THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

The Hopes of the House of Blair. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Dean Swift would have drawn an excellent portrait of the Washington politiciau. The W. P. is a character. He is indigenous to the national capital, and rarely thrives in any other place. Generally, he is a native of the District, but the records sometimes show instances of successful transplanting. Thus, a fine young New Yorker, who has just seen the inside of the Tammany ring, and has scarcely reached the Councilman's position, or plump, corn-fed Pennsylvanian, who has attained the early dignities of a party State Committee, will, if taken to Washington and properly cared for, bloom into a very acceptable specimen.

To this Washington politician the world is composed of red tape and sealing wax. The economy of nature is one endless circumlocution office. He lives between the hours of 10 o'clock and 3, including an hour for lunch. His days of dread are the 1st and 15th of each month. His constant anxiety is for promotion from the "class" he is in to he "class" above him. Mr. Postmaster-General Eandall, one of the few cases of successful transplanting late in life, expressed an axiom when he said that all the officers in the Department should support Mr. Johnson be cause he was the source of their "bread and butter." We fancy that it as much bread and butter and an instinctive, uncontrollable dread of the 1st and 15th days of next March that lead to the astonishing unanimity with Washington politicians abandon which President Johnson and surround Ganeral Grant. The one fact these gentlemen appreciate is a majority in the Electoral College. From the moment it was known that General Grant had a majority of the Electoral votes, they were his warm and steadfast friends, his lusty, consistent supporters, his champions through good report and evil report, just as they would have been for Mr. Seymour had he been successful. Grant was their choice from the beginning. They never intended to support anybody else. In all his quarrels with Johnson, they gave him a silent but sincere sympathy. Aud now they will give him the Aational Intelligencer; and, if he has any trouble about the little patronage that drips from the Department, they will find public-spirited citizens like Mr. Coyle, Mr. Wendell, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Berret, and the Hon. Thomas B. Florence, not to speak of the multitude of the Blair family (by blood and marriage), perfectly willing to take every responsibility from his hands.

Mr. Montgomery Blair is perhaps the most conspicuous and illustrious Washington pelitician now living. His triumphs have been the wonder of this generation. Under Mr. Lincoln's administration he was a Cabinet officer. Another member of his family was in the Cabinet, a third was an Admiral in the navy, in charge of the most profitable blockading station in the service, while a brother was in the army, or rather oscillating between the army and the Speakership of the House. If Mr. Seymour had been elected we have no doubt that the whole administration would have been transferred to Silver Springs, and the multitudinous Blairs would have taken the Government on contract. The election of Grant would seem to have put an end to this pleasing anticipation, and to remand the whole Blair family back to the appalling necessity of working for their daily bread. Mont-gomery, however, with his serene and modest genius, comes to the rescue, ding to a Democrati paper, "publicly advises Democrats to press Grant to select his Cabinet from among conservative Republicans like Trumbull and Fessenden, and to promise him the support of the Democracy for his administration." "The support of the Democracy" is only a figure of speech for the support of the Blair family. The mention of Fessenden and Trambull as the two gentlemen who are to harmonize and consolidate the new Administration to bring Mr. Wendell Phillips and Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Garrett Davis, together around the national fireside, is a quiet piece of irony. The offer of the "supof the Democratic party to President port" Grant, if he will only bow down and worship the Blairs, is only equalled by an offer of a similar character which we find recorded in saored history. Profane history gives an interesting illustration. When Andrew Johnson became President he was welcomed the Blairs and the Washington by politicians, who brought him assurances of the "support" of the Democratic party, called him a "second Jackson," promised him unani-mous renomination, and journeyed to Philadelphia to endorse him. They so preved upon the vanity and the ambition of the poor man that they dragged him over the country like a travelling circus. No man ever demeaned himself more than President Johuson. No man ever kept a bargain with more sincerity; and if any President ever deserved the "support of the Democracy," Mr. Johnson did, in return for his "support" of the Blair family. But the Convention met, and instead of receiving the "kingdoms of the world and the glory of them," the confiding "second Jackson" was curtly dismissed with a sort of cold, shivering, contemptuous support, and the honors were divided between the unpopular Seymour and a hungry Blair. Mr. Johnson's difficulty was that he sold out too cheaply. He really imagined that these men had 'principles." They only wanted bread and butter. If President Grant wants to buy the Blair family and the Democratie party combined, with the Rebel army thrown in, he can do it with one custom-house and twenty post-offices; and they will "support" him, even if he transcends in his policy the extreme doctrines of Mr. Wendell Phillips. The cheapest articles in the political market to-day are the Washington politicians; and the cheapest of the lot are the members of the house of Biair. If Grant thinks they are worth purchasing, there can be no objection to his making the trade. We only trust he will take warning from President Johnson, and, instead of buying dearly, take the gaug at the lowest figure. This, after due dicker ing, he will find to be extremely small.

and with a due regard to surrounding circumstances. It would not have been right to "let the negro alone" immediately after the war. To make emancipation a blessing and not a curse to him special means had to be provided for his protection and education, until he had become familiarized with the machine. y of free society, and had learned to play his part in working it; until the ruling race had given some satisfactory indication of respect for his rights, or he had been provided with the legal means of asserting them, and the knowledge

necessary to use the means effectively. The Freedmen's Bureau was one most powerful and beneficent agent in making the transition from slavery to freedom easy, and it has been maintained up to the point where there was danger of its preventing the growth of self reliance and prudence among those for whose benefit it was established, and danger of its becoming a prey to jobbers and professional politicians. Its labors were admirably supplemented by the American Freedman's Union Commission, which was established four years ago, by the voluntary efforts of private individuals, to do for Northern charity towards the freedmen what the Sanitary Commission had done for Northern charity towards the soldiers-that is, organize it, conduct it through proper channels to the quarters in which it was most needed, prevent waste from want of concert and concentrated responsibility, and prevent its being cursed by the spirit of sectarianism or localism. It has succeeded in doing all that it set itself to do in a remarkable degree, its main efforts being directed, since the first year or two pending the assumption of the work by the State governments, to the supply of the freedmen's greatest want, education. It has established and kept going thousands of schools all over the South, and has, during the past year, devoted a large portion of its funds to sowing the seeds of schools-if we may use the expression-by training white and colored teachers; and it is a remarkable fact that Union majorities at the South are in the ratio of freedmen's schools-that is, the more schools you have the more votes you get for peace and quietness, for the maintenance of the United States Government, and for the payment of the United States debt, and the equality of men before the law. In short, the story of the influence of education on politics at the North is the story of the influence of education on politics at the South.

The Commission now propose, after providing funds for the maintenance of their schools one year longer, to dissolve and leave the work they have begun to be carried on by the Southern people themselves, and they do this because they have been made sensible by many signs that they are just nearing the point where persistence in treating the freed-man as an object of commiseration or as the pupil or ward of the community would not only bring into ridicule all that has been done for him, and all the arguments on which the claims made for his political equality have been based, but weuld seriously interfere with the growth of his own character. In stopping their work now, they stop it while it still retains the public sympathy and respect, and thus render a valuable service to the general cause of charity; for if charity have any formidable enemies, it is they who keep philanthropic "movements" going after the intelligent portion of the community has ceased to see the necessity of them, and after they cease to have any visible basis but rhetoric, sophistry, and exaggeration.

The action of the Freedmen's Commission may, and we hope will, farnish a useful lesstage of reconstruction on which we are now entering. If the negro is what so many of us have been asserting that he is, a man who has only been kept by a gross abuse of the power of the majority from taking his full share in the work of progress, both moral and material, he must be left to win his way to his proper place by the use of ordinary means. The value of difficulties in strengthening and elevating white character is now an old and trite subject of remark. The most energetic and successful white communities are those for whom Providence has apparently done least, as far as outward circumstances are coucerned; and the same proposition is true in a wast majority of cases with regard to individuals. Wherever the industrial field is fairly free, the "self-made man" is getting the better of the man whose father supplies his capital; and though education is an equipment which always gives its owner an immense advantage, the educated man who has nothing but his own brains to look to for aid in the struggle of life almost always beats the educated man who enters the arena with his material future provided for by others. The thing which has probably most contributed to make New Englanders "the bosses" in nearly every undertaking in the country, and has placed South Carolina conquered at the feet of Massachusetts, is the fact that New England hills are bleak and bare and the New England soil stony and unproductive. Of course, everything must be done that can be done to make the difficulti+s with which the negro has to contend no greater than those with which poor white men have to contend. He ought to have security, and he ought to have education, in so far as it is in the power of the Government to supply them; but the great burden which weights the negroes in the race is one which neither Government nor philauthropists can remove, and that is the want of all the ordinary claims to social respectability. These claims, in the case of a race, are based on a history rich either in great deeds or great men, and in the case of individuals either on wealth or professional or commercial success, or learning or genius. No white race, or white man, who wants these things is thought much of. The negro race must, in short, win a good social position in the way other races have won it; and when it has its roll of poets, orators, scholars, soldiers, and statesmen to show, people will greatly respect it; but not till then, no matter how many novels are composed in its honor or how many sermons are preached against "the

could confer on him. Now, though this answer really contains in it the key of the whole negro difficulty, of course it has to be interpreted in a large and liberal way, honest-unnoticed here, but we may be sure not nnnoticed everywhere-work for the negro, by opening schools for his instruction in letters, in industry, in morals, and in politics, and affording him an example of unostentations devotion to duty.

William T. Sherman.

From the N. Y. Times. There is, and will be until the 4th of next March, a vast deal of speculation as to who will be the constitutional advisers of President Grant. This sort of guessing will be a harm less waste of time, and the most of it will probably be wide of the mark. The comments on the probable members of the Cabinet may, perhaps, enable General Grant to see what is the public estimate of the men from among whom he will be likely to select his advisers. Just now, however, it would seem more profitable to inquire as to the character of the men who, whether in or out of the Cabinet, will be apt to influence the newly-elected Pre-

sident in his fature polley. Of all these, we believe that William T. Sherman will be the man nearest to the new President and most influential in his connsels, whether the former shall be Secretary of War, General, or Lieutenant-General. In one of these capacities General Sherman will, doubtless, reside at Washington during General Grant's administration; and, so far as President Grant is concerned, it will make no difference, as to his most trusted lieutenant's influence with him, which of these offices Sherman may choose to occupy-for we believe that the option rests with the latter. There is no reward for Sherman's services within the power of Grant to bestow which the General of the Army would not eagerly confer on the man who was his most trusted connsellor and most efficient coadjutor through the war, and whose often-tried friendship for him was one of the most beautifal incidents of the war.

The country has no reason to be jealous of the counsels of such a man as Shermau-the most brilliant but the least understood of our generals. He is not only not a politician, but he pever could become one. Eudowed with the most active and keenest of intellects, he is so utterly honest that he would be as likely to discover and assail the weaknesses, corruptions, and absurdities of his own as those of the opposite party. A more unmanageable man there is not in America. So far as party purposes are concerned, he would be perpetually saying the wrong thing at the wrong When he was sounded last 'year with time. a view to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, the politicians who attempted the job were bewildered by his alternate denunciations of radical folly and Copperheal disloyalty. For each he had a volley of those sharp, stinging, sticking invectives which only an intense, earnest, and honest thinker like Sherman can hurl.

In these days, when the whole official atmosphere at Washington is reeking with corruption; when no one dare say how far or how high the power of the "Whisky Ring," the "Indian Ring," and the "Gold Ring" may ex-tend-it will be something to have as a confidential adviser of President Grant a man like Sherman, who so thoroughly loathes and so intensely hates all forms of official corruption. The shaking of a red rag before a spirited bull is hardly more certain to excite his frenzy than the presentation of a clear case of official dishonesty to General Sherman is to rouse all the latent wrath of his nature. A murderer he might excuse; a man who would betray any official trust for his own benefit or that of his friends he could never pardon. There are hundreds of Treasury son to legislators and political agitators in the agents and cotton speculators who could testify from experience as to Sherman's consuming and righteous wrath when he has caught them in dishonest practices. More than once during the war he dared the consequences of disregarding extraordinary permits from headquarters at Washington, in order to punish or prevent these practices, for he is as fearless and uncompromising in the attack of abuses as of armed foes. It is fortunate, also, that General Sherman is absolutely free from the weakness of nepotism or favoritism. It was notorious in his army that his own immediate staff officers were the last to be recommended for promotion. His hard-worked Adjutant-General remained a captain all through his campaigns, while the adjutant-generals of corps and division commanders were colonels, lieutenantcolonels, and majors. His failure to press the claims of his own military family was so glaring and even unjust to faithful offi wrs, that his corps commanders remonstrated with him for his neglect. He seemed surprised, and said, "Why, I might as well ask favors for myself." The idea of availing himself of his position to help those who were near to him had never entered his mind. The only favor he asked at the time of the reorganization of the army, when his recommendation would in most cases have been almost equivalent to an appointment, was that two of his division commanders should be made colonels of the regular army, and this he did not regard as a personal favor at all, but as due te officers who had shown eminent soldierly ability and spirit. In almost all of the cases where we have heard of applications made to him by personal friends for his influence, he has refused. In fact, a personal friend is almost the last man he would help to office, and most of them know the fact by this time. In whatever capacity General Sherman may go to Washington next March, he will stand there for truth, justice, honesty, and plain dealing-an enemy, not to be cajoled or intimidated, of all scoundrels and schemers; as true a patriot as ever wore the American uni form, and as steadfast a friend to the Presiden as any President or ruler ever had. He is often hasty and wrong in his judgment, but General Grant has shown already that he knows how to use Sherman's best faculties and qualities without yielding his own cool judgment. It is not likely that Grant will ever again see so doubtful and fateful au hour as that when he determined to drop below the batteries of Vick-burg against the formal, written protest of the man to whom he looked up as to an elder brother. Should such an hour come, however, he will again calmly trust to his own fearless judgment and follow it to the end. But, in the future as in the past, he will still lean trustingly, we may almost say lovingly, on the counsellor he has so often and so successfully tried-William T. Sherman.

paign, and it will be a hotter, sharper, more determined fight on the part of the Demogracy and the people than was the one just ended. Every day carries us farther and still farther into the deep and damning mass of Jacobin corruption and wickedness. Every day the people are opening their eyes to some new ex-posure of radical infamy. Every day the people are beginning the better to understand their rights and their means of defense.

The next fight against the enemy will be differently conducted than was the last. There will be more fighting. It will be more aggressive, and less defensive. Brave man will then go to the front, and occupy places cowards have disgraced. There will be no flinching in the heat of the battle, but there will be a fight for victory, which will continue until victory is won. The Democracy will waste no time in defense. The party whose history is the history of all that is great and glorious of America, which so long and faithfully administered the affairs of government, needs not one word of defense.

We will carry the war into the ranks of the enemy. We will put upon the shoulders of the radicals, where they belong, the responsibilities and crimes for all the nation has suffered during the past seven or eight years. We will hold them responsible for the murders, the outrages, and the villainies they have been guilty of. We will make them answer for the unprecedented frauds they have perpetrated, and which they will continue to perpetrate so long as they have a hold upon power. We will put the enemy on the detensive, and will play them such a tune that theirs shall be a "dance of death." We have commenced another campaign. It is not well to wait until the eve of battle to prepare our forces.

Radicalism is committing its frauds and stealings as extensively to-day; the people are being robbed and plandered and taxed just as oppressively now as during the time preceding the election, and there is just as much need that there should be wakefulness and watchfulness now as ever. The people are the power in this country, and the people warn those in the high places that there must be equal taxation; that the workingman shall not psy tribute to the boudholder; that the bordholder must support himself, or the people will inaugurate measures that will make the bonds as valueless as the frostseared leaves of autumn.

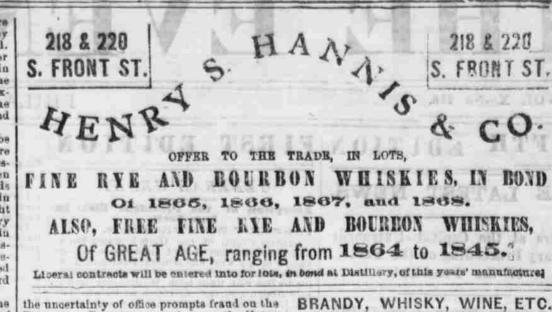
We want a white government for white men, and the States left to a control of their own domestic institutions. We want reform in the various departments of government; the offices cleared of thieves and swindlers, and filled with honest men, that the tax-payers of America may know what has become of money they have paid into the national sury. We want all the rights and privi as freemen that were vouchsafed us by Constitution of the United States; and to gain these rights; to maintain that Cons tion; to maintain the Union; to protect toiling masses of America in the enjoyme their earnings; to protect all in their ri the Democracy worked with ceaseless lance.

Upon this platform we renew the fight upon this platform we shall gain greater more lasting victories.

Woman's Right to the Ballot. From the N. Y. World.

"Man to man so oft urjus!, Is always so to woman."

Mrs. Cady Stanton thinks so, in this w Revolution, and in the inculpation are cluded several of her own sex. This is way of it. A meeting of sundry "thoug men and women of New England" is c by the aforesaid "thoughtful men women," in no less a thoughtful place t Boston, to meet on the 29th. To this meeting none of the lights of other days, such as Hbby Foster, Charles Capillary Burleigh, Windmill Phillips, Henry Canter Wright, have been invited; not even Parker Painful Pillsbury. Considering these things, and also that nothing less than "women's inalienable right to political liberty" is to be discussed, Mrs. Stanton feels bad. Moreover, to aggravate the situation, Mrs. S. was invited, and "in a cordial and financially favorable manner, all her expenses for food travel, and rest being promised payment,' and then, at the eleventh hour, says Mrs. Stanton, "the invitation was withdrawn, for tear that in inviting us they would be indorsing Seymour, Blair, and the World," Mrs. Stanton does not regret, but simply notes the fact. Undoubtedly, too, in the quotation she put herself in better company than she would have found had the Boston bidding been not withdrawn. Mrs. Stanton, like another of her sex in the song, prefers "the good old way" of advocating suffrage, by "discussion, appeal, and publication," and thinks that the exclusives of the Hub will not do much. That remains to be seen. Only it is certain that if the woman would be suffragans do not stand together they will fall beyond recovery. Let us have peace.



the uncertainty of office prompts fraud on the Treasury. To potter away here, as the Union CARSTAIRS & MICCALL, Lesgue sages are doing at an alleged election fraud, or to potter away there, as Mr. Johuson is doing at one form of fraud in the revenue, is small business. The axe must be laid at the root of the tree to fell the upas. Lopping off a lunb here or there rather strengthens the rest than other-wise. We must begin at the beginning, and that is to take the patronage of the Federal Government out of the market. The old maxim was, to the victor belongs the spoils. The new maxim must be, no spoils. amount of the patronage it is not likely will be reduced-indeed, from the necessities of the growth of the Republic, it is likely even to augment; but when once disposed of it can be left unchanged. Instead of a cleaning out of the departments every four years, just when the incumbents are beginning to learn their work, and a forious influx in their stead of ignorant and greedy partisans whose only claim is that they are partisans, we need a civil service—just as we have a military service and a naval service-organized, adaptive, and permanent. Foreign countries have such organizations, and their result has been found to be honesty, efficiency, and as much of economy as is consistent with effectual operation. Give us a civil service, then, you Congress-

men who are so soon to meet. You ask us to rely on General Grant for peace, and we ask you to rely on Mr. Jenokes' bill, or semething like it, for public honesty. Something must be dene to put a quietus at once on election and revenue frauds, and a civil service is just the

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"What Shall We Do With the Negro?" From the N. Y. Nation.

During the first few months after the war this question was very frequently put by a great many people, who asked it simply be-cause they did not think it could be answered; in other words, used it rather as a good connadrum than as a means of getting information. Their opinion clearly was that the negro was an insoluble problem, and they hoped and believed that he would bring to shame and confusion everybody who had ever done anything to help him. Frederick Douglass, who shines amongst his school of politicians by the possession of a shrewd common sense and a keen and incisive tongue, answered the question at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Association, and with a good deal of force, by requesting every-body to "let the negro alone" as the very

ACRESSION. Upon at these later ministers,

sin of caste."

So, also, as regards individual negroes, it may be confidently asserted that as soon as a tolerable number of them have conquered the difficulties, which prevent so many of us from being great lawyers and orators and poets and statesmen, they will soon come to be valued, like other men, for what they are, no matter what may be the color of their skins or the size of their facial angle. Prejudices, of course, are hard to conquer, and happy is he who when he enters on life finds none in his path; but there is only one way of conquering them for black or white, and that is-perform ance. People won't dare to sneer at a black skin when they have become familiar with the spectacle of a black skin covering sages and heroes and jurists and millionaires. Therefore, those who wish the negro well should preash to him inceasantly the lesson of self-reliance and self-deliverance; should spend all they can for books and maps and teachers for him, and as little as possible on gaseous lectures about his political rights; should, whenever they feel an irrepressible desire to stump for the negro, highest benefit his white neighbors or vote for Ben Butler or his like for the sake

The Battle is Not Decisive.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

The battle of 1868 has been fought. It has not been a decisive battle-it has not ended the war. The smoke, and dust, and turmoil of the conflict arise from the field of strife, and we behold our victory.

The Democracy have not been beaten. party which gains nothing cannot gain a victory. The party which loses is not victorious. In the great battle of 1868, just fought, the radicals have lost heavily, and, as they have lost, the Democracy have gained. The victory has been ours, but it has not

been decisive.

The war will still go on.

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Mr. McCulloch as a Stock-jobber. From the N Y. Herald.

Although no more Treasury stock-jobbing despatches have been received from Washington within the last three days, the public indignation which they excited has by no means subsided. It is generally known that until within a very short time past Mr. McCulloch looked forward to retaining his present office under General Grant, but hopes of this no longer exist, and the Secretary, as a dernier ressort, is said to be intent on making a million of dollars, more or less, before he leaves the department. The semi official press despatches of Friday, Saturday, and Monday last were therefore, there is good reason to believe, part of the stock-jobbing scheme in which the Tressury ring is engaged, with Mr. McCulloch at its head. This is not only a scandal to the department but a disgrace to the Government, and its repetition ought to be punished by the President by the suspension of his stock-jobbing Secretary of the Treasury. It is not the business of the latter to attempt to regulate Wall street by either bulling or bearing stocks, gold, and Government securities, in lague with speculators, or trying to influence the money market by resorting to expedients. The Secretary of the Treasury has no authority under the law to inflate the currency, and it was an abuse of authority for him to threaten to do so, and, moreover, it is in direct conflict with all that he has hitherto said on the subject. But what signifies consistency and official honor when the Treasury ring is at work ? It remains for public opinion to enlighten Mr. McCulloch, if nothing else will, and the former is unanimously opposed to any interference whatever with the money market for the benefit of either the Treasury ring or any other stock-jobbers.

Let Us Have a Civil Service.

From all quarters there comes up the cry of trand, Democrats charging-Radicals and Radi-cals charging Democrats with election frands, and the country at large incensed at frands by Federal officials in almost every department of the Government connected with the public funds. The root of these evils is one and the same. Men cheat at the ballot box to get into office, and when they get into office they steal until turned out. The immense value of the

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