## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Complied Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

STANTON UPON STANTON.

From the N. Y. World. In the unseemly scuille which the Boston admirers of Mr. Stanton have provoked over his grave, innocent people as usual are made to suffer. If there were two men among the quick or the dead to whom Stanton was under peculiar obligations, they were the late President Buchanan and the living Judge Black; and these are the two men whom Stanton's posthumous flatterers most villify. Down to 1860, when the Attorney Generalship was offered to him, Mr. Stanton, politically speaking, was an obscure man. He had some local reputation as a lawyer on the Pennsylvania frontier of Ohio; he had defended Sickles when tried for his Sunday morning murder, and in doing so had gained no credit and attracted no attention except for his vulgar ferocity; he had argued a few railroad cases in the East, and a patent case or two in the West, in which Mr. Lincoln, whom then and always he persistently ridiculed, had been his colleague. He had also, with great pecuniary profit to himself, represented the Government for a time in California. On the reorganization of Mr. Buchapan's Cabinet, rendered necessary by General Cass' resignation, and at the instance of Mr. Black, he was made Attorney-General. This was on or about the 15th of December, 1860. It was the highest professional honor, save perhaps one, which a President could bestow, and for it Mr. Stanton professed to be profoundly grateful. So far as was apparent to the world, to his colleagues, and to the President, he continued contentedly in office from that time till Mr. Lincoln's accession in March. He never uttered an audible whisper of complaint. He never hinted a suspicion. To Judge Black he seemed friendly and grateful. To the President he was not exactly obsequious, for he was too morose in nature and too rough in manners for that, but conspicuously respectful and auxiously devoted. Yet now, as we have seen, the batteries of New England are opened to prove that

all this fidelity was a sham, and that while

Mr Stanton was a member of Mr. Buchanan's

Cabinet he was plotting against him

and holding secret sconferences with his bitterest enemies. He was meeting Mr.

Summer at midnight; plotting by deputy with

Mr. Seward; writing letters secretly to

Dawes, to be read stealthily by the light of

street lamps; framing inculpatory resolutions

against his colleagues for Howard; and thou

going with unrailled face to the Cabinet

councils to meet these colleagues-Mr. Tou-

cey included-with a cordial smile, and to

profess devotion to his patron. This infa-

mous behavior, too-such is the deteriora-

tion of New England morals-is imputed by

New Englanders to Stanton as a claim upon the respect of the nation. We have more than once had occasion to express our profound indifference as to whether the Boston gloss on Stanton be just or not, and we have no desire to meddle with the pending controversy between Mr. Wilson and his backers and Judge Black. The latter is abundantly able to take care of himself. Our aim now is simply to clear the innocent in all this. No one familiar with the history of the anxious months of the winter of 1860-61, and with the controversies which have sprung from it, needs to be told how strong a current of prejudice was then set running. and still runs, against the dead President, Mr. Buchanan. "Poor, weak old man," is the mildest phrase that Boston flings at him. "It was," said Mr. Hoar, "his timid, trembling imbecility" which Stanton had most desperately to contend with. It was because of the President's "semi-treason," especially in the matter of Fort Sumter, that Stanton was forced to plot with Sumner and Wilson and Dawes. If to them he ever spoke even respectfully of the President who trusted him, they have been base enough to suppress the fact. The theory of their case requires that Stanton should have despised and distrusted him. Mr. Buchanan then, after all, is the chief victim of all these machinations. And this his family and friends. though grieved and angered-for let us say in passing that Mr. Buchanan was dearly beloved by his friends and neighbors, and that Wheatland was a home of tranquil, familiar enjoyment-all this his family and friends have borne patiently till now. Not a word of defense has been uttered. Mr. Horatio King, a Republican, and an office-holder, if we mistake not, under Mr. Lincoln, has recently and of his own accord published some private letters from the late President, written during the war, which to a certain extent showed the wrong that had been done. But what care the Boston conspirators for this or any other evidence except such as they cook in the Atlantic stewpan-its hash of history and giblets of rhetoric? It was their business to deify Stanton and to use a record, genuine or forged, of his acts, as evidence against Mr. Buchanan. They did so without remorse; and, like the weird sisters in "Macbeth," one seems to see them hideously dancing around the caldron, yet. For whom the ghastly broth they are brewing will in the end be found to have been brewed is not so certain, perhaps, as they have fancied. They have evoked the ghost of Stanton, and by its witness they must abide. They have given us a good deal of testimony as to what other people thought and wrote about Stanton's views and feelings. They must permit us now to call their attention and that of our readers to Stauton's own spoken and written testimony about himself

One of their witnesses makes it out that Stanton was a thorough-going anti-slavery man-a radical abelitionist-when the war broke out, and had for twenty years been so. In the record of the Sickles trial we read that Stanton not only denounced the putting of slaves on a par with freemen as witnesses, but boasted of his own pro-slavery connections. "I have," he said, proudly, "the blood of slaveholding parents in my veins. My father was a North Carolinian, my mother a Virginian." This was in 1859, only two years before the outbreak of the civil war. In November, 1861, hardly six months after the practical commencement of our troubles, his views of the negro were still by no means of a sort to pass current in Fancuil Hell. At that time Colonel (now General) Cochrane, of New York, happened to make au abolitionist address to his regiment, in the course of an inspection of General Mc-Clellan's army, which was approved by Mr. Cameron, the War Secretary, and Mr. Caleb Smith, the Secretary of the Interior.

Stanton was so indignant at this that he urged General McClellan to have Cochrane cashiered, and declared that, were he the commander of the army, he would never per-

again. Immediately afterwards he wrote the following letter to a well known gentleman of this city:-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1861. Dear Sir:-Yours of the 21st reached me this morning. I wrote you yesterday in answer to yours of the 1sth. Nothing has transpired in relation to the Trent affair. I saw the General last evening. He was well, and much pleased with his late review. Lord Lyons did not attend. All the others of the

diplomatic corps were there.

I mentioned the Smith and Cameron affair in yesterday's note, and I perceive this morning allusions to it in the papers.

Cameron, Chase, and reward are said to agree in the nigger-arming question; Smith, Biair, and Lin-coln contra. I think the General's true course is to mind his own department, and win a victory. After that all things will be of easy settlement. I shall keep you advised of any matter of interest here that comes to my knowie 'ge. Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

This duplicity the New England sectaries of Wilson will probably condone, like Stanton's treason to his colleagues of the Cabinet, as tending to undermine his friend General McClellan, whom they were all united in the effort to destroy. But what are they to say of other evidence, also never before made public, which continues Stanton's thorough approval of Mr. Buchanan's policy into the administration of Mr. Lincoln? When Mr. Buchanau, in January, 1862, wrote to Mr. Horatio King-"From my heart I wish Stanton success, not only for his own sake, but for that of the country. I believe him to be a truly honest man"—there lay in Mr. Buchanan's desk the following letter from Mr. Stanton, written long after that "truly honest man" had entered, as Wilson and his friends maintain, upon the base and degrading work of betraying and maligning his associates, his patrons, and his friends;-

"Washington, March 16, 1861. "DEAR SIR:-Notwithstanding what has been said in the papers, and the universal reports here during the last week, the order for the removal of the troops from Sumter has not, as I am assured, yet been given. Yesterday it was still under de-bate. Every day affords proof of the absence of any settled policy or harmonious concert of action in the administration. Seward, Bates, and Cameron form one wing; Chase, Welles, and Blair the opposite wing. Smith is on both sides, and Lincoln cometimes on one, sometimes on the other. There as been agreement on nothing. Lincoln, it is com plained in the streets, has undertaken to distribute the whole pair nage, small and great, leaving no-thing to the chiefs of departments. Growls about

Scott's 'imbeclity' are growing frequent.
"The Republicans are beginning to think that a
monstrous blunder was made in the tariff bill, and that it will cut off the trade of New York, build up New Orleans and the Southera ports, and leave the Government no revenue. They see before them the prospect of soon being without money and without credit. But with all this it is certain that Anderson will be withdrawn. I do not believe there will be much further effort to assail you. Mr. Sumner told me yesterday that Scott's proposed order was based upon purely military reasons and the limited military resources of the Government. The embarrass-ments that surrounded you they now feel; and whatever may be said against you must recoil as an argument against them, and in giving reasons for their action they must exhibit the facts that con-

rolled you in respect to Somter,
"Mr. Holt has gone to New York. I have not seen him. When he called on me I happened to be from home, and when I called he was absent. Judge Black is here, and, I suppose, intends to remain for some time. He is staying at Harrison's. "I hope to be able to procure a copy of Mr. Hol!" letter and General Scott's comments next week, and 1 intend to call and see the General and have a

"With sincere regard, I remain, yours truly, "EDWIN M. STANTON.

"His Excellency James Buchanan." On the 16th of July, 1861, Stanton wrote

again to his friend the ex-President:-"So far as your administration is concerned, its policy in reference to both Sumter and Pickens is fully vindicated by the course of the present ad-ministration. For forty days after the inauguration of Lincoln, no use was made of the means that had been prepared for reinforcing Sumter.
Whatever may be said by Bennett's malignity now. I think the public will be disposed to do full je to your efforts to avert the calamity of civil and every month for a long time to come will, I am afraid, furnish fresh evidence of the magnitude of that calamity. " "General Dix is still here. afraid, form, that calamity, that calamity, the share sharefully try tion. With sincere regards I remain, as ever, truly EDWIN M. STANTON. "His Excellency James Buchanan."

Photographic copies of these characteristic letters should be ordered, we submit, by the Loyal Leagues to illustrate the portraits of the "American Carnot" on the club-house

HOMEOPATHY JUDICIALLY DECIDED NOT TO BE QUACKERY.

From the N. Y. Sun. A decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, made last winter, but only recently published, settles, so far as a court can settle it, a point about which there has been much bitter dispute among both physicians and patients. It is now the law of this State that a homosopathic doctor is not a quack, and that whoever calls him a quack is liable to damages in an action for slander or libel. The facts on which this decision was made are these: - One Dr. Carroll, of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, was giving testimony before the Surrogate of that county as to the mental capacity of a deceased patient whose will was offered for probate. Being asked whether any other physician had attended the deceased, he answered:-"Not as I know of: I understand he had a quack-I would not call him a physician; I understand that Dr. White, as he is called, had been there." This evidence was reduced to writing and signed by Dr. Carroll, and thereupon Dr. White began a suit against bim for libel, in which he recovered \$100 damages An appeal was taken, and the naked question came up whether Dr. White, being, as he admitted he was, a practitioner of the homosopathic school, could maintain an action against a person calling him a quack.

Mr. Justice Sutherland, in delivering the opinion of the Court, after stating that prior to 1844 only the allopathic school was recognized by the law of the State, but that in 1844 an act was passed abolishing all regulations and restrictions whatever on the practice of medicine, goes on to say: -

"To call a physician, whether homosopathic or allopathic, a quack, is in effect charging him with a want of the necessary knowledge and training to practize the system of medicine which he undertakes to practise, and which he holds himself out as having undertaken to practise; and I do not see why it is not now, and has not been since the act of 1844, just as actionable faisely and maliciously to call a homocopathic physician a quack, as to call an allo-pathic physician a quack. There cannot be any doubt, I think, that to falsely and maliciously call either a quack is actionable, and has been since the

Of course, no allopathic doctor will feel compelled to submit his private judgment to the control of the Court of Appeals, and to entertain a more favorable opinion of homeopathy than he has hitherto entertained; but the decision warns him to be careful how he expresses his opinion, if he would avoid a lawsuit and a verdict for damages. Still, it must be satisfactory to the homosopathists to be assured that they have rights which allopathists are bound to respect, and that the shield of justice will protect them in the exercise of their profession.

GENERAL LEE'S MEMORY. From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is natural and fitting that those who fought long and well under the late Robert E. Lee, even in a cause so indefensible as that of human slavery, should strew flowers on his new-made grave. No generous mind will object to this. Confederate Virginia is

modestly to say so? We see nothing in the honors paid to the memory of Lee by his late associates in a desperate, protracted struggle, which should incite or would justify animadversion. And, as to the sub-official who undertook to display the United States flag at half-mast on a Federal custom-house in sympathy with the feelings of those associates, he probably knew no better, and has been sufficiently rebuked for his error.

But holding meetings in Northern cities to honor the memory of the dead leader of the Confederate hosts seems to us, to speak softly, unwise and mischievous. It tends to revive recollections that are happily fading from the general mind, and to inflame diffe rences that were better wholly effaced and forgotten. No one need be told that General Lee's private life was exemplary, nor that those who knew and loved him best esteemed him living and honor him dead as a man and a Christian. The public cannot help understanding that the honors here paid to his memory would never have been proffered had he closed his career as he began it-a loyal, faithful soldier of the Union. Is it well to incite such reflections? With great respect for the attitude and bearing of General Lee ever since as well as prior to his Confederate career, we think not.

At all events, be careful that Truth is not flouted in doing honor to the memory of one whose renown has cost our country at least a billion of national debt and the lives of one hundred thousand of her noblest sons.

A writer in the Age (Philadelphia), who seems to be General Cadwallader, after an emphatic but not indiscriminate laudation of General Lee's military genius, says: -

"It is not our aim to-day to criticise, nor to broach political questions but to pay our cribute of respec and honor te a great man, who fought fairly and nobly on the side he took, sincerely believing it to be, according to his light, the side to which patriotism and honor summoned him. There are too many men in the world who willfully go wrong from base and venal and selfish motives. Let us be charitable to the brave and good, who, if they err, err because human judgment is fallible, the circumstances of their position difficult, and the path of duty, which they wish to follow, is not, to their eyes, clearly discernible.

-Now, we will not say that Gen. Lee did not feel obliged to obey the call of Virginia in preference to that of the Union; but we do surely know, from his own unequivocal testimony, that he did not believe that Virginia or her Southern sisters had adequate reason for resisting and seeking to subvert the authority of that Union. He obeyed her summons, because he thought she had a paramount claim to his allegiance, and not because he deemed her constrained by intolerable wrongs to break away from that Union to which he owed so much. He said this (in substance) in a letter to his sister, long since published.

General Lee was educated for a soldier at the expense, not of Virginia, but the Union. He could not have been so educated without taking a stringent oath of unqualified fidelity to that Union-an oath of perpetual obligation. Had be presented himself at West Point and said, when the oath was tendered, "I take this with the distinct understanding that if Virginia shall ever call me to fight against the Union, I shall hold myself not only at liberty but under obligation to do so," his proffer must have been rejected and he turned away uninstructed. But he took the eath as it was propounded, without avowed reservation, and afterward, as official head of the Military Academy, administered or caused it to be administered to others. That he should have felt constrained thereafter, in defiance of his own conviction that she should not have seceded, to follow Virginia into the bloody abyss of secession and treason, seems to us a mournful instance of human imperfection and frailty, which no loyal soldier of the Union) which Gen. Cadwallader, we presume, claims to be) should have brought into public view without deeply lamenting if not pointedly reproving it.

VICTOR HUGO'S WAR SONG.

From the N. Y. Times. It is no pleasant thing to say or see, but since he has ceased to be a recluse, since he has left his island retreat and sought once n ore the splendid city of his youth, the head of the author of Notre Dame and Ernani seems literally turned. M. Victor Hugo's last flaming manifesto, Aux Parisiens, is an astonishing mixture of gorgeous rhetoric and grandiloquent menace. His glowing imagination has run riot in words, his eloquence has surpassed itself, his patriotism has taken on an antique fury that reminds us of Demosthenes, but also, alas, at times of "Major de Boots." His sentences are absolutely overrunning with terrible threats, with dazzling metaphors, with astounding prosopopeias. Paris, be tells us, is watching the Prussians with the lightnings of Zeus in her hand. Those misguided Teutons are about to meet a great warrior whose name was Gaul when they were Borussians, and who calls himself France, now that they are Vanda's. The universe, let them remember, does not belong to the conquered of Napoleon the Great or the conquerors of Napoleon the Little. Let it not be forgotten by them that Mon-taigne, Rabelais, Pascal, Moliere, Diderot, Rousseau, Danton, and the French Revolution are things that have existed. Paris is not yet Sodom and Gomorrab, or the Prussians the fire from heaven. The city is not yet superfluous which for four centuries has irradiated the world. No more are the Prussiens to enjoy "easy" successes—such, we presume, as those of Gravelotte. "No more forests, no more thick fogs, no more tortuous tactics, no more gliding along in the dark. The strategy of the cat will not avail when you meet the lion. In vain you will step softly. The very dead will hear you.' And Paris, beautiful Paris, "which has been accustomed to amuse mankind, will now terrify it," and although M. Hugo has previously and repeatedly declared the contingency to be impossible, the symmetry of his peroration renders it quite necessary to add that "the world will be amazed when it

sees how grandly Paris can die." This is fine even to sublimity, yet as the sapient "Dogberry" said to his mate, "Palabras, neighber Verges." And unhappily no such paper bullets of the brain are at all likely to awe King William or Von Moltke from the career of their humor. Voltaire msy indeed be preferable to Bismarck; the Nile, the Tiber, and the Seine may inaccurately be deemed to be affluents of the Spree; the statue of Paris may truly deserve to be crowned with stars as that of Strasburg was with flowers. Yet it is better to demonstrate all these things by deeds than words. Fine words pull no triggers any more than soft ones butter parenips. The stern silence of resolution better becomes Paris now than vaunts of any sort; and least of all such as have the effect of a ludierous, civilized paraphrase of an Indian brave's death song. We have not the least doubt, meanwhile, that the Parisians will bear themselves heroically, and M. Hugo among them; only it is better to let us of the outer world say these things, than to have them struck off before the event at the Palais Royal. The world becomes suspicious when passionately proud of her most illustrious | so many barks come before the bite, and it is

epigrams and winners of mighty battles, like | of the Tribune, say, or of a Republican orahim who founded the overthrown dynasty, and whose ashes repose under the dome of the

MR. COX'S RESIGNATION. From the N. V. Nation

It is, of course, very unfortunate that so valuable an officer as Secretary Cox should resign his place in the Cabinet, but it would be still more unfortunate if the public were left in ignorance of, or under any misapprebension about, the cause of his resignation. An attempt has been made by some of the more zealous party papers to ascribe it to purely "personal" reasons, and there have been one or two incinuations that, as he was not in entire sympathy with the party about the suffrage, it is, perhaps, not altogether to be regretted that his official connection with it should cease. But we believe we run no risk in saying that his motives for retiring are no more "personal" than those of an officer who finds a place which he has filled faithfully and well made untenantable must always be; and that the suggestion that he does not agree with the party touching any of its fundamental doctrines, or any great feature of its policy, is simply one of the modes in which the party backs raise the mob on any hor est man whose presence is inconvenient and whom they determine "to run off." Just as "soundness on the main question" has been made a cover for every vice, from burglary to habitual drunkenness, so unsoundness is used as an excuse for covering the purest reputation with mud. His resignation has, in short, nothing to do with his opinious or with his private comfort or convenience. It is simply and solely the result of the President's failure to support him in the maintenance and prosecution of the reforms which he has introduced into the Department of the Interior, and the value and extent of which the press of all parties is now acknowledging with gratitude. He has introduced changes which, three years ago, seemed well-nigh out of any man's power, and the extension of which in all branches of the Administration would be one of the greatest blessings which could befall the country. He has filled the working force of the Department with competent, well-educated men of good character. and has shown that such men can serve the Government better than others, and without any derangement of the political machine. He has, moreover, broken up the innumerable rings which the nature of a great deal of its business gathered around the Department during the late Administration, and, in fact, has made probably the most complete clearance of jobbery and corruption which any one department in Washington has witnessed in our time.

Now, that this sort of work would be done

in all the departments, and, that the Cabinet

officers would have the hearty support of the

President in doing it, was, we believe, the

general expectation of the country when the

present administration came into power; and it was generally believed that Grant, not being a politician, and yet possessed of a reputation so great as to enable him to set politicians at defiance, was just the man to effect this great and long-desired but hardlyexpected revolution. It was, we believe, on understanding that he was such a man that Messrs. Hoar, Fish, and Cox took office. Had he issued a declaration, on taking office, that he was going to revolutionize the civil service by making appointments on business principles, we believe the country would have hailed it with delight, and have supported him firmly. Declaration or no declaration, however, it would have stood by him in trying to do right had he trusted it. But he lost heart very early in the fight a novel sensation for him of all men, whose courage on more terrible fields has usually grown as his fortune seemed to wane. He apparently could neither make up his mind to work with the politicians nor to break with them, so he tried a compromise, and it has met with the usual fate of such attempts. The politicians at first assaulted the departments openly, and attempted to carry them with a rush. Finding this unsuccessful, they sat down before them and opened a regular siege. They became "cool" with the Administration, disregarded its suggestions, rejected its nominations, and affected to treat it as of little account. They spread abroad through the country reports of its failure and "weakness," and, having produced a certain amount of demoralization at the White House in this way, they began openly to point out to the President the injury Hoar was doing him by his "brusqueness," or Cox by his inflexibility or his newfangled notions, or that he was doing himself by his failure to consult "practical men." who could show him how things were managed "inside politics." This, of course, gradually produced its effect. Hoar was sacrificed first, by a direct dismissal; Cox is now sacrificed, by a refusal to sustain him in the execution of his referms. Fish, we venture to predict, will not last much beyond December, and for the same reasons; and then we shall have the reign of the old schemers fully restored in all the departments, and-this is the worst of it-managing a President totally unfamiliar with their arts, and

snares into which they are sure to try to lead Now, what is the diseases from which American politics is suffering? Is it not the corruption and dishonesty of the great body of persons who carry on the Government? Suppose this evil removed or greatly diminished, what else is there in American polity to cause anybody to be disheartened or disturbed-human nature being what it is? What is it that makes these persons corrupt? Is it not the fact that office-holding is the only business in the United States, producing a regular income, in which a man needs neither character nor capacity, and into which a man can get without possessing either character or capacity? Supposing we barred the entrance to the public service to this class of persons, what is there in politics that would make the game worth the candle to the great army of adventurers, and ignoramuses, and gamblers, and tricksters who now make it a low and justly despised profession? Would they not quit it if, as Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has pointed out, the business of Congressmen were legislation simply, and not the keeping of intelligence offices to provide places for the broken down, or unsuccessful, or vicious? The first political question in every country is, what kind of people com-pose the State?—the second is, what kind of men make the laws and execute them? - what kind of laws are passed? is only the third. A people of high political capacity will make almost any government serve their purpose, but no government can be made to serve any good purpose long which is worked by rascals, and in the operation of which nearly all the virtues and all the gifts and acquirements are treated as if they did not exist or were of no value.

totally unable to detect even the worst of the

The Methodist Church has been lately getting up a political reform movement. If its promoters mean by this a movement for preachmit Cameron and Smith to enter the camps | name: why not allow her respectfully and | given to few to be at once makers of boastful | ing generally against corruption in the style

tor at a ratification meeting, they may save themselves all further trouble. They will find nobody to disagree with them, and might thrash the empty air in this way for twenty years and find things at the end no better. We may say the same thing of all general exhortations to individuals, from the President down, "to appoint none but good men to office." Some Presidents will appoint good men; others will not; and some will try to appoint them, and give it up as too trou blesome. It is the system which is rotten, and it is the system which must be reformed. Dependence on individual men chosen by nominating conventions is simply vanity and vexation of spirit. The desire of the nation for honest servants must be expressed in laws, and not in resolutions only. There is at this moment a convention sitting in Cincinnati for the discussion of questions of prison reform. Some of the ablest and most experienced philanthropists and reformers in this country are attending it; some of the ablest in Europe have sent papers to it. Every day of its sittings a vast amount of valuable information and wise suggestion as to the treatment of criminals is laid before the world. Now, does anybody suppose that its deliberations are likely to have the smallest effect on the prison discipline or the police system of the United States? Nobody, certainly, who is competent to form an opinion about it. And why not? Simply because the administration of the prisons of the country, like every other branch of the administration, has been gradually but surely taken possession of by a distinct class, composed of ignorant and often unprincipled men, who regard the management of prisons as part of the "party spoils," and treat all interference with them on the part of reformers as the meddling of visionary busybodies. There has been a hard-working association for the improvement of the condition of the prisons in this State in existence for twenty-five years, and containing some of the ablest jurists and philanthrophists we have. It has inspected, reported, and preached year by year with unsurpassed intelligence and fidelity; and yet the state of the prisons is now far worse than when they began, We might multiply these illustrations indefinitely. They present themselves

The American people is full of generous and noble ideas. It is animated by the most ardent desire to make real and valuable contributions to the work of human progress. It would fain do justice, and dearly loves mercy. It seeks, above all things, to make its institutions models for all nations. But all this passionate love of improvement, which, rightly directed, and with proper machinery at its command, might move mountains, is absolutely arrested at the door of every public office. Inside, it finds neither service nor expression. If we wish ever to see the greater features of the national character, its faith, its hope, its charity, its openness to new ideas, its vigor and ingenuity in controlling circumstances, and its singular, we may say unparalleled, capacity for dealing with social and political problems. fairly embodied, as they ought to be, in the Government, we must, before all things, improve the system through which the machinery of government is kept going. Mr. Cox's retirement is certainly, as far as this is concerned, not a hopeful sign, but we must trust that either he or the President will yet find a way to retain his services for the

in every department of the Government.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DED OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commouwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. F. H. WHITE.

Assistant Secretary. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pentsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

BATCHELOE'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye Harmless-Reliable-Instan-"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitatic Poison to in-jure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by an Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth o Pennsylvania for the locorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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