THE DAIL: EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS. UPON GURRENT TOPICS-GOMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

HENRY C. CAREY AND PHILADELPHIA. From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

A very pleasantly written article in the May issue of the Chicago Bureau refers to the occasional gathering "of half-a-dozen, or ten or twenty, as may happen, of the solid, leisurely, and leading men of Philadelphia," in the library of Henry C. Carey, the philosopher, economist, and author. Seeking those among his friends and acquaintances who know the vital and characteristic facts of society, business, politics, and social science, and yet are not themselves writers. Mr. Carey keeps abreast with the practical affairs of the day, and is never overridden by them. His observations are based on actualities, and not on theories of what has probably occurred, or ought to have occurred.

Such a company as Mr. Carey is thus able to gather, on almost any afternoon when the cares of business are not too pressing, is a circle of gentlemen whose counterpart are not at hand in any other city. While Long-fellow, Lowell, Holmes, and Emerson might be grouped around a Boston table, to disconsaliterature, poetry, or the arts, Mr. Carey commands the pleased attendance of men not less excellent in their purity of life and character; not less devoted to the solution of social and industrial problems; more active in their efforts for political progress; and yet again more occupied by pressing and continuons labors. Here are the journalists (with genial and veteran McMichael worthily at head), the iron man, their

skill and capital are rewhose ducing the ores and working the metal at thousands of fires; the other industrial employers, every class, the merchants, the bankers, the writers. Among them all, Mr. Carey is at home, leading the conversation and handling all subjects with equal ability. His solid attainments and deep and thorough mind do not prevent the hearty humor of his Irish stock from enlivening the occasion, and his entire good-fellowship is the central influence of his "vesper" gathering. To quote from the article in the Bureau, already mentioned, "the demand for association and interchange of ideas, which is here gratified on his own behalf, and that of his friends, is the outgrowth of his philosophy.

There is something pleasing to us in the character of Mr. Carey as it appears under these circumstances. Philosophy so acquired, so digested, so communicated, cannot be other than the philosophy of humanity. It must be at once kindly and just. It must be earnest, practical, and progressive. All these, to our view, it is, and appropriately finds its home in a great city where industry earns its reward, and where prosperity is built upon the solid and enduring foundation of produced wealth. The metropolus of steady, intelligent, and well-rewarded labor is, as it ought to be, a city of contented comfort, and in it its true and representative mind is such a one as that of Henry C. Carey.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION. From the London Saturday Review.

as an act of war if the Carlists had been in a The first report that the Joint High Composition to resent the injury. If the Joint mission at Washington had already com-Commission has arrived at any understand. pleted the most arduous part of its task would ing, both Governments will probably underhave been gratifying if both parties to the negotiation could have been supposed to have been equally conciliatory or equally tenacious. Experience shows that modern English diplomacy confines itself chiefly to the provision of more or less plausible pretexts for concession. There was nothing in the telegraphic statement which appeared a fortnight ago in the Times to indicate a departure from recent practice. The surrender of an equal share in the Canadian fisheries to the people of the United States appeared only to be qualified by the payment of a sum of money to the Government of the the Dominion; but it has since been asserted that the Canadians are to be allowed reciprocal access to the coasts of New England. The Americans have maintained that the right of fishing which had been conceded to them in the treaty of independence was not terminated by the war of 1812; yet in 1818 they by their own act reacquired the right of fishing as part of the arrangement continued in the treaty of reciprocity. Having in 1861 volun-tarily denounced the treaty, they assented to the imposition of licenses by the colonial authority; and it was only when the licenses were withdrawn, in consequence of the abuse of the permission by American fishermen, that the President, at the instigation of General Butler, announced in menacing language his intention of resenting the protective measures which had been adopted by the Canadian Government. Both England and Canada were at all times willing to renew the agreement of 1818, but the Government of the United States preferred to maintain existing restraints on commercial intercourse, in the hope that the inconvenience suffered by the colonists might tend to create a feeling in favor of annexation. The natural order of business was inverted when the English Government proposed a Joint Commission to examine the question of the fisheries. It is for the claimant of a privilege to devise the means by which it is to be conferred and recognized. and England had on behalf of Cauada nothing to ask from the Government of Washington. The President and Secretary of State, naturally inferring from the overture that England was in a yielding mood, proposed that the same commission should inquire into a method of settling the Alabama claims. If the telegraphic announcement was accurate, the result will have fully justified the calculations of the American Government. In dealing with the question of the fisheries it is chiefly necessary to protect the sights and interests of Canada. The colonists would have just ground for indignation if their property was sacrificed by the Imperial Government for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of the dispute between England and the United States. It can scarcely be supposed that the majority of the English commissioners would overrule their Canadian colleagues. The ambiguous report of the proposal of the Commissioners for settling the Alabama question was suspicious, if not alarming. The claims for compensation were, it was said, to Le determined by another commission, in accordance with certain agreed principles of international law. It seemed to fellow from this statement that the English Commissioners had acknowledged the disputed liability; and it was not even certain that they had not given retrospective effect to a new legal doctrine. It is perfectly competent for two maritime powers to determine between themselves their respective rights and liabilities as belligerents or neutrals; but their mutual relations and reciprocal claims must depend, up to the date of the convention, on the common law of nations. The English Government, except as far as it is the Commissioners, represented by

has not hitherto in contravention of legal precedents acknowledged its responsibility 25 to 15 cents. But 15 cents is considerably higher than the ante-war prices. The real for the escape of an unarmed vessel from an English port; but it has for some years been question for the planters is whether they can willing to refer the issues of law and of fact do better by raising other crops. It is not probable that they can; and even to any properly qualified tribunal. The commissioners have, it seems, not only agreed to

if they could, it would be a short-sighted policy to curtail the production of cotton. It is important for the South to break down the rivalry in India, Egypt, and other quarters of the globe which was created by the long blockade of the Southern ports, and sustained after the close of the war by the peverty, prostration, political troubles, and industrial derangement of the South. This competition can be destroyed only by lower prices than have prevailed for several years. One or two years of low prices will not drive the foreign competitors out of the field, but three or four years would do it infallibly. That great result would be worth almost any temporary sacrifice, as it would give the South a supremacy, and almost a monopoly, in all the cotton markets of the world. Our natural advantages of soil and climate will enable the South easily to maintain this supremacy when once it is re-established. The South should consider that the same motives which make it hesitate and doubt whether it would not be better to partially substitute other crops for cotton, must operate with double force in India, Egypt, and Brazil. It is better that the diminution should take place in those countries than in the United States. If the American cotton-growers curtail their production and thus keep up the price, the effect will be the same as a bounty to their rivals in other countries. If production must be arrested, let it be in other parts of the world.

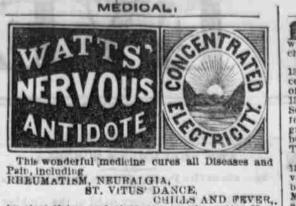
The foreign competition would have been extinguished long ago had it not been for the absurd policy of the Federal Government. Congress, which protects some branches of American industry by a high tariff, reversed the protective policy in relation to this great interest by an excise of three cents a pound on cotton, equivalent to a bounty of three cents a pound to the foreign growers of that staple; thus fostering and prolonging a competition which the interest of this country required to be broken down as speedily as possible. The South, exhausted by a long war, needed a great influx of capital to set the wheels of industry in motion and revive its prosperity; but the insane radicals, by their confiscation and reconstruction laws, kept that section so disturbed and unsettled that capital could not flow in with any guarantee of security. The consequence is that it has taken six years to regain what might easily have been recovered in two. But the cotton culto remove all cause ture having at length revived in its old proportions, in spite of Federal oppression, it is domestic legislation; but although foreigners desirable that the falling off in production may not be theoretically justified in relying should not be in the South, but in rival countries. The South has a capacity to supply the whole world with this important tory prohibition is in practice considered an admission of liability. A Government which staple, of a better quality and at lower prices declines to enforce its own laws against the than any other part of the world. Commissioner Wells, a competent authority, stated in a recent letter that not more than three per cent. of the Southern lands adapted to suspension of the Foreign Enlistment act has cotton had ever been at any one time under been accompanied by avowed hostility to one cultivation. We can therefore expand this of two belligerents. The mission of the Spanish Legion to assist the partisans of great industry thirty-fold and supply all the markets of the world for centuries, when the Queen Isabella would have been justly treated South has crushed its rivals.

The importance of this great branch of American industry cannot be overrated. Cotton is our chief article of export, and the main foundation of our foreign commerce. We must export something to pay for our imports. Our absurd tariff, which increases the cost of production, is a fatal bar to the exportation of manufactures. The exportation of grain is limited and uncertain, depending on the uncertain seasons and varying harvests of Enrope. But cotton is an article of vast consumption and permanent demand, being the chespest material for clothing the human race. Russia and Poland can raise grain as cheaply as we can; but no country of Europe can produce cotton at all, and no part of the world can produce it of so good a quality or at so cheap a price as our Southern States. For this one commodity we are certain of a steady, vast, and remunerative market, which can hardly be said of anything else which we produce in large quantities. If our cotton lands were given up to cereals, we should have a surplus of grain for which we could not find a market, and our whole agriculture would languish. The extension of cotton culture in the South is the most important requisite for the full prosperity of the West, as it would open a large and stable market for Western grain of far greater value than the fluctuating and uncertain markets of Europe. Western grain and pork are converted, so to speak, into cotton on the Southern plantations; and in this new form they can always be exported with a certainty of finding purchasers, whether European grain harvests are scant or abundant. We are under a necessity of making exportations of some kind, not only to pay for the foreign goods we consume, but to meet our heavy indebtedness to Europe. It is estimated that the aggregate of our European debt, including Federal bonds, State bonds, railroad bonds, and dues from merchants, amounts te not less than \$1,500,000, 000, on which the annual interest at six per cent. would be \$90,000,000. The part of last year's cotton crop available for exportation is sufficient to meet this interest, and leave a surplus of nearly \$100,000,000 towards paying for our imports. There is no way in which we could replace this great resource, so important to our foreign trade. It is true that we made large importations during the suspension of cotton exports; but it was only by heavy exportation of bonds, or in other words, by ranning deeply in debt. It is because we have exported so little cotton within the last ten years that our indebtedness to Europe has swelled to such colossal proportions. The exportation of cotton is our main reliance for extinguishing this vast European debt. It is for the interest of all sections of the country to promote the prosperity of the South; but the radicals have done, and are still doing, all they can to blight and retard it. The partisan calumnies which they are so industriously disseminating to the effect that life and property are not safe in that section keep out capital and repel immigration, when there is great scope in the South for the profitable employment of both. But Sonthern industry is nevertheless steadily reviving in spite of radical calumnies and malice. The ingrease of the Federal revenues, which the radicals absurdly attribute to Grant and Boutwell, is due to the increased Southern consumption of the articles on which duties and other taxes are levied. It is a triumph of re-established industry and recuperating energies over the benumbing effects of radical oppression and misrule.

The discouraging feature is the great fall in the successful Germans. Nothing could be plainer than this. It was thought by many of the leading Reds that the time had at length arrived for them to put in force the doctrines they so long cherished. In the event of the newly-elected Legislature not listening to the measures they had to propose for the future government of France it was resolved that they should quit the Assembly, repair to Paris, proclaim defiance to the Bordeaux government and raise the flag of the republic in the streets of the capital. The republic, as these men understood it, was the relaxation of all restraint which law and order impose and which is neces. sary for good government. The scenes in the Assembly in Bordeaux, in which Victor Hugo, Felix Pyat, and Heari Rochefort played conspicuous parts, were but the shadows of coming events. Day by day it became more and more apparent that nothing short of two distinct and hostile parties would be the inevitable result. And so it afterwards proved. Forsaking the National Assembly the Reds returned to Paris, and the red flag of the Commune was shortly afterwards raised. The slums of Montmartre and Belleville supplied the nucleus of the army which was subsequently destined to disturb, distract, and delay the progress of reconstruction in France. When the government chosen by the French nation, and of which M. Thiers was the executive head, arrived in Versailles, he found Paris in arms arrayed against the republic. More than this, he felt that a spirit of resistance to the rightful government of the contry existed in many of the large cities. Marseilles, Lyons, Lille, Amiens, and Havre were impregnated with Red Republican sentiments. No disturbances of any moment, however, have broken out in these sections. Paris alone stands defiantly opposed to France. It were well, indeed, for the French people had the wild leaders of the Commune failed to awaken the spirit of revolution in the capital. The nation might even now be on the road to a successful and prosperous future. While the republican army and the Communal troops butcher each other outside the walls of the city another party makes its appearance. This new element is known by the name of the Republican League, and its object is to effect a compromise between the republic and the Commune to put an end to the existing strife, and, by a unity of action on the part of all three, to resolve to "uphold towards and against all the republican form of government, and give it as an unshakable basis Communal liberties in their integrity." This is all very fine, but we are of the opinion that the proper way to restore order in France is to strengthen the Government at Versailles by every means, and help it to crush the riot which reduces Paris almost to rain. This is not the time for parties. Support of the Government is now the duty of the hour. No matter how wise, praiseworthy, or humane may be the intentions of associations such as the Republican League, they are out of place at the present time. There should be no compromise when traitors are up in arms and when the means to put them down is at hand.

PROTECTIVE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. From the N. Y. Times.

The laborers in the Pennsylvania coal mines have at last thrown off the yoke imposed upon them by a few leaders in the organization known as the "Laborers' and Miners' Benevolent Association," and have reasserted the natural right of every American freeman to earn a living for himself and family, independently of the dictation of any individual or association of individuals whatscever. This is a very important event in the history of labor organizations in this country, and it well becomes the leaders and promoters of these organizations to give it seasonable attention, and to comprehend its full significance. There is a growing dissatisfaction among the more intelligent and candid members of the "trades-unions" and other protective associations against the tyranny which they have assumed to exercise of late years, and it will require but a few more arbitrary acts on the part of the leaders to produce a general revolt. It is already a mooted question with many whether the combined efforts of labor to protect itself against capital have not, thus far, proved, on the whole, damaging to labor pecuniarily, to say nothing of the sacrifice of of sale. personal independence on the part of laborers, and the ill feeling engendered between employers and employed. The loss of time and wages resulting from the numberless "strikes" dictated by the leaders of these organizations will be found to more than counterbalance any temporary increase of pay which they may have secured. Take these 'Pennsylvania miners, for example; they have been kept out of employment more than five months of the past year, during which time they have been forced to live on the charity of their associated brethren in other parts of the country, have contracted habits of idleness and dependence, frequently been incited to crime, and finally have been compelled to resume work on the same wages they could have received all along, without interruption, if they had been allowed to make their own terms with their employers, untrammelled by the association to which they belonged. So long as protective associations of laborers, mechanics, or artisans confined themselves to legitimate ground, and had for their object mutual aid and assistance, and the protection of the rights of skilled as against unskilled workers, they were entirely proper, and may have been beneficial; but when they assumed to dictate both to employers and employed, and to compel, by threats and intimidation-often by personal violence-every man of their craft to join their associations against his will, or be refused permission to earn a living for himself and family, they took upon themselves authority which neither the law of the land. the personal rights of individuals, or even the sense of common justice, ought for one moment to tolerate. The whole theory of their action was contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and repugnant to those ideas of personal independence and freedom which every American citizen is supposed to entertain. Hence we find that by far the larger portion of members of these organizations are persons of foreign birth. But even they are beginning to learn that the tyrappy imposed by these combinations and associations is oftentimes more odious than that of the capital against which they see's to protect themselves; and, unless there is a radical change in their management, we may look ere long for a general disruption of their ranks, like that which has just occurred in Pennsylvania. EDUOATIONAL. EDSEHILL SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia. The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871. For circulars apply to HOV. T. W. CATTELL.



by electrifying and strengthening the entire Ner-veus System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving ne wilfe and vigor to the whole frame. UNE TRASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YOSK, March 1, 1870, Having seen the wonderful curative effects WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Deollity, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use medicine. Yours truly, S. M. MALLORY, M. D., as a most valuable

No. 481 Fourth avenue, 4 19 wamtf 2p Corner Thirty-second street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTRIN'S PEREMPTORY SALE .-EXECUTRINS PEREMPTORY SALLS.-Estate of Hanson Robinson, dec'd. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.-Very Elegant Country Seat and Farm known as "Woolton Hall," Mansion, Farm, and Tenant Houses, 50 acres, Philadephia and Wilmington Turnpike, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del., 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Bal-timore Railroad, half mile from the River Delaware, Source from Wilmington 9, miles from Chester 8 miles from Wilmington, 9 miles from Chester, and 28 miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon. will be sold at public sale, without any reserve whatever, at the Philadelphia Exchange-All that very elegant country-seat and farm, com

prising to acres of land, situate on the westerly side of the Philadelphia and Wilmirgton turnpike and on two private roads, three ironts, about 5 miles below Chester, 3 above Wilmington, 23 from Philadelphia, half mile of the river Delaware, and about 5 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wil-mington and Ballimore Rairoad. The improve-ments are an elegant and spacious three-story stone mansion, main building 49 by 45 feet, extreme length 91 feet and circular plazza and portico around three sides of it; constructed on the castellated style of architecture, being built in the most substantial manner throughout; has large hall in the centre, saloon partor, conservatory, dining-room, library kitchen scullery, store and china room, and fire proof safe on the first floor; 4 commodious chambers (each having a bath-room and marble-top stationary washstand, hot and cold water, water-closet) on the second floor; 4 chambers, 2 bath-rooms, and 2 water-tan s (which are supplied by 2 h, draule rems -che of the tanks will contain 1800 gallons of spring water on the third floor, and an observatory above. Balconies, with windows opening to them from all the teoms; private stairway, numerous closets (in cinding cedar and wine), stained glass windows marble mantels, walls and ceilinga beautifully rescoed, hardsomely papered and painted, gas (with hard-some fixtures) and water throughout, 5 bath-rooms, water-closets, bell-calls, 2 furnaces, cooking range,

A genteel 2%-story stone farm house, two-story stone tenant house, stone staple and carr age house (Norman style), stalls for five horses; stone ice house, filled, with a keeping-room for provisions; trame tool house, stone and frame barn, gas house, built of stone, complete arrangement for making gas, the operation very simple; frame chicken house, 6 acres of woodland, a rivulet of pure spring water runs through it, and collected by a small dam, and carried \$25 feet through iron pipes into the run and carried 525 f et through iron pipes into the ram box, the surplus flowing into the pond; also a fish pond, beautiful stone wall on the turnpike front, capped with North river flagging; very elegant Osage orange hedge, forms a beautiful curve around the front lawn; the gravel drives about ha f-mile in length, ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide; are thor-oughly made, paved with large stones and covered with broken stones and gravel, and underground drainage; large vegetable garden, beautiful lawn, in the centre of which is a handsome iron summer house, surrounded by beautiful trees; abundance of fruit trees, apple orchard, etc; also, 416 beautiful ard well-grown forest and evergreen trees on the and well-grown forest and everyreen trees on the sides of the drives and around the mansion.

This property was built by the late Hanson Robin-son, for his own occupancy, and no expense has been snared to make it a very elegant and finish-

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS' SALE. No.1. Three valuable buildings lots, Nos. 131, 1883, and 1825 North Seventh street. All those three 1335, and 1325 North Seventh street. All those three contiguous lots of ground situate on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1351, 1333, and 1335; each hot containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1231 and 1333 each subject to a yearly ground rent of \$63, No. 1355 clear of all incom-brance. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash.

bratce. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash. No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Nos. 1886 and 1838 Marshall street. All that large and valuable lot of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon crected, situate on the west side of Marshall street, above Thomason street, Nos. 1835 and 1288; containing in front on Mar-hall street 26 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 10 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, case. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 22831 Nos, 189 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS' SALE. _2 Three-stor Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1017 and 1019 S. Tweifth street, below Camilia street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:-No. 1. All that three-story orick measuage, with two-story back bailding and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 16 freet south of Camilla street, below Carpenter street, No. 1017; containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 13 feet to a S-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

hereof. No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, adjoining the above, being No. 1019; containing in front on Twelfth street 15 feet 7 inch s, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. M THOMAS & SONS, Anati meers, 4 29 sit Nos. 139 and 141 S, FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE-Estate of Abigail Wilson, deceased-Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without

No. 9. Three-story brick dwelling No. 404 Penn street. All that three-story brick messange and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Penn street, below Pine street, Fifth ward; containing in front on Penn street 22 feet, and in depth 55 feet. The said lot includes an alley on the north side thereof, leading into Penn street. Sale absolute. Terms,

cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos, 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 4 29821

PUBLIC SALE-THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.-Two and a half-story Frame Cot-tage, corner of Washington and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey, 31 by 100 feet. On Tu-sday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2% story frame cottage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the corner of Washington and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey: the lot containing in front on Washington street 31 feet, and extending in depth 160 feet. The house is new

and extending in depict too feet. The nouse is new and well built, and conveniently arranged; excellent water, etc. T+rms-Cash. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Sarah L. Snyder, on the premises. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,

EXECUTORS' SALE-ESTATE OF JAM 55 Galwaith, deceased-Thomas & Sons, Auc-tioneers.-Lot of ground, Lehigh avenue and Aimond street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1971 at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Phila-delphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Lehigh avenue and northwest side of Almond street, in the late district of Rick-mond; containing in front on Lehigh avenue 118 rent or sum of \$118, \$100 to be paid at time of sale, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 2982! Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Three-story Brick Residence, No. 717 Locust succet, east of Eighth street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick message and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Locust street, west of Seventh street, No. 717; containing in front on Locust street 21 feet and extending in depth 72 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, running into Eignth street. May be examined. Keys at the office of O. H. Kendal, Esq., No. 627 Walnut street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms:-Half cash. Immediate possession M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOUR I'H Street. 4 29 s2t REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS' SA E. -Modern Two-story Stone Dwelling, Race street, east of Thirty-sixth street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at pub-he sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the two-story stime dweiling (French roof) with two-story back buildings thereon erected, situate on the north side of Race street, 106 feet esst of Thirty-sixth street; containing in front on Race street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath, gas, range, etc. Terms-\$3500 may remain on mortgage Immediate possession. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 15 29M6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

take to adapt their municipal legislation to the new international code, by enactments which should be as nearly as possible identical.

a change in the law, but have given their re-

commendations the form of a declaratory

ensotment. If the explanations of both Gov-

ernments were correct, the commissioners

were instructed not to settle the

dispute, but to discover some prac-

ticable method by which it might be settled. In coming to an

understanding on the law of the case, the

English Commissioners have anticipated the

functions of any body which might hereafter

be charged with the adjustment of the con-

troversy. It may be hoped that they have

not at the same time prejudged the question

of negligence. Even if they had authority

to alter or deelare the law, it is impossible

that any change in maritime jurisprudence

should affect the question of fact. For the

present it is but fair to repose in the mem-

eers of the commission the confidence which

their characters deserve. If they miscarry

in their difficult enterprise it will be difficult

agreed on the expediency of modifying the

rules of international law, the professional

caution of American and English jurists will

probably disappoint eager advocates of in-

novation. Before the civil war American

text-writers and statesmen were habitually

solicitous to vindicate or extend the immuni-

ties of neutrals. Successive Presidents, dur-

ing the long contest between Spain and the

South American colonies, consistently refused

to interfere with expeditions undistinguish-

able, in character from the escape and cruise of

the Alabama. The municipal law of the

United States, which authoritatively expresses

the American doctrine of international law, is

less stringent than the English Foreign Enlist-

ment Act. During the recent controversy

the Americans have shown with demonstra-

tive force that no Government can excuse

itself for a breach of international law by

urging its own inability to discharge its duty.

Every independent State must be regarded as

a unit, and consequently it is fully responsi-

ble for its own defective legislation. The

English Government was bound to exercise

all the powers which it ought to have pos-

sessed for the strict maintenance of neutrality: but when the further question arose,

whether the law was in truth defective, the

comparison of the English and American

statutes became in the highest degree

relevant and instructive. At first sight

it might appear that it was safe

of offense to belligerents by more definite

on the municipal laws of other States, a statu-

interference of its subjects in foreign quarrels

may be plausibly charged with indifference

or with negligence. In some cases a practical

and

easy

If it is true that the commissioners have

to find more capable successors.

The reported arrangement carries the dispute beyond the stage at which it was left by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson. The reference to commissioners or arbitrators to be appointed by sovereign powers is greatly preferable to an inquiry by a Joint Commission; and perhaps it will be prudent not to criticize too closely the selection of Russia as an umpire. When the former treaty was settled in London the English Government would have received without repugnance the assertion by any ostensibly impartial tribunal of its liability for the escape of the Alabama. The rudeness with which its ample concessions were received would again, if it were repeated, render a settlement impossible; but sanguine believers in the pacific intentions of the present Government of the United States may possibly have judged rightly. The deposition of Mr. Sumner has removed from power one spiteful enemy of England; and it is not certain that his triumphant rivals will adopt his policy. General Grant has already secured his nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidential election of 1872. Although he was supposed to be deficient in political adroitness, he judged securately that in the approaching contest he would be indispensable to his party. The Republican managers will not allow any lingering regard for Mr. Sumuer to interfere with the union which can alone give them the victory. The President's suggestion that the Joint Commission should be instructed to devise a mode of settlement of the Alabama dispute, although it may have been inconsistent with the unfriendly tone of his message to Congress, would be inexplicable if he was still resolved to keep the quarrel open. His sincerity was additionally proved by the selection of some of the most eminent lawyers in the United States as members of the commission, nor can it be doubted that the Executive Government will use all its influence to procure the assent of the to any arrangement which Senate may be recommended the by representatives of the two powers. The Senate itself must fully understand that a repetition of the vote against Mr. Reverdy ohnson's treaty would be a political blunder. A constitution which renders negotiation difficult or impossible is a source of weakness. Englishmen will on their side acquiesce, willingly or reluctantly, in the mode of terminating the controversy in which Lord de Grey and his colleagues have concurred; but the commissioners cannot have been more resolutely bent on conciliation than Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon, and, if they have provided for a settlement in two or three weeks, there is reason to fear that their scheme will be one of which their countrymen will be rather glad than proud.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH From the N. Y. World.

The cotton crop of last year amounted, according to the most careful authorities, to 4,185,000 bales, which is considerably in excess of the average yearly production before the civil war. At the present price (15 cents a pound) the value of this crep would be \$251,000,000, a larger sum than was ever before received by our cotton-growers in a single year.

Whether the planters will devote as many acres to cottom this year as they did last, is a mooted question which some of the journals are discussing, but their data are too conjectural for their reasoning to be of much value.

THE THREE PARTIES IN PARIS. From the N. Y. Horald.

During the first days of the National Assembly in Bordeaux it became evident that dissensions would prevail among those who were called together to arrange a peace with

country seat, all the materials being of the best, and the grounds' beautifully laid out. The mansion is located in the centre of an extensive lawn, elevated ouer 200 feet above the river Delaware, and mands a beautiful and extended view up and down the river and surroundings. The location is especially healthy. Photographs,

plans and pamphlets, containing more tuli particu-iars, may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Philadel-phia, or at the office of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq. Altorney for the Executrix, second story, building, Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, Deinware, where any one wishing to view the premises can get a conveyance. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 30 and 11 A. M., and 2 30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Station. The house and premises will be ready for in-spection at all times. On Tuesdays and Fridays of e ch week a carriage will be at Bellevue Station on the arrival of 11 Å. M. and 2.30 P M. trains from Philadelphia, to convey visitors to the property.

Terms of Sale .- Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the premises, to be secured, with interest, etc., by bond and mortgage, with policy of fire insurance transferred as collateral. Immediate possession. \$1000 to be paid at time

4 15 8 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Modern Three-story Brick Dweiling No. 1135 Shackamaxon street, with 3 Three-story drick Dwell-ings in the rear, Nos. 1128, 1130, and 1132 Day street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sa'e, at the Phi-lad elphis Exchange, all that lot of ground with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north-east side of Shackamaxon street, 103 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue, No. 1135; containing in front on Shackamaxon street 29 feet, and extending in depth northeast 90 feet, more or less. Also, all that lot of ground, beginning at a point 90 feet, more or less, northeast of Shacka-maxon street, being 123 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 59 feet 2 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 59 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that let of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning at a point 52 feet northeast of Shackamaxon street, being 125 feet 5 inches southeast of Girard avenue; inence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 41 feet 9 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 82 feet 10 inches, more or less, to the place of begin-ning. The improvements consist of a modern three-story brick dwelling, with two story back buildings, having the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, cooking-range, etc., fronting on Shackamaxon street, No. 1135, and 3 three-story brick dwellings, each containing six rooms, fronting on Day street, Nos 1128, 1130 and 1182. They will be sold together. Clear of all incumbrance. Plan at the auction rooms. Possession 1st of July. Terms: -\$\$(00 cash; balance may remain for six years. May be examined. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

4 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE-ESTATE OF Sarah L. Davis, deceased.-Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.-Very desirable Farm. 90 acres, Nor-ristown turnpike, Lower Providence township, Montristown inrapike, Lower Providence township, Mont-gomery county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles from Col-icgeville Station, on the Perklomen turnpike. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm of 90 acres, situate on the west side of the Norristown arrepike. 5 miles above Nor-ristown, 15 miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perklomen Railroad, about 23 miles from Philadel-phia. The improvements are a genteel 25 story frame house; has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; Large stone barn with accommodations for 28 head frame house: has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; harge stone barn with accommodations for 28 head horn cattle and 7 horses. Ice-house, spring-house, carriage-bouse, and outbuildings; water in every neld; fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden; large front on the turnpike, with desirable building sites. Terms-Two-thirds cash. Immediate possession. Dr. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visi-tors to the farm. Dr. Thomas Davis, at tors to the farm. By order of Mary A. Davis, administratrix. M. THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers, 4 22 set Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALE. REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.— Modern two-and-a-haif-story brick dwelling, No. 1907 Hamilton street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 O'clock, noon, will be sold at public Enle, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-haif-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, sitrate on the north side of Hamilton street, No. 1907; containing in front on Hamilton street 18 feet, and extending in depth 61 feet, with an outlet. The house has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; three rooms, bath and store-room on the second floor, and two attics. Terms _\$300 may re-main on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance. Im-mediate possession mediate possession M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctionsens,

Nos. 189 and 14: S. FOURTH Street. 4 29 8 20

REAL ESTATE -THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1733 S. Fifth street, below Morris street on Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick measuage, with two-story brick back building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Fifth Street, 316 feet 6 inches south of Morris street, First, ward, No. 1735, opposite depot of Sifth and Sixth Streets 'assenger Ballway; containing in front on Fifth street 15 feet, and exterding in depta 64 feet 9 inches. Terms-\$1566 may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers, 4 15M6&13 Nos, 139 and 141 5.FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE THOM AS & SONS' SALE Three-story brick dwelling. No. 2164 Franklin stree, above Diamond stree'. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three story brick messuage, with Mansard roof, and two-story back building, situate on the west side of Franklin street, north of Diamond street, No. 2164; the lot containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet water, cooling range of the sentence of the senter, cooling range wash-pave, etc. Terms, cash. M. "HOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

4 20 m6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOUR "H Street.

PUBLIC FALE_THOMAS & SONS, AUC-PUBLIC FALE-THOMAS & SONS, AUC-tioneers.-Small Farm, 10 acres, one mile from Ecverly, New Jersey. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that small farm of 19 acres, situate on the turnpike leading from Bur-ling to Camden, 1 mile from Beverly. New Jersey. The 'mprovements are a very neat two story dwell-ing, has 6 rooms; new barn, about 200 peach trees, and several acres of small fruits. Terms_\$1000 may remain on mortgage. Will be shown by the tenant, Mr. George Marter. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 4 20 29m6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALE. REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALS. -Well secured ground rent, \$150 a year. On Tuesday, May 16th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured ground rent of \$150 a year, issuing ont of a lot of ground, on which is a modern three-story brick dwelling, situate on the north side of St. Alban's place, 271 fret 6 inches west of Twenty-third stfeet, Twenty-stxth ward; 16 feet front, and in depth & feet to a 12 feet wide alley. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 29 sSt Nos, 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, 30. 126 Wainut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 234 OOAL. P. OWEN & CO., COAL DEALERS, FILBERT STREET WHARF, BOHUYLKILL. 8 10 1yg SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER S DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 118

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