#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

#### The New President.

From the London Spectator. Even now, that long and dreary interval of government by a calamitous Accident, from which the United States have suffered for three years and a half, has not quite come to an end. General Grant is elected and Mr. Johnson is condemned-for Mr. Seymour, who was a more hopeful candidate than Mr. Johuson, and received all Mr. Johnson's support, has been rejected by the people, and Mr. Johnson personally was only not rejected because he was not worth trying. Still, in spite of this, in virtue of the strangest and silliest subtlety of a too subtle Constitution, for four weary months longer Mr. Johnson, whom the people distrust more than they distrust the rejected candidate Mr. Seymour, is to hold an office for which he was never intended and never fit, and in which he has done all that human obstinacy could do to prolong the discords of an afflicted country. However, the Union, which has borne the evil for near four years, will not be destroyed by this arbitrary delay of four months in giving effect to the people's decision. General Grant, if he lives four months, will be President of the Union, and now the patient people see at least the beginning of the end, the dawn before the The long interval during which the Executive has been the chief obstruction to the execution of the law-during which it has consisted in a mere force of friction to embarrass government, instead of a force of volition to carry it out, will now soon be over. The vote, nevertheless, which elects General Grant and Mr. Colfax very naturally shows a smaller Republican strength than there was at the moment when Mr. Lincoln's Administration was on the eve of its great success; for not only have the first bright anticipations of peace been necessarily a good deal disappointed by the con usion, which, earefully prompted by Mr. Johnson's favor, has prevailed in the South, but the Republicans themselves have been badly led-led by violent men who did not know their own minds well-men without dignity and selfrestraint. These causes have led to a certain diminution of the Republican enthusiasm of 1864, a diminution shown chiefly by the loss of New York State and Maryland to the Republicans, a diminished majority in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and a decided reduction of the Republican majority in Congress, so that in the House of Representatives the Republicans will no longer have, it is said, the twothirds majority necessary to pass a bill over the head of the President. That, however, beomes of less consequence, even if it be not formate, now that the President is to be not Fr. Johnson but General Grant. On the other hand, New England has cast a larger and more solid vote than either in 1864 or 1800, and in Illinois the Republican party has made enormous strides not only since 1860 but since 1864. Taken as a whole, the victory is singularly complete. Considering the violence of the late Mr. Stevens, the partial support given by the Republicans till quite lately to the discreditable and dishonest policy of General Butler, and the blunders made by them during the impeachment of the President, the vote of the country has been marvellously decisive. General Grant, when he does assume power, will feel that he has the nation behind him, and that the great majority he has secured may be made even more sure and more united by an administration of moderate firmness and sagacity. Although the only properly Southern States which have voted for him are Arkansas, Florida, and the two Carolinas, South Carolina being, of course, carried by the negro vote, while Louisiana and Alabama have both voted for the Democrats, it is something to have broken in upon the monotony of the Southern disaffection, and to have got at least two of the principal States of the South to set the example of united action

chronic war between them and Congress. Now that General Grant is elected, no one can help overleaping the interpolated four months of prolonged misgovernment, and asking what we may look for from the new President. First and foremost, we expect from him a strong government-a government before which the daily murders going on in Texas, and Louisiana, and Georgia, and the South generally, will cease, and some law will be enforced in each State-by the State authorities, if it may be so, by the military authorities if it must. That has been the recent object of Congress, which Mr. Johnson has defeated so far as he dared-to give every State as much independent civil life as was possible, but to keep the military power in reserve in case the civil discords were so violent as to lead to the habitual breach of order and evasion of justice. The United States have shown an almost nervous horror of open military occupation even of rebellious States-a healthy horror, no doubt, in its sources, but unhealthy in its results, since it has enabled the members of either party in the South to break through all restraints, whenever passion ran high. Congress intended to use the military power as at least a deus ex machina to restrain this, and would have succeeded far better than it has done, had it not been thwarted by Mr. Johnson. General Grant has never shown the slightest lust of military power. He is a genuine American citizen, with far more respect for civil order than for military prestige. will at least fully carry out the deliberate purpose of Congress to put an end to the regime of violence. And the result cannot but he wholesome to the excitable States themselves. They will find it a great sedative to excitement to feel sure that their little outbreaks will not snocred and will cost them dear The repute of a strong hand is almost as great a preservative of order as the strong hand itself.

with the ruling party of the North. This

will do much to lighten General Grant's task

in inducing the other Southern States to ac-

cept the political situation and terminate the

With General Grant's election, again, the policy not only of order, but of honesty, has been secured. The attempt of the South to evade paying the debt centracted for the great civil war will now doubtless die away. Democratic repudiators of the North traded on the aversion of the South to paying the cost of their own subjugation. But now that General Grant has been elected on the policy of strict integrity-a policy which is the only one tolerable to his own military simplicity of character-the Northern advocates of dishonesty will be heard no more. The restlessness of the South was really their only formidable ally. If General Grant can subdue that, he will drain the policy of repudiation of all its

But what is likely to be General Grant's foreign policy? There have been rumors of his irritation with England, of his disgust at the heritation evinced in obtaining redress for the ravages of the Alabama and her sister cruisers, of his very limited knowledge of international questions, and of his consequently

between the election of General Grant and his entrance on office. In the meantime, the President who does not represent the American nation may have settled his differences with us, and General Grant be glad to accept a solution of which he would not have taken the responsibility. But whether it be so or not, General Grant, though he may be fully conscious of the enormous power which a President who is also a great General wields, when commanding resources so great as those of the American people, is, above all things, a moderate man, with all the immoderate mode-ration of the Yankee genius; and, if not above all things, at least above most things, a very disinterested man, who seeks no fame for himself so long as he can be useful to his country. No one who has read the history of his first year's service in the civil war can doubt this. When unjustly censured and superseded on untrue charges secretly made, which were not even explained to him by General Halleck, he acquiesced without a n urmer, and only did his best to aid the man promoted over his head, remarking dryly that so long as the object of the war was gained personal considerations were of small account. There was one great secret of his success and his great popularity with his subordinates throughout his arduous campaigns. And that is a characteristic which cannot but moderate his foreign policy, however strongly he may feel the injustice of which, in his estimation, foreign States have been guilty towards the Union. No man of his musing disposition and disinterested love of country will plunge the Union into a needless war. However great his iguorance of fereign politics, General Grant is one who will never act in a region in which he knows that he is ignorant, without deferring much to the wisest counsel he can obtain. We partly believe in his hostile feeling towards England, and in his not very cosmopolitan view of the motives and actions of foreign States. But we do not think that any one less likely to act hastily on such feelings could have been chosen. General Grant is just the man to be sobered, instead of excited, by the great power he will wield. It will be no misfortune to us to realize that with General Grant at the head of the Union, friendliness, frankness, and ample justice will be as

much our interest as our duty. Finally, we may fairly look to this election to put the final stroke to the work of emandi-pation—not the less that the man who is now made President was never known as an euthusiast for that cause. He has accepted the task of enforcing the laws of Congress as well as the principles laid down in the Chicago platform. By the laws of Congress the negro is a citizen, entitled to full civil rights; and by the principles of the Chicago platform, no are to be secured by giving him political power where he needs it most. General Grant will carry out this programme with military precision, and he will do it with all the more ease because no one suspects him of wishing to overstep the law in the interest of the negro. He will represent not the philanthropists whom the Southern planters loathe, but simply the law and the army-the law first, and the army behind the law-a very necessary stiffening for the law at the present

#### Threatening Aiready. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Forewarned is forearmed; and it is, therefore, well that all persons likely to be attached in any official capacity, high or low, to the National Administration which is just coming in, and all Republican Senators and Representheir attention called to the following startling language, used by a correspondent of the World, and printed in that newspaper on the 14th inst.:-

"If governments were intended to be superior to the swey of human passions, and to be administered according to a firm intelligence and justice, no government on earth stadds in such need of warning as that which has obtained abother four years' leass of power over the United States. Since radicalism has been in all ages and countries, as in ours, provocative of social turbulence and crime, it is not unnatural to suppose that the incoming radical adminis-tration may have serious disorders to contend with. Prosperity and tranquility in the South will be inscence as long as the policy which has been pursued at Washington is unremitted; the lives of certain high officials may be endan-gered. President Grant himself may have, as Abraham Lincoln had, a maniacior a Nemesis."

There is no point of view from which these words can be considered in which they can appear to sensible and unjaundiced eyes as other than seditious and threatening. They practically assume that the administration of General Grant may be guilty of acts so cruel and tyrangous and intolerable that men maddened thereby may become involuntary murderers. It the intention of this writer were as conscientious as it is probably otherwise, the fact could be pleaded with but little effect in extenuation of his instigations; the best that could be reasonably said for him would be that he was the victim of homicidal dementia, and might himself easily become one of the death-dealing avengers of the South, whose advent he foretells. As he is probably as nearly in his right mind as passion will permit him to be, it may be judicious to point out to him that a publication like that upon which he so ra hly ventures would be the best excuse which any Government bent upon severe measures could desire. Ne respectable President could permit himself to be builted out of any course which he might have intended honestly to adopt without an intolerable imputation of cowardice. No Administration allowing itself to be so controlled in its omissions and commissions could escape deposition at the hands of an indignant nation. If assassins prowl about the White House, there will be a militrry guard at the vestibule. The most summary processes of the law are vindicated when writers in public journals hint at murder as a remedy for political evils, without any warning of its utter fatuity.

The flery spirit who has issued this pronunciamento is good enough to give us in brief his views of an important branch of political philosophy. If bloodshed in high places is to be prevented, 'Governments must be superior to the sway of human passions.' The inuendo here is that our own has not been thus superior. Governments must "be administered according to a firm intelligence and justice." The innendo here is that the Government of Mr. Lincoln was unintelligent and unjust, and it is further hinted that it was "provocative of turbulence and crime." The ground here taken has nothing to do, as the writer pretends, with the trial and execution of Mrs. Surratt. The concluding reflection of this prophet earries the reader's mind book to the mitial erime: - "President Grant himself may bave, as Abraham Lipcoln had, a maniae for a Nemesia!" This is substantially an apology for the assassination; and no ingenuity of construction can show it to be otherwise. The writer has inherited the pistol of Booth, and he draws it in terrorem upon the President elect. "Do," he cries, "as Lincoln did, and your life is not worth a week's purchase! You must be a conservative, or be killed as he was for being a radical! You must be more 'intelligent' than he was; you must be

all this, and it may be a reason for rejoicing | phrase of the language which we have | for once at the silly delay which is interposed | quoted, and which it is worth while to quote | again: - 'President Grant may have, as Abra-

ham Lincoln had, a maniac for a Nemesis!" We decline to consider here whether the policy of Mr. Lincoln, with modifications rendered necessary by altered circum-tances, will or will not be the policy of President Grant. We decline to plead under duresse. We refuse to utter one word which may appear in the least extorted. We put what General Grant may do or may not do entirely out of the question; and entirely out of the question it must remain until it shall be admitted that he may do whatever seems to him right without becoming amenable to assassins. When the President's life is openly threatened, we have something besides points of public policy to be settled. We must fir t make the Chief Executive of this republic a free agent, limited in his public acts only by the law and the Constitution, and responsible only to the regular tribunals of the country, the courts, and the people.

## Reverdy Johnson Communicative.

From the N. Y. Herald. It is somewhat remarkable that while the State Department appears to be in profound ignorance as to the extent to which our Minister, Mr. Johnson, has gone in his nego lations of the Alabama claims, he is reported to have given a history of all his negotiations with Lord Stanley in his reply to an address of the corporation of Brighton on Friday. He assured that body that "a majority of the Commissioners are to decide upon individual claims in case the Board should select an um-We have been informed from Washington that no official notification of Mr. Johnson's proceedings in this Alabama business has yet reached the Department of State. Mr. Seward, therefore, may probably get his first information concerning the negotiations with Lord Stanley from Mr. Johnson's reply to the corporation of Brighton. Is not Reverdy Johnson a little too communicative in the wrong place ?

#### Suffrage and Sex.

From the N. Y. World. There has been in Boston a convention of certain persons styling themselves "thoughtful men and women, "assembled to advocate female suffrage "in a wise, systematic, and efficient way." Henry Wilson was among these thoughtful women. Women were foremost in this gathering; indeed, Elizabeth Carly Stanton somewhat contemptuously sums up the whole of the thoughtful as the "forty women of New England whose names are always appended to the call for anti-slavery festivals," which are known to be festivals of the most hilarious character; and she says, moreover, that she has been trying for several years to rouse the thoughtful and less than by several formal acts, those rights | feative forty to a sense of their own rights and wrongs. That they have obstinately refused to be so roused is evident from the fact that the sestive and fractions forty have always thrust their own interests, including their own rights and wrongs, into the background and out of sight, and have persisted in pushing the woes and wants of the negro to the very front. And even now that slavery is no more, and the negro has the right to rob smoke-houses and hen-roosts and to sit in the Legislature, the forty women of New England will never rest in peace or in Boston till the colored man and brother is permitted to vote in Connecticut as well as in Texas. During the last session, however, as will be seen, Lucy Stone, assisted by Colonel Higginson and a sensible audience, put some slight check to this wild and rampant spirit, and triumphantly defeated the effort of Garrison and tatives who value their lives, should have Fred. Pouglass to make negro suffrage the paramount question in a woman's right convention. The ancient Foster, also, bemoaned the fact that nobody would come to listen to his lectures on negro soffrage, and that he was obliged to disguise them by representing them to be the cause of woman. With the forty females in New England, suffrage must be forced by Congressional enactment and Constitutional amendment-as Judge Kelley's resolution, already prepared for the December session, proposes-and thereafter, perhaps, the question of female suffrage may be treated in a "wise, systematic, and efficient way." On the other hand, certain women in this region, not claiming to be particularly thoughtful, and numbering more than forty, have come to the conclusion that the negro, with the run of the hen-roost and the Legislature, can afford to give way now, for a while at least, to the question of suffrage for women. Accordingly, Lucy Stone, as president, has signed a call announcing that the "New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association" will assemble at Vineland, December 2, and inviting the attendance of all those who are opposed to the "existing aristocracy of sex." time Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Authony, Mrs. Horace Greeley, and other women issue a card in which they announce in ad vance their opposition to the intended Congressional movement for a constitutional amendment providing - for universal manhood suffrage in all the States. These women intend to press the "demand that womanhood also be recognized in the proposed enlargement of suffrage and citizenship." Tais call and this card are not only a blow at the Boston gathering, but a bombshell in the very centre of the colored camp. We have printed the calls of both conventions, the one at Boston and the one at Vineland; for the World is catholic and is willing to be the organ of both wings of the woman movement, and of the head and tail, if such parts shall hereafter develop in the new body politic. We have taken pains to give full, and the only full, reports that have appeared in the press of this convention, and the fact was publicly recognized by chairman during the closing even-session. We shall not lose sight the doings of other conventions. the Boston Association would only consent to let the colored man and brother stand aside in favor of the white woman and sister, and if Viueland vigorously pushes the "demand" for a recognition of womanhood in the proposed enlargement of suffrage and citizenship, the combined movement will give Congress and Kelley pause in their intention to force suffrage upon iguorance

#### women who are white. Centralization.

because it is black, while the advocates of

such suffrage refuse the same privilege, if not

right, to intelligent, cultivated, tax-paying

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat. The progress of centralization in our political system is constantly suggested to the thoughtful mind by current events. Last Friday morning the despatches from Washington referred to some trouble with the Commissioner of Education. Commissioner of Education! What kind of an officer is this What has the Federal Government to do with education? It belongs exclusively to the States and the people. The fact that such a bureau exists shows the advance of encroach-

A few years ago, the Department of the Interior was created, in imitation of European monarchies. It has a bad sound, is a bad precedent, and aids in familiarizing the people ternational questions, and of his consequently somewhat prejudiced view of English states. manship. There is doubtless some truth in you as he was shot!" This is but a fair para of Police, a Minister of Justice, a Minister of

Public Instruction, a Minister of Public Works, a Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and so on Everything will be absorbed by the Federal Government. Grandeur, show, and expense are to succeed the simple, economical govern-ment established by our fathers. This is the scheme of the men in power. It must be defeated, or liberty will be stifled and the people crushed. This is no time to sleep. Every hour is big with the fate of free government. To the vigilance, activity, courage, and fidelity of Democrate must the country look for safety. Our principles are the expressions and the true interpretation of the Consutation. They are identified with the cause and the fate of American liberty. Who would be responsible for the loss of this precious boon, if, by any effort or sacrifice which man can make, it can be saved ?

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