EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA SUFFERERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The State of Pennsylvania certainly cannot be accused of being too tender a mother. Some of her suffering bantlings in the shape of Dutch farmers in Cumberland and Franklin counties have been crying out vehemently of late for substantial comfort and recompense for their losses in the war, but so far have received only hard raps instead of consolation. We cannot but consider these complainants hardly used. They are reported to have always been a most inoffensive, respectable, stationary body-a sort of ballast, in fact, in American politics, voting steadily for Andrew Jackson up to the time of Lee's invasion, when they wakened to the fact that there was a difficulty in progress in the country, and immediately took part in it by making out bills of their losses from Union and Rebel troops, which bills they now present. Apart from this action, nothing could have been more admirably pacific and con-

servative than their behavior. The bills for their losses which they are urging upon the State to pay and afterwards collect from Congress, enumerate their departed household gods with such pathetic fidelity and disclose such a devotion of sorrow to their memory that the hardest heart must be touched unawares.

There are tragical hints of domestic affections and wounds for the future poet or novelist. To C. S., sufferer in McConnells burg, the flag naturally was but a bit of bunting; the menaced Capitol he had never seen; the Government meant the Squire's office and taxes; but his new suit of clothes which the buckwheat crop had paid for, and the cut of which his sweetheart had praised! for how can you account for that odd five cents unless by a touch of sentiment? Why talk of blood or glory to this sufferer? How will the blood of a thousand battle-fields wash out the loss of actual black cloth and tailor's work? The nation may stand again erect and free in the eyes of men, but how does national glory cover C. Seltzer's bare

"We may have many happy years, and rulers just But those black pantaloons are gone forever and

Pennsylvania seems inclined to turn a deaf ear to these Jeremiahs whose cry has come up from her borders for a year or more. They encompass Harrisburg this winter, and go round about it, like the prophets of old; they have cast dust upon their heads; their eyes do fail with tears and their bowels are troubled while they lift up a lamentation for their soap and apple butter. The State, it seems, has incumbered itself with pensions for their soldiers' widows, and the education of their orphans, and feels these claims to be paramount. But there is another way of regarding the subject, it appears to us. The lamenting Dutch farmer might very justly state that those young men (and no State offered more than Pennsylvania), who threw their lives and fortunes into the deadly breach for love of country, or hatred of slavery, have met with their reward. They saved their country, and their sacred names and record are in her keeping. They fought for an idea and gained it, and they receive ideal wages. C. Seltzer, we are sure, does not want such. He and his compatriots had other business to attend to than the war. It was assuredly against their will that their hams and new hats left the peaceful firesides for the tented field, or that the half-barrels of mackerel have sought and found the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth. These are sufferings which can be estimated in dollars and cents; should not the just land of Penn pay the debts, even though the pensions go unpaid, and the orphans' schools be closed?

LIBELS BY MARRIED WOMEN. From the N. Y. Sun.

The already famous Torpey diamond robbery case in England-where a woman, who took the most active part in the commission of the crime, was acquitted on the ground that she acted under constraint on the part of her husband-has provoked much comment from the British and American press; and many severe and sarcastic remarks have been made upon it in connection with the socalled woman's rights movement. It seems, however, that even in the State of New York, where the liberal statutory enactments in regard to married women have removed the numerous restrictions, as well as abrogated most of the few privileges which were peculiar to their position under the common law. the relation of husband and wife still affords

some striking legal peculiarities. A forcible illustration of this can be found by turning to the first case in the latest volume of Barbour's Supreme Court Reports. The plaintiff brought an action for libel against a married woman and her husband. The libel was composed and published by the wife alone. The only question on the appeal was whether the action could be maintained against both, Under the old common law it undoubtedly could; but it was argued that the effect of the New York statutes as to married women had been to change the rule, and that the wife alone could judicially be held responsible for a libel of which she alone was the author and publisher. A married woman in this State can take and hold property separate and apart from the husband. and make contracts and incur liabilities in reference to it, and has the right to sell it to any one except her husband. She can also maintain an action for damages to her person or character against any one but him.

The Judges composing the Onondaga General Term, however, after using language which singularly enough implies that in their opinion the question is not of much importance—a view from which we think many husbands will decidedly dissent-come to the conclusion that the common law rule is still the law of this State; and that in New York to-day an action lies against a husband and wife jointly for a libel written and published by the wife alone.

Now this is no joke. It reveals a source of power hitherto hidden from general observation. The imprudent or hateful wife of a comparatively well-to-do | man may ruin him at the shortest notice, while she herself, if without separate property, has nothing to lose, and even if she has any, will in all probability be willing to let that go if only she feels angry enough towards her worser half. The subject is one that commends itself immediately to the attention of our law-makers, who are still-heaven be praised!-only men; and the statutory limitation of this rule of law cannot be opposed by any of the women's rights advocates, for we all of us know that what they want is right, not pri-

MARITIME RECIPEOCITY. From the N. Y. World,

There has just been published by order of the House a report by Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., on the foreign commerce of the United States and the practical workings of our relations of maritime reciprocity with other nations. Beginning with the statement that at the organization of this Government we adopted the general principles of the Cromwellian navigation acts, Mr. Nimmo proceeds to say that by the act of March 3, 1815, Congress repealed all discriminating duties upon merchandise entered at ports of the United States in ships of the nation whereof such merchandise was a product or manufacture, whenever the President should be satisfied any nation had established a reciprocal regulation for us; and that by act of May 24 1828, the United States offered to admit the ships of any nation with the products or manufactures of any nation or nations at no greater charges than those imposed upon American ships and merchandise by such nations. These terms have been accepted by treaty or proclamation as follows: -

Argentine Confed. July 27, 1853. No date specified.
Austria. Aug. 17, 1829. One year's notice.
Beigium. July 27, 1858. 12 months' notice.
Bolivia. May 13, 1858. 12 months' notice. Nov. 4, 1867... May 16, 1882... July 10, 1857... April 26, 1826... At will. 12 months' notice. Costa Rica. l year's notice. Denmark'. Feb. 8, 1867, 12 month July 13, 1839, 12 month Dec. 25, 1866, At will, Oct. 15, 1849, At will, March 2, 1849, At will, Dominican Rep. 12 months' notice .12 months' notice 3reatBritain fuatemala. At will.
At will.
I year's notice.
At will.
Iz months' notice. 1867. Aug. 26, 1852 July 4, 1864 April 5, 1831 Dec. 12, 1846 June 21, 1867 Honduras. New Granada. 1846 ... 12 months' notice.

.12 months' notice.

Feb. 4, 1859. At will. July 26, 1851. 12 months' notice. Way 24, 1828. At will.

Nicaragus.....

Paraguay

Prussia...

Russia... May 24, 1828. At will.

Russia... Dec. 18, 1832. 12 months' notice.

San Salvador... Jan. 2, 1850. 22 months' notice.

Sweden and N'wy July 4, 1827. 1 year's notice.

Venszuela... Aug. 28, 1860. 12 months' notice. Spain and Portugal yet refuse us maritime reciprocity, but with these exceptions our trade may be supposed on a footing of mutuality with the mercantile world. The occasion of the system thus portrayed Mr. Nimmo gives as a belief on the part of our legislators that reciprocity was demanded by a mutuality of interests, and would result in a mutuality of benefits; but the reality he does not think commensurate with the hope. The propriety of our system of maritime reciprocity, he thinks, expired with the era of wooden vessels-"to-day we once more behold the British flag as far in ascendant as it was a hundred years ago, and we have great reason to fear the entire supersedure of the American by the British flag in international commerce"-and the secret of this he finds in the rise of ocean steam navigation. Wooden ships we are able to build as cheaply as they can be built abroad, and as a consequence our lake and coasting trade is in unabated health; but coming to iron ships Great Britain is ten years ahead. "The question before us, therefore, in the upbuilding of our merchant marine, is not how shall we protect our shipping interest against foreign competition? but, how shall we proteet it against British competition?" The propriety of this he enforces by showing that in round numbers Great Britain has fifty per cent. of all the shipping on the sea, the United States twenty per cent., and all other nations thirty; and then varies his question to say, "how shall we meet these advantages possessed by England, and place our ships in a position to compete

upon equal terms with British ships?" The answer to this Mr. Nimmo sums up in the word protection; which really seems to the unregenerate mind as if the occasion of the decline was relied on to be the cause of the reinvigoration. In a covert way it is intimated that the Government of the United States should go into the business of establishing great iron-shipbuilding establishments like those on the Clyde and the Tyne, which we are told would cost some \$1,500,000 each; and then the position is boldly taken that there should be "a limitation of the maritime privileges of Great Britain in our commerce on this continent." But in plain terms this means that we should now revive the old navigation acts of the time of Oliver Cromwell, at least so far as regards England, and as a supplementary measure establish ironship yards at public cost. The absurdity of all this is something refreshing. Mr. Nimmo shows the cause of the decline in our foreign commerce on page 25 of his report, where the taxation on an American and a British line of steamers, estimating capital stock in either at \$3,000,000, is thus given:-

AMERICAN. State, city, and county taxes.....\$75,000 British advantage, per maritime re-ciprocity 25,000 United States tax on gross receipts 37,500 United States tax on profits...... 15,000-\$155,500

BRITISH. Income tax..... \$6,000 Rental tax..... 4,000- \$10,000

Thanks to "protection," excessive taxes, Boutwellism, etc..... \$145,599 This amount, or more, Mr. Nimmo proposes to saddle on the people of the United States in order to give them American ocean steamships, instead of giving then such vessels by taking that weight off. He would "protect" them into an ocean marine at great

cost, instead of "free-trading" them into one

at no outlay at all.

Further still, Mr. Nimmo dwells on the low state of our ocean marine, or rather the no state thereof, saying on page 19:-"Of the 133 steamers regularly plying between the United States and ports in Europe, not one wears the American flag." The remedy for this he finds in a system of subsidizing ocean steamers, instancing divers facts and figures purporting to show that France and England keep up their steamer lines by heavy douceurs, and that only by these have those nations a maritime supremacy over ourseives. A letter to the World sufficiently explodes all this, showing that the National Steamship Company of Liverpool, which has never received a sixpence of subsidy from the British Government, and never held a mail contract from either England or the United States, can yet build new ships, keep up the old, be their own underwriters, and pay stockholders 20 per cent. dividend per year, showing a profit of not less than 33 per cent. per annum, a rate our correspondent claims is common to all the four New York and

THE DANGER BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

Liverpool companies.

From the N. Y. Times. We have called attention at various times to the unpleasant similarity in the state of public feeling, as regards active politics, in the communities of two great cities-Paris and New York. In both cities the so-called "better classes" have pretty much given up any share in administration; in both, "personal government" is the favorite form -successful adventurers ruling ignorant masses with little responsibility to either the people or legislative bodies; in both, "jobs" and political corruption have reached a height and audacity never before witnessed in

modern history. Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Tweed, in New York, are emulating Baron Baussmann in Paris, in supporting the proletaires, and lining the pockets of the ring by opening streets, laying out boulevards and "improving" parks. In each city the classes who pay the taxes, and represent the brains of the community, are practically shut out from all control of its affairs. In each, also, the moral sense of the young and ignorant is becoming corrupted by the sight of so much successful villainy. The vast fortunes and immense power of the leaders of the ring will act gradually on the moral ideas of our community, as did the gambling | successes of Morny, and the other followers of Louis Napoleon, on the morality of the present generation of young French-men. Fortunately for the influence of French corruption and immorality on the world, a great disaster has shown the hollowness and wickedness of the entire French system. The prick of the Prussian bayonet has burst this bubble of foul gas. But to the American world, the gilded structure of New York corruption and rascality is still as splendid and imposing as ever. No bolt from the judgments that threaten it has yet exposed its thorough rottenness and villainy. Still, fortunately for America as compared with France, New York has never assumed anything like the position of Paris towards the rest of the country-especially in the political field. Its jobbery and corruption have been confined to its own limits, or to the State of which it is the commercial empo-

It is true that, owing to its enormous commercial wealth, the city offers to audacious and unscrupulous gamblers and adventurers prizes such as Paris hardly presented to Morny, Haussmann, and Persigny. As our able Albany correspondent has shown, they are adding to the funds which they will control during the coming year some \$12,000,-000, and for no dollar of this will they give an account. Now what we desire our friends in Connecticut and other States to understand is, that the grand object of the New York conspirators is to extend their influence and control over other States, and finally to place their supple tool and instrument in the Presidential chair at Washington. Let no easy-going Republican in distant States say that this is a remote and unlikely occurrence. We in New York know these men. They are no contemptible adversaries. Though they have worked up from the dregs of society, their plans are as wide-reaching as their means are audacious. They have the trickery of politics by heart; they know the power of money; they control an income in this city equal to that of many a kingdom, and they carry with them an enormous crowd of ignorant followers, who obey utterly their beck and nod. They are striking now for higher game than the Governorship of a State, or the commissions of a city. They have succeeded in throwing all the administration of this city, employing so many thousands of men, entirely into their own hands. During the present electoral contest in neighboring States, and the approaching Presidential struggle, they will have in their power millions of money, and will use it without stint. They are employing it to-day liberally in Connecticut.

The aim and hope of the New York Ring are to transfer their power to Washington under Governor Hoffman, and to make their jobs and conspiracies national. Mr. Hoffman will be their implement there, as he has been here. The same unscrupulous audacity and unbounded bribery which have given them power here, they hope will insure them higher rewards there. In the place of the petty income of a city, they will have the revenue of a wealthy nation to job with. Where they plunder thousands now, they hope to deal with millions then. Custom-houses, foreign ministers, and all the countless places of the Central Government, they will give out instead of petty offices in parks, and docks, and court-houses. We shall then see a "Washington Ring," under Tweed, Sweeny & Co., to which all New York or Paris rings have been trifles; and corruption, bribery, jobbery, the vitia-tion of justice and degradation of law, which have disgraced New York under these men. will become national and "republican." tell our friends in Connecticut that this is precisely what Democratic success in their State means. The connection between Governor English and Tweed shows this. A Democratic triumph means the triumph of the New York ring.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. IMPORTANT CIRCULAR. SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW OPEN-UERTIFICATES READY.

TREAFURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871. Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1879, entitled An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly n coin, at the rate of five per cen . per annum. Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred

millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half | er cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Subscription to the loan will have preference in

the following order, namely:-First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent, bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dellars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subreribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign

countries. Second, Subscriptions for equal amounts of each

class of bonds. Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts o' bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five

Fourta. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this

The bonds will be registered or issued with conpons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year. The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and

tne interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bonds will be issued at the United States

Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; and Pittsburg, Pa.

P. S .- This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Fivetwenty Bonds, and to pay the gold interestithereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st of May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

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