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BLITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Hon. John Morrissey. From the Tribune.

The World untruly charges us with "scoffing" at its announcement of John Morrissey as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. Our criticism was provoked by the cowardly, sneaking manner in which the World sought to conceal or disguise the fact. Mr. Morrissey is an emment and influential leader of the Democratic party, and a member of its General Committee. He is its regularly nominated candidate for Congress, with a moral certainty of election. He has bled like an ox in its behalf, so that John T. Hoffman's vote will be at least 10,000 larger than it would have been but for Mr. Morrissey's money. Then why do not Hoffman and his crowd stand up for their candidate like men? If he is good enough to pay the cost of running their machine, why not to be fairly recognized as their candidate? We have not the borne of M. Margaria We have not the honor of Mr. Morrissey's personal acquaintance; but, from common report, we judge that he is better than some of the can didates usually presented from Tammany Hall, and not so good as others, while he is a striking representative of the largest and most influential sections of the par y, next to that composed of peculators and municipal robbers, to which he does not belong. The narrow, fanatical notions imbibed with our New England education would not permit us to contemplate with rapture a Congress composed entirely of Morrisseys; the sending of one such as a specimen brick of our metropolitan Democracy, we contemplate with unmineled satisfaction. Mr. Morrissey, we are assured, has abandoned the Prize Ring forever; but his right hand has not forgot its cun-ning, nor his left either; and, if any Southning, nor his left either; and, if any South-ern bully like Rousseau should undertake to "put upon him," that bully will get polished off in about five seconds, and we shall heartily say, "Good for New York! hit him again !" And as to the Washington "tiger," that beast which gets hold of so many of our verdant members of Congress and strips them of money, principle, character, and self-respect, driving them to do the durty work of the looby, vote for extra com-pensation, for crooked mileage, etc. etc. all we peneation, for crooked mileage, etc. etc., all we led to the passing of the first reform bill, and from that other and more recent agitation, have say is, Let that tiger try a nip with our John, and if he don't suddenly take to his neels, squealing and yelling, then we can't make a Yankee guess. Both these movements enlisted the sympathy, and commanded the support of a large section of the upper, and almost the entire body of the Republican-Unionists of the Fifth District!

you are besieged and beseeched on every corner to desert your own candidate and vote for Nelson Taylor in order to defeat John Morrissey. Tell those who thus infest you that for every Democratic vote they will give you for Governor Fenton, you will give them a Republican vote for Nelson Taylor, but never a one without the equivalent!

Improved Dwellings for the Poor. From the Times.

Our London correspondent, in a letter recently published in the Times, makes a suggestion concerning the proper disposition of the large donation of Mr. Peabody to the poor of London, which is worthy of attention here. He says:-

"The crowded poor of London are asking what has become of the vast sum given so gene-rously some years ago for their benefit. Had this money been used as a guarantee fund to capitalists and ordinary investors, or to secure companies in borrowing money of the Government, it would have been the means of rebuild-ing a large part of the British metropolis, and providing comfortable and salubrious homes for thousands who are now living or dying in filth and misery. It is not the money a man has, so much as that which he can command by means of it, which will enable him to do the largest There is no better, safer, or more solid investment than to rebuild three-fourths of London. But capitalists do not see it, and need some assurance of decent dividends. This Mr.

sury, where it was not, and never had been. From all which Judge Plerrepont, like the people in the Park on Saturday, came to the conclusion that General Sutter was both dis-honest and false, a integer and a cheat. Living in the Fitth avenue, Judge Pierrepont of course did not state his conclusion in this terse, sharp testified in favor of reform in a manner too emphatic not to be understood. A great meeting took place at Glasgow on the 16th ultimo, at which Mr. Bright made a most earnest and stirring appeal to seventy thousand people. alluding to a time to come when scores of thouway. He stewed his our apples in sugar before he dung them, but even then they were not sands of workingmen might find it necessary to demand further measures for the maintenance

of their rights. Dublin, too, is in high excite-ment at the advent of the great English tribune, and the demonstration at the grand banquet no doubt reminded the older inhabitants of the stirring i times and the stormy eloquence of their own O'Connell. Mr. Bright on that occatheir estimate, and that the average resultant of these frequent estimates is just. sion, urged upon the Irian people in strong lan-

ing Mr. Smith's gold to himself, he will find it an uncomfortable cossession; and as his showy currage rolls by, his honest townsmen will look up, and think of the boy who from Saratora county, went down to New Orleans in earch of be ter fortune, and whose \$50,000 in gold, the proceeds of patient toil, and the industry of long years, was taken from him by General Butler. And some humble, pious neighbor may say to

rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your tiesh as it were fire.'

to prove that the present agitation is certain to lead to great results, for that may now be taken for granted. We desire rather to call at-tention to a marked and peculiar feature of this movement—a feature which has not been suffi-ciently noticed, and which in certain quarters leave not appear to be clearly understood. No What the Fifth avenue prophesies, the Five Points, you see, brings to pass. The rust of the gold of Smith & Co., and of the silver of innudoes not appear to be clearly understood. No one who has intelligently observed this agita-tion since its commencement can have failed period of Simith & Co., and of the silver of innu-merable spoons, was a witness against this pam-pered pillerer on Saturday last, and did verify "eat his flesh as it were fire." For this pros-perous criminal, who had gradually earne the reputation for being pretty nearly iron-clad in triple plates of shamelessness, sin, and success, fairly broke down under the componented stood abof from it. From neither the one nor the other has it derived either sympathy or fairly broke down under the concentrated scorn and contempt of the multitude, and the ill-dissupport. With the exception of Mr. Mill and Colonel Dickson, who appeared in London, Mr. Scho-field, Mr. Bright's colleague, who appeared at Birmingham, and Mr. Forster, who lent but a questionable assistance at Leeds, members of guised exultation of his own "iriends," who must have intensely enjoyed the hoose of a new "martyr," made at such a slight cost to themlves.

"Wby, you poor tools, I have laced your supe-riors in Baltimore and New Orleans; I have hung your betters, and if you do not behave yourseives. I shall get the chance to do the same with you; I bave seen a great many more than you, with arms in their hands, and yet not flinched. Do you suppose I shall flinch from onion stinking breath? A man who has smelt gunpowder can stand garlic. Do you think that you are the equal of the negro? Oh, no; the negro is as immeasurably your superior as Heaven is above nell, where you will go to. I do not certainly respect yon, and you may be quite sure I do not fear you. Men of Five Points! bullies of the bawdy house! threves of the lot by ! and burglars of the Tomps ! I simply declare here, as the voice of this nation that you are not fit for the exercise of the clea tive franchise, and in no better way than this could you demonstrate the fact."

gunpowder" was hit so terribly by General Grant in that official report which described him as getting out of the "bottle" in which Beauregard had "corked him up," only to disobey orders by sneaking off with the expe-dition to Fort Fisher that he might witness the explosion of that famous "powder-ship," whorcout the Reads are Goneral Coreship," whereof the Rebels, says General Grant, never divided the meaning until they "read about it in the Northern newspapers," Since that tre mendous box on the ears brought tears into his contradictory eyes, and a scream of rage from his lips, the "hero of New Orleans" has never talked so naturally as in this choice passage. "Scratch a Russian," said the Marquis de Cus tine, "and you will find a Tartar." Hit Bulter, LL.D., in the pit of the stomach with a sour apple, and you will bear from Butler, the de tender of Lowell drabs and pimps, and the pil-tering bully of Norfolk. In its main outlines the scene of Saturday in the Park was a scream-ing farce, in which it ill became a would-be Czar to figure. But it has a serious side, also worth conside ing, for it ought to bring home to the minds of men who, like Horace Greeley and Andrew Curtin, aspire to be respectable in private Lie, the i iffnite scandal of public associstion with and political indor-ement of men whose baseness and corruption are matters now of history.



Peabody's benefaction would give them, and by such means its usefulness could be increased tenfold, and it may be a hundredfold. I hope it is not too late to apply the ordinary principles of business to the management of one great charity."

We have no sympathy with that spirit which is always dictating to men of benevolence and public spirit how they shall use the money they devote to charitable uses. But we are confident none will be more ready than they to receive kindly, and consider candidly, any suggestions that may be made in a proper spirit upon this subject.

Improved dwellings for the poor are more essential to any marked improvement in their condition than anything else. This is especially the case in this city, where they are less com-fortably lodged than in any other part of the world for the same cost. But what is wanted is not better houses at cheap rates, for a few hun-dreds or a few thousands of them—but better houses for all a holter class state of the bounds. houses for ab—a better class and style of dwellings at rates within the means of the poor as a class. This cannot be afforded by the benevolence of rich men, however noble and extensive that may be

There are 50,000 families in this city who are unable to hire proper dwellings, mainly because capitalists who own the dwellings which the poor inhabit cannot see a fair prout in building better houses for the same rents. A wealthy man like Mr. Peabody or Mr. Stewart may erect such dwellings for five hundred of these families. at a cost, perhaps, o' five millions of dollars but this will not affect in the slightest degree the general style of houses which will continue to be built for this class of tenants, and which the remaining 49,500 of these families must continue to occupy. While a large number of peo-ple will be made more comfortable and happy, and very great good will thus be done, no decided impression will have been made upon the condition of the whole class. The great mass of houses in which the members of that class are compelled to live will not be substan tially improved. Capitalists will not have been led to take any different view of their own interest, and will, therefore, go on building just such houses as they have found most profitable

It is a fair question, therefore, whether large donations made for benevoient purposes may not be so used as to affect the whole class of those to be benefited, instead of a small por-tion of its members. The interest of ive millions of dollars would guarantee to capitalists a fair profit for comfortable dwellings, to be rented at low rates, which it would cost fifty or a hundred millions to build; and the number of persons who would be benetited by the donation thus bestowed would be ten or twenty times as large as if it were to be applied directly to the erection of the houses them selves. And the example thus afforded on a large scale could scarcely fail so to impress capitalists in general as to exert a very marked effect upon the obstracter and style of the dwellings to be provided for the habitations of the poor. As the only object of of the poor. As the only object of wealthy men who make these large donations for the good of others is to do as much good as possible, these suggestions may be worth con sidering.

land as Mr. Bright demands, can have any other effect than to narrow the range and diminish the weight of their influence. Hence their indifference and callousness now. Looked at from this point of view, the present political agitation in England will not be found to be robbed of any of its interest. The relations

guage the application of vigorous measures for the remedy of all their grievances, and if they

are wise they will obey him, and combine with

his movement.

his movement. Our object, however, m referring to these demonstrations now is not to show that the in-terest taken in the reform question is deepen-ing and widening, for that is patent to all; nor

to perceive that it has been throughout entirely

contined to the lower order of the people. The upper and middle classes have equally

Parliament have given it no countenance. Some

of them, not content with occupying a merely

negative position, have openly expressed disap-

proval of the whole proceedings. Mayors and committees, too, in the different citles in which meetings have been held, have been but respect-

iul and submissive, not encouraging or ap-proving. Mr. Bright, who from the first has been the central sun of the movement, has, no

doubt, in conjunction with his satellites, the Bealeses and the Joneses, exerted a powerrul

But the influence has been felt and acknow-ledged only by the people. In this respect the present movement differs materially from the

only two movements with which in recent times

it can be compared-from the agitation which

which terminated in the repeal of the corn laws.

Mr. Bright's reference to the land question in

his Glasgow speech, showing that half of Scot-land was owned by ten or twelve persons, indi-

cates that he means a more radical reform than

the previous measures contemplated, which only

aimed at an increase of political power for cer-

tain classes. The reform of the land tenure points towards revolution. Therefore we need

point's towards revolution. Therefore we need hardly ask the question—Why this difference of attitude on the part of the pretended iriends of the people? Who leud a helping band to the people in the other reform movements, and stand aloof from the people now? We are familiar with the answer which they themselves would give to these questions. But the true answer is different and not difficult to find. Their own class interests identified them with

Their own class interests identified them with the people then. Their own class interests

reform bill had for its object less the enfranchise-ment of the middle class; and the liberal sec-

tion of the aristocracy who were identified with

a particular line of policy, feit themselves ham-pered without their support. The repeal of the

corn laws, it was believed, would give a fresh impulse to trade and enhance the value of pro-

perty. Hence their sympathy and co-operation

then. But it is difficult for them to see how

tion in the legislation regulating the tenure of

such an extension of the franchise and altera-

and quickening influence.

middle classes.

of the different parties will be more clearly seen. The causes which lead to the defeat of the late reform bill, and which have produced the present excitement, will be better understood. The agitation is not likely soon to be ended. Much will depend on the course which Mr. Dis-raeli may adopt on the opening of Parliament. He has ability and daring enough to inaugurate a new era in his country's history, and we chall not be surprised if he prove himself a better friend of the people than many of the so-called liberals. In any case it is for the people to maintain with firmness the attitude they have assumed. We have no desire to see the House of Commons besieged; for the moment intimidation begins just and faithful legislation ceases Let them only wait with calmness and with dignity, and the hour of their triumph cannot be far distant.

Butler Come to Judgment.

From the World.

When the Fifth Avenue and the Five Points coincide in their estimate of a man's character. and each atter its own fashion gives him a palpable "piece of its mind," the individual in question may pretty certainly believe that in the vox populi he hears the vox dei.

Put into plain English, the fantastical demon stritions of the noisy multitude, who, on Saturday alternoon, refused to be seduced, even by Prosper M.Wetmore, into listening to a harangue from Dr. Butler at the City Hall, meant simply that the people declined to be talked to in the name of "great moral ideas" by a notorious and recognized thief. Governor Curtin, Horace Greeley, and other political enthusiasts, whose partisan zeal makes them blind to the personal shame of association with such a character, got up in his stead, when cowed and exhausted he shrank from the tempest he had provoked, and were heard with good-humored attention, if not with approbation. But to be lectured on their political duties by a pillerer of other men's goods and chattels was more then the outproken set and chattels was more than the outspoken sons of toll would endure. They expressed their sentiments after their

own tashion, using the picturesque varnacular to which Butler was accustomed in his own earlier years, but which has been less familiar to him, since by the force of his own impudence and the frenzy of other people, he became a lead ing public character. But cries of "Spoons! Spoons!" and urgent appeals for facts about "Fort Fisher." and sour apples received in the pit of the stomach, are only a graphic way of stating what has been often before euphoniously uttered by more refined personages. As, for example, by Judge Edwards Pierrepont, when, in his reply to Mr. Boutwell's attempted vindi-cation of "General" Butler before the House of Personation of the statement of the statemen cation of "General" Butter before the House of Representatives, that eminently loyal and de-corous lawyer a year since declared, in behalf of his clients, Samuel Smith & Co., that "Gene-ral Butler took from them \$50,000 in gold, two years and nine months ago; that he had kept it ever since, and still kept it, though Smith, as for the good of others is to do as much good as possible, these suggestions may be worth con-sidering. **The Reform Agitation in Great Britain-John Bright's Movements.** From the Heraid. The reform movement in England steadily progresses. Demonstration follows demonstra-tion with asionishing regularity and success. Never in England has any movement so thor-sughly commanded the sympathy of the indus-trial section of the community. London, Bir-mingham, Manchester, Liverpool; and Leeds have each had their opportunity, and have each

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them, at