SPIRIT OF TRE PRESS.

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

JUDGES IN PHILADELPHIA. From the N. Y. Times.

At the recent election in Philadelphia there were three judgeships to be filled. Two of the successful candidates were elected by decided majorities. The third, though of the same party, came pretty near being defeated, for the reason that he was considered by many people to be not exactly a fit man for the position. How far this opinion was correct we are unable to say, and the greater part of our readers would care very little to know. The point to which we are calling attention is, that the opinion existed, and that it produced the effect we have stated. And the case is still more worthy of notice from the circumstance that what diminished the vote for the individual in question was not the idea that he was grossly unfit for the judgeship. The feeling was not that he would be bribed if elected, or that he would disgrace the Bench by notorious incompetency. All the difficulty was that some of the voters thought-whether justly or unjustly is not now to the purpose-that his abilities and previous history did not fully come up to in his case of any contesting Republican aspirant. He stands to-day the accepted the mark of what ought to be demanded in the case of a candidate for the judiciary. The inhabitants of the Quaker City, if they

have not of late years sent a reasonable proportion of rascals to the State Legislature, ducing and debt-paying administration. Against him, from the facts of the late elecand been burdened with a respectable number of plunderers in their municipal offices, have most certainly been making a remarkable fuss about nothing. As the population of that locality are generally of a tranquil disposition, and by no means fond of creating a disturbance, we have no doubt that their complaints are not without a good deal of reason. But, however this may be, there is one department which the Philadelphians St. Domingo question, the Mexican question, have never given up to political rings. To whatever degree dishonest and unprincipled individuals may have worked themselves into other positions, the judiciary is unscathed, and there is a quiet determination among the people to keep it so, which even the controllers of party nominations do not dare to defy.

There is occasionally considerable grumlating products of the Northwest, General bling in Philadelphia by Democrats at Re-Grant may make a popular hit which will republican judges, or by Republicans at Demopeat, in his great success, the second election of Jackson or the second election of Lincoln. cratic judges, on the ground of alleged leaning towards one side or the other in questions connected with elections or other political affairs. That such charges should be made is natural enough; and that some of living issues of the day, after cutting it loose them might be true, even with judges of the very highest character, would be in no way But first and foremost, the duty devolves improbable. But, apart from cases involving upon Tammany of giving this city some political questions, the character of the judisatisfactory and substantial equivalents for ciary of Philadelphia is unimpeached and the tax levy - something more than the unimpeachable. The idea of suspecting a shadows of city improvements, including imjudge of corruption, or of being under the influence of any speculating clique or combination, is one which never on any occasion mainland on both sides. If the taxes of the enters the head of a Philadelphian. To his inexperience and innocence the very our corporation assessments Secretary Boutsuggestion of the thought would be shockwell would have the disbursement of a thouing. In the peaceful and happy city of marsand millions a year. General Grant has ble door-steps and white window-shutters, more, much more, to show for his money colwhere he and his father and grandfather were lected than the Tammany government. born, he has no recollection of any such charges ever having been made against a without taxes; but give us, O Sachems! a judge, and he is cortain that if made and ex- fair equivalent for our taxes collected, and sively believed, an investigation would take place which would either result in the Judge's acquittal of the accusations, or in his being obliged to vacate his seat on the bench. Indeed, he is pretty sure-though he remembers no instance in point-that the Judge himse f would either demand such an investigation, or else at once resign. To him, the word "Judge" is as suggestive of honesty and impartiality as the mention of Fairmount is of hydrant water. There is one thing about this subject of judges in Philadelphia which is rather puzzling. It is the question why the people there, seeing that they are so particular about having good men for the judiciary, and so successful in obtaining them, have not carried out the principle more effectively into other things. Why, in other words, do they so uniformly elect suitable men to the bench, and so frequently choose notoriously unfit individuals for the Legislature and the city offices? There is an apparent inconsistency in this which we are at a loss to explain. A teacher of long experience once remarked that he had often noticed that if he got rid of the lazy boys in his school, some of the industrious ones became lazy. The measures, he said, which were used to urge the indolent pupils forward, were found to have operated as a needful incitement in keeping a portion of the more studious up to their work. If, on a similar principle, the Philadelphians have an idea that the hammering at dishonest and incompetent officials in other departments is a useful stimulus in preventing the present high character of their judges from being impaired, perhaps there may be something like philosophy in it. Human nature is weak in the best of men, and a little stirring up of the conscience once in a while is very well, even in the case of men in whom there is no apparent reason for it. But whatever may be the cause of the phenomenon we have mentioned, we must sincerely congratulate the Philadelphians upon the fact that they have kept their Judiciary pure. However much may depend upon the character of men in other public situations, there are probably no positions in our Government which, all things considered, so intimately affect the interests and the welfare | rule. of all classes, rich and poor, as those held by the Judges.

and discords in the Republican camp, and that they are vigorously working for 1872. The most important point, however, gained by Tammany on Tuesday last lies in her denation; but they naturally take a different view, and will spend as much money in securing delegates to the next Democratic cisive victory in this city under all the new safeguards applied for an honest election. She thus stands before ,the country relieved National Convention as they usually spend of the odium so widely charged against her of winning her victories by fraudulent votes on a Legislature-say a million. And whence shall they obtain this sum save from our and false returns. She has also gained a great moral advantage over her accusers in co-operating with the United States authoriconquered tax-payers? Can you imagine them capable of taking it out of their own peckets? ties in the maintenauce of law and order. In The suggestion that they might judiciously surprise the public by suddenly presenting themselves in the role of reformers and ecothus gracefully recognizing the sovereigu authority of the United States she stands

nomists ignores the very elements of their clear of any charges of a seditious character. power. It is oblivious of the truth so tersely At the same time the President has displayed the soundest judgment in his quiet and consummed up by Mr. Calhoun in the sentence, ciliatory arrangements for the enforcement "The cohesive power of public plunder. of the laws, and in the appointment of that The Tammany Ring is a power, simply because it governs for itself and its supcool, experienced, and clear-headed diplomat, Caleb Cushing, as the legal adviser of the porters-not for the general good. Thousands hasten to do its bidding, because they belligerent Marshal Sharpe and his colleagues. Thus the triumph of Tammany is glorified in the triumph of law, and she know its service pays. It selects men of character for the three seats it had to fill afresh stands before the country now a great, posiin Congress this year, because their respectative, and undisputed centre of political power bility would improve its reputation, and it -as the "head centre, ' in short, of the Dehad no job "set up" at Washington: it sends to the Assemby, for the most part, mere characterless, conscienceless tools, because it Governor Hoffman is her candidate for the Presidential succession, and his popularity needs unquestioning instruments at Albany, throughout the Empire State rests upon the and knows that these will receive just as solid foundation of a good public record and many votes as the best. In short, it adapts approved abilities as a politician and as a statesman. The Republican candidate for

its means to its ends, in full view of the truth that "Crowers got by blood must be by blood main-

Suppose the ring should to-morrow for-swear profligacy, and resolve thenceforth to govern honestly and virtuously, how could it ever again poll se many legal votes as it has just given to Hoffman? At least half those votes were cast by men who do not desire virtuous, frugal rule, but the contrary. They are blacklegs, keepers of dens of in-famy, liquor dealers who sell on Sunday in defiance of law, with stipendiaries and jobbers who either have already secured, or hope soon to secure, personal gain from the sway they uphold. Do you suppose Mr. John Glennon, drawing two salaries from the city treasury, with the approval of some of our great capitalists and financiers, while renderng no service whatever in return, wants frugal and honest rule? If we have it, how is he to live? And his case is that of at least ten thousand of Tammany's most active and efficient electioneerers. They want either pay for doing nothing or impunity in doing wrong; and they secure it by upholding Tam-many's power. She will lose her hold on them from the hour that she makes the public good her controlling aim. Fernando Wood, when first chosen Mayor, gave a fair trial to the experiment of governing so as to secure the approbation of the wise and good, and only abandoned it when he had become satisfied that it was alienating all his old friends and not fully replacing them by new.

At present, our city is governed upon a clear comprehension of the fact that virtue is slow in perception and inefficient in action, while vice is alert, apprehensive, and intent on the main chance. Ten blacklegs afraid that their craft is in danger will get more votes into the ballot-boxes-at least, will count more out of them-than forty deacons. Our rulers know right well that the voters who pay no taxes into the city treasury greatly outnumber those who have a direct, palpable, recognized interest in frugal, honest ruleand are, as a class, keener politicians. Two millions of dollars added to our annual tax levy will not swell it very materially, while that sum skilfully expended in ward politics will make a good many thousand votes. It

dent, and thus give them control of the created was the duty of submitting, without second to. But it is just as safe to say that complaint, to the capture and confiscation of summarian second even in the nomicomplaint, to the capture and confiscation of such vessels by the ships of the United States," Whenever an American politician takes up the question now, however, it is generally for the mere purpose of going once more over the old allegations and proofs, with which ten years of discussion and iteration have made the public so familiar.

In the meantime, however, the men who lost their ships during the war, and to whom the Alabama case has, therefore, a personal as well as political interest, are getting old or beginning to die off, and, having been thoroughly familiarized by orators and newspapers with the nature and extent of their losses, and with the obligation which rests on England to make them good, and being constantly reminded that it is now the business of England to come forward at once with "the cash," and learning that England is ready to pay "the cash," some of them are not unnaturally anxious to get "the cash" in. But here the very newspapers which are most clamorous for "the cash" step in and say the sufferers ought not to receive it except through the Government, and by virtue of an agreement with the Government. In this they are undoubtedly right. The owners of vessels destroyed by the Alabama have no direct claim on the British Government, and the losses they have suffered were also offenses against the United States, the atonement for which it belongs to the United States to exact. But then there rests on the United States Government an obligation of the strongest kind, either to adjust and pay their claims at once itself, and then take its own time to exact reimbursement from Great Britain, or to push the sattlement of their claims now with all convenient speed. It has no right to use the claims merely as weapons of offense, and, while making the world ring with accounts of the destruction of our commercial navy by English cruisers, treat the complaints of the owners of the navy as of no consequence. No prospect of advantage to the country at large through intentional delay in the negotiations will justify total indifference to the demands of the individuals whose losses really give our case most of its weight; for it is the extent of our losses which makes it worth while to hold England to a strict account. If the Alabama had sailed just as she did, but had afterwards done American commerce no injury, her sailin would certainly never have been made th subject of complaint against England.

Now, what are the causes of this unwi lingness on the part of the administration and of a portion of the press to define the satisfaction which Great Britain must give i order to close the Alabama controversy They are two in number: one, which prob bly only actuates a comparatively small nun ber of persons, is the desire of revenge They expect that England will some day go involved in a European war, and that the the United States will have an opportunity paying her off in her own coin; and we ca tell the Pall Mall Gazette that nothing coul please this class better, or serve its purpose better, than that fine old rule of internation law, which it says is being revived in En land, that the only obligation which rests a neutral power with regard to the startin of war vessels from its ports, for the service of belligerents, is the obligation submitting to their capture without complaint. If any power in the world have an interest in preventing the revival of an such rule, it is certainly England. With the class, however, there is little use in arguing The impolicy of revenge, and the useless ness of nourishing revengeful feelings, and SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, ANL the essential barbarism of introducing revenge as a force into politics in our day, is too well known, and has been too often dwelt on, to leave any ground for the belief that those who take this view of the Alabama case do so through ignorance. We who believe that there are such things as principles in politics, and that they are not limited in their application to one country or one continent, have only one thing to say to these gentlemen, and that is to request them to refrain, for decency's sake, from openly preaching magnanimity and moderation and ceneral utilitarianism to Bismarck and King William. The second class consists of persons who hope that by holding out we shall get Canada eventually in satisfaction of the Alabama claims. In this class we believe we may include Harper's Weekly and Senator Trumbull. In mentioning these, we mention pro-bably the two ablest and most respectable supporters of the scheme. Senator Trumbull bas, in a recent speech in Chicago, set forth the undeniable advantages, political and economical, both to the United States and to Canada, of the annexation of the latter. In fact, it is something which anybody who knows anything of the circumstances of the two countries must wish to see brought about; but it is precisely because we wish to see it brought about, and that speedily, that we deprecate all advocacy of it on this side of the line in connection with, and especially as a penalty levied on England on account of, the Alabama case. It ought not to be necessary to point out to any man who has any familiarity with history, and has occupied himself with politics, that the cession of territory is regarded by all modern nations as a sign of defeat and humiliation. It is something to which no first-class power ever submits, except in exchange for something else, or as a terrible necessity imposed by irretrievable disaster in war. In the frantic resistance offered to it by the French, even in the throes of despair, we have a striking illustration of the horror with which it is regarded by the leading nations of Europe. With the feelings of the French about it, everybody who is capable of putting himself in other people's places-and anybody who is not ought to let politics, and especially foreign politics, alone-must sympathize. Now, Great Britain has not been defeated in war; she is, therefore, though willing enough to pay damages for the Alabama depredations, not prepared to submit to the payment of a penalty, and especially of a penalty so exceedingly humiliating as the surrender of territory. If Canada, therefore, be asked for as a penalty—that is, as something to appease an angry enemy without any reference to its pecuniary relation to the wrong for which it is expected to atone-it will of course at once bring into play the national pride and divers other worse passions, and then we may bid farewell for an indefinite period to all hope of a settlement of any kind. There is one way in which the annexation of Canada to the United States might be made acceptable to England, and might be brought under that wise and just rule which Harper's Weekly applies to the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, but apparently does not see the force of on this continent, and that is, its being demanded by the Canadians themselves. We have not a particle of doubt that if the Canadians called for a severance of the few remaining bonds which unite them to of preventing ships of war, constructed by private traders, from getting to sea; that the general and public obligation which that law with open or secret rejoicing, and at once be

tested, men of all parties in England, and more particularly the English Radicals, would feel bound in honor to resist to the death. What the Canadian feeling is on the sub

ject we do not pretend to be able to speak of with certainty. We know of no trust-worthy evidence that any considerable portion of the people as yet desire annexation, though we believe there is plenty of evidence that the feeling in its favor is growing, and that, if politicians on this side of the line will only behave with discretion, if will yet bear fruit. But it would be difficult to contrive a better mode of making annexation hateful to the Canadian people than for us to talk of it as a punishment for the commission, by England, of wrongs with which the Canadians had absolutely nothing to do, and for which they are no more responsible than we here are for the condition of Ireland. Annexation, on such grounds and under such circumstances, would not only violate all the rules which some of its advocates are now, with curious inconsistency, urging against Bismarck with regard to Alsace and Lorraine. but of several others of which Alsace and Lorraine cannot claim the benefit, and the breach of which would bring the Canadians more surely to the level of cattle, or, recurring to the original application of the term, to that of "blackmail," than any people in modern times have ever been brought. Canada is not part of England in the sense that Alsace and Lorraine are parts of France, and a more monstrous violation of right could hardly be contrived than would be involved in fastening on her the responsibility for defects in English foreign policy.

The delay in framing and producing distinct grounds of settlement in this controversy, and urging them persistently on England, becomes more and more discreditable to the Government and the public the longer it lasts; and what a proper regard to the interests of individual sufferers, to the dignity of the United States, and the interests of civilization and justice, calls for, has been, we think, well set forth by Dr. Bluntschli, in the article of which we gave a summary a few weeks ago, namely, compensation for all damage done by cruisers sailing from English ports, and the issue of such a joint declaration touching neutral duties as shall not only attest the illegality of the past course of

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THE LATE ELECTIONS AND THE OUT. LOOK FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. Pom the N. Y. Herald.

The late elections-East, West, and South -have established several important facts in reference to the next Presidency. They settle the conflict for the next Congress for the Republicans, with the balance of power in the President's veto; they show in their results that on the platform of General Grant's administration the Republican party still substantially holds its ground; that it has secured, through General Grant's liberal policy towards the black race, the mass of the seven hundred and fifty thousand colored voters of the country-a powerful element; that the great political reaction expected by over confident Democratic arithmeticians has not yet begun, and that the Republicans, with Grant as their candidate, have still the inside track and a good headway for the Presidential succession. On the other hand, it will be perceived from these elections that the Democracy everywhere are organized, active. and hopeful; that, under the management of Tammany Hall, they are too strong to be displaced in New York, city or State; that they | tactics which have made Hoffman Mayor are quick to avail themselves of disaffections and Governor, will serve to make him Presi-

you may hold on in the city for twenty years. Next, with regard to the State. Protect the people against the grasping schemes of railway and other leagues of powerful corpora-tions, and you may hold the State for twenty years and avoid the intervention of Congress. Having all become millionaires, O most potent sachems! now is your time to act largely and liberally for the city and the State.

mocratic party of the Union.

1872 is General Grant, and there is no danger

champion of his party against all comers, and

he stands upon the acceptable platform of a

careful, money-saving, retrenching, tax-re-

tions before us, the Democracy in 1872 will

have but a slim chance of success. There

is no telling, however, what changes in the

political issues of the day may be brought

about within a single year in these eventful

times. Before the formal opening of the

or the Alabama claims, involving the Cana-

dian annexation question, may be brought

upon the carpet in such a shape as for a time

to supersede all other questions among the

politicians. All these issues are in the hands

of the President, and upon a bold stroke for

Cuba, St. Domingo, Mexico, or for the acqui-

sition of the great river and Gulf of St. Law-

rence as an outlet for the rapidly accumu-

Meantime the Tammany Democracy have a

great task before them in putting the party

for 1872 upon some new platform on the

from the dead issues of the time of Buchanan.

proved communications from end to end of

Manhattan Island, and with the islands and

National Government were on the scale of

Presidential canvass, the Cuban question, the

There is no necessity for any hurry in pushing the claims of Governor Hoffman for the nomination of the next National Democratic Convention. The past Presidential conventions of the party are full of instructions upon this subject. Never since the time of Jackson has there been any certainty as to the candidate of these juggling conventions, and the aspirants first in the field have always been the first to be knocked in the head. No, we must except Buchanan , in 1856. He was first in the field that time, as he was many times before, but that time he succeeded. But what a time they made of it with him, and what a mess he made of it! He was the Louis the Sixteenth of the old Bourbons, lacking the guillotine. So now, not forgetting the keep-in-the-dark dodge of Horatia Seymonr, whereby he cut out Pendleton in 1868, we have our misgivings of this premature trotting out of Governor Hoffman. It is a different case; but it reminds us that John Van Buren in 1865 trotted out Andy Johnson for the Democracy, which was the ruin of Johnson, and the ruin of the Democracy, too. Again, the Western Democrats have not forgotten Seymour, and they still have an eye on Pendleton. These old Presidential sores are hard to cure, and disappointed and badly treated aspirants are apt to seek their revenges. Look at Calhoun, Tyler, Martin Van Buren, Fillmore, Seward, and Johnson. Let Tammany, then, for the present, be as modest as Hoffman in reference to his claims to the next Presidency. If Seymour had not spoiled the trick we should recommend a positive withdrawal of the Governor from the field. As it is, let him be held by Tammany as subject to eventualities and not as an ultimatum; and thus he may escape those rival cliques and factions in the convention so fatal to any favorite under the two-thirds

Briefly, let Tammany do the best she can. with the aid of the Governor, for the city and the State, and she will do the best she can to make Hoffman President, if not in 1872, in 1876. And thus, O greatly exalted sachems! since these late instructive elections, thus endeth our first lesson.

FIGS FROM THISTLES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A journal which, under a thin varnish of independence, colored by an occasional ecceptricity, has done more than any other to subject afresh our city and State to the ten-der mercies of the Tammany ring, mildly suggests that, as the master-spirits are all rich and have a fresh lease of power, they should now stop stealing and give us the benefits of honest and fragal rule.

The suggestion is preposterous. Men who are successful in an evil course rarely or never forsake it. Not till they encounter their Gravelotte and Sedan are they able to realize that honesty is wiser and better than policy. Their Austerlitz and Jena only serve to lure them on to their Madrid and Moscow. Mesars. Tweed & Company are ambitious of playing their parts on a national stage. They think the machinery, appliances, and

will give \$1000 each to two thousand ward politicians, who must be poor sticks if they cannot, by an outlay of ten per cent. of their allowance, in addition to their own time, each bring twenty to fifty voters to the polls.

If the master-spirits of the ring were mainly intent on purifying their reputations or sav-ing their souls, it would doubless be advisable that they give us better and cheaper rule; but, considering the purposes they really have at heart, we cannot realize that the counsel volunteered them, that they reform and live cleanly, is pertinent or likely to be heeded.

THE "ALABAMA" CASE AND THE CA-NADIANS.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The Alabama case is now in a somewhat curious phase. Our readers may remember that the treaty signed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson was rejected for two reasons; one was that the machinery which it provided for the adjustment of the Alabamas claim was defective; the other was, that the satifaction proffered under it for the wrong done to the United States was insufficient. In other words, the mode of choosing the arbitrators was bad, and the work given the arbitrators to do did not cover the ground in dispute. The position taken up by the present Administration has been, indeed, one which all impartial observers, at home and abroad, concede to be sound, namely, that Great Britain owes not only full pecuniary satisfaction for the losses sustained by the operations of Confederate cruisers built or equipped and suffered to escape from her ports, but something more. Now, what is this "something more?" The failure of our Government to say frankly what this is, is what, at this moment, arrests the negotiations, and, possibly, the settlement of the whole question, for it may be that, on learning what it is, the British Government would concede it. It has been very curious to see how steadily everybody who has touched on the subject has refused to clear up this point, or do more than vaguely, and indeed darkly, hint at it. The claim that England must pay "consequential damages" on the ground that by her concession of belligerent rights to the Confederacy-or, in other words, her declaration to her own subjects that a state of war existed between the United States and the Rebel Confederacy -she worked all the subsequent mischief. has, of course, not been seriously maintained by any respectable authority, and the only result of its public production has been to give a slightly comic aspect, in the eyes of foreign jurists, to the American case. But it is, nevertheless, admitted on all hands that the mere cash payment of the Alabama claims, which we believe England is quite ready to make, cannot and ought not to settle the controversy; but the thing which, over and above this. England ought to do, the present administration, no less than the last, steadily refuses to state, and, until it is stated by somebody, England announces that she will make no further move. Nay, the delay has, if we are to believe the Pall Mall Gazette, produced in English opinion some symptoms of a withdrawal from the advanced ground which she occupied on this subject a year ago, the doctrine having begun to find favor "that the rule sought to be enforced against them [us] was a very modern and very doubtful innovation on international law; that the law of nations, regarded in its integrity, did not in any way impose on the British Government the duty

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The TONAWARDA will sail from Savannah on Satur day, November 12. ThROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the prin-cipal towns in Georgia, Alabana, Fiorida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tonousse in connection with the Contral Railroad of Georgis, Atlantic and Gulf Rail-road, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

BEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O. The FIONERR will sail for Wilmington on Sacarday, November 12. at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilming ton Saturday, November 19. Connects with the Oape Fear River Steamboat Com. pany, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolins Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points. Treights for Columbia, S. O., and Angusta, Ga., taken is Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route. Insurance effected when requested by ahippers. Bills of failing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agont. No. 130 South THIRD Street. 615

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMO ND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WIEST. INOREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'dick noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR. KET Street.

LET Street. RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and PHURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SA. FURDAYS. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing

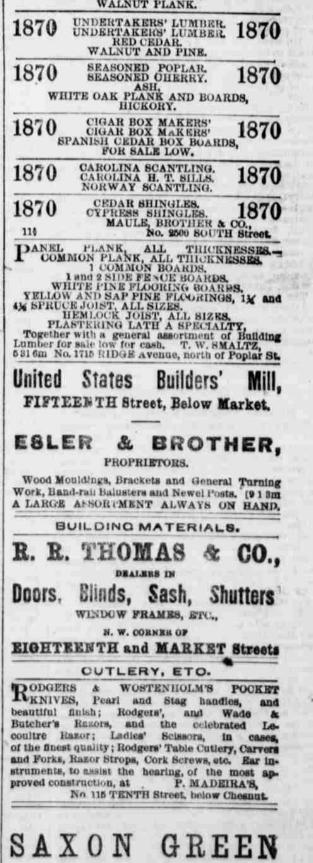
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Oarolines, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portamouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virainia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUTONOE, and taken at LOWEE RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of

charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense or ransfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily. State Boom scenamodations for passengers. WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO., No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Oity Point. T. P. ORUWELL & CO., Agents at Noricik. 615

T. P. OROWELL & CO., Agents at Norlok. 615 NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXAN D. C., vis Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Daiton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon 'rom the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES. HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 61

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.-Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and in-termediate points. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Oaptain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Onlice, No. 19 South WLarves Philadelphia. \$ 119



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ELEVENCIAND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York, No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, an intermediate points with promptness and despator Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest outice.