THE DAIL . EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

A Cry from a Dungeon. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Of all the delightful asses in the vast realm of assdom, George Francis Train is the most charming. It does no good to put him in prison. Stone walls cannot a prison make, nor iron bars a cage, for him. Though he is now immured in a British bastile, as he calls the Dublin Marshalsea, the tyrannical government, which punishes him for not paying his debts, has not yet subjected him to gagging, and so long as it does not gag him he might as well be at large. Out of the darkness of his dungeon he beliows most musically, and not being handenfied, as we are inclined to think he should be, he writes the longest, most extravagant, most amusing letters that have been indited since the days of Wilkins Micawber.

The latest, we are happy to say not the last, epistle of this delicious nuisance is another edition of his own biography. Train may, it is within the bounds of human faith to believe, get tired of bearding the British tyrant; he may become weary of chanting what he calls "the grand music of the Irish Marseillaise;" but he will never tire of talking about George Francis Train. If he paints the Pyramids he places himself on the extreme pinnacle of the biggest. Is it liberty? Train is her great apostle. Is it oppression? Train is her most wretched victim. "I have only one passion," he says in his recent letter. "Born an egetist, I belief in self, and self alone. I feel that I could have crossed the bridge of Lodi, and would have provided against the burning of Moscow. I would not have been four years, with a million of men back of me, making Lee surrender ten thousand, as Grant aid." Humility, he adds, is high-art swindling, and of that crime he is resolved not to be accused. His mature greatness is founded on his experience in childhood. Af twelve years of age he went to market alone. Strange as it may appear, he did, and sold his sausages and fruit before noon, returning with ten or twenty dollars in his pocket to his grandmother. "And yet today," he exclaims, atter reaching this climax, "men who edit newspapers call me a 'fool,' a 'lunatic,' a 'charlstan,' a 'mountebank'-men who never went to market alone before they had arrived at the age of puberty." Then he borst out with this characteristic deduction: "Who wonders I feel such terrible self-reliance in my manhood ?

Of Mr. Train's religious opinions we prefer to say nothing; it is enough that he says, "My impressions of the Bible are not good," and speaks of that volume as the "National Police Gazette of Jerusalem." It is far more pleasant to hear him talk of his grandmother, "one of the best of women," who taught him to put the best peaches always on top of the basket, in his market days; of the times when he "did not know that George Washington used to swear like a pirate;" or of those when Lola Montez, "after dancing the Tarantula, threw her leg over my head in the green-room with astonishing grace." These things are in Train's best style, and so is the way in which he anticipates our surprise that a man who is a greater military genins than Napoleon or Grant should suffer himself to be imprisoned for debt. "With a yacht at my disposal at Newport, half a dozen horses or more in the stables, as many servants in the cottage, and carriages in the coach-house, etc., do you suppose that I remain here six months in a British bastile without an object, and that a noble one ? Some time 1 shall be understood by my country-men." Certainly he has an object as well as a yacht, and could at any time leave his dungeon, either by the door or the chimney, just as certain men of immense intellect, unjustly confined as lunatics, possess the power of flying, and could soar to the moon, if they should choose to, which they don't. We know his object. It is to remain in chains and fetters, suffering untold agonies for the glory of Ireland, in order to have the best material for epigrams on the British Government, and fresh claims to be dined and wined as an escaped victim of monarchy, and a halfflayed Marsyas. But the most terrible of all the terrible things that Mr. Train has done or written is this. Regardless of the peace of mind of his unhappy countrymen, he deliberately says:-"I think I shall live to a great age, and have much to do with the governing of my country, and the financial, commercial, political, theological, and medical education and representation of my people."

States have been already readmitted-was a rassed suspended debtor to settle his sus- THE GREAT well-meant step in the direction of justice to | pended liabilities by giving his note at the THE GREAT the negro. But this much lauded amendment fails to secure the very settlement which it aimed to fix forever; for this same amendment -which many persons innocently regard as having already placed the negro's rights on a rock of adamant that cannot be shaken-nevertheless permits any Southern State to disfranchise its black citizens whenever the State shall be willing merely to omit them from its basis of representation | This puts the political rights of the Southern negro into the hands of the Southern white! What is the consequence? A shepherd once delivered a sheep from the wolf's teeth, and then pro-ceeded to butcher it. Whereupon the sheep exclaimed, "I saw you deliver me from the wolf; and now I see you act the wolf your-self !! This is exactly like resoning the negro from the slaveholder, to give him back to the

Rebel. No! the fourteenth amendment, considered as a measure in the interest of the negro, stops far short of equity. The time has now come to supplement its incompleteness by a more bountial provision of absolute justice.

With joy and rejoicing, we learn that General Grant heartily favors the proposed new amendment; and that, without waiting to he President, he will use his influence as President elect to urge it through Congress. If he shall fulfil this cheerful hope, he will earn for himself something like the affectionate gratitude which the nation pays to the unforgoiten author of the great Act of Emacoipa-Such an amendment, giving suffrage to all loyal men in the land, without distingtion of color or race, will take rank among the most illustrious acts of human history. God prosper it to a speedy adoption !

The Radical Menarchy Men. From the N. Y. World,

els it possible for the Tribune to argue honestly? It dodges but never meets an issue. The Democratic dislike of Hamilton was founded upon something. What? Personal feeling ? No. A want of appreciation of his wondertal intellect? No. A belief of want of patriotism? No. What then? A conviction that he did not feel that the ordinary obligation of a bargain in private life applied to a political bargain. Mr. Seward's "higher law" s a modern expression of Mr. Hamilton's political creed.

Let us take the case of a bank of the United States. A power to incorporate corporations was sought in the Convention to be given to Congress. It was denied. A power to emit bills of credit and make them a l-gal tender was also sought to be given. It was denied by nine States to two. A power to emit bills of credit without the legal tender clause was equally denied, with the avowed object to lock and bar the door against paper money. The ratification of the Constitution was opposed by all the paper-money men, because it was understood to exclude the Federal Government from becoming the tool of speculators. One of the early measures of Hamilton was a weak, frail, worthless fabric, sure to fall by its own weight unless proyped and buttressed. It is the duty of a patriot to prop and buttress it-to do for the United States what the United States had not the wisdom to do for themselves.'

What Hamilton thought he said; therefore he was frank. That Hamilton was trusted and relied on by Washington is true; the habit was an old one. That Washington at one time felt that the true guide in our Government was experiment, not bargain, is also true. But that Washington learned wisdom by experience is also true; and his Farewell warned his countrymen ag unst at tempts to change the Constitution, for even the best object, by irregular means. The difference between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hamilton was simply this:-Jefferson said, this Government may be bad or may be good, weak, or "strong; it is my duty to administer it only. If it is insufficient, the defects must be corrected under its amendment power; if it cannot stand till then, it must tumble down. I have no right to make myself one of a committee of public safety. Experience has shown that the plainly written powers are ample, that a bank is not necessary, that a paper currency is not necessary, and that every attempt to make a new general government is attended with dangers. Mr. Greeley has been all his life engaged in attempting to abridge the liberties of his fellow-citizens and make a redistribution of property; yet Mr. Greeley would not steal, nor cheat an individual. Mr. Greeley has frankly avowed his objects. To his mind political honesty and private honesty must be different things. So they were in Hamilton's. They are not in ours. That is the reason why the World is Democratic and the Tribune Republicau; that is the reason why we revere Jefferson, and Mr. Greelev, Hamilton. But about Hamilton being a victim to Democratic envy and hatred-can the Tribune pettifog on that point ?

pended liabilities by giving his note at the moderate rate of five per cent. interest, the principal payable at his own pleasure ?

Is the credit of the United States Government to continue a reproach and a byword throughout the commercial world, because a few debtors and holders of merchaudise are not ready to meet the honest issue ? Pray when will they be ready ? The indebtedness of the debtor class is probably many times larger to-day than it was when Lee surrendered, and the holders of merchandise hold many times the value they then held. Will the debtor class ever owe less, or the holders of merchandise ever hold less, on our present changeful and fictitious standard of values?

President Johnson and the Future. From "Brick" Pomeron's N. Y. Democrat.

Of those who have heretofore occupied the exalted station of Chief Executive of the United States, but two alone remain living witnesses of the grand type of republicanism which permitted the chief ruler of a great nation to retire from his post of authority to the humble, peaceful, but no less responsible position of a private citizen.

Millard Fillmore and Franklin Pierce, ex-Presidents of the United States, are still spared to the nation, exemplars of that peculiarly American simplicity which characterizes institutions based upon the will of the people, and which underlie a constitutional republic Both of these gentlemen, however, appear to cultivate and encourage unnecessary retirement, seemingly bent upon withdrawing themselves from the public gaze as far as may be possible.

Some few weeks since the serious illuess of ex-President Pisrce, announced in the public telegrams, roused the people to the recollection of the fact that there had once been a gentleman of that name the presiding magistrate of the nation. It is reasonable to prophesy that should Millard Fillmore be similarly afflicted, the same current of thought would be revived, and he, too, would be suddenly remembered. The fact is, that both of these gentlemen have played the role of political anchorites to a studied perfection, strangely content with this self-imposed emasculation, and oblivious of the example of John Quincy Adams, who died literally harnessed to the public chariot.

In a few months Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States, will resume the garb of simple citizenship; and we are convinced, from a reasonable appreciation of the personal attributes of Audrew Johnson, that he will not desire to lay quietly by out of commission, dismantled and in ordinary, like a decaying hulk, because of the fact that he has been a President of the United States; but that he will, aided by the experiences of an eventful life, and with the force of native intellect surpassed by few, devote himself to the credit and honor of the nation.

We have before us the task of reconciliation and mutual forbearance, animosities and bitternesses of section to be mellowed and softened, extremes and revolutionary ideas to be overcome, enterprise and industry to foster and encourage, education and religion to be advanced, and the national honor to be maintained at home and vindicated abroad.

A son of toil, springing from the humble walks of life, whose dauntlest energy, mental capacity, courage, and unqu-stionable patriotism have been rewarded by the highest office No. 37 South SECOND St., in the gift of the people, is a fitting person upon whom may devolve this grand work of progress. The people of the country demand that the intellect and experience in public affairs possessed by Andrew Johnson shall not remain passive, quiet, and inactive, but shall be placed at service in furtherance of the common weal, as long as the vigor of health shall remain unto him, unimpaired by the weight of years. He may be no summer patriot, but an earnest worker in gathering the harvest of prosperous peace, to the confusion of those who still sow tares. We know of no more substantial initial point from which to inaugurate this consummation than the State of Tennessee. The equal of Penhsylvania in agricultural and mineral wealth, and the superior in climate and cereal advantages, Tennessee is the veriest pigmy in comparison. The people groau under heavy burdens of taxation and inconsiderate government; her regulation of franchise illiberal, and vastly below the standard fixed by Congress under its military Reconstruction laws; education denied to the masses; emigration, with the concomitants of enterprise and capital, comes slowly and unwillingly. In short, Tennessee, without considering the wounds of war, is sadly behind the age in all elements of civil and national prosperity. The reclamation of Tennessee will have a powerful relative influence upon the enterprise and prosperity of other Southern States, and he who leads in the first will command in all. His words will be heeded and obeyed as the words of wisdom, and his light will be a beacon of happier days to come. Pintarch states that the Pythagorean rule was "not to take the burden from their fellow, but to help him bear it." Audrew Johnson will help bear the burden of the people, and will unselfishly devote his fature to the public 200d.

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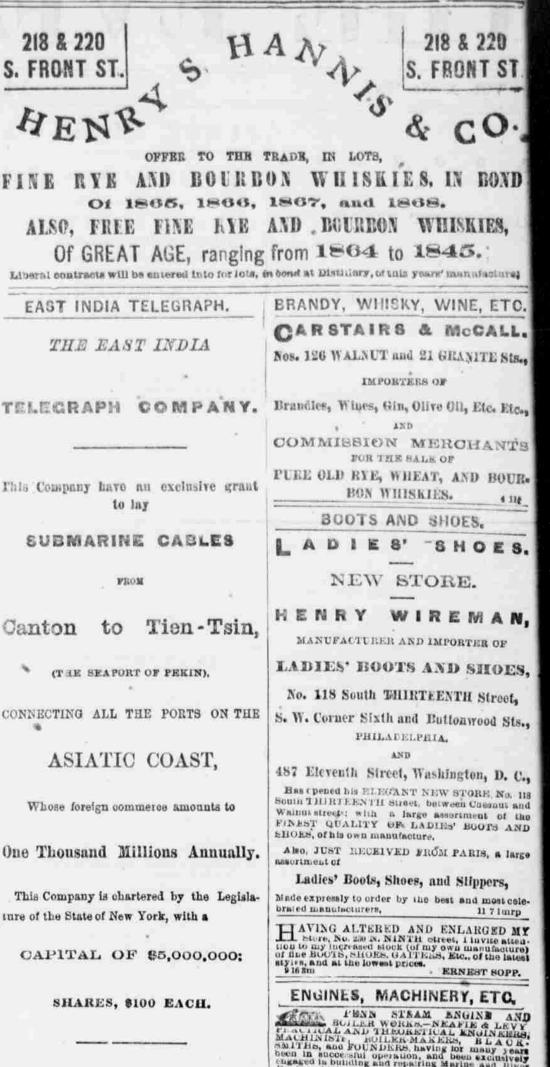
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The Next Step. From the N. Y. Independent.

Right glad are we to be informed that among

the first measures to be brought before the approaching Congress will be a Constitutional amendment ordaining a uniform rule of suffrage throughout the Republic.

Hitherto an American citizen's right to his ballot has been determined by the various States. But so great a function of government belongs justly to the United States. Thaddeus Stevens, not long before his death, proposed to enfrauchise every negro in the nation by a sublime act of Congress. Charles Summer, with a noble eloquence, has repeatedly advocated the same summary method. Unquestionably, if Congress had authority to invade the domain of State sovereignty so far as to snact a bill for the citiz-n's civil rights, it has equal authority to enact a bill for his political rights Bat, in order to silence all cavil against any alleged uuconstitutionality of such a mere Congressional act, let Congress itself make haste to shape the same idea into a Constitutional amendment. It will then take a very stupid man to doubt the constitutionality of the Constitution itself.

Under our present system there are half a dozen different rules of suffrage in d fferent parts of the country. In some States there is a qualification of property; in others none, in some, a qualification of intelligence; in others. none; in some, a qualification of color; in others, none. Instead of these glaring inequalities, there ought to be, from Maine to California, a uniform suffrage, just as there is a uniform currency. Nay, the proverament ought to have attended to the suffrage first, and the currency afterwards; but, although our forefathers, in their poverty, dodicated this country to liberty, yet we, their setfish sons, have learned the value of money first, and the value of men afterwards.

Taking North and South together, there are sixteen States which possess the boon of negro suffrage. All the others are still without it. But why should one State exclude from the ballot-box a certain class of citizens, aut another State invite to it exactly the same class ? Such arbitrary caprice is unstates nanlike, disgraceful, and pitiable. It bewilders foreign nations into doubling the equity of democratic institutions, and staggers all the world into a belief that republics are not only ungrateful but unjust.

The fourteenth amendment-which Congrees off-red to the South as the basis of re-

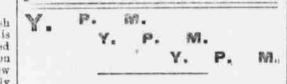
The Return to Specie Payments-The Elevation of a reenbacks.

From the N. Y. Times. The value of the pound sterling, or English sovereign, expressed in Federal money, is \$4.44 in England and \$4.85 in the United States. Therefore, when exchange on London is apparently 91 per cent. premium in New York, it is really par. This is not exactly correct, but it is nearly so.

The price of United States Five-twenty bonds (of the issues of 1862) is about 74 cents on the dollar in London in gold, and about 109 in in New York currency. These prices are nearly equivalents. Thus, to 74 in gold in London, add for exchange 7-being 91 per cent.-and we have 81, the value of the onds in coin in New York. To 81 add 28being 34 per cent. premium on gold-and we have 109 as the currency value of the bonds in New York.

Now, suppose Congress should authorize a new issue of 5 per cent. bonds, the principal payable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, equal in amount to the entire public debt, greenbacks inclusive, such new bonds to be expressly payable, principal and interest, in coin or its equivalent-free from all tax and without abatement-and permitting any holder of any outstanding United States debt, greenbacks inclusive, to ex-change the same, dollar for dollar, for such bonds-would these new bonds sell new at 90 in the London market? Would all ontstanding United States debt, greenbacks inclusive, follow, and thus be worth 90 in the London market? And if so, how would it work in New York? As 90 in poin in Loudon is equal to about 981 in coin in New York, bonds would, of course, be worth 985 in coin here instead of 81, as now. How, then, about greenbacks? With gold at 34, they are worth about 75 cents on the dollar in coin; but greenbacks, being equivalent to bonds, must advance to 98%, or, in other words, we should be sub-stantially at the specie basis with our currency-national bank notes following the greenbacks.

But will Congress pass such an act as has been proposed ? Why not ? Is it too much construction, and on which eight Southern | to ask an undoubtedly solvent but embar-



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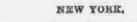
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