# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-TRIPLE SHEET-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867.

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EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEOBAPH.

#### Concerning the President. From the Tribune.

The air is full of Presidential rumors, every one of which verges to a point, and that point Ihe President's intended departure from Washmgton. Viewed by a too sanguine class of our fellow-sitizens, the bare announcement of such an Intention will wear an illusive cheerfulness. Thousands of his well-wishing countrymen will rejoice in the President's purpose to retire, if but for a time, from the fatigues of office. Thousands will be willing to rest content with the simple assurance that he is about to quit Washington. But rumor does not stop here. It plots out a ubiquitous journey for Mr. Johnson. He is not only going to make a tour through the South, but threatens New England radicalism with a visit East, to assist in a Masonic or Temperance celebration --- which of them we are not exactly informed. There is still another story that he will come to New York on private business only; but there is none whatever that the President will again venture out West, even if the late lamented Mr. Douglas has to be disinterred for the purpos

The anxiety to know where the President is going is only natural. It is not only a ques-tion which is to be left indefinitely to the solution of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens or of Mr. Johnson's religious advisers. He is not going the way of all Presidents; and the American public may, as it pleases, take pleasure or regret from the fact. For ourselves, we have neither one nor the other, but are welling to accept the situation, if the incumbent of the Executive office decides to leave it for any personal or public good. We think it more difficult to understand where the President really is than where he is going; but let that pass. The truth of the case appears to be that, in a few weeks, Mr. Johnson will start on a tour through the South, accompanied by Mr. Seward.

Why not with Mr. Sharkey? and why not to the American Siberia just negotiated for by our terrible State Department? We forget that Mr. Sharkey is managing the President's cause before the Supreme Court, and that, if Postmaster Nasby's surmises be true, the dreary relic of diplomacy to the south of the North Pole is a land reservation for the benefit of the Blair family. To dwell upon the poetical propriety of a tour by the President and Secretary to the lately acquired regions of valuable snow and merchantable ice would be needless. It is endlessly suggestive. If the Secretary should stay there for a year to warm himself with the work of organizing the territories-if the Blairs should indeed become congealed and dumbfounded in Governorships thereabout-if the President should decide to visit this \$7,200,000 worth of worthlessness with anything like Executive sympathy or political fellow-feeling-if the Hon. Sharkey should form a portion of the ice-bound train, and a Justice or two of the Supreme Court were to wrap himself up in the judicial ermine, and there undergo political torporthe great nation which has been made the appanage of a sterile, second-hand idea, congenial only to Siberia, and south of the Polar no-where, would at least be amused. The President, however, is resolved to travel South.

A Presidential journey through the South at this time will not be wanting in political purpose or significance. Reckoning the obis intent of such a journey, is it not strange that one of his supporters should hope that he will feel it his duty not to make any political speeches, because, "though a very eloquent and effective popular orator, Mr. Johnson does not kappily combine that character with the dignity and sense of propriety essential to his office." We make no criticism of the conduct of our Chief Magistrate, having to do only with his going, and not with his bygones. But if Mr. Johnson speaks at all, he will speak politically; and the South has every right to expect, if it so pleases, an unburdening of the Executive mind as frank and outspoken as the blunt eloquence displayed all along the great picturesque tour made by the Administration to the West. The President will talk, at least, to friends, if not admirers; and, should he talk at all, will do so to purpose. But the Execu-tive party will do well to bear in mind that no journey of theirs to the South will be complete without a visit to Fortress Monroe and to Mayor Monroe. It will be very much like taking coals to Newcastle; but it will be in order.

which is taking place"-declaring that he (the choleric Count) would hold France "re-sponsible for the serious consequences which may ensue," and requiring at the same time the "instant cessation of Napoleon's warlike preparations." This, as we have said, was the first sensational dispatch, which was immediately followed by others, definite and indefinite, announcing the sudden march of Prussian troops to the frontier, and a general warlike hullabaloo which almost led people to imagine that before another day the Prussians would be in Paris, the French in Berlin, and the Dutch in Holland.

Not till Friday hat were we able to tell the foundation for this initial terrible telegram. The Berlin letter in the *Herald* of that date reveals the secret. The writer of the letter was the author of the despatch. And how did he acquire his diplomatic knowledge on such an immense question of state? Did it come from the irascible "Count" who wrote the belligerent note, or from the Emperor who received it ? Was it reached through a keyhole or by a subterranean telegraph, or from Bismark's footman or the King's fool ? "The source," says the author, "from which this startling piece of news is derived, is one which I have always found well informed, and to which in this instance I cannot help attaching still more weight, as it tallies with what I have heard in other quarters." The source, we are further led to understand, is "an ac quaintance of mine, who is on an intimate footing with Bismark," who, moreover, is an "encharacteristics which make it very likely that he is just the precise and particular person whom Bismark would intrust with state secrets. The correspondent, however, inad-vertently weakens our belief in the authenticity of his awful news, by subsequently alleging that not only the "highest political circles" refuse to credit such things, but that even the "King and Crown Prince" are opposed to them-the King having, as we are assured, a "vivid recollection" of all the history of Prussia, which the correspondent proceeds to narrate in a manner which makes it certain that none but the "King" himself, while under the influence of lager beer, could have furnished the facts. It was, then, this pre-posterous despatch, from this ridiculous 'source''-a source so well known to some of our newspaper correspondents-which was flashed across the Atlantic Ocean, startled half of America, and created a panic among the 'shorts'' in gold !

After this stunning affair, there came for a series of days masses of cloudy despatches which were portentous as the "war cloud" itself; but the next really fearful and positively definite thing reached the American continent a week after the first, or on the 19th April. It was dated "Berlin, April 18-Evening," and excitedly set forth the report that Napoleon was strengthening his forces and military posts on the frontier, and placing his artillery on a war footing; that large numbers of ambulances (subsequently corrected to horses) were being purchased, and that the French reserves of 1868 were presently to be called out. This seemed to put out of question all doubt about the coming Franco-Prussian war. The Emperor had "got his back up" as well as Bismark; and now let the world look out for the clash of "mighty opposites." No wonder that after this we learned every day that "war now seems imminent," that "war is now regarded as almost certain," etc. etc.

Now, what was the "source of this startling Berlin despatch of the "18th, evening." which was suddenly shot hot over to the American continent? In the New York Times of last Friday there will be found among our European extracts a letter of the Paris correspondent of the London Times, dated the 12th of April, in which are contained the details, word for word, of all this Berlin news. Now, if this news was so important and authentic that it had to be projected over here when the "war panic" in Wall street was its height, why was it held back in Europe for a week ? and how came it to be sent on the 18th instead of the 12th, and from Berlin instead of from London, where it was first published ? The English correspondent who first gave this news to the European public, derived it, as he tells us, "from a private letter of a person in position (which I prefer not alluding to more particularly) not far from the frontier." The "source" in this instance is of the most mysterious possible character; but skill we consider it as much more trustworthy than the "source" of the first belligerent despatch, as the news is less ridiculous in one than in the other. It is neither possible nor is it worth while to enter into an investigation of the 'source'' of all the Cable despatches that were published during the late severe war panic. Those we have spoken of were far the most important in themselves, and produced the most profound sensation and the heaviest pecuniary losses here. Many of the others, especially the harrowing "specials" given by some of our contemporaries, needed only to be looked at to be laughed at. We have no doubt that, in case of the next war in Europe, parties who are interested in the accuracy of their Cable despatches will scrutinize them more intelligently than the Wall street gudgeons have done those of the last fortnight.

and all his achievements, died a disappointed man as a twike defeated candidate before the people for the Presidency. Calhoun, source hy the terrible consequences of the wrath of Old Hickory, finished his career in plots and movements looking to a Southern Confederacy; and Webster, like Douglas, after serving the Southern wing of his party in the cause of slavery, never recovered from the shock of Southern ingratitude, as made manifest in the nomniation of General Scott. Indeed, there would seem to be no limit to the revenge of a man cheated out of what he claims as his right to the White House. Thus, Van Buren, who claimed a second term, became as spiteful in being tricked out of it as was Calhoun in being superseded by Van Buren as the anointed heir to the succession; and thus Tyler and Fillmore, in their ambition to get a term on their own account, became as unmanageable as Calhoun or Van Buren. To poor Pierce the White House was so much clear gain, and so, even for one term, he justly thought he had cause to be not only astonished, but thankful. As for Buchanan, after thirty years of intrigues with and humi-liations before the Southern slave oligarchy for the honors and powers of the Presidency we dare say that his four Presidential years of fear and trembling under the rule of Jeff. Davis, Cobb, Floyd, Thompson, Gwin, Mason, and Slidell have made it infinitely worse for him than it would have been had he been rejected like Calhoun, or defeated like Cass.

Mr. Seward, therefore, in failing to reach the Presidency, may console himself with the reflection that, though his record as a disappointed aspirant is not so grand and glorious as that of Clay, it is (Russian America) not so barren of substantial fruits as that of Calhoun or Webster. Nay, more: he ought to be grateful that, in escaping the responsibilities of Buchanan, he has escaped his humiliation and disgrace-to say nothing of Andrew Johnson Philosophy is a good thing under irreparable losses of any kind, and Mr. Seward is not only a philosopher, but an optimist. Alexander Pope had it that "whatever is, is right;" but our happy-minded Secretary has it that "whatever is, though it may be wrong, is the best." Leaving him in the full enjoyment of this dogma, we are called to inquire what be comes of the Seward faction of New York with his retirement from the political field ? There is nothing remaining of this faction to damage even a town election. It has nearly all melted away and disappeared. What is left of it, like the silver-grey clique of the old Whig party, and the Brooks detachment of the old Know-Nothing party, will probably be absorbed in the omnium gatherum of the forlorn Democracy.

With the retirement of Mr. Seward the flerce animosities and faction fights that have followed the dissolution of the firm of Seward, Weed, and Greeley ought to end. The chief organizer of the Republican party is pretty much in the condition of the chief organizer of the Irish Republic-he has (barring Russian, America) nothing but his disappointments, his mistakes, and his failures to leave to his disciples. There need not, then, be any trouble touching the succession of the prophet's mantle. Mr. Weed may take it and sport it in the halls of the Manhattan Club; or Mr. Raymond may hold it aloft, like the trowsers of Mahomet, among the sachems of Tammany, and it will do no harm. As the Israelites wandered about forty years in the wilderness before they were permitted to enter the Promised Land, so the New Yorkers have for forty years, more or less, been travelling behind the banner of Seward, the fife and drum of Thurlow Weed, and the ghost of Morgan. Let us rejoice that, with Mr. Seward's retirement from the camp, we shall have a fair field and a new departure for the Presidential succession.

## A NEW BUSINESS.

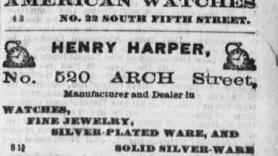


OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVE MENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867. The annual meeting of the Stockholdere of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of 481m

President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be heid at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867, at 12 M. 4 II th s tu lot GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

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A WNINGS! AWNINGS!

The Late War-Panic in America and Europe-The Romances of the Cable. From the Times,

We suppose that the great Franco-Prussian war panic is over for a fortnight, both here and in Europe. It can hardly be believed that Bismark, fractious, choleric, and determined though he be, will again shake his fist in Napoleon's face before the London Peace Conference meets on the 15th of this month; and it must be doubted whether the French troops, headed by that formidable telegraphic figure, "Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta," who have been hotly engaged for ten days in "grinding their swords," like our own volunteers before the battle of Bull Run, will continue to carry on their operations as fervidly as they did a week ago.

The "war" was sprung on us so suddenly, and in such a terrible and unaccountable manner, that we were not only startled, but in danger of being quite upset. One telegram hastened after another from Paris, Berlin, and London-all proclaiming a gigantic war to be imminent and certain; and if for an hour these three capitals failed to sound the alarm, the lesser political centres, like Berne, Amsterdam, and Stuttgart did what they could to supply the deficiency

Our markets, and especially our finances, were excited as never before from Europe. In fact, it may be said that we have now, for the first time, learned the quick and tremendous influence which European movements, acting through the agency of the Atlantic Cable, must henceforth exercise upon all American interests.

The critical history of the recent "war panie," as it was wrought up in this country, and as it actually existed in Europe, cannot yet be fully unfolded. But on some points we have already had light.

The first startling and unexpected shock through the magnetic wire reached America on the 12th of April, from Berlin. We had been hearing daily about the squabble bo-tween Spain and England on the Tornado question, when suddenly a Herald "special," which the Tribune and World also heralded, proclaimed that Bismark had just despatched

#### The Approaching Presidential Contest-Mr. Seward's Hetirement. From the Herald.

Mr. Seward has returned to Washington and the cares of state from his semi-annual visit to his quiet home at Auburn. Heretofore this pilgrimage has been marked as a public event in a speech on the political situation, and in a reading of the political horoscope to his neighbors by the learned Secretary. On this occasion there has been no speech, no demand for one, and no disappointment anywhere from the omission, because "the Governor" has ceased to speak as one having authority. He has fallen from grace as a party leader, and has lost his prestige as a prophet. He reads in "the Book of Chronicles" that his political career is ended, and he bows to the decree of fate. Thus, ceasing to be a candidate for the Presidency, he has no more speeches to make on political affairs, no more party favors to ask, nor frowns to fear, no pipe to lay, no instructions to give; nothing, in short, to do but to put his house in order for the evening of his days.

We learn that Mr. Seward has decided to retire from public life as soon as the Southern States are represented in Congress, or, at the latest, with the present Administration. He wisely considers the Presidential succession a foregone conclusion, so far as he is concerned, and, therefore, he withdraws, after quietly dismissing all his followers, even to his faithful Sancho and his lamenting good man Friday. He has no further use for them, and so, like Adam and Eve, they have "all the world before them where to choose." But what an instructive example of disappointed ambition is here | Like Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and others, Mr. Seward has devoted himself through many years of hopes deferred to that an "energetic note" to Paris "demanding one grand object of aspiring politicians, the Napoleon's reasons for the sudden arming White House. Clay, with all his honors and show should have an and the second with the

HELPING LADIES TO HUSBANDS BY CONTRACT. Three men, Fred. and William Edwards, and Griffin, were arraigned in the Chicago Police Court on Saturday morning last, when the following singular statements and explanation were made :- "Drunk and disorderly, your Honor." They were also charged with being vagrants. The officer swore that he had known them by sight over a year, and that they had cannot tell you our business. We will be sent to the Bridewell if I don't? Very well, sir, your curiosity shall be gratified. We are proposers. By that I mean we propose to young ladies and help to get them married. We are benefactors. When we see a young lady who is not, and never has been engaged, one of us says to her: 'We will get you married for \$-, payable after marriage.' Of course she says yes. For the ume being one of us is considered as engaged to We trumpet the fact abroad. Whenever her. the other two of us meet a young man who is not engaged, we say:-'What a lucky dog Griffin is! He has won Miss X.' And we praise her. We encourage the young man to go in and cut Griffin out, for the fun of the thing. Being a fool, like most young men, he does it. He proposes to Miss X., knowing that she is engaged to Griffin, and hardly expecting that she will accept him. But she always does. And he can never cut loose from her. He must marry her or be tried for breach of promise. I myself have been engaged twenty-five times during the last year. We are doing so well that we think of hiring a clerk to do part of the work for us. I should not have told you this but for your atrocious threat about Bridewell. But, as we have given false names, it does not make much difference. I trust that the reporters will say nothing about it."

### **NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

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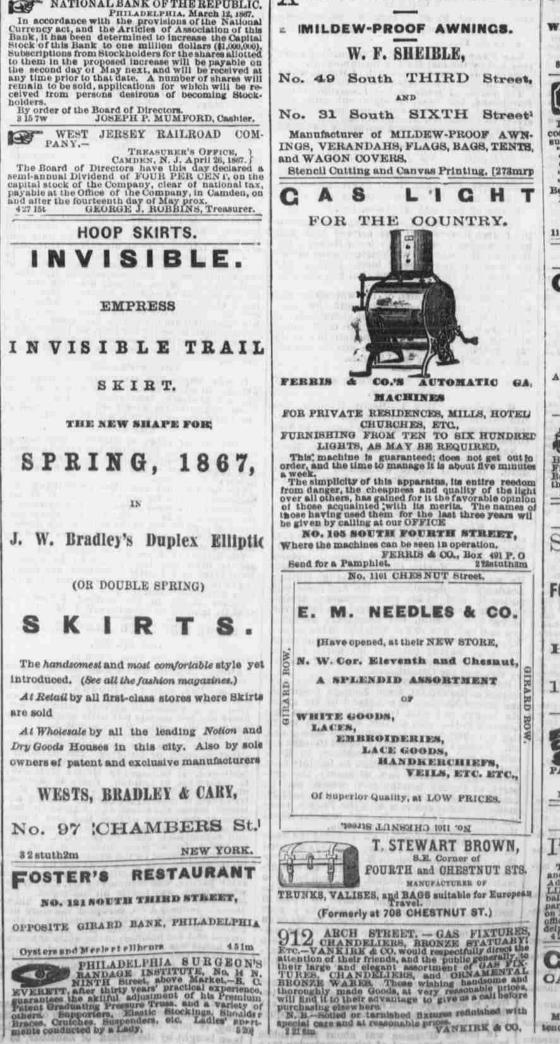
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