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EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UFON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

General Blair in New York-The Lukewarm and the Red Hot Democracy. From the N. Y. Herald.

General Frank P. Blair, Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, had a noisy and demonstrative welcome at the great meeting in Tammany Hall. He made a speech of nearly an hour's length, defending himself from the charge of being a revolutionist, casting back that charge upon his political enemies of the Republican party, and declaring emphatically that General Grant had a policy-one that would prove fatal to the Constitution and the country-a policy like to that of Cromwell and Louis Napoleon.

General Blair's appearance in New York at this crisis, while Seymour, the head of the ticket, is "swinging around the circle" in the West, is a remarkable event, as his speech in the Tammany wigwam Tuesday night was a remarkable speech. In the Copperhead organ, which assumes all the airs of the dandy and chief "medicine man" of the Democratic party, not even a passing allusion was made yesterday morning to the coming of General Blair. The Seymour and Hoffman faction here, par excellence, did not, in fact, send for General Blair, and did not want him. Their game in the Tammany Convention, whatever it may have been in the beginning, was, in the final struggle, reduced to the simple purpose of gaving New York and of getting a Governor and Legislature subordinate to our corporation riugs. The October elections, from Pennsylvania to Nebraska, brought the conviction home to these spoilsmen that Seymour and Blair were in a bad way; that New York would probably be lost; and that the case was so desperate that nothing but the desperate remedy of a change of front and a change of the Presidential ticket would save the party even in New York.

This remedy was boldly proposed, and the dead weight of General Blair was urged from day to day for a week or more through the Copperhead organ aforesaid, as involving an imperative necessity to change the ticket. But Mr. Belmont, the head of the National Democratic Executive Committee, promptly responded that this thing on the verge of the great battle "would be equivalent to disbanding our forces." The conspirators against General Blair then demanded at least his removal; but failing also in this experiment, their Copperhead organ proclaimed that henceforth Seymour was the candidate of the Democratic party and the authorized representative of its principles; that Blair was a cipher, a mere nobody on the ticket; and that his letters and speeches had furnished capital enough to the radicals, but that henceforward they would have to fight Seymour. Accordingly, it had been arranged that he should make a tour to the West, and in a series of stirring speeches, from point to point, against the abuses and usurpations of the radicals, compel them to drop Blair and defend themselves against Seymour.

The plan was put into operation; but the managers had been counting without their General Biair would not hide his light host. under a bushel at their bidding, but maintained the field, bravely defending his Brodhead letter as the main plank in the Democratic platform. To make the matter worse, not having the fear of the lukewarm Manhattan and Tammany Hoffman clique before his eyes, the Brick Pomeroy, Jack Rogers red hot Democracy doubtless contrived this visit of General Blair to New York as the unflinching champion of their rights and the Tammany declaration that all the reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, revolu of Congress are tionary, null, and void," and of that other declaration, that the bondholders must be paid off, like the rest of us, in greenbacks. Thus we have developed here in New York city among the confused Democracy a Seymour faction of the lukewarm Democracy determined to keep Blair in the background, and a Blair faction of the red-hot Democracy who are quite as firmly resolved to keep him in the foreground-a faction contending that Blair is a marplot, a heretic, a disturber, an outsider. and a dead weight upon the party, and a faction glorying in him as the living embodiment oi the Democratic faith and the Democratic programme. There is at Washington a guerilla Copperhead organ, supposed to be a sort of tender to the kitchen cabinet, which, joining in the outset in the demand for the shelving of Seymour and Blair, still keeps up the cry. But it seems to have had some inkling of the game of the Manhattan ring of bondholders and Bohemians, for it says:-"'Mr. Belmont, re-covered from the fatigue of his long recreation at Newport, has suddenly become awars that something must be done to save, not the general election, but the State of New York, Hoffman, and the Tammany ring. That little empire is of more importance to the sachems of Tammany than all beside. Governor Saymour is at this late hour made a stalking horse for this purpose atone." And again this Washington organ demands the shelving of Seymour and Blair. This is Democratic harmony "with all the modern improve-ments." We hardly know what to make of it. We think that, take it all together, it presents a bad prospect, not only for Seymour and Blair, but for Hoffman, as the party most directly interested in the New York election. About the only redeeming features of this Democratic muddle are the manly courage and honesty of the red hot Democracy of the school of General Biair, and the pluck of Blair himself in bearding his accusers in Tammany Hall. If any of them entertained the comforting idea that the mission of the General to this city would be immortalized by his mag-nanimous withdrawal from the Democratic ticket, they must try to bear their disappointment. Nominated in the July Convention by acclamation as an ont-and-out expounder of the Democratic faith, General Blair no doubt feels that obedience to the clamors of a little clique of spoilsmen and Bohemians would be treachery to the great mass of the Democratic party. The effort made to hide him from the -+ and the

secured to them by the Constitution of the United States and amendments thereto, and the Constitution and laws of this State."

The Tennessee Democrats, or the persons speaking in their name, have made their acceptance of colored suffrage conditional upon the support of the Democratic ticket by colored voters. In other words, the Demo-cracy of that State agree to abandon the attempt to disfranchise colored Democrats; a paltry and untenable promise, but one that virtually puts an end to opposition to negro enfranchisement in Tennessee. For the ques-tion is one of fitness to vote, not of the result of voting. And if the mere fact of voting the Democratic ticket is held to constitute a title to the undisturbed possession of the franchise, resistance to negro suffrage, per se, bacomes impossible.

The step taken in Georgia and South Carolina is much more satisfactory. In one case it concedes an intelligible principle, which would be perfectly just if applied to black and white alike; in the other it surrenders the ground on which opposition to reconstruction has been conducted, and in effect asserts the possibility of harmonizing universal negro suffrage with order and good government. The motive in both instances is apparent. The object is to win over black votes in the contest now going on by a concession thought of in the eleventh hour. But with this, for our present purpose, we have nothing to do. The essential fact is that the Democratic Committees of Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia at present indorse negro suffrage.

What becomes, then, of the Democratic platform and the declarations of those who are conducting the canvass in its behalf in the North ? The party dogma is eternal repugnance to negro enfranchisement, as at variance with American institutions. The white man's government theory has been revived for the occasion, and Northern Democrats of every degree are fierce and unvielding in its advocacy. Their most savage denunciations of recon-struction are predicated upon its extension of the voting power to the colored people. Take away this pretext, and Democratic oratory loses its point and force. The worthlessness of the whole outcry is

proved by the resolution of the Georgia Committee. What Northern Democrats assail as atrecious and intolerable, Southern Demo-crats declare their willingness to accept and maintain !

The Speeches of Our Next President. From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is but a poor compliment to a candidate for the Presidency of the United States when, just on the eve of the election, after it has be come plain that argument has been exhausted in vain in his favor, his friends parade him through the country like a star actor, and make him give exhibitions of elocution on all the principal stages of the Union. How deftly he rounds a phrase ! How sharply he points an epigram! With what rotund voice and careful accent he utters the well-conned sentences! How fine the poise of the body, how graceful the sweep of his arm, how gracefully the leg is thrown forward ! Thousands haug enrapthred on his lips. Ah, if speech-making were the whole duty of Presidents, what a man this would be for the Executive chair! Bat Americans are a shrewd people. Oratory is their national vice yet for all that they will not vote for elequence alone; and when the gift of copious speech is only a screen to cover unsightly principles, they are quick enough to find it out. They will suffer an incredible amount of declamation at a screnade, or a dinner, or a mass meating, or in Congress; but they value men of brave and honest deeds above all others, and it will be a happy relief to them next year to have a chief magia trate who will write short messages and do

We printed yesterday a collection of the "speeches" of General Grant. All that he

The canvass, therefore, is in a better state than it was before the elections took place. The issues are more justly conceived and more clearly defined; a more correct estimate prevails of what Governor Seymour will attempt after his election, and of the position and powers of the Vice-President as an officer of the Government. The ship is lightened of a vast deal of heavy rubbish which made slow sailing.

The chances of the Democratic party for carrying next Tuesday the States which it barely lost in October are greatly improved by the new life, which has been infused into the canvass, and the truer aspect given to the issues. We have recovered the spirit of our troops, so that there is no danger of desertions. This is a great point after a defeat. Every citizen who voted the Democratic ticket in the State elections will vote for Seymour and Blair. And we shall make gains. It would be preposterous to suppose that the correct light in which the contest is placed by Governor Seymour's speeches will not disarm the prejudices of wavering Republicans. And how few need to dismiss their prejudices to give us the victory ! In Indiana, only four or live hundred; in the great State of Pennsylvania, only four or five thousand. Mere relief from the apprehension of a new civil war will change more than that number in both States.

But this is not all. There are new local causes that will operate in our favor. In Pennsylvania, for example, we gained the city government of Philadelphia, which, instead of being a force against us, will be a force in our favor. The Republican members of Congress and local candidates, having won their elections, have no longer the same motives to spend money and practise frauds. Moreover, the false confidence with which the Republicans have been puffed up by their successes in October will cause them to slacken their efforts. They have got the opinion from their newspapers that their success is assured any way, and many Republi-cans will not go the polls. Their party organs would make themselves ridiculous by proclaiming that there is any danger, after all their noisy bragging about a "Democratic rout." The mere relaxation of effort on the Republican side would be sufficient to give us the victory, even if we were to make no converts in consequence of Governor Seymour's truer presentation of the issues and the explosion of the civil war bugaboo.

In this State the prospect is excellent. The Democratic party of New York was never so thoroughly organized, has never felt so great enthusiasm for its candidates, never been so full of pluck and determination, never had so large a proportion of its members actively at work, as in this canvass at this moment. Besides, we have a large maj rity to start with. Not a man who voted with the Democratic party last year is going to desert it now, when Horatio Seymour is its candidate for the Presidency. State pride and his great personal popularity will carry our majority very far beyond what it was last year. No body can point out any cause of loss, unless it be the result of the October elections; but, in fact, the party is more hopeful and active than it was three weeks ago, and the only way in which the October elections could have operated against us was by depressing confidence and relaxing effort. The new features given to the canvass have completely warded off that dauger. So once more to the breach, and this time, Victory !

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has made in three or four years can be read in an hour. Their eloquence is in meaning, not in phrase. They are strong, because they go straight to the point. They are clear, be-cause they are honest. They will be remembered, because a strong, honest, earnest man, when he speaks of what he understands, seldom fails to hit unsconciously upon those terse and happy phrases which pass into popular proverbs. General Grant's letters, orders, and speeches are full of such phrases, each one of which is an effective oration. In them will be found, too, a distinct sum-mary bath of his character and his principles. The purity of his patriotism, the singleness of purpose with which he went into the war and carried it to the close, his magnanimity to the enemy in the field, his generosity to them since the peace, the clear-ness of his perceptions, the steadfastness of his resolutions, his liberal policy of reconstruction, and his emphatic doctrine respecting European aggressions on this continent, are better displayed in the few columns we devoted to "speeches" than all the conflicting dogmas of the Democratic creed that have been elucidated by the thousand and one addresses of the peripatetic candidates who are now trying to persuade the Democratic masses that they have said one thing but mean another, and if elected will do another still.

The Prospect.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a fact plain to all men that the activity, buoyancy, and energy of the Democratic party are greater than they would have been if we had carried the October elections. The expectation was, that if the Democratic party be defeated in all the States that held elections in October, it would give up, and the re-sidue of the canvass be flat and spiritless. Such would have been the case had it not been for the bold tactics thereupon adopted. The majorities against us in Pennsylvania and Indiana were so insignificant as to show that the final battle was not lost if we made a prompt, hold manœuvre for a better position.

But who would step forward and declare this to be necessary ? Not the official leaders of the Democratic organization, evidently; they are merely sgents of the bodies that appointed them, and could not exceed their powers. Their responsible position deprived them of freedom. The greater portion of the Democratic press had quite as little liberty, owing to the fact that each paper was a local organ of the party, controlled more or less by the local organizations. The World, strong in its

"opoli an position, its independence, and serits, felt equal to the task, and had the ness to attempt it. It scarcely doubted it could be accompliahed, if only Gover-Eeymour could be brought upon the At any rate, the attempt was made, np. its success vindicates our course. n consequence of what has been done, the ly is fired with a vehemence such as never vaded it before. The October elections, for arvel, have neither impaired its morale nor apened its energy: it is engaged in a thier struggle to achieve success than if se elections had gone in our favor. Had succeeded in them, we should not have had inspiring eloquence of Governor Seymour a new element in the canvass. If we had t lost those States, no effective effort would could have been made to explode, as the orld by its own audacious manonvre merely s completely exploded, the calumny that the mccratic party intended to disperse the gro governments by violence and bring on a w civil war.

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