THE DAIL & EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, -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.

General Grant and Our Diplomatic Service. From the N. Y. Herald.

One of our newspaper contemporaries, who has kindly undertaken the office of the grand almoner of both our political parties, urges, first of all, the claims of the editorial fraternity. In this philanthropic vein he recommends to General Grant the appointment of Horace Greeley, by way of a beginning, as his Minister to England subject to the court regulations in the matter of diplomatic coats and breeches. But we have another hint from a different quarter-a hint that the claims of the army to these nice places abroad cannot be and will not be overlooked by General Grant. We have the opinion of General Blair before us that if General Grant once gets into the chair of the White House he will never leave it while he lives; that he is substantially an Oliver Cromwell or a Bonaparte in disguise; that there is no end to his ambithat he will make himself a dictator; tion: that thus our blessed Constitution will be trampled under the iron-shod feet of a military despotism, and that Grant's election, in fact, will be the last glimmer of the great republic.

Now, General Blair, if we are not mistaken, went into Vicksburg with General Grant and down to the sea with General Sherman; and, therefore, he ought to know something of the President elect. But assuming, at any rate, that General Grant's programme is to establish another empire and another line of the Cassars, is it not his policy to have some one of his army officers in every court or government in both hemispheres, as well as in every important office at home, from the Cabinet to the Custom Houses, and so on down to the whisky gaugers? Just so. According to General Blair's theory, then, of Grant's administration, the "Boys in Blue" must rule the roast, and the poor civilians who did the rough work of the late canvass will have, like Andy Johnson's Rebels, to take back seats till they can "swing around the circle."

But again. Assuming that General Blair was only talking for buncombe in this theory of his before the election, and assuming that in his administration of the Government General Grant will adhere to the Constitution, and cast about for the best men to represent the Government at home and abroad, the claims of the army and of his subordinate officers in the war must still be respected. What does he know of the politicians? Very little. But he thoroughly understands such men as Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan, and hundreds of others of his tried and trusty fellow-soldiers. Therefore, we may look for a 1 beral infusion of army officers among our r-presentatives abroad under General Grant. It is already rumored that General Meade will be sent as Minister to France. And why not fill up the whole European schedule with shoulder straps? This would give the crowned heads on the other side of the water some conception of the magnitude and results of our late civil war. They would be impressed. too, with the idea that the United States have become a nation of soldiers, and are no longer to be trifled with anywhere. A hint from General Thomas, with Grant to back him, as our Minister at London, would to Lord Stanley be worth more than all the dinner speeches of Reverdy Johnson put together in the settlement of the Alabama claims. And so with regard to every other European Government, from the Seine to the Golden Horn. It would be a good thing, too, for the anti-Butler Republicans to send off General Butler to China; and we shall want such a man out there before long. Lastly, in diffusing our army officers all over the world under Grant we shall get rid of a good many men who may otherwise turn up as candidates for the succession or for Congress. As for the navy, Admiral Farragut, in the place of old Mr. Welles, will take care of that. We are dealing with the army; and in view of the fact that Europe is drifting to a general war, we approve the suggestion of a strong military representation over there from Gene ral Grant's administration. Thus our modest but strong-willed soldier President, not only in the work of reconstruction at home but throughout the world, may be the great peace-maker, and thus victorious as that of the immortal Constantine may be the motto of Grant, "Let us have peace."

it a wonder that Cuba is restless under such a rule!

We do not assume to predict the result of the present rising in Cuba, any more than that of the simultaneous revolution in Sosin. It may be that the Spaniards will crouch to the yoke of a new monarch, and that Cuba may be forced to submit once more to the despotic domination of Spain. But, if so, we shall feel and rejoice that the disaster is inevitably transient; that Spain shall yet be a republic and Cuba an independent, self-governed State, seeking alliance and fraternity wherever her own interest and inclination shall dictate. Meantime, we tender the patriots of either land assurances of the sympathy and good wishes of a very large portion of our countrymen.

Our Imprisoned Citizens in Paraguay. From the N. Y. Times.

Marshal Lopez, Dictator of Paraguay, began and is endeavoring to end his lawless career by insulting the United States. His first act in the war for the control of the Paraguay and Parana rivers was to drive our gunboats out of those streams and our commercial and Government agents from his cities: his last act has been to indirectly expel our Minister from the country, charged with a conspiracy to overturn his Government and assassinate him.

Minister Washburn's denial of this charge was totaily unnecessary; no one will for a moment credit the assertion of Lopez and his agents that our Ministers to Brazil and Paraguay were in league with other foreign agents to revolutionize his Government. The letter of Mr. Bliss, which forms the burden of proof, is unworthy of credence; if voluntarily given, its admissions of former unworthy acts throw doubt on the honesty of present declarations, and if drawn from him by torture, as is be-lieved, it of course has no value. This charge may be summarily dismussed as unworthy of discussion, but another of more serious import is made against Mr. Washburn, and one which he may find not more difficult, but certainly more necessary, to fully disprove. It is that of cowardly abandoning the *attachés* of his legation to imprisonment by Lopez.

Mr. Washburn has been waiting at Asuncion for many months the arrival of his successor, General Martin McMahon. Frem February last to September 1, his Legation was a house of refuge to the foreigners in the capital of Paraguay. Men, women, and children of foreign nationalities flooked to his residence on the fall of Humaita, and asked the protection of his flag. Even other foreign Ministers were compelled to do so. The fear which actuated these people was not inspired by the approaching Allies; they did not seek security of person and property from the armies and fleets of the Brazilians and Argentines; these they would have gladly welcomed as deliverers. It was the Dictator Lopez, in whose capital they resided, to whose Government some of them were authorized representatives, whom they dreaded. Impressment into a depleted army, led by a despotio and cruel General, robbery and assassination at the hands of a half savage, disorganized army, was what they dreaded.

Mr. Washburn appears to have freely accorded them the protection of his flag. Nomi-nally, a legation is the territory of the foreign Government whose representative occupies it; in theory the flag which surmounts the building is all powerful to protect. But practically foreign flags have no power; foreign Ministers have no protection other than that which the powers to whom they are accredited choose to accord them. Lopez was not disposed to accord Minister Washburn any. He first ordered him to dismiss all foreigners unconnected with his legation from his house. They left of their own accord rather than compromise Mr. Washborn, and were at once im prisoned. Lopez next demanded the dismissal of two attachés of the American Legation. Mr. Washburn refused, but they were arrested while going on board the United Statessteamer Wasp, and yet remain in the hands of Lopez. Minister Washburn left in the steamer, unable to enforce their discharge. It is evident that he had no power to rescue his attachés, and that duty at once comes home to the Government. What will it do? Prompt action is necessary. The condition of Paraguay is such that no foreigner is safe there. A terrible state of anarchy prevails. "The country," says Mr. Washbarn, "is en-tirely denuded of its male population. All the ploughing, planting, and sowing is done by women. Women must yoke the oxen, do the butchering and all the other work usually done by men. There are many women also with the army to do the labor of men, and thus relieve the troops; but none, I believe, are forced to bear arms. "Lopez," he adds, "loads his prisoners with heavy fetters, sometimes two, three, or four pairs, and besides flogs them if they do not give the testimony he requires, till they die. Many persons, his own people, who have escaped from his power, and whose families have been tortured and otherwise persecuted to death, have sent messages to him threatening to kill him at sight, should they ever meet him; he, therefore, dares not treat with the enemy, for so many have sworn to pursue him, the world will not afford him a refuge if he once has no army between him and his enemies; he knows the country to be lost and ruined; he has no navy, and, in my opinion, not more than one-fifth of the land forces of the enemy." Our citizens in prison there are as helpless and unprotected as were the English in Abyssinia, and only equally prompt action will save them from a harsher fate.

exported to Cuba, which receives it charged | and incorruptible patriot lacks one very essen- | with the cost and damaged by the taint and I tial element of success. The public can have sweat of two voyages across the Atlantic I is no confidence in his sincerity. He comes too no confidence in his sincerity. He comes too fresh from the stump on which he has been advocating the very party which is respon-sible for the public and social evils over which he is now shedding orocodile tears, to receive any credit for good and honest motives. He feels that he has offended morals and decency to such a degree, saying nothing of his putting to shame the Master whom he professes to serve, that he must make some atonement to public opinion for his offense. A lifetime of the humblest confession and severest penance would not atone for the evil that he has done. The parson's theme on Sunday evening was

the "Money power of the country." He speaks feelingly of the "money power," for he has felt it. A year or two ago, when he wrote that letter to the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention" at Cleveland, he denounced the violence and proscription practiced by the Jacobin party towards the South, and, like neighbor Raymond, recommended moderation, conciliation, and the immediate restoration of the Southern States to self-government. But the "money power" of the Plymouth Church congregation scon brought him to "back down" and "fall into line."

Now he sees the "money power of the country" looming up in tremendous proportions, and threatening direful evils. He admits that it controls every thing, and is destroying us. It produces the stealings in the "whisky rings," the bribery in the legislative halls, and the corruption everywhere. Ab, say you so, parson? Very good. Who created this "money power," and who uphold it? You and your party. Your war for the abolition of slavery has built it up. Had it not been for that we should have had no publie debt of two thousand five hundred millions, creating so much untaxed capital, and a pri vileged class holding it, acting as a unit against the people, and ready to use its power to coerce or bribe, as may be deemed necessary to uphold its interests. Nor should we have had our State-banking systems destroyed, each State creating and managing its own, with no interest or ca-pacity to combine against the people to a common end, while now we have one consolidated banking system, created by the Federal Government, and controlled by the Jacobin party for its purposes, And the "whisky ring," which so alarms the parson, defies prosecution, debauches public officials, and spreads a moral malaris throughout the community. What created the "whisky ring?" Your abolition war, your abolition debt, and your abolition taxation. And now, after you have brought all this about, and behold it with your eyes, with refined Puritau hypeorisy you exclaim :- "I say we are in more danger now than before slavery was wiped away; for truth, justice, and honesty are departed." Not satisfied with stating this once, he repeated it, varying the form of expression in this wise: -"We are in more danger now than by being overwhelmed by slavery."

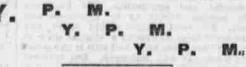
Ah, ha! That's the confession you make since election, while, in the canvass, you raised your old abolition howl, and carried the election by means of it and this same "money power" which now so alarms you. Ah, parson, you have told the truth for once. Your abolition war has produced more evils in a single year than ever existed under the slave system, and in eight years more than would have sprung from slavery had it lasted until the final blotting out of the sun and dimming of the stars.

General Grant's Cabinet. From the N. Y. World.

General Grant's political opponents, as well as his political friends, have an interest in the success of his administration. Deeply as they regret his election, they are obliged to accept it as a fact; and there is no large class of citizens who desire to see the country misgoverned for the long period of four years. The strength and efficiency of the new ad-

ler and Banks being the most conspicuous. But Butter is a marplot and Banks a charlatan, and there are personal reasons why Gene-ral Grant would wish to have nothing to do with either. Sherman and Sheridan have no experience in political life, nor are their temper and cast of mind suited to it.

General Grant will do well, in forming his Cabinet, to imitate the wise example of Washington, who also had old and trusted army associates, but appointed only one of them to his Cabinet-General Knox, who was the weakest member in it. Washington took for his advisers the very first and ablest statesmen in the country, putting Jefferson and Hamilton at the head of the two most important departments, and depending chiefly upon their advice. He had none of the small jealousy of being eclipsed in his own administration by abler and more experienced man. It General Grant shall form his Cabinet on the same principles, his administration will start with as good auguries as the insane policy of the party that elected him will permit.



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ntire business ire. Our cafe, was subject to equate to the es previousi was a great and in good already been nosi nutisfac ommunity in & BMITH. CHAMPION the best re-Instrumente silver plate, i.e., both plain furniture. Champlon ; the victo ORLD'S FAIR SELLS, Paris FRANCS at the are made and ir authorized t CO., DELPHTA, LEEMAN, New York, O., Uhicago, LEEMAN, New Orleans,

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Cuba.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The fact that the insurrection against Spanish rule in Cuba has not been subduedabout the only fact which is allowed to reach us through the despatches and other advices vouchsafed us from Havana-invests correlative facts with grave importance. For instance:-

I. It is a fact that the rising in Cuba was not prompted by the revolution in Spain, as we formerly supposed. The Cuban rising preceded the Spanish, and was entirely independent of it.

II. It is a fact that the great body of the native planters neither expect nor desire to retain slavery, no matter what may be their form of government or who may ru'e over They recognize the truth that the them. overthrow of slavery in the United States has rendered its perpetuation in the West Indies impossible-that its decease is a question of months rather than years. Some of them rejoice at this; others may regret it; but all comprehend it.

III. It is a fact that the native Cubans are all but upanimous in their ard-aut desire for independence of Spain, and nearly so in their wish to enter into our Union. Fettered, gagged, hoodwinked, and often garrotel or shot for their desire, they cherish it the more intensely and unanimously because of the perils and pains to which it exposes them. Killing auother thousand or two more will only render the survivors more emphatic and united in their detestation of Spanish rule.

-The aversion of most Cubans to such rule, no matter under what form, rests on very intelligible grounds. Cuba is about the last colony of a European kingdom that is held on the bad old principle of squeezing from it the last cent that it can be made to yield. Thirty odd millions of dollars per annum are taxed out of it by Spain, to be repaid in part by the array of horse, foot; and artillery required to hold it in subjection to an unmitigated despotism. Those thirty odd millions per annum are paid by Cubans and received by Spaniards -hardly a dollar of them return into any Cuban's pocket. After paying all the expenses of the "Ever Faithful" island, a net profit of ten millions is poured into the ever-yawning treasury of old Spain. Is it a wonder that Cuba wearies of this unceasing exaction ? Take an instance of paternal rule:-

Cuba produces sugar, tobacco, etc., in luxu-riant perfection, but buys most of the food of her 1,200,000 people. That food would naturally be drawn from the United States; but enormous discriminating duties constrain its

spare: what now ? The food is exported from

Parson Beecher on the Situation.

From 'Brick' Fomeroy's N. Y. Democrat

Plymouth Church was political last Sunday evening. The great representative of the muscular Christianity of the day was on the rampage after political corruption, and in the course of the discussion he made some most precious confessions.

He has been an active and influential agent in bringing upon the community the condition of things which he affects to deplore. He has neglected his "Father's business" to preach politics. He labored for years to produce sectional hatred, stir up strife, and bring on the fearful political catastrophe to which is primarily attributable the very disorders and corruptions which he now so indignantly dononnees.

Having worked with and supported the Jacobin party while it has been building up the monstrous system which has demoralized the whole fabric of society, it now ill becomes him to turn around and carp at his own handiwork. All which he now condemns was as visible before election, when he was co-working with Sickles, and Butler, and Kilpatrick, and Forney, and Cameron, and Wade, and Morton, and Yates, and Nye, and Morgan, and Griswold in upholding and continuing in power the swindlers and thieves who buy and sell place, bribe Congresses and legislatures, and purchase votes by wholesale, as it is now. The mischief being done, and he having stuck to these fellows, and helped them to retain the power to continue their corrupt practices, doing importation from Spain. Well: Spain has had a scanty harvest this year, and has no foot to spare: what now? The food is exported from the United States to Spain, and thenes re- appearance in the role of a virtuous citizen

ministration will depend so much on the Cabinet, that the country, without much distinction of party, feels an interests in its selection. Our President stands very much in the same relation to the Government as the Prime Minisier does in England, the first of whose duties is what is there called the formation of a government. There have been repeated instances in that country of a statesman being called by the sovereign to form an administration, and failing from inability to command the services of men who sufficiently enjoyed the public confidence, and were willing to sot together, and act under that leader. This proves that a successful administration does not depend upon one man, however able, but requires the cooperation of a number; who, besides special qualifications for their particular posts, also possess influence with the country or, what is the same thing, with Parliament.

An American President never fails to form Cabinet, and neither he nor it can be put out of office by a mere vote of Congress. Bat if his Cabinet is badly selected, and his administration consequently weak, it would be better for his credit if he had never been elected. And he is liable to fail just where an English Prime Minister would fail, that is, by inability to command the confidence of the legislative branch of the Government. It is not at all true that the Executive has nothing to do with measures until after they have been passed by Congress. This is not the theory of our Constitution, and has never been its practice. At the opening of every session the President sends in a voluminous message, containing an exposition of his views and recommendations relating to every branch of the public service that requires additional legislation. It is his province to take the initiative and give the cue to Congress. His Secretaries also make elaborate reports, and argue at length in favor of recommendations. Our Presidents and heads of departments have always been in the habit of watching the proceedings of Congress with a keen interest, with a view to promote the passage of favorite measures; and many Presidents have taken particular members into their confidence and made them, as it were, their organs in the two houses. Silas Wright, for example, held this relation to President Van Buren, and Senators Forsyth and Benton to General Jackson. The great source of President Johnson's weakness has been the fact that the members of his Cabinet did not possess, or did not choose to exert, any influence with Congress in favor of his policy.

General Grant needs to select his Cabinet with reference to this important considera-We see it intimated in certain quarters that he will prefer his army associates to civilians, or, as they are contemptuously termed by this school of parasites, political hacks But he will make a great mistake if he does not prefer men of large civil experience. He must maintain a moral ascendancy over Con-gress, or his administration will be a miserable abortion, like that of his predecessor. It is not his business to fight Congress, but, to some reasonable extent, to manage it. This can be done only by the aid of a Cabinet com-pored in great part of statesmen of Congres-sional experience and legislative tact, who are good judges as to how much it is necessary to concede, as well as what to ask. There are, to be sure, some officers that served in the late war who are not novices in politics—But-iate war who are not novices in politics—But-iate war who are not novices in politics—But-

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