## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

PARTY LEADERS AND THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The efforts of the Democratic press at the North to lull the country into a false sense of security with regard to the future, might be more successful if the Southern newspapers would take the hint, and suppress their real opinious about the lost cause" until after the election. This, however, they decline to do. They think they see their way to success with or without the help of the "War Democrats." Republican dissensions encourage them to throw aside all disguises. They see so many Republican journals substantially fighting their battle, that they can afford to disregard the prudent admonitions of the World and other Democratic papers. Thus, the Mobile Register is furious because the World advises the Southern people to accept the "situation" as they find it. Why should they, it asks, cease to oppose negro suffrage and the fif teenth amendment? "Are they right? Are they Radical or Democratic platform planks? Can you count the tens of thousands of white men who will spurn your ticket if you taint it with negro politics?" The Register goes on as follows:-

"We retort, then, on 'Northern impracticables, like the Worla, who persistently close their eyes to this great power of race instinct, who reject a law that God has imprinted on the hearts of all men, and prefer to cling to false and glittering expediencies as the watchword of victory. The World n without faith. It is in the bramble-bush of unbelief Armies, religious, military, or political, are never led to victory by unbelievers like the World. It is afraid of its own cause; afraid of the very truths it is most profoundly grounded in. How can there be inspira-tion—the few sacre of triumph—in the counsels or the leadership of such a journal?"

The Montgomery Mail of the 20th inst, also denounces the policy of acknowledging the results of the war as settled, and says:-"What if we so shape public sentiment every-where that the World and its followers will be in a minority in that (the next Presidential) convention? And that is just what we are laboring to do-nothing more, certainly no less." It continues its argument thus:-

The great national objection to the fifteenth amendment lies in the fact that so long as it occupies a place in the Constitution of the United states, it is a standing admission on the part of the whole people that the bayonet may be rightfully used in overthrowing the 'old landmarks' of popular and free Government. Can the World see no danger in the admission por Yorthe World see no danger in that admission not worth, at least, an effort to escape from? And who is left to make that effort

If not the Democratic party?" We might multiply such passages to almost any extent, but the lesson they teach is obvious. It will be well for the people at the North to make up their minds without delay that these extracts convey the true sentiments of the Southern Democrats, and that the election of a Democratic President in 1872 will mean a surrender of all the principles which have been contended for since the close of the war-even if the old question of secession is not revived in a more dangerous form than ever. The Democratic vote of the South can only be obtained upon the terms indicated in the above quotations. As the Mobile Register says, the views expressed by the World will prove to be those of only a minority of the party. Republicans wish to think that the "war issues" can be in this party. His followers must be drawn safely left to themselves now, but it will probably be many years before the South abandons its belief that the objects of the Confederacy failed through a series of accidents which can never occur again, and that the next attempt to "establish a nation" will be successful. Once let Republican rule be overthrown, and we shall find ourselves dealing afresh with the worst of the probwhich confronted us ten years No concessions to the South that we can possibly make will reconcile the people to the destruction of the only political ideas which ever had any degree of vital force among them. Some of them are kind enough to tell us so plainly now. Others set a guard upon their lips, but cherish the same sinister purposes in their hearts. What we gained by the war we alone can keep. And it is for this reason that we have always insisted that the Republican party is as necessary to the coun-

try now as it was in 1861, and that our differ-

ences with each other are absurdly unimpor-

tant, compared with the duty which lies be-

fore us of preserving to the nation those

blessings which we were the means of win-

ning for it. Upon these very differences the Southern Democrats build their hopes. In one State they see personal quarrels absolutely paralyzing the Republican party. A contest over offices blinds many excellent men to the perils before the country, and leads them to be almost willing that the Democrats should once more obtain the upper hand. The worst of these differences is that discussion evidently has only a tendency to make them ten times more difficult of settlement than they were before, by exasperating the adherents of both sides. Whether the fight is between Senators, or rival factions, or office-seekers and office-holders, the slightest reference to it only adds fuel to the fire. In such a state of affairs, there is nothing to hope for except that the common sense of the people will eventually crush these discords, and perhaps the authors of them into the bargain. This is a power which the Southern people never did take into consideration; and they seem to be now more incapable than ever of realizing its existence. They suppose that local feuds here and there between leaders will suffice in the hour of trial to break up the Republican party. It is one of their numerous "dreams of delusion." When the real push comes whon it has to be decided whether the contests of the last ten years shall be fought out all over again, or whether the Republi-can settlement of past disputes shall be upheld—the people will take affairs into their own hands, and the wranglers who now occupy the field of politics will be swept away as with a whirlwind. We care nothing for factions on one side or the other. Whether this man or the other gets the most offices is a matter of no concern to us. All that we are anxious to see is the Republican party win in the next Presidential election. and the selection of the man who is to be placed in the foreground as our candidate, we are well content to leave to time and the judgment of the people. So that the party conquers, the fate of individuals is of little consequence. In this State or out of it, we regard the strife of persons or cliques as ephemeral, and, consequently, unimpor-tant. No doubt they seem to be very formidable now. Our weakness in this State to be traced to them. fault it is we should be sorry to have to decide—half a dozen good Republicans would give you as many different reasons for the misfortune. The public must be very much disposed to cry to the contestants, with honest "Mercutio," "a plague on both your

the way altogether. One or other of those results will certainly be brought about by the Presidential election. The people will not allow the life of the nation to be placed in jeopardy by the passions or follies of leaders who happen to have acquired influence or power, and do not know how to use it.

DR. DOLLINGER'S POSITION.

From the N. Y. Tribune. From a rumor that King Ludwig of Bavaria purposes to support Dr. Dollinger in his opposition to the dogma of infallibility, to make him Minister of Public Worship, and, as soon as the necessary Liberal preponderance is secured in the Representative Chamber, to abolish the concordat which has regulated the relations of Church and State in Bavaria since 1817, the expectations of a new reformation within the pale of the German Catholic Church seem to have drawn a great deal of encouragement. A schism among the faithful, a liberal Catholicism with its headquarters at Munich or Fulda, rivalling a corrupt and effete system whose court shall be at Rome, a new departure for the ancient creed which no longer meets the wants of civilization-such are the consequences which are looked for from the protest whose leading points we published the other day, and the excommunication which naturally followed it. We do not believe these expectations are well founded. The decision of the Vatican Council has made opposition to the doctrine of infallibility, or any other dogma, new or old, impossible within the Church, because whoever protests places him-self outside the Church by the mere act of protesting. Defining an article of faith is nothing but drawing the line between Catholies and non-Catholies; and nobody knows better than Dr. Dollinger himself that the corner-stone of Catholic faith is absolute, unconditional acceptance of every doctrine which has been formally adopted as a portion of the creed of the Church. Dr. Dollinger may satisfy himself that the degma of infallibility is contrary to reason and inconsistent with historical facts; but then he must also satisfy himself that the Church which announces this dogma as an essential part of her creed is a Church teaching error. To be logical, therefore, he must renounce the Roman confession and declare himself a Protestant.

This inevitable consequence of his present course is so well understood in Germany, and must be so plain to his own mind, that we can hardly anticipate any serious attempt to make his excommunication the beginning of a new Catholic movement. What is commonly called the Liberal Catholic party has never had much theological significance, and in a movement of this kind would probably be found on the Roman side. It is a party which has aimed to reconcile the discipline and customs of the Church with modern ideas of progress, and to promote harmony between Catholicism and the principles of political freedom; but in all matters of doctrinal belief it has been Ultramontane in its tendencies, and some of the bishops who are accounted its leaders were among the stoutest advocates of Papal infallibility in the Council. The opposition to the new dogma came principally from prelates who held Gallican theories of the rights of the inferior hierarchy and the civil power as against the Roman Court. Since the definition, there is no reason to believe that the Munich professor will find many adherents from the few who, like himself, objected to the dogma on theological and historical grounds, and the miscellaneous multitude who, for one reason or another, are ready to forsake the Church on a slight provocation. If any serious movement result, therefore, from Dollinger's manifesto, it is more likely to be in the direction of Protestantism than of a reformed German Catholic Church.

The attitude of the Bavarian Government need not seriously complicate the situation. Dr. Dollinger may be retained in his professorship at Munich, but the bishops will always have the power to refuse ordination to students who prepare for the priesthood under his teaching, and any bishop who declines to execute this power can be deposed. The Government may indeed secure to such recalcitrant ecclesiastics the physical occupation of their places, and the revenue that belongs to them; but this would be to try the experiment which Henry VIII tried in England, and the result would be the same; the new Church, which meant to be only a localized, independent Catholicism, would immediately become distinctly Protestant. There is no ground for supposing that either the Government or the people are ready for any such radical charge as this. The concordat may be abelished, but concordats and all other forms of union between Church and State are things of the past, and both priest and people get along very well without them. What effect the course of Dr. Dollinger may have in giving fresh vitality to German Protestantism it is too soon yet to predict. But it is unreasonable to suppose that it will modify the character of German Catholicism, or inaugurate a new reform where the Reformation of Luther already meets the wants of everybedy who is not content with the ancient creed.

A SLAVE TURNED MASTER. From the N. Y. World,

In 1868 General Blair said: - "You underrate Grant; he is a bold and dangerous man. who will try to make himself dictator." Radi cals sneered or railed. The prediction was ascribed to a selfish motive. General Blair bore the penalty of speaking an unwelcome truth a little too early. Now Charles Sumner and Carl Schurz say the same thing, and everybody listens.

Public feeling was indeed alarmed, quite early in the history of Grant's administration, by his selection of mere favorites and personal friends or tools for high station, in utter disregard of the opinion of his own or any other party. Men asked, "Does this soldier really propose to import personal government to this side of the Atlantic?" But the President presently found himself crippled in that method of endeavor. He found that a hostile Senate and House could thwart him. Utterly ignorant of politics, he still learned quickly one lesson—that he must create a party of his

own before he could create a court. Accordingly, he gradually yielded to party pressure, first as to individuals, and then as to measures. He surrendered to Boutwell and the bank monopolists; to Cameron and the tariff and railroad monopolists; to Chandler and the manifest destinarians; to Morton and Butler and the tribe of haters of the South and defenders of the carpet-bag plunderer. Originally inclined to a police moderation towards the South, so much that he meditated amnesty and looked not unkindly upon such movements as those of Walker and Senter, he suffered himself to be whipped in by the radical leaders, allowed the patronnge to be used by Boutwell and others to crush out all liberal Re-publicanism, and surrendered unconditionally to the extremists. Public opinion houses," and to wish that they would either was thrown off the scent by his come to a good understanding or get out of seeming subservience to party dictation.

People did not understand that this slow, obstinate man, with a fixed idea in his head, had deliberately become the slave of a party in order to make himself its master. Cameron, Chandler, and the rest, who rejoiced at their capture of the President, little imagined what a Greek horse they were taking within their party walls; and Morton and Butler, who fancied they were using Grant, did not see in his stolid face the satisfaction with which he suffered them to make him their owner. Step by step, Grant has so fastened his grasp upon the radical party that to-day half the seats in the Senate are filled by tools, hired by his patronage to fight him, no matter what may become of the party, and his hirelings are controlling the party in more than half the States. Demanding of the party the decapitas tion of Mr. Sumner, against the protests of shrewd leaders who knew the danger to the party, he then made that very danger a pretext for demanding a bill giving him power to use the army wherever he pleased. To Morton and others he argued that the bill must pass in order to save the party. Have not Morton and others the sense to see that the same bayenet power will also be used to control the party? Grant means to be a can-didate whether nominated or not, and to use his power to elect himself, but calculates that the apprehension of this course will force the Republican nomination. He is probably right. Morton, Colfax, Blaine, Logan, and all the rest of the Presidential aspirants will find themselves compelled to act as the tools of the man who came into the party as its slave n order to rule it as its master, and through t to rule the nation.

Grant's character has one salient trait-he is a living incarnation of selfishness. Cold and secretive as melam, he has as much of patriotism; he relies upon nobody, fuses with nobody, knows friends only as far as he can use them, and lives, moves, and has his being solely for his own convenience. The same vulgar passion which prompts him to disgrace the Presidency by taking presents makes him accept a party leader or a party as his tool. He became a Republican when that party offered him the nomination, and a radical when that faction offered him the means of power and mastery; he would leave either or both if he could gain by it. The United States Government he looks upon as his farm, to be managed purely for his own advantage. Its offices are part of the fruits of his farm, to be sold or given away, as may best suit him. Its parties are mere machines, to be employed in cultivating that farm so that it may yield larger crops. Statesmen like Schurz, independent men like Sumner, are merely inconvenient stumps, to be pulled up and got out of the way of his cultivator. Laws are mere fences: good when they suit him, to be torn down when they do not. The Constitution is to him only a plan of his estate, to be made over whenever he wants to add a new farm. This is Grant's idea of the Government. Incapable of refusing presents, he is also incapable of laying down the sword; for with him greed, whether of power or pelf, will last as long as life, and to him office is not a trust but a posses-

THE LEADERS OF THE PARIS REDS. From the N. Y. Herald.

Since the Republic was proclaimed on the fourth day of last September the changes which have taken place throughout France, and especially in Paris, are such as excite wonder and attract attention. The men who in the young days of the new republic occurried the leading positions, whose appeals exercised an influence over the populace and whose republicanism was never for a moment doubted, have nothing to do with the men who now bid defiance to the government of which M Thiers is the chosen head. During the long days of the siege of Paris, while Prussia held the capital of France within its iron grip, these men, or the most of them, at least, employed their time not in strengthening the hands of the government by the enforcement of discipline and the development of the military qualities of the National Guard. but by encouraging the spread of demoraliza tion among the troops, cultivating dissensions, and preparing the minds of those who were foolish enough to be influenced by them for their grand scheme of the establishment of the Commune. The republic was not sufficiently liberal for them—they wanted something more than what justice would sanction or honest dealing between man and man would warrant in enforcing. Perhaps no better answer can be given to the question of why the army of Paris was not able to cut the line of the Prussian investment that can be deduced from the dissensions which now exist, not only between the leaders of the republic and the chiefs of the Commune, but which actually exist in the ranks of the Reds even now while fighting the republic for the idol of their own creation. The chief men of the Commune, the leaders of the Reds, are heretics from the republic, radical in their sentiments, impressed by one idea, and that one which suggests a dangerous and an unwholesome doctrine.

Among the noted if not the most prominent of the Reds of Paris previous to the war with Prussia was Gambetta, a man of wonderful energy, good talents, and remarkable ability for organization. These qualities he showed after his aerial trip from Paris to the provinces. The influence wielded by this man throughout the whole nation, outside of the capital, up to the close of the war, was powerful; but when hostilities ceased he who exercised the power of a dictator almost fell completely out of sight. Other men came to the surface-men of experience and ability, such as Thiers, Favre, and others we might name. Peace was restored, and the prospects of France began to grow brighter until the cloud of Communism in Paris rose to obscure it. From heated argument in the National Assembly at Bordeaux and extravagant editorials in the radical journals of Paris, conducted by such men as Rochefort, Valliant, and others, the opposition of the Reds settled down into a recourse to arms in order to enforce their doctrine not only in the espital but all over France. Communism, which up to this time had been but a theory, now shaped itself into a dreadful reality. Men were not slow either in choosing sides. Those who desired the welfare of France, who longed to see her free, who wished her prosperity, and sighed for the day when she would again take her position among the nations of Europe, resolved to stand by the republic which was proclaimed in September, and duly sustained by the country when M. Thiers was elected the executive head of the nation; while, on the other hand, those who had little to lose and were animated by a belief in a form of government which has few qualifications to recommend it, and which by thinking people was and is considered impracticable, raised the blood red flag of the Commune, and have endeavored to enforce its principles on the people of France. The fruits of the differences between the Republicans and the Communists are already plainly to be seen. The nation is retrograding instead of advancing. Capital is scared from the country, industries

are at a standatili, churches are pilfered, | priests are persecuted, private citizens are outraged, murders are committed, and security for person or property does not exist in the once famous capital of France.

While the present picture is a melancholy one to contemplate, there are, happily, signs which augur the complete annihilation of the elements which now disturb, perplex, and threaten France with destruction. The elemency of the Versailles government, mistaken at one time for timidity, is beginning to produee good effect; while, on the other hand, the administration of the Commune is lapsing into weakness. The Red lenders, too, are passing away. Some of them have already fled, others have met death by fighting against the republic, a few have been imprisoned by their own companions, and quarrels for supremacy are not uncommon in their own ranks. Gustave Flourens, one of the most rabid of the Reds, and Generals Duval and Henry, have all been killed. M. Arsy, head and iront so recently of the Commune in Paris, at latest accounts, while endeavoring to escape from the capital, was arrested and thrown into prison. General Bergeret is also in the same fix. M. Blanqui, another leading rebel, is mistrusted, and is now under a cloud of suspicion. Citizens Ranc and Parent, two others of that ilk with Blanqui, are sick of the business in which they were engaged and have resigned, and so the list might be extended. Already there are twentysix vacancies in the Commune Assembly in Paris. General Cluseret, taking advantage of his position, rules with iron hand and persecutes with relentless severity those who he has reason to believe are opposed to him. If any conclusion can be drawn from this it is that even among the rebels themselves the approach of dissolution is perceived, and the day is coming when the leaders of the Paris Reds will pass out of sight and leave France to be reconstructed, we trust, by the government of an enlightened republic.

CURIOSITIES OF AMERICAN LEGAL PRACTICE.

From the London Saturday Review. The proceedings of American courts of justice have much of the interest which belongs to a foreign country, while they are as easily intelligible as if they took place in England. It is curious and instructive to observe how the law and practice of these courts, derived originally from our own, have been modified by national character or habit, or by contact with systems of jurispradence from which our English system has remained unfortunately isolated. The law of American courts has been in general improved by this contact, but their practice has in some respects deteriorated. We spoke lately of the extraordinary protraction of criminal proceedings in the State of New York by successive appeals. A man having been tried by a jury and found guilty of murder, his case was heard and reheard by judges who had before them a printed report of the evidence given before the jury, but not, as we un-derstand, the witnesses themselves. The Privy Council in England hear Indian appeals on printed reports of the evidence of witnesses in India, and very unsatisfactory such a method of proceeding is, but nobody would dream of applying it to a criminal case in which the witnesses were resident in England. If the verdict of a first jury is not conclusive as to a prisoner's guilt, it might be placed in the discretion of a court to order him to be tried again by another jury; but, except on questions of law, no other sort of appeal would be deemed in England natisfactory. This, however, is rather a grave discussion, and we will turn from it to the consideration of some amusing features of American courts which exemplify diversities, not of legal systems, but of human cha-

The love of startling effect and of tall talk

is much stronger among American advocates and judges than with our own, and this propensity is encouraged by the frequent alternations of the same practitioner between bench and bar. We are all familiar with one example of American forensic oratory. "If, gentlemen, the defendant's pigs are to be permitted to roam at large over the plaintiff's farm, then, gentlemen, av, then indeed, have our ancestors fought and bled and died in vain." That this example is not a violent caricature of the prevailing style is shown by a charge of an American judge which we find reported in a recent number of the New York The ingenious gentlemen who furnish reports to that journal from courts and Congress have a fine sense of the ludicrous, and a great capacity for making the best of a good story. Nothing could be more artistic than the last touch which one of them put to his description of the triumphal arrival of the released Fenians at New York. After drawing a gloomy and harrowing picture of the sufferings of these Fenians in British dungeons, and remarking that they looked uncommonly and surprisingly well under the circumstances, he proceeds to say that the severity of the incarceration to which they had been subjected was strongly shown by the fact that they were able to endure with equanimity the tortures of a New York reception. But the report to which we are now referring gives the very words spoken by a judge, without any at-tempt at embellishment by the reporter beyoud a large type heading which states that Judge Bedford, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the Court of General Session for New York, had opened a campaign against the "legal shysters." In England, although we have not the term "shyster," we have the animal thereby designated, and he is said to be particularly rife at the Old Bailey. A shyster is a tout, and touting may be practised either by a barrister, or by his clerk, or by his past or future clients. It is said that a barrister at the Old Bailey once made such an eloquent defense that, although his client was convicted and sentenced to s long term of imprisonment, the client's gratitude caused him to tout so effectually for this barrister among gentlemen in difficulties that the other barristers were obliged to memorialize the Home Secretary to let him out of prison, as they found that if he remained there the barrister for whom he touted would get all the business of the court. In general, however, touting can only be practised in England with very great caution; but in New York the "dishopest and unprincipled members of the bar," otherwise called shysters, are, as Judge Bedford says, "a growing evil." It is not the custom in England for bar to be present while the Judge is charging the Grand Jury, and therefore if any English judge ever compared the bar to a garden of the fairest flowers, where are beautiful, but some. meaning of course the Queen's counsel and serjeants, are more beautiful than others. the bar would only receive this charming and poetic compliment through the medium of next day's newspapers. But in New York both the compliment and the "scathing re-buke" of Judge Bedford were, or might be, beard by all practitioners in his court, and we may conceive that he actually contem-plated from his desk several rows of learned heads, when he said that "he looked upon the

legal profession as upon a splendid garden filled with the choicest flowers." We cannot help fancying that the Judge must have had Catullus in his mind.

Ut flos in septis secretus nascitur hortis, so grows a barrister into fame and profit by years of unregarded toil in his lonely chambers overlooking the Temple Gardens. And then he is transplanted in full and glorious bloom to Coart, "where some flowers are even more beautiful than others," and are placed on that secount in the first row, if this fair flower should be dishonored, then as Catullus says again:-

Nulli filum pueri nullm optavere paelia ; or, in other words, the disgraced counsel is cut both in court and in society. The flower hangs his head and droops; the sun's light sheers him not, and the rain does not refresh him. Having grown to his full height he fades and falls away. To the brightness of the morning star succeeds a dull twilight which shall deepen into dreary night. The barrister who has ruined his professional prospects by indiscreet tenting can apply to himself the lines of an imitator of Catullus-

I am a garment worn, a vessel crack'd, A zone untied, a filly trod upon. A fragrant flower cropt by another hand, My color subled, and my oder changed.

But our feelings have carried us a little beyond Sudge Bedford. The comparison of the disreputable barrister to a trodden lily, however beautiful and appropriate, is not his but ours. The Judge compares him to "a rank unwholesome weed" which one sometimes finds "in the midst of beauty and cultivation," or, in other words, among the members of an elegaent and learned bar. "As it is the duty of the faithful gardener to uproot the weeds, so that the flowers may longer retain their life and loveliness, and be not centaminated or withered by the blighting influence of the noxises poison," so is it the duty in England of benchers to disbara touter. They may learn their own duty while observing that their gardeners do theirs. The honorable practitioner is not to be annoyed by the presence of the tout. The life and loveliness of a leading counsel must not be blighted by the influence of an Old Bailey trickster. Virtue and issuccence ought not to be exposed unnecessarily to temptation. The flower has grown and flourished in a parden of which the fences ought to be as far as possible maintained. But in New York the shyster ventures upon proceedings from which the English tout would shrink. He makes his way into the prisons, and informs the prisoners committed for trial that he has great influence, and in come cases "he goes so far as to say that he controls, ay, even owns the Court and District Attorney. The indignation of Judge Bedford fails to supply language adequate to denounce the iniquity of the shyster who has dared to whisper that he, the shyster, pulls the string by which Judge Bedford moves when he dispenses criminal justice in the Court of General Session of New York. The Judge proceeds, when he has partially recovered his equanimity, to declare his opinion. that if there could be three or four convictions of these shysters, and the convicts could be sent to the State Prison for the full term fixed by law, there to reflect in their lonely cells upen their many sets of turpitude, perpetrated under the garb of professional honor upon the friendless- and over-credulous, then the profession of the law, being stripped of those perjured wretches, and being in the hands only of high-toned, honorable men, would indeed fulfil its noble mission, meting out justice to all, injustice to none. It appears that allegations of courts and public officers being under undue influence

are common in America. Thus, in the reports of the next day to that on which Judge Bedford delivered his vigorous charge against shysters, we read that Judge Curtis, in a civil court, was greatly incensed at an imputation on his integrity, which appears entirely unfounded. The case was an ordinary one of assault and battery, and counsel for the defendant had made the usual and reasonable request that the witnesses might be ordered out of Court during the trial. Hereupon counsel for the plaintiff rose excitedly, and said that there was too much political influence at work in that Court, and hereupon Judge Curtis said that counsel would have to substantiate his charge or make it at his peril. Counsel, being thus challenged, proceeded to state that, on a previous day, when the case then pending was expected to come on, an Assemblyman entered the Court, and wrote on a slip of paper, "Dear Judge, the defend-ant is a friend of mine; do what you can for him." The Assemblyman, who showed to the counsel on the wrong side this letter, which after all he did not send to the Judge, must be a very clumsy wire-puller. But perhaps other practitioners of the same art are more clever. The little scene ended by the and reading it aloud in court before he

Judge writing a letter to the Assemblyman, We knew that in the United States a barrister was also an attorney, but we did not, until lately, know that he was also an attorney's clerk. It is rather surprising to hear Judge Bestord discoursing so eloquently upon the nobility and dignity of the bar when it shall be purged of shysters, and almost on the same day to learn that the wife's counsel in a divorce suit had process on the husband served and offered himself as a witness to prove the identity of the husband with a man who was known to be cohabiting with a woman other than the wife. The counsel stated that he called on the defendant and found him in bed. He took with him the wife's sister to identify the defendant, and a policeman, "to prevent any little unpleasantness." counsel, supported by the policeman, ven-tured to take a moral tone by asking the detendant whether he was not ashamed to be living with a woman not his wife, to which the defendant answered, "None of your business." The counsel then served the defendant with an order of Court for alimony. Having thus given evidence "on the stand," the counsel resumed his place at the bar, and proceeded to pour forth such a flood of eloquence that the judge, as the only means of stopping him, ordered the court to be adjourned, and what became of the case we do not know. We end as we began, by remarking that where American legal practice has departed from the English model we do not in general find that it has improved. As a barrister may possibly become a judge we do not think that he ought to be a process-

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