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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING. JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Johnson on His Winding Way. From the Trabune.

Though Andrew Johnson, when he deserted the Union party, bailled our hopes and turned the vast parronage of the Government against our policy, there is yet one great compensation in his faithlessLess- we are spared the shame of supporting a n an who has repeatedly outraged all the dignitics of office and the decencies of political strife. Since the and day when he was inaugurated Vice-President, we have learned that his coarseness and duplicity are more dangerous to the party he leads than to that he opposes; now, at least, we need not blush to read his speeches, for it is not our principles that be drags along the ground.

Mr. Johnson's tour through the North has perhaps, done the Union cause more good than the arguments of all its orators. The pretense that the teal object of his journey was to give official bonor to the memory of Doaglas is now openly disregarded, and we see the President dragging with him the Secretary of State stumping the North against Congress, and glori ying his own greatness. At every little railroad station where the cars have stopped, Mr. Johnson has harangued astonished crowds with praises of his own patriotism, and violent denunciations of a "malignant, subsidized press, and a traitorous and illegal Congress." Mr. Seward either lacks shrewdness, or has a pur-pose which many rumors indicate as still clinging to the ambition of age, or he surely would have induced the President to be silent. But the two gentlemen have shown an inexhaustible stock of mutual admiration, by which their pru-dence has been betrayed. Mr. Johnson, like a stimp-speaker in a county canvass, has used every opportunity to abuse his opponents with vehemence and coarseness, which constantly in-crease by exercise. Yet such an overflow of wrath has rarely been united with such poverty of ideas; he has but one speech, the burden of which is his own immediate record, and the treason of the party which elected him.

The disgraceful scene at Cleveland is a conse quence of Mr. Johnson's offensive familiarity with the crowds he has addressed. He chal-lenged the criticism he received by the lan-guage he used. Never before did a President of the United States so completely forgot his station as Mr. Johnson has done in bandying words and arguments with a noisy assembly is unnecessary to examine the Cleveland harangue; it is enough that the public should read it.

Yet what can be thought of the professed humility of Mr. Johnson-a humility which is so continually iterated that it becomes an offensive form of pride-when he refers to the assassi nation of Mr. Lincoln as the work of a righteous Providence? Though not distinguished for reticence, upon that subject, at least, we might have expected silence. But it is thus that he speaks, and thus that the crowd replies:-"But a short time since you had a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticket, with a distinguished feilow-citizen who is now no more. I know there are some who complain. (A voice, 'Unfortunately.') Yes, unfortunate for some that God rules on high and deals in right. (Cheers.) Yes, unfortunately, the ways right, (Cheers.) Yes, infortunately, the ways of Providence are mysterious and incompre-hensible, controlling all those who ex-claim 'Uniortunate,' ('Bully for you.')" Yes, there are many who will com-plain now the more of Lincoln's death when they see that Mr. Johnson does not. We are not surprised that he people assembled at Cleveland could not hear language with patience: but, were it not that we have learned to know Mr. Johnson, we should wonder that he continued to speak. But the opposition and ridicule of his auditors seem to have been welcome: he continued to speak with a sourit which shows that he has not lost in the dignities of the President the habits of the demagogue. "I will tell you what I did do. I called upon your Congress, that is trying to break up the Government," (Cries "You be d-d," "Don't get mad, Andy.") "Well, I will tell you who is mad. "Whon the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad' D.d your Concress order any of them to be tried? (Three cheers for Congress.) To such remarks a fresh attack upon Congress his usual answer. He would "take William H. Seward and bring him before you, and point you to the hacks and scars upon his person. could exhibit the bloody garments saturate with gore from his gusatug wounds. Then would ask your-'Why not hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips?" He defles "man or woman to place his bager upon one single act of mine deviating from any pledge of mine," He is called "traitor," and replies to the man who insulted him, "I would bet you now that it the light fell upon your face cowardice and treachery would be seen in it. Show yourself Come out here where I can see you !" Such are the speeches of the man who is now President of the United States. We are done with this harangue, which the worst enemies of Mr. Johnson cannot read without pain, great as is its value as an exposure of his unutness for his high office. Grant and Farragut, who have been, in the worst possible taste, exhibited by Mr. Seward as if they were tame lons harnessed to the President's car, no doubt left his party to save themselves from personal disgrace. What-ever they may think of his policy, they have done wisely in shrinking from the suspicion of approving his manner of enforcing it. The people have been again and again shocked by Mr. Johnson's exhibitions, but seldom so deeply as now, and watch with a feeling of national shame the coarseaces with which he has turned a solemn journey to the tomb of a celebrated American into the stumping tour of an irritated domagogue.

one cable is silent the other will be in working condition, and in a few days, at the worst, com-munication can be resumed. It is in this aspect that the last achievement of the Great Eistern is of so great importance. It guarantees the permanence of ocean telegraphy, and therefore deserves the world's applause hardly less than splendid success which assured its posthe sibility

The management of the cable, as a business enterprise, has been short-sighted and improvi-Capable of being a financial success from dent. the day the Great Eastern landed the shore-end at Heart's Content, it has, nevertheless, been a innocial failure. The receipts of the Caole Company have not been sufficient to support it. Twenty (20) messages a day will not maintain a cable 1600 miles long. The cause of this finna-cial failure is obvious. Charging a gold doltar for every letter sent through the wire, the Com-pany have practically driven away hundreds of messages from their offices; made it impossible for all but the great new papers of New York to employ it literally; and forced tac commercial public to con bine for the transmission of despatches containing commercial news; whereas, with lower rates, many houses would have pre-ferred to send more numerous despatches each for its own exclusive benefit.

In fact, the Cable Company have conducted their business precisely as if they had no confi-dence in its permanence. Having expended very large sums in the prosecution of their spiendia enterprise, they seem to have thought it necessary to make everything bend to the ject of getting back their money in the shortest possible time. Foolishly supposing that even at the enormous charge of a gold dollar for each letter, the cable would be occupied day and night for every instant of the twenty our hours, they have found it left idle in their hands for much the greater part of the tweaty-tour hours. And, instead of lowering their rates till the cheapness of its use did insure its being kept busy day and night, they have maintained them at a figure at which the general public will not use if at all. If they had had confidence in its permanence, we take it for granted that, instead of endeavoring to get back he money they have spent as speedily as possible; instead of endeavoring to make the first few months' business pay its prime cost, they would have treated their money spent as an investment upon which they were to get a hand-some but fair interest-such as lower rates and constant use of the line would have insured to them.

The success of the Great Eastern in recovering the piece and laying the remainder of the cable 1865 should enlighten the directors of the

Cable Company on this point, and, while assur-ing them the permanence of their enterprise, assure them also of the stability and perma-nence of the investment of money which their enterprise has cost. Their rates should now be lowered so as to pay them a good interest upon their capital; and, indeed, if their purpose is to ecover the capital they have sunk, this is the quicker way. The present rates will never pay such an interest, much less will they return them their capital.

Another blunder of the Cable Company is in larging double rates or messages in cipher. Nobody who understands the telegraph business, or indeed who understands human nature, accas to be told that no message conveying important commercial news affecting the markets can be sent from Valentia to London, or irom lieatt's Content to New York, without being stolen upon the way, unless it be sent in cupher. The telegraph companies should not be blamed for this until they can find operators, agents, and employes all uncursed by the taint of original sin, for so long as wires can be tapped, or telegraph operators bribed, no commercial message out of which money can be made is sale, unless in cipner. Who would care to commit such intelligence to the mails in an open letter to-day? Nobody would think of it. Scals and envelopes were hardly sufficient to protect such news in the days when telegraphs were unknown. Ciphers were used in letters by Government ministers and by merchants then, as they are in tele-grams now. It would not have been more absurd to charge double postage then than it is to charge double rates now for the use of a cipher. It is the business of telegraph comantes to carry messages hither and thitner with speed and accuracy. It is a narrow-minded and absard policy for them to endeavor to force their customers into sending longer messages than they wish to send, or to dictate the language in which they shall be couched. or to require that they and their operatives shall be taken into their customers' confidence. Higher rates for cipher messages signify or the other of these absurdities. The Cable Company and all other telegraph companies all one themselves contending against a law no less universal than that of "the line of least resistance" (the law which water obeys in choosing its easiest path cown hill), if they contend against the citorts of those who use their lines to get the most information carried. privily, for the least money, whether by the use of ciphers or by the combination of those s ho want the same message, to pay the teleeraph a traction of the cost of sending it once. instead of the cost of sending it twenty or a hundred times. The telegraph, like the post-omce, can obtain increased revenues by increasing the number of those who hapitually use them, not by imposing high prices or conditions upon those who use them. The English and Continental press have not yet waked up to the uses of the cable. Far behind American journals in other sorts of enterprise, they are equally behind us in this. The news they procure from America by the cable is meagre; and while the World, and other New York journals, daily have a columa, more or less, of interesting telegraphic news from all parts of the Old World, the London Times con-tents itself and its readers with two or three lines, stating nothing more than the price of cotton and Five-twenties, or such a fact as the adjournment of Congress.

fuence the elections. They know that the publie mind of the North is no more prepared for any such issue than are the people of the Southern States. They know that any such issue broadly put to the people of the North would crush any party that dares to propose it. But do these folks imagine the people of the North such arrant idiots as not to understand tuem and their whole programme? Do they inney, like stupid ostriches, that by burring their heads in the sand their whole ungainly carcasses are not exposed to view? Do they imagine the world unaware of the fact, that nearo suffrage is the one cohesive ingredient of their party, the sole pivot on which it turns, the issue which they are determined to cram down the throats of the white people of this continent, by ballot or by bayonet, as the case may determine, and as some of their orators have not failed to openly threaten ? Do they hope, with the speeches and proceedings of this Convention in the hands of every voter in this republic, to aloss and dodge over this great pivotal question at the coming elections? Miss Anna Dickinson, in her glowing wrath, sad she "would tell the men of the Convention that their great party, from Maine to California, was devoted to black suffrage !" The white voters this couptry stood in little need of this information from Miss Dickinson. They already knew that it is for black suffrage the radicals are striving to force another civil war upon us, and they are going to give a record of their teeling upon it at the ballot-boxes.

Mistaking the Issue.

From the Times

The only address upon which the "Southern Loyalists'" Convention at Philadelphia could agree was one in which denunciation of the President was the sole feature. He is accused of a multitude of political crimes and mildemeanors, and is duly branded as a traitor to his party, and as neglecting utterly the claims of Southern Unionists 10 control the destinies of the Southern States.

The Convention evidently fell into the mistake of supposing that we were to have a Presiden-tial election this fall. They do not seem to be aware that President Johnson holds his office until March 4, 1863, nearly three years from the present time; and that the election of his succesor does not take place until the fall of 1868. If they can preserve the Address they have just campaign document against his re-election. Just at present it is a little out of season.

The only men on trial now are the members of the present Congress. It would have been more to the purpose if the "Southern Loyalists" could have given some c gent reasons why they should be re-elected. If they could have agreed upon some platform of principles on which they could appeal for public support-if they could have shown any service they have rendered the country-any great measure they have adopted for its telief-any plans they have put forward or the prompt restoration of its peace, union, and prosperity, they would have done something at least towards satisfying the curiosity of the people, and possibly towards perpetuating the imbecdity of the present Congress.

But assaults upon the President have no bearing upon any great political questions now awaiting public action. They undoubtedly amuse those who make them, and to a certain extent entertain the lookers-on-but they are quite barren of any good results to the public.

Meeting of the Governors-Is There Not Revolution Ahead !

From the Heraid. The secret conclave of the radical Governors of the Northern States in Philadelphia, after the adjournment of the Convention on Tuesday last, is one of the most significant and alarming signs of the times. A portion of the proceedings leaked out, and the correspondent of the Heraid gave the public the benefit of that on Wednesday last. But we have the strongest reasons for saying that the question then ventilated about dodging negro sufrage was not the only or most important one discussed by this concluve. It is understood that a revolu-tionary programme was entertained looking to tuture political contingencies-that is, to prepare arms and efficient armed State organizations for a conflict with the conservatives, and possibly with the President, in the event of the radicals being in danger of losing their power through the result of the fall elections. It is evident that these really dangerous leaders of a dangerous party are determined to hold on to their power at all hazards; for, as Governot Cony, of Maine, said, if they lose it now, "then all is 'ost." They are doubtless prepared to impeach and remove the President, and to place isen Wade, or some other violent Jacobin, in his place, and would resist the legitimate power of the Executive to the extent of calling out the multia of the States. The secret and threatening attitude of these Governors is the ounterpart of the meeting of the Governors of the Rebel States when they seceded and made war on the Union. In order that the people may know who these couspirators against the Union are we give their names. They are as ollows:-Governor Cartin, of Pennsylvania. Ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut. Governor Cony, of Maine. Governor Yates, of Illinois. Governor Morton, of Indiana Governor Marsbalt, of Minnesota, Governor Hawley, of Connecticut. Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire. Lieutenant-Governor Bross, of Illinois. Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin. Ex-Governor Olden, of New Jersey. -Governor Dutton, of Connecticut Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey. Governor Crapo, of Michigan. Governor Gardiner, of Vermont. Ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts. Ex-Governor Claffin, of Massachusetts. Con Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Averill, of necticut. Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island. Ex-Governor Douglass, of Connecticut. Eleven Governors of States, besides ex-Gov ernors and Lieutenant-Governors, composed this new secret Jacobin Club. The violent declamations of miserable firebrands, male and temale black and white, in the Convention and at pub-lic meetings in Philadelphia, might not be regarded as very serious; but it is far different with the secret meeting of a body of men who have the executive power of cleven Northern States in their hands. There is danger ahead, and it behooves the conservative masses of the North to look to it. As to the South, there is no danger there. The people of that section have experienced the horrors of civil war to such a degree, and are so thoroughly subduce, that they will not try rebellion again. The danger is at home. We may have, before we are aware of it, a bloody civil war in every State, county, and city of the North. Incredulous and easy-going people may pooh pooh such an idea, but it is never-theless so. Did not the rebellion of the South commence in just such a way? Do not all rebellions, insurrections, and revolutions begin in the same manner? Never was more violent language used than that now used by the radicals never were there greater efforts made to bring the Executive of the republic into contempt and never was there a more dangerous and wide-spread revolutionary feeling worked up than at the present time. A flame like this once lighted spreads with increasing tury, and it is very diffi-cult to arrest its progress. In all seriousness, therefore, we warn the people to watch these threatening events. We call upon them to arouse themselves before it be too late to avert the dangers that surround us. The power of the radicals must be utterly destroyed, or we shall be plunged into revolution and anarchy. A Chinese Commissioner, named Ah Yuc, is on his way to this city from San Francisco. He is accompanied by an interpreter, and by Mr. Robert F. Strichler, an American, who has spent many years in China. The object of Ah Yuc's visit to the East is to introduce Chinese laborers into the United States, and with this view he will travel through the Southern. Western, and Eastern States, offering to furnish field hands.



The Atlantic Cables and Their Management. From the World.

The recovery of the broken cable of 1865 from the depths of mid-ocean by the Great Eastern is an achievement almost as wonderful as the laying of the cable of 1866. It strikes the imagination as a signal victory over the elements, and, in fact, as a mechanical feat, it deserves to be ranked among the triumples of the century. But recent as is the conquest over space and time effected by the linking together of two continents with an electric wire through pathless seas, it has already become common to the popular apprehension. Experience has dulled the sense of wonder, and to-day the busy millions, on this side the Atlantic at least, are used to the daily miracle, and think of it merely as a part of the vast machinery with which the American press gather for their tables and their counting rooms the news of the world.

And, indeed, it is the usefulness of the cable and its permanence which are guaranteed by the Great Lastern's recovery of the cable of 1865. Not merely are we soon to have two lines across the Atlantic-that is, in all probability, now assured; but we are able hereatter to be confident that no accident can happen to those cables which cannot be speedily repaired. Communication may be interrepted, but it is able to be resumed. The insulation of the cable is more perfect to-day than when it was laid, but a defect in insulation, or a rupture, should either occur, can be definitely located; such are the precision and perfection of the instruments which measure and transmit the electric currents. The operator at Valentia or at Heart's rents. The operator at Valentia or at Heart's Content can measure within a few miles the distance to the spet without moving from his room: a vessel can be sent out provided with suitable appliances, can steam at once to the required latitude and longitude, lower her grappling irons, lift and splice the cable without delay. The chances are, of course, that while

The Radicals and Negro Suffrage. From the World.

If anything were needed to prove to the intelligent people of this country the utter impracticability of the unnatural issues which the radicals would force upon us, and the shameful hypocrisy of those who sustain them, it must surely be found in the rough and-tumble fight of the so-called Southern Convention over their unhappy protege, the negro.

After having kept the whole country, for more than a year, in constant turmoil over the great underlying question of "impartial suffrage;" after having, directly or indirectly, made every great measure in Congress to turn upon that single pivot; after all their virulent abuse of those "renegades" of the Republican party who feit constitutionally incapable of swallowing and digesting the negro in the new shape pre-sented; after proclaiming the President and his Administration a band of traitors and redhanded ruffians for not trampling upon the Constitution by seconding their views upon that subject-what do we find?

These same defenders of the rights of the negro, these same loud champions of universal equality between the black and white races. eet in Philadelphia to announce and sustain their philanthropic doctrines, and all they do i not only to exclude the negro entirely from their councils-excepting one semi-white one from the North-but actually refuse to even discuss the question of impartial or negro suffrage ! In vain Attorney-General Speed exerts himself to hurry up the good work; in vain hiss Anna Dickinson expends her eloquence for her black darlings, and showers taunts and ridicule upon her white livered white friends in language more scathing than ever Lady Macbeth applied to her irresolute and soul-stricken lord. It is all of no use. Negro suffrage is all good enough at a distance, but when it comes to fairly swallowing this terrible black-draught, first one makes a wry face and rejects if, then another and another, until the whole Convention refuses the filthy compound,

But are we to suppose that this rejection of "impartial suffrage," among its own advocates, is a genuine repudiation? Not a bit of it. With a few it may be, but with the yast majority t is a mere piece of hypocritical acting to in-

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