THE DALLY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

From the National Intelligencer.

ral Sherman with Grant.

of the old army, who have written letters in

the same direction, have justification for their

course, if any were needed, in the action of

their pro tempore superior, General Schofield, acting Secretary of War. We now refer to his

letter for its remarkable recognition of con-

"He must have optics sharp, I ween,

Intelligent men will smile at the utter in-

the respect of its supporting Grant and appro-

ving the Chicago platform, but will have hope,

should the radical party succeed, for the

servatism where no conservatism exists.

To see what is not to be seen.

the following passage:-

From the N. Y. Tribune.

the country restoration and peace.'

Rebel Outrages.

The Field and the Champions. From the Petersburg (Va.) Index.

The Index has opposed from the first the childish timidity which would put the gag npon all the eloquent genius of the South and hush up the utterance of the truth by those lips which are most able to proclaim it. If any man has anything to say why this nation shall not submit to the embrace of a foul despotism, let him now speak.

In one month it may be too late. We en-dorse every word of the Louisville Journal when it says:-

"We are rich in fit champions, though one champion differeth from another champion in fitness; and, next in fitness to our conservative Republican champions, we do not heaitate to place those at whom the radicals, with unerring instinct, have set up their loudest howls. We mean the ex-Confederates. In dealing with the ex-Confederate element of the canvass, our friends at the North, it appears to us, have not shown their usual sagacity. They have seemed to regard that element as something to be kept in the background-to be screened rather than displayed; when in reality, if judiciously managed, it is the greatest as well as the proudest element of our strength."

For in this conflict what is the avowed end of both parties ? It is, we need not say, the pacification of the South; the radicals proposing to pacify the South by trampling upon the rights of her people and the Constitution together, and the Democrats proposing to pacify her by respecting the Constitution and the rights of her people under it. Now, in view of these conflicting propositions, where does the South herself stand? She stands as a unit with the Democratic party. She in good faith accepts the Constitution as the terms of peace. The uncenstitutional, oppressive, and degrading terms of the radical party she at the same time spurns. It is thus made manifest that the avowed end of both parties the radical party cannot accomplish and that the Democratic party can. It is demonstrated that the Democratic party can give us peace and that the radical party cannot. This fact is the capital fact of the canvass. Its realization by the Northern people would alone extinguish the last hope of the radicals.

And to make the Northern people realize it, who are so fit as the representative men of the South ? Nobody, it seems clear to us; and if those men, instead of having been left to address their fellow-sufferers at home, where the harrowing details of the situation are but too familiar, and the temptation to intemperate language is all but irresistible, had been called to the North, and appointed to lay before the Northern people the true situation of the South and the true sentiments of her people, the radicals, we verily believe, would now be howling at Southern oratory out of the other side of their mouths. We have no shadow of doubt of it. The truth is, the Northern people could not meet the representative men of the South face to face, and learn from their lips not only the tale of Southern woe and desolation, but the assurance of Southern allegiance, and still credit the radical calumnies. They would thoroughly realize the calumniousness of the whole brood. And they would repudiate alike the calumnies and the calumniators.

In neglecting to call to the North the representative men of the South, therefore, we feel that our Northern friends have committed a grave mistake. They have shrunk from a masterly expedient as if it were big with ruin. But it is not yet too late to correct the mistake. We hope that it will be promptly coronly open question being as to the extent to may do in the State elections next week, we shall do much better in November. This opinion rests on various considerations, ing their plantations and homes in case of some of which we will state. States may affect his majority.

In the first place, we were late in the can-vass, without any clear indications beforehand of the nature of our platform or the persons of our candidates. The Republican party had pretty unanimously settled upon Grant as Army Interference in the Elections. Army officers have as much right as other men to opinions in politics, and to the exprezearly as February, and by the time of his formal nomination in May the feeling in his sion of them in a manner not inconsistent with the obvious proprieties of their position and the discharge of its duties. General Schofield favor had risen as high as it was likely to go. is no exception to the rule; but he and Gene-Everything favorable to him had been made ral Sherman, and the very few others of the the most of during the preceding year, by the old army who choose to forget the warfare of Republican journals that had advocated his radicals upon its best soldiers, cannot profess nomination; and the public mind had become quite familiar with it. Mr. Seymour's nominon-interference in the elections, and yet nation, on the other hand, was unexpected, write letters for the radical cause and candidates, and be more or less with the latter in and gave to many minds a shock. Had the their electioneering tours, as has been Geneelection been held three days afterwards he would not have received as many votes by General Stokles, an officer of the regular thirty per cent. as will be given to him in army, has been permitted by General Grant, while acting as Secretary of War, and also by November. Some time was requisite for portions of the party to outgrow their previous General Schofleld, to do nothing else but make preference for other candidates. Some time electioneering speeches wherever elections was also necessary for exploding the libels have taken place. His expenses, if not much invented against Governor Seymour during more, have been paid by the radical party. the war. While his antagonist stood as high There are, perhaps, others of the party of lesser note that have been playing the same game. We say this for the benefit of the New in public favor as he could ever become, time and effort were necessary for bringing the character of Mr. Seymour before the country in its true light. Grant could gain nothing in York Tribune, which complained recently of General Gordon Granger for a solitary remark personal estimation during the canvass; Seymour could gain much, for none of our public or two of his, on the occasion of a serenade, in favor of Seymour and Blair. The finest spirits men have been more unjustly and wantonly

aspeared. In the next place, the issues of the cam-paign stood in a light much more favorable to the Republicans at the beginning of the campaign than they have since, or can again. Up to July, there were no clearly exhibited symptoms of the sudden break-down of the negro State Governments by their own inherent weakness. The Chicago Convention un-derstood their defects so little that it put in the foreground of the Republican platconsistency of General Schofield's letter, in form warm congratulations on the triumphant success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress. Even so late as the assembling cropping out of the sort of conservatism, under of the Democratic National Convention, an astute, practical man like General Blair General Grant's anspices, that is indicated in could discover no method of displacing the the following passage: --"I have not been without serious apprehen-sions that, by forcing upon the country extreme radical theories, the stability of the Govern-ment might be endangered. Great reforms re-quire time for their full development-time in which theories may be analyzed, and that which is sound and of practical utility sepa rated from the unsound and enimerical. Wis-dom and moderation in Congress will now give the country restoration and peace." negro governments but by military force. The course of events in the South is wonderfully enlightening public opinion since. Any Republican who should now congratulate the country on the happy success of reconstruction would be laughed to scorn as a simpleton. Nor would an opponent of the scheme who should now preclaim that nothing but military force is adequate to upset it, gain any respect for his opinion. In all such matters experience is the great teacher; and every-Each day's record of the bloodshed at the body is wiser now on the subject of recon-South grows longer and longer. Yesterday struction than anybody was three or four morning we printed details of the murders in months ago. Experience has shown that the the Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, showing a problem how negro governments shall be overtbrown is not difficult. The difficulty is, wholesale slaughter of negroes and a determito discover any method by which they can be nation to drive every white Unionist from sustained. They have a constant tendency to Opelousas; the shocking story of the murder tumble, like an ill-built tower, spontaneously into ruins. Force is not needed to demolish of a bridegroom and serious wounding of a bride at her parents' house, in the presence them; but it is doubtful whether any force of her friends, and in the very midst of the could be sufficient to keep them standing. It nuptial ceremony; and the killing of several is demonstrated that the public sentiment of the South is so unalterably hostile to them, that a great standing army will have to be maintained in that section so long as any atnegro convicts on the line of the Central Virginia Railroad. The Rebel uprising at the South grows day by day more bloody and alarming. In the turbulence they have aroused, it is not always possible to see who are the parties immediately at fault. But we tempts are made to keep them in existence. Before the canvass opened, these recon-

structed governments were regarded as a "fixed fact," which it would require revolutionary measures to disturb. The progress of events has shown that the "fixed fact" is the unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void. We know who declared that we must immovable repugnance of the Southern people to the permanence of the system. The aspirahave a President who will execute the will of tion of the country is for peace, as was recogthe people by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconnized in the closing sentence of General Grant's letter of acceptance. At the time that struction acts-that we must compel the army letter was written the prevalent impression was that the new governments were esta-blished, and that armies, if used at all, could perse the carpet-bag State Governments. be employed only for their demolition. But it has now become evident that if armies are used at all, it must be to keep the negrogovernments in existence. Peace can come only by abandoning an abortive experiment. That part of the people who are tired of the burden of armies, can find the relief they seek only by such a change of policy as will ensue on the election of a Democratic President. The election of General Grant would pledge the Government to four years' longer persistence in a fruitless, odions, exasperating experiment. The country sees already what its effect is on the pub-lic sentiment of the South, and the longer it is continued the more inveterate and stubborn will be the opposition to it. Peace must, therefore, come in a very different direction from what was supposed at the outset of this canvass, when the practical operation and crumbling weakness of the new governments had not been disclosed. Every day strengthens the feeling of the country that Congressional reconstruction is not peace. Every day of the canvass, therefore, improves the prospects of the Democratic party. In the third place, the Democracy constantly grow in favor by exposures of the waste, ex-travagance, and prodigality of the Republican party. This is a mode of appeal that comes home to the business and pockets, to the tables, firesides, and comfort of the whole body of taxpayers. The enormous revenue raised and equandered is felt to be a great scandal as well as a great burden, and the longer the canvass continues the more thorough will be the conviction that relief is impossible without a change of rulers. The elections next week will show an immense progress in public opinion on all these subjects; but great as will be the demon-strated gains of the last month, those of the ensuing month will be greater. The Republican party was at the height of its influence at the beginning of the canvass, and, in spite of its strenuous exertions, it has not maintained its own; while the Democracy have been constantly gaining, and will gain more and more as the issues are better understood.

Grant's election, wiser counsels are prevailing, and they are beginning to think that that event will not bring so much of a shower after all. Upon one thing we think our Southern friends may rely, and that is, in case a contest should arise as to which race shall have the supremacy in the South, and General Grant is called upon to decide, Sambo will have to go to the wall. Altogether, we believe it would be well for the South to regard General Grant as a friend, a mediator and pacificator, rather than an enemy, a despot and destroyer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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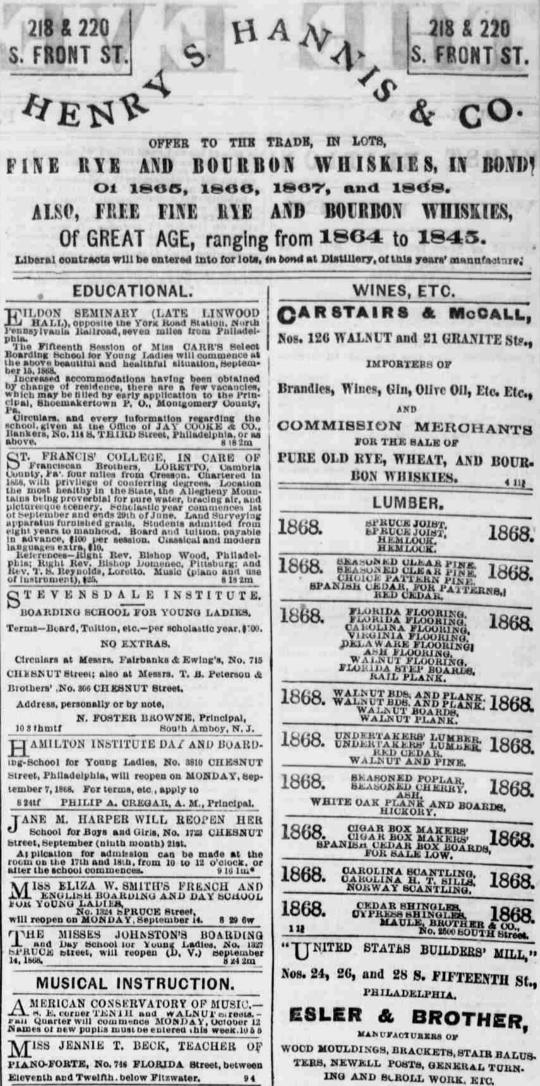
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rected. We commend its prompt correction to the attention of the Democratic State Committees of Ohio and Indiana and Pennsylvania. Let our ex-Confederate champions join our conservative Republican champions in the field of conflict, and fight with them side by side. Let Wade Hampton, for example, speak in Pennsylvania with Edgar Cowan; let General Gordon speak in Indiana with Senator Doolittle: and let B. H. Hill speak in Ohio with James Dixon. It would not merely disarm the radicals, but disable them. Our true policy is, and has been, to manifest the courage of our opinions. Let us take the bull by the horns, and he cannot be made to gore us. Let us firmly grasp the nettle in our hands, and it will not sting us.

The Final Stage.

From the N. Y. Times.

The war, says General McClellan, "was only the first epoch in the history of the struggle in which we have been so long engaged.' Why did the General, in his farewell to Democracy, fail to complete the statement ? He does not confound the close of the war with the close of the contest for supremacy. Armed hostilities were but "the first epoch," the final result remains to be reached; and he evidently comprehends at a glance the influences that are at work to neutralize the gains of victorious loyalty. The disgust excited by the condemnation of the war as a failure is inten-sified by the proposal of the same party to turn over the Government to Rebels, and to ando the work of the Union armies. It is not surprising that the General declined to participate in proceedings designed to glorify a cause championed by the Rebel leaders, or that he seized the occasion to announce his retirement from the complications of party politics. He is only one of thousands of Democrats whom the present attitude of the party has permanently alienated.

The prime blunder of Mr. Seymour's managers is in the dependence they have placed upon the gullibility of the people. They assumed that all they had to do was to shout "Constitution" incessantly, and to represent themselves as its advocates and defenders. They rejected Hood's doctrine, that "a daw is not a religious bird because it cries 'caw from a church steeple," and really seemed to imagine that under the pretense of up-holding the Constitution they might with impunity play into the hands of the Southern malcontents. On this presumption they acted in constructing the platform and mak-ing the nominations. But the pretense has not deceived anybody. In judging between the parties, the people estimate by things, not by words. And when it was found that, under the plea of guarding the Constitution and the Union, the Democrats were preparing to consign both to the treacherous keeping of men who fought four years for their destruction, the decision in favor of Grant was rendered in advance. On another basis, there might have been room for a keen conflict. The details of policy would have afforded materials for debate, and would have allowed differences of opinion among men substantially agreed on the general principles of government. But the Democratic choice precluded argument and ended all excuse for doubt. It was no longer a struggle between parties in either of whose hands the peace of the country would be safe; but a struggle between those who saved the Union and those who would renew the assault upon it with a certainty of producing civil war. From that

and a second second second

Freemen of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana show the South next Tuesday that the vast majority at the North do not approve these revolutionary councils, and are horrified at their murderous results.

to undo its usurpations at the South and dis

know who fanned this spirit into its present

lurid flame. We know who resolved in Tam-

many Hall that the Reconstruction acts are

Party Patriotism. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The party which proves its patriotism by striving to depreciate the credit of its Government is as unfortunate in the time as in the manner of its attack. In the midst of the Democratic rejoicings over the declaration of an irresponsible but pretentions manufacturer of campaign documents, that we were run-ning deeper and deeper in debt, and were in reality bankrupt, comes the monthly state-ment of the public debt by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ruined as we are beyond possibility of rescue, we have contrived in the last month to pay off a round million of our debt, besides paying all current expenses as they occur. If we leave out of the account the Pacific Railroad bonds, which are not actual debt, since we have satisfactory guarantee for their repayment, the decrease of the national debt in the last month is over five million dollars! Sure as we are, according to Delmar, to have heavier expenditures and lighter receipts, the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury announces his belief that this month our receipts will be heavier than in the past one, that our expenditures will be lighter, and that in consequence a yet larger reduction of the national debt will be secured !

Republicans ! every slanderous invention of the public enemy recoils with ten-fold force upon his own head. The official figures now given by the Secretary of the Treasury himself show that the late carnival of falsehood about the national finances is utterly groundless. Steadily and surely the struggling ship, in spite of treachery in the crew and false lights on the shore, makes into harbor! Courage, friends! Let us work all together for one week more, and next Tuesday the good craft will round to in safe anchorage !

What of the Canyass? From the N. Y. World.

The confident spirit which prevails among the Democracy in the States where elections are to be held next week is justified by the visible indications of the canvass, and confirms the expectation we have constantly cherished, that the Democratic strength would be progressively developed, and the party grow stronger and stronger, up to the day of the Presidential election. Paley has a quaint illustration of the different effects on human happiness of growing or diminishing means. A begins life with an income of 100 pounds a year, which goes on increasing till he at last dies with an income of 1000 pounds a year. B, on the other hand, begins with 1000, which gradually dwindles till he ends with 100. These two men may each have the spending of the same sum of money, but they derive very unequal amounts of satisfaction from it. It makes a great difference at which end you begin. This illustration applies to the relative strength of the two parties in this Presidential canvass. The Republican party was stronger at the outset than it has been any day since, or than it will be again. The Democratic party was weakest on the very next day after the nominations, and has been gaining in unity, discipline, vigor, courage, and numbers from that day to this. Whatever its strength may have been in September, at the time of the Maine elec-tion it is greater now, and however wall we moment the election of Grant was assured, the tion, it is greater now; and however well we

Reaction in the South in Favor of General Grant. From the N. Y. Herald.

We gave yesterday an article from a staunch Democratic paper, published in Louisville, Ky., advising the Southern people not to act too rashly in view of the election of General Grant to the Presidency, but to take the situation philosophically, satisfied that what they consider will be the rule of a despotism will be better than the rule of a mob. It is quite evident that the Southern press, as well as the Southern leaders generally, are beginning to realize the fact that General Grant will be elected, and are putting their houses in order acco; dingly. This sentiment is spreading in Virginia, where General Grant is regarded as an object of no such hideous mien as they have been picturing him. There the politicians are cast aside and the people are beginning to turn their attention to railroad and commercial enterprises, to local, agricultural, and other improvements, so that we may in a brief period again see this fine old Commonwealth, shorn, perhaps, of a portion of her broad domain, but still the "Italy of this Continent," bloom and prosper as she has in her palmy days. In North Carolina we notice that the probabilities of Grant's election are not creating so much alarm as was exhibited some time ago, and that quite lately a prominent Democrat and a distinguished Confederate officer have come out in his favor. In fact, throughout REPRESENTATIVES. REPRESENTATIVES. First Distric:-DAVID FOY, Feco: d Distric:-ROBERT C TITTERMARY, Third District-WILLIAM P. HAMM. Fourth District-SkORGE W. MYERS, JR. Fifth District-JOSEPH T. THOMAS. Sixth District-JOSEPH T. THOMAS. Elghib District-JAM & SUBERS. Elghib District-JAM & SUBERS. Ninth District-JAM & SUBERS. Ninth District-COL. CHARLES KLECKNER. Eeventh District-OL, FRANK LOGO. Tenth District-CAPT. FRANK LOGO. Tenth District-WILLIAM M. BUNN. Tweinth District-WILLIAM M. BUNN. Tweinth District-JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 24 Fifteenth District-JAMES HOLGATE. Eiszteen'th District-JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 24 Fifteenth District-JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 24 Fifteenth District-COL. MARSHALL C. HONG. Seveniceenth District-COL. MARSHALL O. HONG. Seveniceenth District-CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

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