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EDPTORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LHADING JOURNALS DPON GURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAT FOR THE EVENING TRANSRAPH.

Shall We Have a Southern Ireland?

From the Times.

All know how much the United Kingdom has suffered and is still suffering from its Western segment. The great practical quesion with the United States now is, whether it shall suffer hereafter in like manner from its Southern section. The same kind of hostile legislation which made Ireland a perpetual hotbed of disaffection and insubordination, is now arged with great vehemence by the extreme radical politicians. The conquest by Cromwell was followed by just such confiscations and partitions of land as are now invoked against the subdued South; and thenceforward the English statute-book was crammed full, over and over again, year after year, for three centuries, with penalties, pro scriptions, disabilities, and every form of arbi-trary distinction against the Irish, varied only to meet the humor of the dominant party in Parliament. The prevailing idea throughout has been, not that Ireland must be raised up, but that it must be kept a um. Every new re-bellion has only deepened that idea, and provoked new severities and worse debasement until now the only earthly purpose served by the "gem of the sea" is to be a lurid warning to the nations against misgovernment.

The primal curse of Ireland was the spoliation of its landed property. The right of property is of paramount importance in every civil system. It is hardly too much to say, as many have said, that the great end of government is to shield and secure that right. Certain it is that to the institution of property mankind is indebted for, not only the origin, but the progress of civilization. The people cannot be named who did not begin to grow weak and go backward from the day of the

first blow upon their property rights.

Another most pernicious feature of the misgovernment of Ireland has been the exclusion of large classes from all high office. The effect of this has been to impel all ambition away from its legitimate course into faction and conspiracy, till the aspiring mind of Ireland, being deprived of every rightful vent, was converted into an element of destruction, a force of perpetual agitation. Among every people persons are sure to be born, fitted and eager for more than an ordinary career. To bar such spirits from all honorable and useful

activity is the height of folly in any Govern-

The policy pursued towards Scotland after it had been subjected to the British Crown was just the reverse of that inflicted upon Ireland. It sought not to humiliate, but to elevate and assimilate. Scotchmen were admitted to every benefit of the common law, to every official trust, and to every privilege that was open to Englishmen. In the entire legislation and administration the great principle of impartiality was religiously observed. In short, Scotland-instead of being treated as Ireland was, like a subjugated province, and instead of being held as a mere dependency—was fairly incorporated on equal terms into the United Kingdom. Under this just and generous policy, the Scotch hatred of England gradually melted away, and at last became transformed into a loyalty more devoted than that of any other part of the realm. Nor was this all. There is a lesson more impressive yet in the social results. With the rudest climate and most sterile soil of the kingdom, with insignificant mineral resources, and few natural facilities for commerce, Scotland has never ceased to flourish. No people on the face of the earth have been more contented, more attached to their native land, more happy in all their relations of life, than the under British rule. On the other hand, Ireland, blessed by nature with a genial climate, with the richest soil, under-laid almost everywhere with marl or limestone, and with inexhaustible supplies of the most valuable fish swimming past its shores, with great mineral wealth, with the largest and noblest river in the kingdom, offering unlimited power to manufacturing industry, this same Ireland, under the British rule differently applied, has been the most miserable spot on the earth's surface. Upon Scotland, so poor naturally, plenty has benignantly smiled. Upon rich Ireland, poverty has brooded like a nightmare. It easy to say that religion and other causes have contributed much to this difference; but nothing is more certain than that its great ultimate controlling cause lies in British legislation. It is just as certain that our own legislation over the now conquered South, if carried out according to the current radical ideas-identical, as they are, with the old anti-Ireland ideas-will incalculably degrade and weaken that part of our united Republic.

New Ideas of the Age—Speeches of Wade and Train, and a Letter from Wikoff.

From the Herald.

We published yesterday the speeches and opinions of three of the greatest statesmen of the age-Munchausen, Miss Nancy, and Machiavelli. Which is Munchausen, which is Miss Nancy, and which is Machiavelli, we leave the public to judge for themselves.

Two members of the Congressional Western cursion party have lately exhibited feats of nd and lofty tumbling, strange antics, and astic tricks, which put to the blush both apanese and the Arab acrobats, with all narvellous vitality and suppleness. Ac-to the prediction of the Merry Androw millio residers to assist at the curious

At Lawrence, in Kansas, Senator Wade, Vice-President of the United States, after saying that he had kept in advance of the people in the great strife between freedom and slavery, declared that he meant to do the same thing in the contest which had just commenced for extending the right of suffrage to women. He repeated that he intended to keep in advance of the people on this subject, and that "he was now ready to take another jump forward, if Whereupon he jumped. He thought that radicalism upon this and all other questions was righteousness, while con-servatism was hypocrisy and cowardice. He unfolded his views upon the new order of the day. The question of slavery has been disposed of, and "now that of labor and capital must pass the ordeal." "Property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out. In short, without citing the toxt which Proudhon borrowed and made famous—la propriété c'est le vol, property is theft—he yet boldly proclaimed frimself an ultra radical and pseached as righteousness the wildest and most agrarian doctrines of French socialism.

In the great radical game of leapfrog he cleared the heads of Thad. Stevens and Weadell Phillips at a single jump. He now wants the

American people to play "follow your leader;" but if everybody were to follow the possible President of the United States, we should all fall plump into social and political chaos. Why need these radicals and ultra-radicals clamor for confiscation, and even for an equal division of property? The war has anticipated their wishes, as far and as fast as it is possible to realize them. It has already dis-tributed and scattered wealth with a vengeance. We are now "paying the piper" in the distribution of the national capital at the alarming rate of five hundred million dollars a year, and but very few years will be required to consummate its wholesale confisca-tion. Why cannot Mr. Wade and his friends rest satisfied with this cheerful prospect ! The extravagant ideas which Senator Wade has expressed can have been generated only by the pure and rarafied air on the Western prairies or on the Western mountains, by

mountain dew." When the excursion party visited Pine Knob Chevalier Train stood and spoke aloud on the summit of the mountain, "seven hundred feet above the plain below." As a Bowery b'hoy would ask, "Isn't that high ?" But this contractor for railroads and ramrods, organizer of political parties, fifth wheel of the Fenian coach, puffer of water-cure establishments, and ubiquitous traveller, was on tip-toe for yet higher flights. "Excelsior" is the text which he took for a farrage of nonsense and self-laudation. He whirls his kaleidoscope around so rapidly that a bewildering confusion makes it difficult at first to see what he is driving at. But with a little patience we discover that he deems it necessary to deny that he is "a d-d fool or a lunatic." In his own opinion, at least, he is afflicted, not with softening of the brain, but only with hardening of the heart. His cry is, "Down with England

and up with America." He advocates a high tariff, saying he 'could forgive the Bounty bill, the confiscation threat, the military reconstruction, and the impeachment fizzle; but there is no excuse for Congress playing into the hands of England on the question of life or death to America." He asserts, correctly enough, "that Columbus was right about the short road to India, and that America could build, while battle-fields were red with blood, a great railway across the empire." He recognizes woman as a man and a brother. To sum it all up, he concludes by exclaiming, "If I were a demagogue my plat-form would be, woman suffrage, repudiation, and hell fire!"

We know nothing which resembles in absurdity what Chevalier Train calls "these Iron Mountain ideas," and what Senator Wade jumps at as "the new ideas of the age;" unless it be the folly of Gerrit Smith and Horace Greeley in going bail for Jeff. Davis at Richmond. The former are absurd in theory, the

latter absurd in action. The letter of Chevalier Wikoff requires no comment. We must say, however, that it is refreshing to turn from such ridiculous demonstrations as those of Senator Wade and Chevalier Train to this lucid and forcible exposition of the actual political situation, of the causes which have led to it, and of the responsibilities which grow out of it.

Helper's "Nojoque,"

From the Tribune. Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper was a North Carolinian, of the "Poor White" variety who, while hardly yet of age, was drawn to California by the marvels related of her wealth in gold nearly twenty years ago. A brief residence in that region of activity and adventure sufficed to convince him of the immense superiority of free to slave labor as the basis of social prosperity and pregress; and he returned to the Atlantic slope a vehement contemner of slavery and slave owners. His new views were set forth in a volume entitled, "The Impending Crisis," which, because of its Southern origin and its unsparing rhetoric, secured a very large sale, mainly at the North, eight to ten years age. The facts it embodied, the sentiments it diffused, might have been far more wisely and less offensively presented; yet they contributed to call attention to the utter incompatibility of slavery and liberty, and so subserved a temporary purpose.

Mr. Helper sympathized with the Republicans in so far as they sought to limit or to extinguish slavery; but he was still essentially a Southern poor white in his antipathy to negroes and mulattoes, whom he, with the blind prejudice of his caste, made somehow responsible for the degradation of labor and the laboring poor. He took no pains to conceal, in his "Crisis," his scornful hate of the blacks; and he has now developed and intensified that malevolence in a volume entitled as above, whereof the avowed object is the creation (or inflammation) of a public sentiment which will drive the blacks, and (in fact) all other races but the Caucasian, speedily off this continent, and ultimately out of existence.

That with such a purpose he should write a mean, low, hateful, venemous book, was inevitable; but his maledictions on the unoffending blacks are so fyrious and screechy as to evoke a suspicion that he is intentionally caricaturing and satirizing, by monst ous exaggeration, the views which he seems to commend. But Helper is not a Defoe nor a Dean swift: he really knows no better than to fancy that the nineteenth century will accept such doctrines as these:-

"Certain it is, that we owe it to ourselves—and we ought to be able—to get rid of the negroes soon; but if they are to remain much longer in the United States (which may God, in H's great mercy, forbid!), we may as well build immediately, for their relief and correction, in altervate adaptation, a row of hospitals and prisons, all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and, upon the same plan, a range or series of and, upon the same plan, a range or series of almshouses and penitentiaries the entire dis-tance from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico! All the devil begotten imps of darkness, whether black or brown, whether negroes or Indians, whether Mongols or mulattoes, should Indians, whether Mongols or mulattoes, should at once be dismissed, and that forever, from the care, from the sight, and even from the thoughts of the Heaven-born whites. Wherever seen, or wherever existing, the black and bicolored races are the very personifications of bastardy and beggary. In America these races are the most unwieldy occasioners of dishonor and weakness; they are the ill-favored and unwelcome instruments of disservice; they are the ghastly types of effeteness and retrogression. At the earliest practicable moment these inutils and baneful elements of our population must be sither deported or fossilized."

—Here is the manner in which Helper re-

-Here is the manner in which Helper regards and characterizes impartial suffrage;-"This is the incorrigible and grovelling ignoramus upon whom it is proposed to confer at once the privilege of voting—the right of universal suffrage! This is the loathsome and most execrable wreich (rank-smelling and hideous arch-criminal that he is) who has been mentioned as one fit to have a voice in the enactment of laws for the government of the American people! Shall we confer the elective franchise on this base-born and ill-bred blackamoor—this hideous and skunk-scented idiot? No! Why not? Because he does not know, and cannot know, how to vote intelligently. It would, therefore, to say the least, be an agt of gross folly on our part, to extend to the negro the privilege of doing what the omnipotent God of Nature has obviously, and for all time, denied him the power to do. Those of our half witted and demaggogical legislators who waste time in attempting to prove the equality of the negro, and in the drafting of absurd laws for his recognition in good faith as a clitzen of the United States, might, with equal propriety, busy themselves in the ridiculous irrationality "This is the incorrigible and grovelling igno-

of framing codes for allowing the gorilla and the chimpenses to attend common schools, and for the bation and the ourang outsing to testify in coorts of quity! Let the binnearing and baneful two thirds majority of the black Con-gress both blush and beware."

-Mr. Helper leaves no reader in doubt as to his utter detestation of the Republican party and all its works and ways. His denunciations of the great majority in Congress for their efforts to secure justice and fair play to the blacks are scarcely less sweeping and furious than those he hurls at the blacks themselves; though he (somewhat inconsistently) seems willing to let the members of Congress live, but only in obscurity and utterdisgrace. He says:-

"Let there be a full and settled determination on the part of the American people—on the part of the people of each State respectively— that, with a few honorable exceptions, no member of the Senate, no member of the House of Representatives, who voted for the Negro Bureau bill, or for any one of the thousand-and-one other black abominations of the Black Congress, shall ever again be elevated to any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States. On the contrary, let those guileful and nefarious framers of black statutes be made to see that treason in themselves, just the same as treason in others, is a thing to be specifically detested and punished; and in ther, that so much greater is the enormity of their own treason than the treason of the traitor Jeff. Davis; that, whereas his peridious purber of the Senate, no member of the House of own Ireason than the treason of the traitor Jeff. Davis; that, whereas his perfidious purposes were practised only against the Circassian-blooded inhabitants of a single Commonwealth (and a few negroes, whether few or many not worth the mention), their wicked designs have been levelled against the general and peculiar welfare of the whites of the whole world.

-We have copied quite enough of this wretched farrago; but with a purpose. Careless, easy people say, "The Republican party has fulfilled its mission. Slavery being abolished, it may now give place to other organizations, based on fresh and living issues." Helper shows the futility and peril of such calculations-shows that a great and generous party of liberty, based not on wrath and hate but en justice and generosity, is to-day indispensable—that its disappearance would involve the whole land in anarchy and bloodshed through a warfare of race upon race -of color against color. Whatever its errors, the Republican party cannot yet be spared, even if it had no higher use than to hold in check and keep the Democratic party from committing itself to such insane and brutal ravings as those of Hinton Rowan Helper.

Where Are Those Missing Leaves ? From the World.

The examination of Luther B. Baker and Colonel Conger at the Surratt trial leaves the question, who mutilated Booth's diary? as unsettled as ever. Conger testifies that "he thinks he took the diary from Booth's person;" that he examined it on the steamer coming up to Washington; that "the leaves in many parts were cut out; and from appearances they appeared to have been cut out at different times;" that "the diary is now in the same condition it was then," and that "it was given to Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War." When subsequently asked by the counsel, Mr. Bradley, to "examine the diary and state if some of the leaves did not appear to have been cut out after others were," Conger stultifies himself by responding that "he cannot see any difference in the cutting."
On the other hand, Baker swears that it was

he, and not Conger, who took the diary from the body of Booth; that he "had the diary in his hand about a minute, and then handed it

to Colonel Conger." Now, it is a notorious fact that neither Baker nor young Garrett, in whose father's barn Booth was shot, who went into the barn with Baker, as he now testifies, after the shot was fired, and who was, therefore, present during the overhauling of Booth's effectswere called upon to testify at the conspiracy trial at all. It is also to be observed in the testimony of Conger in the present trial, that at the trial before he "was not interrogated as to all the articles taken from Booth. I was shown," he says, "certain articles, and asked if I had taken them from Booth's person; I was not asked to name all the articles I took from Booth's person, and do not recollect that I was examined about the Neither was this witness asked whether he made a copy of the diary on the steamer, which the Tribune's Washington carrespondent says it is declared he did, nor was the accuracy of his statement that the diary was the same as when he got it put to any test beyond his simple recollection of its "appearance." If Baker, instead of Conger, took the diary from Booth's pocket, how is Conger to know that nothing happened to it before he got it? If Conger did not make a copy of it, or explicit memoranda of its condition while it was in his hands-neither of which were shown to the Court-how can he or any one else be certain that nothing happened to it from the time he handed it to the Secretary of War and the time when he saw it afterwards before the Judiciary Committee? Finally, what is really known be tween these three men, Baker, Conger, and Stanton, which no other person, except perhaps young Garrett, who may suspect, does

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