season in New York, and he would assuredly be offered engagements in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and other suburban places. When he had filled these, there would doubtless be loud calls for him from Boston, Philadelphia, Concord, and subsequently from Chicago, Cincinnati, and Chillicothe. In fact, there is not a place of any consequence in the United States-except perhaps some few petty towns west of the Missouri-which would not be proud to have a visit and speech from Red

Cloud.

He need not be embarrassed in the slightest degree on account of language. We believe that he already understands a good many English words, and he can easily learn, in a few weeks, such additional terms as are necessary. But if his proud nature should forbid his making speeches in the white man's tongue, no one will quarrel with him on that account. We should appreciate eloquence in the Ogallalla language as well as in the English. We know that the soul of oratory is "action! action! action!" And though this is not usually much indulged in by the red orators around their council fires, yet it can be learned by practice. We conure Red Cloud, however, in case he should deliver the speech he has promised, or the speeches we have suggested, to be particular regarding one thing, without which all his oratorical efforts must be failures—we mean costume. We have heard with artistic pain, that since Red Cloud visited Washington he has on several occasions made his appearance in a stove-pipe hat. ext hear of his a this a swallow-tailed coat, a pair of tightlegged pantaloons, and a Stanley cravat. Now, this would never do. It would be intolerable. He must show himself on the platform in that picturesque and awful dress wherein he made his formal visit to the President. Horns and skin and hair and feathers and tangled leggings and gay moccasins-all these he must have, as well as paint on his face and dignity in his mien. Without these he would not be Red Cloud to us, nor would he draw paying audiences, though admission

If Red Cloud should think well of our suggestion of a career for him-if he should take to speech-making and become the advocate of Indian rights in these days of Indian wrongs-what might he not accomplish for his race! Would it be possible for the Indians to remain the victims of injustice and outrage if they had an eloquent representative of their cause constantly appealing to the American people in their behalf? He would arouse the sentiment of humanity and keep alive the spirit of justice. He would do more for his people than ever Frederick Douglass did for the blacks. When in Washington, Red Cloud gave a hint that he would like to become a member of Congress. He could have no better preparation for Congress than a year or two spent in stumpspeaking or platform oratory throughout the country. We have no doubt that before he was engaged in it a single year, Congress would pass a bill authorizing the Sioux to send a delegate to Congress; and who would dere to be a candidate if Red Cloud desired to be elected?

THE FUNERAL OF DICKENS. From the N. Y. World.

Nothing could have been more appropriate or in better taste than the way in which, as the cable this yesterday informed us, the funeral of Charles Dickens was con-ducted in London. In a simple hearse, "without the usual English trappings," says the despatch, the remains of the great novelist were carried from the railway station at Charing Cross to Westminster Abbey. How dreadful, how tawdry, how shocking to every rational and refined sentiment of the civilized mind these "usual English trappings" of the usual English funeral are, no reader of the dead writer's novels needs to be reminded. The hearse with its sable plumes, the horses caparisoned in black, the mourners with their huge bands and scarfs, and above all the mutes-the doleful, vulgar, preposterous mutes-these were all a favorite target of his satire. And this not only because of their absurdity and their hideous incongruity with the sad simplicity of nature's vniversal ordinance. He lost no opportunity of making these pomps and vanities ridiculous because he knew how sore a burden they often imposed upon all but the wealthier classes of English society; how often the scanty substance of the widow and the orphan was made scantier by the cruel demands of a factitious decency. It would have been a kind of outrage upon his memory to have buried him with all these morbid and maudlin shows of a simulated and barbaric woe. Nor could any extravagance of ceremonial spectacle have added the slightest real dignity to his obsequies who was borne, escorted by the loving sorrow of a whole nation, to the majestic mausoleum of the nation's no-

It is a curious circumstance, and not unworthy, perhaps, of being noted, that this great writer, so eminently the writer of the people, should have been the first famous Englishman to be laid at rest in England's

blest dead.

its architectural sublimity have for the first | time been thrown freely open to the people of England. On Easter Sunday last the present excellent Dean of Westminster, Dr. Stanley, determinedly took this step. He abolished then the regulations by which for ages the chapels and aisles of the Abbey have been secluded from the free resort of the populace. Many and most doleful were the prophecies uttered then of the damage that the people would be sure to do to the building and its monuments. These prophecies have been most victoriously brought to naught. While educated young men of the upper classes at Oxford have been breaking, by way of "a lark," into churches, stealing out of them beautiful works of art in marble, and destroying those works with fire in the public places of England's grandest home of learning, the commonalty of London, the "cads" and costermongers of the great metropolis, have been quietly learning, if not artistically to appreciate, to respect at least and to wonder at the mediaval marvels and the modern ornaments of Westmixster. The lesson will lose nothing, we may be sure, from the future association with all that glorious and imposing past of the name of Charles Dickens.

SOLD TO SPAIN!

From the N. Y. Sun. We call the attention of the American people to the humiliating spectacle of their own Government at Washington sold

The President sent a message to Congress on Monday. The people have read it, and will be at no loss to see what it means. It is written wholly in the Spanish interest. The Herald says-and, we have no doubt, says truly-it was written by Hamilton Fish. The World says it is clumsily written, and we all know that Mr. Fish writes clumsily.

Now, let us ask, what is the relation of Hamilton Fish to the Cuban question? Why, Hamilton Fish is the brother-in-law of Sidney Webster, and Sidney Webster and his partner received on one single occasion seventeen thousand dollars in gold for serving the Spanish cause! And there is no reason to suppose that the current of Spanish gold stopped short at seventeen thousand dollars.

Of course it is this gold which has done the business. It is the seventeen thousand dollar nuggets of Spanish gold which have prostituted the power of our proud young republic at the feet of an old monarchy, so rotten and so tottering that it is to-day absolutely without a monarch on its throne; its Queen in ignominious exile, and its distracted people unable to agree upon a successor!

When General Grant came fresh from the Western prairies, and from our great American war, his heart was full of patriotism and his sympathies were warm for the struggling Cubans. But in the corrupt and enervating influences of Washington, and under the demoralizing influences of Hamilton Fish, he has become another man-almost no man at all. His greatness is all gone. He succumbs, he droops, he wilts, in the air of the capital, like a newly set cabbage plant under a July sun. There is no substance, no courage, no strength left in him!

One would think, to read General Grant's message, that the President of the United States is actually afraid of the decayed and effete Spanish authority. Verily, it would be a relief to be assured that the President was drunk when he signed this weak and cowardly message. Nothing that Andrew Jo did was so unpatriotic and disgraceful. Oh, once valiant Grant! pluck that white

feather out from your hat! This is a serious business. Our Government lies prostrate and terribly humiliated. Who will raise her proudly to her feet? Come Banks, come Morton, come Carpenter, come all true Americans, to the rescue!

A GOOD LESSON FOR THE INDIANS. From the N. Y. Herald.

In the year 1858 the Kiowa Indians in Texas made an attack upon a settlement of white people at a place in Denton county. They butchered most mercilessly men, women, and children, leaving nothing living in that peaceful and happy district but two little girls, whom they spared and carried off into captivity. There little waifs are now known as Helen and Heloise Lincoln, their real name no doubt being Fitzpatrick, which their murdered father and mother bore. By a good deal of ingenuity and much risk the Indian agent, Colonel Leavenworth, obtained the release of these poor orphan girls, and placed them in charge of a good-hearted squaw. Twice the Indians recaptured them, and again Colonel Leavenworth got possession of them. They are now in safe keeping within the lines of civilization. But the point in the story is this: - Congress has just passed an act voting these poor orphans five thousand dollars for their maintenance, the same to be deducted from the annuities of the Indians. This is retributive but strict justice. It is collecting a ransom the other way. It is curious, however, that the President seemed to have no knowledge of the bill, although he was all this time talking sweet and pleasant things with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. The bill became a law without his signature, the allotted ten days having expired before the President's name was attached.

This will be a good lesson for the Indians. It will teach them that we have the power of reprisal in our own hands. The Indian is exceedingly avaricious, with all his pretensions to simplicity, and there is no softer spot in which you can touch him than in his exchequer. Savage and impossible of civilization as he is, a threat to cut off his supplies brings him to submission, even though it be but a temporary submission. In our dealings with the red men all sentimental nonsense must be set aside. They are rude and remorseless savages, nothing more. They stand in our road to progress over our vast Western domains, and in this view we must treat them. THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 8, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a sem annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT

Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1870, at 11 of clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers.

5 26 that utd

F. FRALEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL

Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.

Navigation Gompany, No. 447 Walnur

Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.

Notice is bereby given that a Special General Meeting of
the Stockholders and Leankolders of this Company will
be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June,
1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a
preposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of
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WM. H. BRUCKNER, Respectfully, etc., Analyt. and Consult. Chemist. CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870

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Messra, T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Ps .:-Centlemen; -1 have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which pure whisky may be desired. [62 ths lm Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON. Seld Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

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on—June on —— June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Oricans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannan on day, June 18.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Satur-

SEMI MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 19th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com. June 25th.

Comects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmins ton and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLES-

TON STRAMSHIP LINE.

TON STRAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.;—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.

J. W. EVERMAN, 622 tons, Capt. Hinckley.

PROMETHEUS, 800 tons, Capt. Gray.

JUNE, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, June 10.

Prometheus, Friday, June 17.

J. W. Everman, Friday, June 14.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOOK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. OLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 52 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS:
TOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Oity of Antwery, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
Oity of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
Oity of London, Saturday, June 28, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
And sach succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier E. North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SATURDAY.

Ne Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seabeard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portamonth, and to Lynchburg. Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Ereight received daily.

Freight received daily.

Ereight received daily.

Later Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. OLYDE & GO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point
T. P. OROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. OLYDE & Oo., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenus.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

3 45 FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELA-

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE DELAWARE AND CHESAFEARE.

STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, lavre de Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agenta.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Sonthwest.

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

Freight received daily, MILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown: M., El.DEIDGE & CO., Ag. 48 at Alexandria.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from thirty to soventy six mohes, with Patrina, Helting, Sail Twine, etc.

No. 16 CXURUH Street (Ultr Stores.

For further particulars apply to

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 18.

The HOUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH
AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamers leave very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
at 120 clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MABKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ne Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing
days.

FOR NEW YORK,

via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPERSS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going cut of New York

North, Rast, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

ware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 13 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence cading on the 5th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Grode forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights takes on accommodating terms.
Apply to

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO