## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

The Democratic Jenah.

From the N. Y. Heraid. We must first tell of the Bible Jonah, Jonah the Prophet. The word of the Lord came to this Jonah to go down to the wicked city of Nineveh, "and ory against it, for their wickedness is come up before me." But Jonah ran
away and went down to Joppa, paid his fare,
and took passage on a ship bound for Tarshish. "But the Lord sent out a great wind into the sea, and there was a mighty tempest," and the mariners were frightened and began to pray each man to his god, and they lightened the ship by throwing the cargo over-board. But they found Jonah "down into the sides of the ship, and he lay and was fast asleep." They roused him up and cast lots, and the lot fell upon Jonah. Then they cross-examined him, when he confessed to them that he was a carpet-bagger and a scalawag. "And he said unto them, take me up and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you, for I know that for my sake this great tempest is upon you." But those were humane mariners, and not of the order of the Ku-Klux Klan. So they worked hard to save their vessel without sacrifleing Jonah; but all to no purpose. Then says the inspired narra-

"14. Wherefore they cried unto the Lord, We beseech Thee, O Lord, we beseech Thee, let us not perish for this man's life, and lay not upon us innocent blood: for Thou, O Lord, hast done as it pleased Thee.
"15. So they took up Jonah and cast him forth

into the sea, and the sea ceased from her raging.
"16. Then the men feared the Lord exceedingly, and offered a sacrifice unto the Lord, and made vows.
"(In other words, they adopted a new plat-

form.)
"17. Now the Lord had prepared a great fish
to swallow up Jonah. And Jonah was in the
belly of the fish three days and three nights." How Jonah prayed unto the Lord "out of

the fish's belly," how he was "vomited out on the dry land," how he went to Nineveh and preached according to his instructions, how the Ninevites repented and put on sackoloth and ashes and were saved, and how Jonah became "very angry" that the city was not destroyed, and how he was brought to a better frame of mind by the lesson of the gourd vine, we need not here repeat. Our text is the fifteenth verse of the first chapter of the Book of Jonah:-

"So they took up Jonah and cast him forth into the sea, and the sea ceased from her raging." Now the Democratic ship, bound for Tar shish or Salt River, is in the midst of a mighty tempest, but the mariners, instead of praying to their gods, are cursing and swearing at each other and the captain and mate, Seymour and Blair, demanding, first, that both shall be thrown overboard. The captain is ready to decline once more, but the mate "don't see it." He is willing to do anything for the cause, but his instructions must come from the Democratic party. Whereupon a certain clique of Egyptians and Bohemians in New York, having cast lots, say the lot has fallen upon the captain's mate, and they call out the mate by name, and denounce him as the Jonah of the ship, and they insist upon his being cast forth into the sea, no matter whether a great fish has or has not been prepared to swallow him up. These mariners, after their fashion, have worked hard to save the vessel; but she has been striking among the rocks, she has sprung a leak, and they know that for Blair's sake this tempest is upon them. Seymour is all right. Blair is the false prophet and the guilty fugitive from justice, and overboard he must go.

Now, the manner whereby this man Blair was coupled with Seymour was this. The "bloated bondholders" of Gotham and the East, having, by their cunning devices in the Tammany council chamber, made Seymour captain, on a new platform declaring certain acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," certain men of the West and the South said, as ye have so declared we name the valiant soldier, Blair, as second in eemmand, inasmuch as in your platform ye have adopted his Brodhead letter. And all e men assembled in Tammany under the idol of the big Indian said Amen. And then, rejoicing in their work, with a mighty yell, like that of a Southern army, the Convention adjourned. The Egyptians and Bohemians, followers of the Manhattan Club, however, would make the honest Blair the scapegoat or Jonah of the Tammany Convention. They call upon Belmont and his associate high priests of the temple to do this thing if Blair will not take the hint and leave. But will Blair, as a scapecoat or a Jonah, carry off that revolutionary edict from the new Tammany book of Democracy? No; but as that was the work of Wade Hampton he may withdraw it. Let it be so, and what then? Then Hampton and his posse will retire in disgust; then while all the North go for Grant, all the South will go the same way, and the Democratic ship, as well as Jonah, this time will be cast upon the dry land.

A Vigorous Fight.

From the Boston Post, What encouragement the too exultant radi cal press may have derived from the falter-ing tone of a single Democratic paper, it reluctantly finds itself obliged to surrender before the same could be made of any effect. The mere suggestion of a change of front has been scouted by the Democracy of the country in a spirit that betrays anything but demoralization or even doubt. The people's cause in their cause, and it will finally triumph. The three great central States which have just tried their strength are by ne means radical States. Their intelligent population are not ready yet to repudiate republican government in favor of a military dynasty for one-half of the country and the tyranny of a directory for the other half. The issues are more clearly comprehended by them than ever before. They are leaving the party that has wickedly betrayed every trust, and flocking to the Democratic stan dard of the Union and the Constitution. Pennsylvania can, with effort, he wholly redeemed in November. Indiana is an ready to give her verdict for the cause upheld by the Democracy. And Ohio offers no encouragement for her sister States, to the right and left of her, to confide any longer in the broken pledges and empty professions of the party in power.

This fight for the complete restoration of

constitutional principles must go on till it is ended in their triumph. There can be no such thing as compromise between those who would conserve and those who would destroy the very groundwork of free government. The incentives to combined exertion for the salvation of such a government have by recent events been multipled fanrfold. The victory we would snatch from this temporary defeat is not for party, but for the country and its free institutions. While Southern man are respending in such sincerity to John Quinsy Adams as the leaders of public opinion are in South Carolina, shall we relax a single effort to re-establish that equal Union under the Constitution, which, as it is their heart's desire, so it is the only permanent basis of peace?

Should we be doing what we can for the cause | to which we have solemnly devoted all our endeavor, if, just when the cry for restoration is heard loudest from the South, we suffered our bands to fall at our sides, and yielded the ground already gained by a timid faltering over the chances of success?

There is but one way to succeed, when a good and great cause is committed to our charge; having undertaken to defend it, we must defend it to the last. If the line of battle for an instant breaks in any part, close it up and push on. Radicalism will not hesitate to give way when it finds it has got to face the people in serried ranks and solid columns. But it is the face that must be kept continually to the foe. The Democratic candidates are true exponents of constitutional liberty and faithful representatives of that gennine freedom which is restrained by law alone. Let us work with all our combined might for them until the 3d of November, teeling that in their triumph the American people will again vin-dicate their rights, their liberties, and their

"The Gentleman's Candidate."

From the N. Y. World.

Just as the Tribune declares itself to be a 'gentleman's newspaper," Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., who is running, or, to speak more exactly, who is "marking time" against General Butler in the Essex district of Massachusetts, declares himself to be a "gentleman's candidate." Mr. Dana informs the public that he is a gentleman "by lineage, by educa-tion, and by position," and he evidently thinks this a good reason why the "Esrex district," which the Tribune pronounces "the most pure-blooded district in America," should send him to Congress. Now, we may frankly admit that, if the Essex people really are particular about having a gentleman for their representative, they must have small pleasure in being represented by General Butler, whose solitary merit in that respect is that, so far as we know, he has never yet pre-tended to be a gentleman. But are the pretensions which Mr. Dana does make any better founded than the pretensions which General Butler might make? A man, the copy-book tells us, is known by the company keeps. What sort of company does this model "gentleman" of the most "pure-blooded district" appear in? At a public meeting in Boston, held the other night, and held in Faneuil Hall, Mr. Dana presented himself to the public in company with Major-General Judson Kilpatrick. Simply to associate with a person like Major-General Judson Kilpatrick can hardly be a very agreeable thing for a "model gentleman." But our "model gentleman" was not content with associating with Major-General Judson Kilpatrick. He listened to that person approvingly while he maundered through a speech low and scurrilous even beyond the average of his speeches, and never manifested so much as a sign of disapproval when his "colleague," after tipsily affirming that "the Republicans would rewrite and doctor up the Constitution just so often as circumstances should render it necessary," went on, the reporter tells us, to

in an anecdote about McClellan and the late President, which was to the effect that during the Peninsular campaign one of McClellau's scouting parties captured two hundred new milch cows from some Rebels. Little Maclooked over the Constitution, but found nothing ap-plying to new milch cows. He then telegraphed to the President to know what to do. Before he gota reply an orderly told the General if the cows were not nilked they would spoil. He then looked over the Constitution, but finding nothing in it about milking new milch cows he sgain telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln for instructions, to which he replied affollows:—

To George B. McClellan, Commander of the Army of the Potomac:—

As you seem to be the biggest calf in the army, I suggest that you suck them dry.

A. Lincoln,

"This story," adds the ingenious reporte course, "produce a laugh" from Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr. ? If Mr. Dana, dining with au acquaintance, should see a vessel of dishonor set upon the table in the place of the soup-tureen, he would probably form pretty much the same notion of his host's breeding and decency which impartial people now must form of his own breeding and decency when they find him thus commending "Major-General Judson Kilpatrick" to the admiration and the confidence of the "most pure-blooded district in America."

The South and the Election.

From the N. Y. Times. Democratic calculators of the Delmar and Walker school are trying to screw up their ceurage by all sorts of artifices. They turn out table after table, designed to prove how surely, and with what ease, the Democracy will yet win the battle. These estimates all include a majority of the reconstructed States, and also the three States which, being unreconstructed, will under the law be ex-cluded from the Electoral College. The New Orleans Crescent appropriates the entire ten, with the remark that

"The scene of the conflict is transferred to the South. The South is the foriorn hope of the Democratic party and of constitutional iberty. We say this with a clear sense of the import-The situation is full of peril, but it is not desponent. The situation is full of peril, but it is not desponent. The country and the Government may yet be rescued from the grasp of radicalism, if only the people of the South awaken to a full sense of the responsibility which is now imposed on them, and the Demogratic party be posed on them, and the Democratic party be willing to stand by its doctrines and the solemn enunciations of its Convention."

What are the doctrines to which, in the opinion of the Crescent, the Democratic party opinion of the Crescent, the Democratic party is pledged? That journal thus explains:—
"We ventured the statement yesterday that the election—as to the votes of the States—might depend on the three States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. Our suggestion is now amply justified. Of course the votes of these States will be rejected by Congress, but it is our duty, and the duty of the people of the South, to see that our Democratic alities of the North receive all the aid that we can give them. If they are willing to accept these votes and to stand by them to the end, we must put them into their hands. Every consideration of honor, of gratitude, and of safety demands this from of gratitude, and of safety demands this from

The same view is urged by the Democratio press generally, North and South. They unitedly insist that notwithstanding the legislation of last session, and the fact that States which are excluded from Congressional representation can have no lot in the election of a President, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall hold an election. They agree too, in saying that the Democratic party ought to, and will, insist upon the counting of the votes of these unreconstructed States; and the President is relied upon to support the demand. The votes in question will not be counted in any circumstances. In reason and justice they ought not to be, and in law they cannot be. But the Democrats propose to make the demand the pretext for disturbance, if the votes of the other States be not decisive without them.

This is one feature of the Democratic plan for creating trouble in the event of Grant's election. In pursuance of this purpose, they are organizing for elections, on the old slavery basis, in Virginia and Texas. Papers from the latter State inform us that a full ticket of electors has been nominated, and that the whole machinery can be put in operation at short notice. We trust that the military commanders, respectively, will prevent the contemplated proceeding. The law makes it

their duty to preserve the peace, and to prevent whatever seems likely to disturb it. The attempt to hold an election in States having no recognized government, and nuder provisions framed and administered by Rebels, would most assuredly imperit order to an extent which should be guarded against in time by those whom the law has invested with ample

As to the ability of the Democracy to carry he reconstructed States, it seems to us that in five of the seven there can be no chanse for that party, unless it apply on an extended reale the murderous agencies which are aiready actively at work in Louisiana and Arkansas. They may hinder negroes from voting by killing or maiming them. Or they may recenact the frauds which served their friends so well in Pennsylvania, Onio, and Indiana. Except by the free use of one or the other of these agencies, their prospect of carrying more than a slogle Southern State is dim indeed.

We hope to see the election decided irrespective of the Southern vote. And according to present appearances it will be.

A Democratic Mole-hill. From the N. Y. Tribune.

No petty mountain, but the World has been in labor for now six entire days -as long a time as went to the making of a world as important even as this—and at last the redicu-lous mouse is born. For its dimensions, and aspect, and features, see the card signed August Belmonte.

We learn from it that Saymour is a great statesman, but we regret to say that we do not learn from it that Blair is a great statesman, or that he is a great soldier, or, indeed, that there is a man by the name of Blair. We learn also that one victory will be enough for the Democracy, which, considering the paucity of their supply in that line, strikes us as a happy adaptation of their desires to their means. They are evidently in the condition to which the economist brought his horse—they are ready to live on one oat a day and be thankful for that. But if that oat should fail them, —— ?
They take great pains to inform us that

they mean peace—in fact, peace is the burden of their song. We beg to inform them that they are in error; and that the extorted explanation of a mere executive committee of a party in the eleventh hour of the battle and on the verge of the manifest defeat is not an authoritative exposition of that party's purpose. Francis P. Blair, Jr., is their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They have not dared to revolt against him, and they cannot pretend to be in favor of Blair but opposed to his enforcement. Mr. Blair's voice is not for peace. The National Convention's voice was not for peace. The one said the reconstruction legislation was unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, and the other said it must be trampled into the dust, and now, in fresh and elaborate letters, defends his declaration. That is the position of the Democratic party, resolved upon in National Convention, and carefully written down in the platform. That is the opinion of the candidate selected by that Convention to place upon that platform. No Executive Committee can deny the one or ignore the other; the business of such a Committee is to execute orders, not to undo the work of the body that created it. Mr. August Belmont has discharged his last

gun, and is already fleeing from the field. From the safe retreats beyond the Atlantic he can the more pleasantly contemplate the rout. Meantime Republicans will press hard the fight. Their antagonists are in utter and hopeless confusion, revolting against their leaders, but not daring to depose them shirking their platform, but not daring to cancel it—shuffling when they should be fighting—trying to persuade the public as the best they can say, have been meaningless. While they wrangle, let us seize the hour of victory. Push things

Change of Candidates. From the Washington Nationa: Intelligencer.

A week has elapsed since the result of the election in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana was known-a result upon which was staked the Presidential contest. The success of the radical party in the three States was followed by a suggestion of the New York World for a change of candidates. In this demand the Intelligencer and a very large portion of the Democratic press acquiesced. Since then nothing authoritative has been heard from those who assumed the conduct of the campaign, although numerous despatches have been addressed to the members of the committee at New York and to Governor Seymour. the contest is to be continued, some conclusive action, which will be recognized by the Democratic and conservative voters throughout the country, should at once be forthcoming in such form as will give it full authority. We call attention to the article in Monday's World, and fully endorse it, with the exception of that part referring to General Blair, whose manly speech at St. Louis excites general admiration. The paragraph alluded to will bear the construction that the World calls for the withdrawat of General Blair from the ticket. In this we do not agree. The chauge, if made, must be thorough, and the demand for that change is so general as to require the immediate attention of those who have authority to speak to the Democratic and conservative voters of the country. Two weeks yet remain for action. Some-

thing decisive should be done, and at once. Not in the form of individual opinion, but in order to give force to whatever may be determined upon, the National Democratic Committee should be convened, and their voice heard in this crisis. It is folly to deny the fact that a very general desire exists for the proposed change, but whatever is to be done must be immediate.

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This Company insures from 10ss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more
than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have
been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Sewis C. Norris. John L. Hodge,
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PIBE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE FENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—Mo 510 WALBUT Street, opposite Independence Square This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, ether permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furbiture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET. DATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PREFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT Street PROPOSALS.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL.

FHILADELPHIA, PA. October 19, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 18 M., October 24, 1868, at this office, for furnishing the troops sattloned at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good markstable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tailow; the Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force Six Months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the ist day of November, 1868. Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of Six Hundred Dellars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Frash Beet."

JOHN E. GREER, FRANKFORD ARSENAL

Second Lieutenant Ord., A. C. S

GAS FIXTURES. A S F I X T U B E S.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
NO. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fizzures. Lamps, etc., etc.,
would call the attention of the public to their large and
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All work warranted.

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An eminent writer says of it:—"And really
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