SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topios - Do mpiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

OUGHT THE PRESS TO BE SILENT? From the N. Y. Times,

There is one point we should like to submit to the consideration of the Bar Association, and in fact of the whole bar of this State, and it is this: - What is the press and the public to do in the presence of what it conceives to be gross abuses in the administration of justice? Ever since the Eric Railroad fell into its present hands, stories of corruption on the bench of this city, and connivance at it by a portion of the bar, have been widely circulated, and are gen-erally believed both at home and abroad. We have never met a man, be he lawyer or layman, who ventured to deny that these rumors had at least good foundation. We believe there is not a single lawyer of eminence in the State who will venture to deny it. Even Mr. D. D. Field will not do so. He knows that some of our judges are corrupt. What he says, however, and what a great many others say—even Mr. William Allen Butler came near saying it in his lecture on the relations of lawyer and client, the other night-is, that we must not mind common rumor or "mere newspaper utterances" on these subjects. We are to wait for well-ascertained facts before we impute partiality to a judge or improper professional conduct to an advocate, no matter how outrageous the proceedings in court may seem to the lay eye. "Public opinion," Mr. Butler says, "can only properly and finally pronounce upon what is undisputed or established beyond any reasonable doubt, and accepted by common consent as a notorious fact." "It cannot proceed to judgment in a case involving the relation of lawyer and client to each other, to the judiciary, and to the public, so long as any element of doubt remains, so long as issue is to be taken on the main question of fact, and the merits of the case are entangled in the meshes of newspaper controversy and discussion.

Now let us apply this to the condition of things in the courts of this city. We presume we understate the case when we affirm that the large majority of the bar firmly believe at least two of the judges of the Supreme Court to be grossly and shamelessly corrupt. We think we are also understating when we say that fifty of them could furnish proof of this corruption sufficient to support an impeachment before an honest Senate. There is hardly any division of sentiment at the bar as to the way in which the judicial power has been abused during these Erie suits. But if an editor goes to a lawyer, and asks him to furnish him with proofs of these charges. he will refuse to furnish them. He will furnish him indeed with what he alleges to be "facts," but will not allow his name to be used as vouching for them. He will say that he has not time for a controversy, or that justice to his clients forbids his quarreling | population in 1870 stand thus:with the judges, or that there is no use in saying anything about it; that the evil is too deep-seated, or that it is the public morality that is at fault, and that we must look for purification to improvement in the national character, and so on. He is certain to produce some excuse for his not meddling publicly in the matter. If we ask him why the lawyers do not impeach the corrupt judges, he will say-what is quite true-that Tweed, whose servants the corrupt judges are, and who controls the majority of the Legislature absolutely, would not permit it; that it would be impessible to get the Assembly to accuse, or the Senate to convict, on any evidence that could be submitted to them.

If the editor then calls his attention to the condition of the Bar, and asks whether the practice in the Erie cases has not been marked by great abuses, and whether the lawyers who have perpetrated them ought not to be punished in some way or other, he will say that undoubtedly they ought; that this, and this, and this charge against them is certainly true. But if the editor then asks him to come out and denounce them with the authority derived from professional training and practical knowledge of the facts, he will probably refuse to touch the matter, and on the same grounds on which he refuses to deal with corruption on the bench. Success, he will say, would be doubtful, while the trouble and annoyance

would be certain.

Now, there is no regularly constituted tribunal here, as there is in England or France, before which a lawyer's professional conduct can be brought, and from which an inquiry into the facts can be obtained. Of course, we shall be told that this is not correct; that the proper remedy for misbehavior on a lawyer's part is to bring him before a Supreme Court, and have his name struck from the rolls. But the very mention of this remedy brings before us the peculiarity of the em-barrassment in which the public of this city find themselves. What we complain of is the guilty connivance of the bench, the bar, and the Legislature at the perpetration of an astounding series of frauds affecting directly an enormous amount of property, and which, from their very nature and success, affect the security of all property; and when we cry out. we are advised to complain of the Judges to the Legislature, and of the bar to the judges. In other words, we are to beg the three accomplices in the villainy to turn round and chastise each other in the interest of public morality.

It is this extraordinary combination of circumstances, the like of which we venture to say has never been seen in any civilized country, which makes the duty of the press in this matter one of such difficulty. There being no formal way of bringing corrupt judges and bad lawyers to justice, public opinion naturally and inevitably takes hold of the matter; but then the lawyers step in and say public opinion must not take hold of it, until "the facts" are before it. It may see the equitable powers of the courts of the State used in a way in which no such powers were ever used bofore: it may see such services rendered by lawyers to notorious knaves as it has never seen rendered by honorable lawyers to their clients; it may see millions of property stolen from its owners used by a parcel of adventurers in the gratification of their lusts, and may see them steadily protected against punishment by the connivance of judges, and the skilful twisting by dexterous practitioners of the forms of procedure; but inasmuch as the processes are so intricate, the suits so numerous, the conflicts of jurisdiction so incessant, the orders and affidavits so numerous that it would give a professional eye all it could do to follow the course even of a single case, nobody, and especially no editor, is to open his lips about it. We are not to condemn dishonest judges or unscrupulous lawyers till somebody, as yet unknown, whose decision nobody will dis-

which nobody will question, tell us exactly what these gentlemen have done which, according to the law of the land and established legal usage, they ought not to have donstill, in short, this superior being has disentangled the whole matter "from the meshes of newspaper controversy and discussion," and set it before the world exactly as it is. Was any civilized community ever presented

with so singular a rule of conduct? Now we can say, for our part, that nothing would delight us more than to leave the correction of legal abuses to the bench and the bar. We are as conscious as any lawyer can be of the disadvantages under which newspapers must always discuss such abuses. We have called the attention of the bar again and again to the incompetency of editors for any such work. Between the fitness of the press and that of the bar, for the criticism of what judges and advocates do or say, there can be no room for doubt in the mind of any sensible men; but as between the criticism of the press, and none at all, there can be just as little doubt. The newspapers have taken this matter up, and publie opinion is sitting in judgment on it, because if they do not, nobody else will. The protests we hear against the meddling of the press in the matter is therefore impudent gemmon. It is not a private individual's duty to watch burglars as long as there are police: but if the police go to sleep, or enter into a league with the criminals, police duty becomes every man's duty. As long as the courts sit, and do justice, it is every good citizen's duty to leave to them the punishment of crime; but if the leave the bench, and set up faro-banks, it is every good citizen's business to it is every good citizen's Lynch law is bad law, but it is better than no law. We declare solemnly and positively that if the Bar Association, or any other organization of konest lawyers, will take up the charges made against the administration of justice in this city, at the bar and on the bench, sift them thoroughly, without fear or favor, and make an honest and energetic effort to bring the wrong-doers to justice of some kind, and to have inflicted on them legal penalties, or else mark them ont as fit objects for popular reprobation, we shall gladly refrain from all meddling in the matter henceforth. We shall constitute ourselves simply clerks of their court, to record and make proclamation of their decisions, and shall give them as steadfast and hearty support as is in our power. But until some such tribunal declares itself ready and willing to act, God forbid that the press should accommodate knaves-whether they be judges, lawyers, or clients-who wrest the law to the destruction of property and the confusion of the State, with a tame and timid silence. It is better to commit fifty blunders a day, than that a great crime should be perpetrated without protest from any quarter.;

THE TESTIMONY OF THE CENSUS. From the N. Y. World.

A comparison of the census of 1870 with the vote in that year of some of the States reveals certain curious secrets. In Nevada, West Virginia, Missouri, and Rhede Island the population, vote, and ratio of voters to

Population. 1 in 8·10 1 in 8·01 1 in 10·22 West Virginia. 445,616 Missouri. 1,715,000 Rhode Island. 217,356 55,697 167,719 16,788 1 in 12-94

It will be here seen that rotten-borough

Nevada claims every third person within her

borders as not only a voter but actually vot-ing—a claim that bears the stamp of fraud and dishonesty upon its face. Taking into consideration the number of women, children, and sick or non-voting men found in every liberal estimate; and very few States in an "off year," as 1870 was, reach even that ratio. And yet here comes rotten-borough Nevada in an "off-year" with a vote much heavier than any other State is known to poll in the most exciting contests. There must be "repeating" here, and it would be well for those extremely unsavory Senators, Messrs. Nye and Stewart, representing this fraudulent State, to look at home before urging on so much electoral legislation for the genuine States of the Union. Fact two concerning Nevada, as shown by the census of 1870, is this; either that rotten borough has decreased very materially in population since 1864, or else its admission in that year was a very dirty job between Mr. Lincoln and the local politicians. On the 31st of October, 1864, Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation declaring Nevada a State, and three days afterwards, or on the 3d of November, the new State reciprocated the martyr's civility by giving him a majority of some thousands in a total vote of 16,420. If in 1864 the population of Nevada was twice as large as it is now, this vote would be a fair electoral ratio; but taking it for granted that there has been no such tremendous decrease, and that the population now is about what it was then, it appears that in the Presidential election of 1864 this rotten borough cast one vote to every 2.52 of population. At the last Presidential election it cast one vote to every 3.02 inhabitants, and now claims one voter in every 3.10. These figures sufficiently demonstrate that this rotten-borough State, founded in trick and device, is conducted on the vilest system of frauds upon the ballot-box—by "repeating," by ballot-box stuffing, and by false counts. Such a community-rotten and corrupt continuously and ab initio-has no right to have an equality of voice in the Government with the genuine States. It is a mere close corporation of political desperadoes, aptly typified by Senators Nye and Stewart, who have done more to debauch public life even than Ben Butler; and there is every reason to suppose that, could the genuine sentiment of the people of the State be consulted, it would be all but unanimously in favor of receding into a territorial condition. In that, the Federal Treasury would bear the expenses of maintaining civil government, and these forty odd thousand people be no longer compelled, for the use and behoof of Nye, Stewart, et pals., to keep up such an establishment as is here imperfectly set down:-Governor, \$4000; Secretary, \$3600; Comptroller, \$3600; Treasurer, \$3600; Surveyor, \$2500; School Superintendent, \$2500; Supreme Court judges, \$35,000; Circuit Court judges, \$42,000; Legislature, \$8 per diem, etc. The census reveals Nevada a most unmitigated frand.

As respects West Virginia, it will be seen that the electoral ratio is one voter to every 8.01 of population. The election in this State in 1870 was most exciting, and yet but one voter to every eight inhabitants appears, though at the same time Indiana cast one vote to every 5'26-a discrepancy which finds its explanation in the villainous system of disfranchisement by which the radicals have held this State so long. It was once asserted in the World, on what was deemed good authority, that 25,000 men were disfranchised West Virginia, and, though most vehe mently denied, the statement find this much confirmation from the census: that if we al-

Indiana-and if there was no distranchisement there is no reason why the ratios should not be substantially the same-the vote would have been 29,000 greater. The disfranchisement we mentioned did exist, but happily, by reason of the Democratic victory in WestVirginia, will now exist no more.

Coming to Missouri, the ceusus once more unerringly demonstrates the existence of au enormous disfranchisement, the voters in the highly exciting contest of 1870 numbering but one to every 10.22 of population. Give Missouri the same electoral ratio as Iudiana, and her vote would have been 58,000 greater than it was. Indiana, with a population of 1,676,043, cast 317,550 votes in 1870; and why did Missouri in the same year, with a populatien of 1,715,000, cast but 167,710, unless the restrictions of the Drake constitution disfranchised the 158,000 voters who came to the polls in the one State and did not in the other? Happily, however, here too is radicalism overthrown and the barbarism of disfranchisement gone with it.

Lastly, here is what the census tells us of Rhode Island-that it had in 1870 but one voter to every 12.94 inhabitants; as if to hint at a disfranchisement worse than that of either Missouri or West Virginia. One voter in 13 is the lowest electoral ratio in the United States, and is not to be excused on the ground that 1870 was an "off year;" first, because we know the faction fight in this State made the election one of great local interest; and, second, because in the Presidential election of 1868, when the maximum vote was out, the ratio was one voter in 11. The secret of what the census reveals in Rhode Island is to be sought in the suffrage laws of that State, which exact a real estate qualification from those naturalized citizens who form so large a part of the entire popu-

LITERARY ACROBATS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. John Ruskin has undertaken the reform of the British workman in a series of letters entitled Fors Clavigera, which are to finally right all English social abuses: the only difficulty in the way being, it appears, the fact that nobody-not even the astutest critichas as yet the faintest idea of either what Fors Clavigera means or what the letters are about. The truth is, that the lower class in England are just now in the condition of the starving donkey in Æsop, to whom each of the birds and beasts came with advice and consolation, while nobody brought him the peck of oats for lack of which he was dying. Every refermer, philosopher, or poet in England has joined in the pow-wow over this lower class, in whom civilization is seen in articulo mortis, and has his favorite remedy to offer. One thrusts expatriation down the patient's throat, another infanticide, a third religious education—not seeing that if his empty stomach were filled his heart and brain would right themselves. Mr. Ruskin must have a peck at the poor victim with the others, which is perhaps well enough.

It is a grave subject, and one to which any man would give his gravest thought. Ruskin was endowed by nature not only with a genu-ine love of the truth, but a keen insight into it, and exceptional force in its utterance. But of late he has tricked out his i deas in such frippery of sentimentality, such a pish-pash of "Sesame and Lilies," such Ducks and Dawns, that it is John Ruskin at whom his audience stare, and not at the truth which God gave him to show to them. He has taken, too, an apparent delight in the wonder excited by his unintelligibility; clasps his hands in childish glee when a book aimed at the reformation of the clergy falls dead. "They did not understand a word of it!" he cries; "how could they be expected to do it?"

The present letters, intended to help illiterate people, are a series of obscure paradoxes and attempts at mystification. He "wants to tear down all the railroads in England and Wales, the houses of Parliament, and the city of New York. He wants to whisper in the ears of all girls to curtsey as professors and dignified persons go by, and to kings to keep their crowns, and bishops their croziers;" and so the childish chatter goes on, page after page, while the critics puzzle their brains in vain to find the obscure meaning. Now Ruskin knows as well as any living man how to utter hard sense in words like bullets; and this nonsense is not even amusing nonsense. It is nothing but a vain posturing, a click-clack of castanets, to attract notice. There are enough poor devils driven to play such trapeze games in literature for bread and butter; let them stand on their heads and play tricks with their beels to make the vulgar gape; but Ruskin is in lack of neither money nor fame: he can afford to give his best work to the world without betraying this

vain desire for notoriety.

It is high time that literary men, at least, understood of how little importance individuals are in this busy age of the world, and that they weigh less and less with each succeeding year. If a man has discovered a poem, or a sewing-machine, or a fertilizer, or a new divine truth, he owes it to the world, and that is all the world wants of him. When he thrusts his own personal whims or power of turning unmeaning somersaults among words on its notice, he is simply guilty of an impertinence for which he will speedilly be snubbed. Journalists, who of all men ought to be the most impersonal, are apt in this country to fall into this very error of thrusting their own petty affairs, likes and dislikes, on heir readers. We have done what we could to show them their mistake, and not, we are tempted to hope, without effect. We fancy the public has been bored somewhat less, lately, with the squabbles of New York editors, and is not called upon so often to regard their tweaked noses or wounded sensibilities from the right-hand point of view or the left. The world wants few heroes nowa-days, and knows these few by instinct, as the lion does the true prince; and the man who suggests himself as demi-god by virtue of his gift of chattering about himself, or malignant abuse of his neighbor, will find himself shortly not a demi-god, but an applauded clown in a circus, who will be left alone and forgotten in the sawdust as soon as his tongue grows less limber.

WHAT WILL THE SAN DOMINGO COM-MISSION DO?

From the N. Y. Nation. A foreigner who knew nothing of the San Domingo affair but the appointment and departure of the commission of inquiry, would naturally suppose that the people of the United States had just heard of a newly-discovered island some thousands of miles off. and that in order to gratify their curiosity they had thought fit to send out a scientific exploring expedition.

Perhaps he would begin to deplore the profound ignorance of our people, unless indeed some one better versed in our way of managing political schemes were to ease his mind by telling him that we know all about San Domingo; that Colton's descriptive atlas was found in almost every log-cabin; that we had had commercial agents and consuls for pute, shall, upon the faith of testimony low West Virginia the same electoral ratio as | years past in both parts of the island (Hayti

and San Domingo proper); that our diplomatic and consular correspondence had given us full tables of its commerce, exports, imfact, our Government had negotiated a treaty considering. ports, and of the products of the field and the mines; that in every elementary school history was to be found an account of the population being nine-tenths colored, not to say downight black, and one-tenth Spanish and French Creoles; that their struggles were internal and eternal; that we knew all about the climate, its insalubrity being well attested by the fact that France lost in the time of the first republic about 60,000, and Spain, only a few years ago, some 15,000 men by the yellow fever. Even as to the frequency of "certain meteorological phenomena," to adopt the phrase in the resolu-tion, and which is simply fustian for carthquakes, and which the commission is also charged to investigate, there is no lack of knowledge, Earthquakes occur once or twice every five years, and serious ones, destroying whole cities and towns, once in about twenty.

But, then, the ignorant foreigner would say, perhaps you want to know whether the people there wish to be annexed. Not at all, would be the reply. There is not the least doubt about that desire; they annexed themselves in 1861 unanimously to Spain, and almost unanimously to the United States in 1870. The last vote would have been quite unanimous too, for all the opponents of the measure happened to be in prison for some cause or another just when the vote was taken, or had been sent out of the country.

At the last moment, however, it was suggested to President Baez by some shrewd Yankee friend that an entire unanimity might be rather looked upon as too suspicious, and so Baez, on the election day, got some men to cast their votes against annexation.

Indeed, it is hard to treat this commission

business seriously, and yet it may have very

serious consequences. Some people, not the

people of the United States, want to annex all of the West India Islands, after San Domingo offers the best opening for that policy. Ever since the eastern part-in territory the largest, in population (135,000) smallest—severed its connection, un-der the name of Santo Domingo, in 1844, with the western part, Hayti, containing about 1,000,000 of people, it has pre-served only the semblance of an independent existence. Internal conflicts and wars with Hayti have kept it poor, disordered, and disorganized. Its presidents, one and all, Santara, De Regla, Cabral, Baez, were and are needy adventurers, astute and most unserupulous men; and, despairing of sustaining themselves in power for any length of time, or aware of the unfitness of the people to govern themselves to be governed, have all tried at some time or another to sell their country to any power which would pay them best. Mr. Fish is slightly mistaken in his late explanatory letter when he speaks of the late Spanish invasion. It was Baez who, as President, in 1860, first proposed annexation to Spain. But Santana, who desired to make the bargain himself, ousted Baez, and proclaimed annexation (March 18, 1861), sustained, as he asserted, by petitions to that effect signed by the voters unanimously. Baez then played the indignant patriot, and denounced the annexation as treason, but as there happened to be a few Spanish frigates on the coast his opposition became unavailing. That Baez was wholly insincere, and that his true intentions

vision, and was decorated with some order. The annexation itself was by no means popular in Spain, and even the Queen's Govment hesitated long before it acceded to it. Indeed, it was charged that it was originally an intrigue commenced by Baez, carried out by Santana and General Serrano, then Captain-General of Cuba, and that it was a surprise upon the home cabinet. But as Serrano was the special favorite of the Queen, it did not dare to oppose it. Indeed, the Queen's speech from the throne (Nov. 8, 1861), in which she announced to the Spanish people the reannexation, shows, in spite of her assertion to the contrary, evident marks of doubt and hesitation, perhaps somewhat increased by the formal protest against this annexation which our Government had placed on record in Madrid in the spring of 1861. She said in that speech:-

were well known to the Spanish Government,

wree made apparent by the fact that soon after

annexation Baez went to Spain, was well re-

ceived at Madrid, was made a general of di-

"The island of Hispaniola, the first discovery by which Columbus immortalized his name, has again become a part of the monarchy. The Dominican people, threatened by external enemies, exhausted by intestine disorders, in the midst of its conflict in-volved the august name of the nation to which it volved the august name of the nation to which it owed civilization and existence. To look upon its misfortunes unmoved, to turn a deaf car to its wishes, inspired by lofty recollections and by a never-extinguished love for Spain, would have been unworthy of our noble nature. Convinced that they were unanimous, and acting on their free will, I have not hesitated to receive them, regarding the

onor still more than the advantage of my people. But a little more than a year after those words had been spoken San Domingo was in open revolt, assisted, as it always will be, by an abundance of men and money from Hayti, whose doom is sealed when San Domingo passes into the hands of a foreign power. The best Spanish authorities state that, even before the insurrection, the acquisition proved a financial failure; that to subdue a revolt of the people was impossible, on account of the deadly climate of the interior; that owing to several parallel ranges of mountains, some of them rising to the height of 7000 feet, forming valleys full of marshes and swamps, exhaling a pestilential air, no troops could penetrate into it, or could be supported for any length of time. The best troops of Spain, their rifle battalions, counted amongst the very best light infantry in Europe, it is well known were uselessly sacrificed, although most of them had previously stood the climate of Cuba. After an effort of about three years, costing many lives and about \$40,000,000 Spain gave up her ungrateful child in des-

As regards the commission, its report, nine chances to one, will be favorable to the views of the annexationists. Baez, who has the reputation of being a most wily politician; the titular General Cazeneau, whose talents for intrigue are also well known; our new consul, undoubtedly selected with a foreknowledge of his views, and who has replaced that explesive young man, R. S. Perry, who has turned a sort of State evidence against annexation, will take good care that the commission will not fall into improper company. Besides, there is really no doubt but that Baez, and also his adversary, Cabral, are both in favor of annexation, provided they can make it pay. It is almost certain that a majority of the people whom the commissioners will see—the inhabitants of the coast districts-are supporters of annexation. There is no doubt, also, that it would be an excellent thing for the interest of the whole people of San Domingo, and that the natural riches of the country would be greatly developed under our auspices.

But, really, that is not the question. It is,

Is annexation for the benefit of the United States? The cession of the Bay of Samana might be well enough for a coaling station.

with San Domingo (October 2, 1854), called a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, containing a secret article for the Bay of Samana; but it failed to receive the sanction of the Dominican Congress, owing to the threats of England and France, who had obtained information in some way of this arrangement. Annexation of the whole republic of San Domingo, however, inevitably to be followed by that of Hayti, will involve us in something like a chronic Indian war. will be a heavy drain on our treasury, will prove a graveyard to our troops, will be a point of weakness instead of strength in case the country should be involved in a foreign

The late speech of Senator Schurz is, however, so exhaustive as to the impolicy of annexation that but little could be added. The object of these remarks is solely to show the uselessness of the appointment of this commission, if anything else is intended than manufacturing public opinion in favor of the scheme, to which, up to this day, the people have shown decidedly the cold shoulder. No censure of the commissioners is implied. They are honorable men; but they are on a most singular errand, and may find out too late that much against their will they have been used as instruments to accomplish a very bad end. Two of them, as we pointed out some weeks ago, Dr. Howe and Mr. Wade, are men of singularly unsuspecting and unjudicial turn of mind; and whether Mr. White, young, shrewd, and versed in affairs as he is, will be able, single-handed, to escape the snares which will be assuredly laid for the whole party, is something which, much confidence as we may have in his ability, it is permissible to doubt.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL POWER.

From Every Saturday. The figures of the last census have been so far officially ascertained that one apportionment bill has already been prepared by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and another is in process of preparation by the Committee on the Census. Whichever-or whatever one-may finally be adopted, the basis of apportionment will not

probably differ materially from that fixed upon

in the Judiciary Committee's bill. At any rate, that will answer our purpose in enabling us to get a clear idea of the redistribution of political power which is to be made for the ensuing decade, and which flows in a great degree from the late most momentous crisis in the history of the Union. The topic. as one intimately connected with the new departure of national progress, cannot but be of deep interest to all reflecting citizens.

The bill above referred to fixes the number of Representatives at 280; and we find on inspection of the list that they are distributed among the great sections of the Union acthe number of members both according to the present and the proposed apportion-

ments:-| Present | Present | New England | 21 | 21 | Middle States | 61 | Southern States | 75 | Western States | 76 | Pacific States | 76 Pacific States..... 280

It is possible that some readers, in glancing over this table, will be surprised at the apparent growth of the South as indicated in the increased number of its Representatives. They will, however, get the true state of the case the moment they reflect that two-fifths of the colored race are now for the first time comprised in the basis of apportionment. If the eleven Representatives derived from this source be deducted, it will be seen that the South has gained but two from the regular increase of population, while the Middle States have been gaining five. Allowing, then, for this apparent anomaly, we find that the table strikingly indicates the general march of political power northward and westward. A table by States would render this still more obvious. Thus, it appears that just one-half of the next House-140 Representatives, according to the bill we have been considering-will come from the following eight States, in the order of their size, viz.:— New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Kentucky. All these States might be strung on a straight line, beginning at Boston and running-dipping slightly towards the southwestwardly to Jefferson City, with the excep-tion of a single loop to take in Kentucky. This line may be regarded as the axis of the political power of the Union. The great significance, however, of the table lies in the hint it gives of such a re-

distribution of power, consequent upon vital changes in the country, as well render these sectional tables hereafter of much less account than they have been thus far in our history. We have among us a class of men who are constantly crying out for decentralization. It is a good watch-ory in some respects; but we have already realized something equally good, namely, the substantial desectionalization of the country. The sections themselves are fading out or merging into each other. The New England States unquestionably preserve their distinc-tive features better than any of the other sections, yet among them Connecticut has largely become a political appendage of New York. In the West, Ohio has lost the characteristics of that section-it makes no gain, for instance, under the new apportionment, although New York and Pennsylvania do-while Missouri, on account of its immigrant population and other peculiarities, has been justly transferred from the Southern to the Western States. To note, however, the full force of the desectionalizing drift of the last decade, we must turn to the South. The last apportionment found the 75 Representatives of that section not only within one of equalling the political strength of any other section, but so completely a unit as to hold the balance of power in the Union. The next apportionment will assign, out of the 88 Representatives of that section, no less than 28 to the colored race. whose views for the present are essentially non-concurrent with those of the class who monopolized the whole political power enjoyed by the South under the last census. This division, it is true, will not be strictly available to the colored population, and it is best it should not be; still, it is easy to see that, of itself, it effectually disposes of the once all-powerful sectionalism of the South. Similarity of institutions, also, will tend to rearrange the States politically according to their dominant interests. whether commercial, manufacturing, agri-cultural, or otherwise. Thus the mountainous regions running down from Virginia, through North Carolins, and East Tennessee, into Upper Georgia and Alabama, will be essentially, and in time politically, distinct from the cotton-planting sections of the South, and they will find their affinities farther north. Immigration, by which alone the Southern States can hold their own in the

white of minimum and watched that is brother in

The same conclusion is to be derived from the slightest study of that section which is distancing all others in the acquisition of political power. The West is hardly a section geographically, and still less can it be so politically. Where is the West? Like Corporal Trim's poor soldier, it is "here today and gone to-morrow." Its exiginal States, once the homes of adventurous pioneers, become old and conservative and ally themselves with the Eastern and Middle States. The newer States are in population the epiteme of the whole Union. recent Senatorial elections at the West, but one of the successful candidates was a native of his State. A carpet-bag would well befit the coat-of-arms of any of these new States. Such communities, of course, representative of the whole country as they are, cannot be sectional. They are a Congress of national electors, to begin with, and their own Congressmen cannot but reflect the broad and catholic type of their origin. This, then, is the gratifying feature of the present-and probably of every future-redistribution of political power. It is a grand advance to-wards equality and towards the subordination of class and sectional interests to the general welfare of the people as a whole.

WATOMES, JEWELRY, ETO.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY A SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 302 Chesenut St., Phila-Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladles' and Cents' Watches Of American and foreign makers, DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc. Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents. Repairing done in the best manner and guaran-

5 11 fmw5 TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,

both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
S 2 ly;
SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. R. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality! The Lowest Prices! The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESNUT Street.

(MASONIC HALL.) PHILADELPHIA

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bang st., Cleveland, Ohio A number of Second-hand Safes, of differen makes and sizes, for sale VEBY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly, and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10.7 fmw6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILIP SPAEDER vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT,
fi. fa.: VIRTUE C. SWEATMAN vs. GEORGE
HAMBRECHT, fi. fa. September Term, 1870,
Nos. 97 and 98.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in court, arising from the Sheriffs sale under the above writs of fart facias of the personal estate of the said GEORGE HAMBRECHT, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 518
WALNUT Street, Room No. 10, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons are required to make their claims before such Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

2 2 10t

Auditor.

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

COAL.

A NTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2248
POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH-FURDAGE, \$7.75: Stove, \$8; Nut, \$7.
SCHUYLKILL-FURDAGE, \$7: Stove, \$7.25; Nut, \$6.25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER, Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.
20 rp tf SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets,—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices.

CEMETERY OAKS COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET, Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed

will be cheerfully given. By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge,
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.

MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas. MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERS chants and Manufacturers of Conesions Tie