

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE RECENT INDIAN BUTCHERIES.

from the N. Y. Times. The great trouble with the Kansas people, and the point, we think, where they are at with Phillips, the philanthropist, is this, that they do not take kindly to scalping. It is a popular assertion regarding such things as are skinned, or boiled, or fried alive, that they got used to it, and rather like it; and regarding the Indians as an order, we shall not venture to dispute the popular proposition—only we doubt it as respecting any particular act of lobster. In like manner, we question whether burning, or branding, or even scalping, and robbing, will ever become acceptable to the individual frontiersman who suffers it, whether it may be with the whole class, and whether it will ever be borne with that patriotic resignation which "the great public good" that Mr. Phillips says he "sees in flagging and trying ought, perhaps, to inspire. Mr. Phillips does not feel that "good," he only "sees" it, and therein lies a practical difference. So long as plundering and tomahawking are practiced on the farms and families of the Kansas settlers, themselves, so long they will persist in ignoring "the Indian wrongs," and in sending up instead, their own agonized cries for help.

The last recorded atrocity, for example, in the summer series of 1869, in the massacre of thirteen persons on Saline river, including the murder of nearly the whole family of Mr. Thomas Alderdice. This poor fellow, and, on lately returning to his home, near the historic raiding-ground of Spillman creek, after a visit to Salina, his three children dead, with bullets and arrows yet in their tender bodies, while his wife and babe were carried away captive by the Indian murderers. And, to pass briefly over the whole horror, the entire settlement was ravaged, all the movable property destroyed or carried away, and thirteen persons killed, which seem to be the facts, as gathered by the local papers. Precisely what is to be done in the matter we do not know—probably nothing at all will be done, as a fact. The Indian problem has not yet been solved by anybody; not as yet by our Friends the makers; not, if they will allow us to say so, by the troops, though this is really, considering the trammels Congress constantly puts on them, not at all their fault; not finally, by Phillips, the philanthropist, who gloats over the Indian boy and his butchery. The machinery, including the military plan of branding the Indians on reservations, and here giving them agents of excellent character, has not yet been fairly tried, and it deserves a fair trial. For a time these Indian outrages, which, after all, are exceptional and sporadic, and do not betoken a general war, must, we suppose, be endured.

THE MISCHIEF OF A STANDING DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

from the N. Y. Sun. The pressure exercised by foreign ministers upon Mr. Fish, so painfully manifest in Cuban affairs, proves a necessity of abolishing the diplomatic system altogether. Let us recall our own agents from European courts, and then the blessed result will follow of the recall of the Old World agents at Washington, and the relief of our Secretary of State from the duty of listening with awe and trembling every time one of these little diplomats has something to say to him. It will be remembered that these men, who are here flattered and honored far beyond their deserts, contributed during the late war more than anybody else to prejudice Europe against this country, and to direct European sympathies towards the slaveholders' rebellion. Whenever progress and liberty are to be established, and darkness and despotism be propitiated, these men in diplomatic garb are always ready for the work. The manner in which Mr. Fish is managed by the Cuban business is a case in point. In other instances of this same sinister influence abroad, International affairs should be treated according to their intrinsic merits, and the special pleading that is carried by the official agents of foreign powers is achieved, and diverts our public men from the calm and unbiased consideration of the questions to be decided upon. When treaties are to be negotiated, the American and foreign Governments might appoint special agents to that effect, but a standing diplomatic corps is as great a nuisance as a standing army. However much it may chime with the semi-feudal Old World institutions, it jars upon our American ideas, and is hostile to our political system.

Besides, our Secretary of State ought to be able to grapple with the affairs of foreign nations, and their bearings upon American interests and rights; without laying himself out to the imputation of being guided in his judgment by what one or the other diplomatic individual may whisper in his ears. The present system is allowed to continue, in a warrant that, in the event of a new peril depending over our national existence, the old minions of monarchies will be again, as in the war, in the front rank of our enemies; and the more they are petted, the more they are confirmed in the conceit that republicans are so servile to the glitter of power as they are themselves.

The fulsome manner in which General Dix referred to the murderer of the French Republic is another instance of the baneful effect of court life upon the recipients of diplomatic honors. If Henry Clay or Daniel Webster had been at the head of the State Department on such an occasion, he would have failed to sternerly rebuke both the sycophant General's accepting costly presents from a foreign potentate, and his subsequent while adulation of his "virtues" and those of his partner. Mr. Reverdy Johnson's sickening demonstrations are also fresh in the memory of a disgusted nation.

A standing diplomatic corps, both in its influence abroad and at home, is self-condemned, in the matter of its total abolition resolves itself only into a question of time and of Congressional pluck. But sooner or later we must abolish a system that works no good, and only harm in both hemispheres.

PENNSYLVANIA.

from the N. Y. World. Upon all accounts, the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania, which assembled in Philadelphia on Wednesday last and renominated Mr. Geary for Governor, was a very regular affair. The idea and belief that the party was to encounter defeat at the polls in October were prevalent among the shrewdest men of the Convention, many of whom gave as their reason for favoring the nomination of Mr. Geary. Even the presence of one Grant's private secretary, who appeared for the purpose of impressing upon the delegates the great importance to the administration at Washington that the Republicans

should carry the State, did not change this prevalent belief, nor infuse life and enthusiasm into the gathering. The party in that State is now divided into factions, between which there are bitter feuds. This was exhibited at Chicago last year over the nomination for Vice-President, and has increased ever since. The leaders of the principal faction are also embittered at the treatment which they have received from Grant's administration, and their action at the Convention left the impression upon the minds of the shrewdest observers in their own party that they courted defeat in the State at the next election for the purpose of re-nominating Grant. This is the only theory upon which can be explained the fact that the men who are the most bitter against Mr. Geary, and also against the President, were the hardest workers for Geary's nomination. The particular friends of Geary were pushed forward as much as possible, both in the Convention and at the subsequent meeting, as if for the purpose of giving it, as much of the administration taint as was within their power, in order that, in the event of defeat, the responsibility might be easily placed in that quarter.

These facts appear to be recognized by a large number of the Republican press of that State, for they announce that a large portion of the party prefer to see the name of Geary re-nominated than that Geary should be re-elected. The significance of these admissions, when taken with the events of the Convention, shows very plainly the situation of affairs in that State. They also furnish the opportunity for the Democracy, and are sufficient to prove to them that the time has come to redeem the Keystone State, and take it once more out of radical rule. All that is necessary is for them to make wise nominations, go into the canvass with energy, with earnestness, and prudence, and they cannot fail to succeed. Let them nominate such men as General Hancock, Asa Packer, or George W. Cass, and victory cannot fail to reward their efforts. Let the Democrats have opened the way; let the Democracy take advantage of the opportunity, and Pennsylvania can be placed alongside of the Empire State in the Democratic column.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

from the N. Y. Herald. Political disturbances in Italy have for a long time been the order of the day, and we have accounts of them from Sicily, Naples, and in the North, thereby proving that discontent is generally prevalent. The Milanese and Genoese are acute and energetic people, and history has proved them to be the first among the true patriots of their country. A so-called Mazzinian conspiracy was recently discovered in Milan, with ramifications throughout the country; but that is not the tendency of the general Italian revolutionists. The true patriots of Milan and Genoa are not red republicans, but rather reformists, and base their movements upon the manifest abuses that have accumulated in the governmental system since Il Re Galantuomo was elected King of Italy. No king was, perhaps, ever welcomed with more enthusiasm than that of Savoy. The Italians rejoiced in the hopes of a new existence and flattered themselves that official corruption had been banished with Francis II.; but the frequent application for loans and the evidence of poverty of the treasury soon gave evidence to the contrary. Not even the conversion of the church property, in addition to the internal wealth of the country, and subsequently the application of increased taxation, could supply the many wants called into existence by the late wars. The people have shown great toleration and generally have subscribed willingly to the demands made upon them, in the hopes that a more prosperous period would soon dawn upon them. Now, however, the country is on the verge of bankruptcy, and, guided by the recent events in Spain, and doubtless influenced by the results of the French elections, the people are determined to effect a change for the better. There are plenty of good and able men in Italy who, if placed in office, could yet avert the pending calamity, and, warned by the people's voice, King Vittorio could still save his dynasty.

GEARY AND HESTER VAUGHAN.

from the N. Y. World. The renomination of Governor Geary need surprise nobody, and certainly will not astonish that renomme himself, inasmuch as it is the object towards which all his official actions seem to have been directed. How he has pandered to the prejudices of his constituency in one instance is amply shown by the news from England about the arrival of Hester Vaughan there, which happened, by a fortunate felicity, to be published in the same number of the World which apprised the public of the renomination of Geary. New York raised a hubbub about the ears of Philadelphia, concerning the hasty trial and unjust sentence of this woman, which Philadelphia philanthropy, although willing enough, was not able to ignore, and the meaning of which was brought home to Governor Geary in such a manner that he saw he could not afford to despise it. Accordingly, after waiting until the public interest in the matter had grown cool and Hester Vaughan had languished long enough in prison to expiate whatever crime it is possible that she can have committed, this model Governor pardoned her with the two provisions—neither of which he had any right to make, and both of which were undoubtedly made to save the sensitiveness of Philadelphia—that the fact of her pardon should not be immediately made public, and that she should be sent to her home in England forthwith. That is to say, he commuted her sentence of death to a sentence of banishment from the country of her choice, and at the same time refused to remove, so far as he had the power to remove it, the stigma which rested upon her reputation. Thus, an act of injustice was perpetuated; but thus, also, some few votes were saved to Geary. Now we hear that Hester Vaughan is in England, so desirous that she has had to write her American friends, begging for wherewithal to return to her own home. The most shameful part of the story is that there was money and succor waiting for her in New York when she sailed, which, owing to Geary's prohibition of publicity, she could not have the benefit of. It was better, in Geary's view of it, that this unfortunate woman should be shipped off secretly, and deprived of the ministrations of her friends in New York, than that self-love of a few Philadelphia should be so wounded as to embitter them against him, and so becloud his political prospects.

THE CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES—1869.

from the N. Y. Herald. The last monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington gives us an encouraging exhibit of the crops of the present year, North and South, and from various other sources we have the same cheering reports. The wheat crop of the whole country will be a magni-

cent one, much the largest, we expect, ever raised in the United States. The great Valley of Virginia reports five million bushels; which is a splendid yield, but California, with her fifty to sixty bushels to the acre, beats it all hollow. Of rye, barley, and oats an ample general crop is fixed in the harvested or ripening fields. A large breadth of land South has been planted in cotton, and notwithstanding the prevailing grumbling of "a bad stand," "too much wet," "drowned out," "yellow cast," "army worms," etc., we shall most likely have a full average crop on the area planted. But we can learn nothing very definite about it, however, till the cotton begins to come to market; for it is the planter's policy to keep up the price till compelled to sell on the basis of the supply. We do not blame the planter; we merely suggest, that all this grumbling must be taken with a liberal sprinkling of salt.

Of the small fruits, berries, and cherries the general yield this year is something wonderful. The promise for the greatest and most important crop of all, the Indian corn crop, is upon the whole fair rate, and so of potatoes, Irish and sweet, "garden sassa," and everything else. Of the Northern hay crop, generally surpassing in cash value the Southern cotton crop, we hear no complaint, from which we infer the yield is something extra. We have, in short, the fairest prospect for a most glorious yield throughout the Union of all the fruits of the earth this season. Let the people, then, of Europe who are turning their faces this way come along. We have room enough, and bread enough, and work enough for all. Let the Secretary of the Treasury rejoice and persevere in his efforts to cut down the national debt; for the debt is but a bagatelle compared with the wonderful resources of the country. Our natural resources are greater than those of all Europe; our debt is less than that of England.

WHAT DO THEY COME FOR?

from the N. Y. Tribune. Accounts from various sources concur in saying that multitudes of the British working-classes are more than ever turning attention towards this country as a refuge from their over-tasked and under-fed condition. Co-operative movements for facilitating emigration are now finding uncommon favor among those unhappy people.

Free-trade being enlogized by its American votaries as a sovereign preventive or remedy for distress among the operatives, and as England is the model nation to which our American friends look up with admiring eyes, it would be interesting to see them explain why the British laborers are thus seeking to abandon their native land for homes in America. It would be particularly instructive to see them draw comparisons between the operatives in our principal manufacturing cities and the legions that are thus seeking to better their condition by taking flight, as fast as they can pay passage-money, for the United States. Our laboring classes are dreadfully oppressed and impoverished, as the free-traders assure us, by the operation of protective tariffs. Why, then, do fresh swarms through hither to fall on our greater sufferings? What do they come for?

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JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 1124 Coates street, east of Twelfth street. On Tuesday, June 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Coates street, east of Twelfth street, containing in front on Coates street 19 feet (including half a 3-foot wide alley), and extending in depth 7 feet. Clear of all incumbrances. Terms—\$5000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys next door east. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 622 North 7th St., No. 129 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Three Brick Dwellings, No. 1434 Caldwell street, north of Master street. On Tuesday, July 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick building and lot of ground situated on the west side of Caldwell street, 27 feet north of Master street. No. 1434, containing in front on Caldwell street 30 feet, and extending in depth 99 feet. The improvements are two three-story brick and one two-story brick dwellings standing back off from the street, forming a court. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$42. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 622 North 7th St., No. 129 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

AUCTION SALES. M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. & FOURTH STREET. Sale of No. 4510 Kinessewing Avenue. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, MIRRORS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC., ETC. On Monday Morning, 9th Inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1519 Kinessewing Avenue, French parlor furniture; handsome Mahogany dining table; Indian Mahogany secretary; fine engravings; French plate of mirrors; Boston, etc. etc. Walnut dining room furniture; sideboard; extension table; superior walnut chamber furniture; Wardrobe; hair mattress; Brussels, imperial, and Ingram carpets; kitchen furniture, etc. Furniture made by Moore & Campion. The house to let. The Daily Passenger Railroad cars to Forty-ninth street. 65 1/2 St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. NEAT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, June 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1343 Coates Street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture of the late Walter Parke Furniture, Walnut Centre and Bouquet Tables, Mirrors, Walnut Dining Room Furniture, Chamber Furniture, Glass Ware, Extension Dining Table, Fine Venetian robes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Chamber Furniture, Wardrobes, Brussels, and other Carpets, Kitchen Furniture, Refrigerators, etc., etc. 65 1/2 St.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS. On Tuesday, June 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange—FIRST MORTGAGE ADVANCE ASSOCIATION'S FIRST STREET, southeast corner—Large and Valuable Lot, 215 by 100 feet. SECOND FLOOR—\$25,000, \$57,000, \$20,000, \$20,000. SOUTH and THIRD, southeast corner—Four-story Brick Store. FIFTH EIGHT, above Toga—Building Lot. SIXTH (North), No. 156—General Dwelling. RICHMOND, southeast of Chestnut and Stone Dwellings. CATTARINE—Nos. 928, 918, 916, 914, and 912. GRAND AVENUE, between Franklin and Eighth—Lots of SPRING GARDEN, No. 1917—Modern Residence. THIRTY-SIXTH and HAVERFORD, northeast corner—Modern Residence. EAST DAUPHIN, No. 417—Brick Dwelling. SECOND NORTH, No. 1248—Brick Dwelling. WEST WALNUT, No. 1248—Brick Dwelling. RESIDENCE, No. 1117—Modern Dwelling. FIFTH (North), No. 148—Modern Residence and Factory. LEVENTH and WOOD, southwest corner—Modern Dwelling. PASSYUNK ROAD, No. 918—Street and Dwelling. COATES, No. 1184—Modern Dwelling. TWENTY-THIRD (North), No. 281—Modern Residence. STOCKS.

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture. No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

B. H. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO F. F. KELLY & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES, N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESTNUT Sts.

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CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. HAVING REMOVED THEIR LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE TO No. 19 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS, Philadelphia and New York. DEALERS IN