SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

Grant and Democracy.

From "Brick" Pome oy's N. Y. Democrat.

On a par with the cowardly effort of the World, and other weak-kneed professed Damocrats, to sacrifice our candidates during the late campaign, is the unheard of and demoralizing proposition now made by certain parties in the country to lay the Democracy of the land at the feet of the smoke-enveloped Accident who has lately been elevated to the Presidential chair. It seems strange to us that men professedly gifted with sense-with patriotism with love of country, and belief in the principles of Democracy, should now, above all other times, urge the disbandment of the Democratic party-urge the grounding of our arms, and submitting ourselves as willing captives to the power we all detest.

The country is torn and bleeding. Finances are shattered as never before. The Constitution is now, as it has been for years, ignored. The principles which alone have made this country great are the principles of Democracy, and while the people are striving against almost insurmountable obstacles to restore the country to its once proud position, it seems to us criminally wicked for any man, professing to be a D-moorat, to urge the ban iing over of the gallant army of freeman, which has the past year so earnestly waged war against despotism, to the care and keeping of a man or party in antagonism to the interests of the people and the welfare of the country. The late campaign has been one of terrible endeavor. But for the cowardice and treachery of those in high places in the Democratic party, but for the inexcusable action of the World and its effort to demoralize the party during a most important contest, the Democratic vote of the United States would now have been a quarter million stronger than it is at present.

The Democracy have made the best fight this year they have ever made. As Democrats we have worked against opposition, the like of which was never known to or placed before a political party in the world. The parse of the country, in the hands of wick-d, corrupt, unprincipled men, has been against The aristocracy of the land, with purses plethoric with plunder, have worked upon the wants and sufferings of the people. The powers of the Government have been turned against the people; but despite all this, the cause of Democracy has been steadily in-creasing, and to-day the Democratic vote of the country is stronger than ever before since the confederation of States, which can only be restored to their place and power through the supremacy of Democracy.

We did not vote for Grant. We did not urge his election. We worked against him because we had no confidence in his ability, his honesty, or his integrity. We did all in our power to defeat him, believing it was for the interests of the country that he should be defeated. We worked against him and against the men he is in league with: against the party he is professing to lead, because we knew the party to be corrupt, wicked, and unprincipled, as never was party before; because we had no faith in the ability of Grant or his backers to carry us through the coming year, or the honesty of the party that makes of him but a catspaw for the benefit of designing men. Oar war against Grant was an honest one: it was an earnest one: it was one that we believed necessary; but the purse, the sword, and the Puritanism of the land have trium phed for a time, and though the gains of the Democracy have been great, they have

not been sufficient to overcome the opposition it had to cope with. We must go on with the fight the next four years, or till liberty shall again be restored to our country. For one, we do not intend to submit to Grant or his dictation, except it be in accordance with law. For one, we most earnestly protest against discontinuing the warfare of Democracy against Republicanism; and in behalf of the people whose cause is our cause, whose liberties are our liberties, we shall prosecute the contest for the right with unabated vigor, till our rights be given us, and till the Confederation of States, born of patriotism in the days agone, be restored to the proud position it once held. We have no confidence in Grant, neither have the Republicans. We have no confidence in any man who is not true to his party, his principles, and his profession. We have no confidence in any man who, for the sake of power, place, position, or a price, would forsake the principles he long had professed to believe in. But we had rather be disappointed in Grant than have the country go on as it has been going for the past few years. We had rather Grant would prove himself the statesman, the patriot, and the man of genius some claim that he is, than to have the country distracted and at unrest, as is now the case. We had rather a million times that events would prove us in the wrong, than to have our country suffering as it has been suffering for the few years that it has been laboring under Republican rule. If Grant, by his own genius, or by the aid of wisdom from any higher power, can restore the country to its peace and pros-perity, then, and not till then, shall we be willing to give him credit for genius, for patriotism, for honesty, and for stability of purpose. We are willing to aid him by all the lawful means in our power, but we are not willing to ground arms and say that we shall not criticize him or his party, or that our party shall be thrown before the wheels of this smoking Juggernaut. We are willing to endorse that which he may do which is right, as we most certainly shall condemn that which may be wrong, or which we may believe to be wrong. It Grant's words and acts are these of wisdom and love for the people, then shall we give him credit. If he proves himself to be more of a patriot than a partisan; if he proves to love his country more and his party less; if he proves to be actuated by that high and holy love for the right which is not at present found in the Republican party, then no man in all the land will yield him more obedience or speak in better terms of him than ourselves. We shall interpose no obstacle or argument between him and the right. He is now President. It is for him to save the country, or help ruin it. It is for him to be a man or a tool. It is for him to be a patriot or a plunderer. And as time rolls by, and his acts prove him to be worthy of confidence, so shall that confidence be given him as he may be worthy of it. We ask for none of his patron-age. We ask for no place at his disposal, nor do we fear any bastiles he may have the turning of keys upon. Grant is not a Democrat; we are. He is not in sympathy with the Democracy; we are. He is in sympathy with men who have helped ruin the country; we are not. He is in sympathy with those who love place and power more than they love patriotism and liberty; we are not. He

Democrat for a price, as would many others.

wrong, in behalf of Democracy, to please Gene- | words he uttered? His reply was: - "The ral Grant or any man upon the face of the earth. And in this feeling we well know that millions of Democrats in the land stand by us. to endorse and to defend the principles which we have so long defended, and which we are determined to defend in the future.

Let there be no more talk of turning over the Democratic party to Grant in hopes to make a Democrat of him. The Republicans have won him openly and squarely. On them and theirs rests the responsibility for the next our years. If it is in the power of the Republican party to save the country, then that party is be ter than we think it is. But, in God's name, let us not as Democrats weaken ourselves, weaken our party by this desertion of principles in hopes to gain a share of the pickings and stealings which are at the disosal of the Executive. Let us not, as did Esau in the days of old, sell our birthright of States, of liberty, of principle, of Democracy, for a mess of pottage, or for the ashes which Grant has in his power to kneck from the official cigar which he holds to consume. Rather let us stand by our principles, and defeed them to the last. Let us stand by our principles to hold in check the party in power, that all may the sooner be well.

The "Anti-Slavery Standard."

From the N. Y. World. The Anti-Slavery Standard, which feebly fights windmills such as slavery, cannibalism, witch-burning, and like issues that obtained twenty years ago, but which utterly ignores whatever pertains to the live present, is very much vexed with the World, because, in its vocation as a newspaper, it is the recognized organ of whatever pertains to the various movements now in progress for the advancement of women and women's interests. If the World would only join with the Anti-Slavery Standard and howl about slavery as it once existed in New England, or slavery as it once obtained in Texas, all right; but to take note of what is now doing to bring intelligent, taxpaying white women somewhere near the platform of "rights" upon which the flat feet of negroes are about to be nailed if radicalism has its will, is something which excites the judiguation of the Anti-Slavery Standard. But we find in that paper of last Saturday a circular, signed by Mary Grew, Louisa A. Dorsey, and fifteen or twenty more women, soliciting contributions of "coffee, tea, sugar, oysters, celery, boiled chickens (for salad), eggs, butter, cream, biscuits, cake (especially home made cake)," and also money, and these women declare that the contributions are for the support of the Anti-Slavery Standard. women are thus at liberty to contribute boiled chickens and money for the support of the Standard; but when it comes to receiving anything in return, suffrage for instance, the Standard returns the cold shoulder for the boiled chickens and sneers in pay for salad. If there is a work against which we strongly advise women, it is holding charity tea-fairs for the support of such sheets as the Standard. Don't give them an egg.

Humors of Hahn.

From the N. Y. World. The Honorable Michael Habn is a resident New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana. Hahn, humor, and history curiously combine in the following brief narrative: -In 1861 Hahn was a rampant Rebel, who presented flags to the New Orleans regiments that marched to the defense of Richmond. In 1862 Hahn was one of the two members of Congress whom Butler, by advice from Washington, caused to be elected in Louisiana. In 1863, Hahn, by appointment of Bauks, was Military Governor of Louisiana. 1c 1864 Hahn, under the Lincoln-Banks reconstruction of Louisiana, was elected Governor of the State, and the reconstructed Legislature chose Habn a United States Senator. In 1866, Habn was one of the wounded martyrs in the radical riot of August in New Orleans. And after having done, and been, and suffered all these things, it is one of the hugest humors of the whole reconstruction farce that this same Hahn should have been whitewashed by a special act of Congress and relieved from his Rebel disabilities only in July of 1868. It was hardly worth while to have gone through so much to have come out with so little. Evidently, Hahn feels this now, for after his flag presentations, his seatless Congressional career, his worthless Governorship, his barren Senatorship, and his bogus martyrdom, he at last reaches the real elevation and true honor of a genuine editorship. Yes, Hahn has become the editor of the New Orleans Republican, and so announces himself in a salutatory which appears in that paper November 20. In this saluta-

"Having been on terms of personal friendship and frequent intercourse with General Grant for a number of years past, I speak with confi-dence—nay, with certainty—when I say that his epirance into power heralds a new era in the political circumstances of the times. Henceforth public opinion is to be free; every man is to be protected in his political opinions, wherever he he and whatever they are. He shall not only have the right to enjoy his opinions, but to assert them and support them by his vote, his influence, and free publication. In fact, he shall be protected in all his rights, and feel as secure as if he belonged to the most powerful and intolerant faction in the locality in which he may reside '

If these words are prophecy, they are pregnant with promise to the down-trodden, disfranchised citizens of the South. It will, indeed, be "a new era in the political circumstances of the times" in that region if "every man is to be protected in his political opinions," and if he is permitted not only to 'enjoy his opinions, but to assert them and support them by his vote." But in such event, what becomes of reconstruction? What becomes of Hahn and other adventurers whom reconstruction has not only made governors and Congressmen and Senators and saints and martyrs, but has even raised to the honor and dignity of editors !

The Press Presecutions in Paris.

From the N. Y. Herald. A certain lecturer once attributed to the family of mankind two distinctly separate patures-human nature and French nature, and announced the latter as the topic of his lecture. Were he now to repeat it he might find fresh illustrations in the account which we published yesterday of the recent extraordipary press prosecutions in Paris. In the trial of the Baudin case, which came to a close on the 15th instant, the charge against the de-fendants, their adroit replies to the inquisitorial interrogatory of the President of the court, the caustic elequence of their counsel and the strange verdicts rendered, compose, a legal and historical curiosity of the greatest interest. The defendants were charged with having "practised managuvres within the realm with the object of holding up the Government to batred and contempt." The kind of interrogatory to which, according to the peculiar custom of French courts, they were subjected, may be inferred from one or two examples.

Thus Mr. Quentin, editor of the Réveil, was closely questioned as to his motives and those is in sympathy with the bondholder, the usurpers of power, the men who care more for self than others; we are not. We of his son in wearing a red cachenez, or comforter, at the commemoration of the funeral of Baudin, who was killed at the barricades when want none of his offices; we would not sell the Louis Napoleon made his coup d'état. The same editor was also asked why he made a We would not cease our warfare against | speech at Baudin's grave, and what were the | net cost.

prosecution has no substance; it is founded on nothing. You prosecute me for making a speech, and you want me to tell what the speech was." The cross-examination of the defendants was followed by a speech by the Avocat Impérial, who developed at enormous length his theme that they were guilty of "a regularly organized plan to attack the very principle of the Government under the pretense of doing honor to Baudin's memory.

Mr. Crémieux, in defending Mr. Quentin, demonstrated the absurdity of the prosecution of his client for a speech of which the Pro cureur Impérial could not produce either the text or the substance. He said "the Govern ment had brought the 21 of December into court, and he would exercise aconusel's privilege to speak about it." Among the strongest points of the philippic into which he then launched was his declaration that "it was nothing to the purpose to say that December 2 had been 'absolved,' So had the 18th Brumaire. How many millions of suffrages had proclaimed first the consulate for life and afterwards the empire? But crime could not be absolved by a catch vote, and certainly not the greatest of all crimes, that of laying a soldier's violent hand upon the national representation. Six'een years later (here Mr. Crémieux said with marked emphasis, 'I beg you to observe the date'), the representatives f the people drove out the author of the 18th In conclusion, Mr. Crémieux said:-"Let the second empire erect as many statues as it likes to its favorites, and let posterity respect them as it might see fit, but let the vanquished of 1851 be at liberty to pay simple funeral nonor to the dead. France was a great and glorious nation, which must be taken as it was, with all its good qualities and detects. France, like Neptune, would some-times stride across the world in three days, and then, frightened at her own progress, she would come back again and suffer herself to be guided justead of guiding. But it should be remembered that three days might repair all losses; the future was with progress." Emanuel Arago and Mr. Gambetta were noless severe than Mr. Crémieux in their invectives against the Government. All the counsel availed themselves to the utmost of the capital opportunity the Government had foolishly enough afforded them of arraigning December 2 before the bar of public origion, and of hurling at it terrific indictments, which will be copied by the press throughout the world and stereotyped for the perusal of posterity.

It is difficult to resist the conviction that in there press prosecutions in Paris, Napoleon III has committed mistakes similar to those of Charles X and of Louis Padippe. It remains to be seen whether such mistakes will prove as fatal to the Bonapart s as they proved to the Bourbons and to the Orleans. We know, however, that history repeats itself in all kations, and oftenest in France.

Mr. Disraeli and the Peerage.

From the N. Y. Times. Mr. Disraeli has refused the peerage offered him by the Queen-for under the circumstances the offer must, of course, have proseeded directly and spontaneously from her Maj-siy. But while declining the honor which the Queen has wished to confer upon him, he has accepted the mark of the royal favor conveyed in the writ which creates Mrs. Disraeli a peeress in her own right, "by the style and title of Viscountess Beaconsfield, of Beaconsfield, in the county of Backinghamshire, which county has now been represented in Parliament by Mr. Disraeli for nearly a quarter of a century. We are not surprised to hear of the original offer, the refusal, or the arrangement which was ultimately effected. It is in accordance with precedent that when a statesman has titled high office for as long as Mr. Disraeli has done during his three 'e the honors of the pecrage should be tendered him. At the present jancture, too, it is quite probable that the Queen, whose personal sympathies with the Tories in the matter of the Irish Church are notorious, designed this special mark of her favor as a reward to the Premier for his energetic defense of the threatened institution. In either case, in view of the probable expulsion of the Ministry from office within a few weeks, it was more graceful that the offer should be made to-day than after the serious conflict in Parliament had commenced.

It is not astonishing that Mr. Disraeli should have declined the proffered peerage. To a man of his restless and energetic nature, and untiring capacity for work, the House of Lords would be political annihilation. Waile few members of the Lower House have ever been gitted with greater powers of sarcasm and invective, few have ever so invariably restrained themselves more rigidly within the proprieties of debate. But the dull decorum of the House of Lords, rarely entirened by more than a passing breath of animation, renders it no place for Mr. Disraeli. Besides, his presence in the Commons is absolutely essential to the well being of his party. We are inclined to fancy, indeed, that the days of Prime Ministers in the Upper House are numbered, but at all events in this case it was out of the question to leave the Commons.

The Tory party has now either to "educate" itself or to fight galiantly to the last, and then capitulate with the honors of war. In either case, it stands in need of its leader's presence in the battle-field itseif. As it is now, all the honor implied in the grant of a peerage is conferred upon Mr. Disraeli through his wife. while he will still be able to retain a seat on one of the front beaches in the House of Commons-whether that to the right or left of the Speaker's chair will be known in a few days

We are told that the London journals unite in 'enlogizing the career' of the Premier, in commenting on the affair. Now if Liberal journals can be found to join anybody in speaking well of Mr. Disraeli, either the millennium most be at hand, or they must feel so confident of victory as to be full of charity towards a fee whom they already look upon as half slain.

Frie.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Our early and steadfast devotion to the Erie Railread when it was as yet an unsatisfied aspiration-the many columns we wrote in its behalf, and the little money we gladly contributed to help to build it-little enough for the road, but quite a sum for us-impel us to an utterance provoked by the decline of its fortunes. We shall take the utmost care to tell truth that the public should know, without subjecting ourselves to indictment for libel or imprisonment for contempt of court.

The real cost of the Eric Road was about \$50,000,000, whereof the State freely gave \$3,000,000. Add \$10,000,000 outlay for branches honestly constructed or purchased for the good of the concern, and not especially of its directors, and then suppose the \$3,000,000 given by the State to have been used up in contingencies, and the road and appendages should stand this day as having cost its stockholders \$60,000,000.

Its gross income, after the deduction of stealings, is officially reported at about \$15,000 000 per annum for several years back. Say that sixty per cent. of the gross earnings are absorbed in repairs and running expenses, and there remain for the stockholders \$6,000,000 per annum, or ten per cent. on the

Why is it, then, that the stockholders have had no dividends for years, and that the stock is now selling at 40, which is probably more than it is worth?

Certainly not for want of business, as the gross receipts annually establish. We stopped ver one day last winter at Middletown, close beside the Krie track; and we judged that a train passed that station every fifteen minutes -not less than eighty, at all events, within the twenty-four hours. Coal, lumber, milk, petroleum, cattle, swine, and almost every description of produce, filled car after car o these trains till some of them stretched a full quarter of a mile; while merchandise, maunfactures, metals, machinery, etc., choked those that passed inland. This, to be sure, was on the eastern or seaboard division; but we spent a night last December at Great Valley, Cattarangus county, and listened to the complaints of a lumberman of that locality, who said he had been all summer begging for cars to take his plank, boards, etc., eastward to market, and could never get half enough. He loaded whole trains, and paid whatever freight the directors saw fit to charge; yet his produce remained for months on his hands, when it was wanted at this city, and he wanted the pay for it, but the cars could not be had.

Why is it that Erie-built for far less than it would cost to-day-after paying its stockholders no dividends for years, is now selling at 40?

The answer is simply and surely this-Villany in high places. The road has been plugdered on this hand and on that-by directors, by employes, by lawyers, by judges, and by legislators, till its stock may not be worth even the pittance it now commands. Pious villains have preyed upon it; profane villains have drained its lifeblood; judicial villains have broken its bones and sucked the marrow; in short, the devourers of widows' houses have had their will of it, with the result that we now see and deplore.

Is is not possible that some of these villains shall now be brought to justice and made to disgorge? Admit that the stockholders are robbed beyond recovery, does not the honor of our State inexorably demand it?

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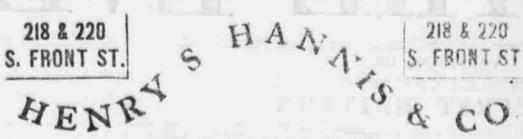
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487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C., Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Coesnot and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOKS AND bHORS, of his own manufacture.

Airo, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large Baseriment of Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most cele-HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Lion to my increased stock (of my own magnificature) or fine BOO'18, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the intent styles, and at the lowest prices. 9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED
would can the attention of the manual to his
NEW Colless Eagle Furnace.
This is an entries new heater. It is so considered as to at once comme ditself to general favor, being a cambination of wrongin a deast from It is very sin ple in its construction, as d is perfectly airright; self-clearing having no these or drums to be taken out and the aned. It is so arranged when apright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is to only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly heatenly atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Hesting Apparating would do well to call and examine the Golder Eagle, CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1131 MARKET street.

A large assorment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Veniliators, etc., always on hand.

N. H. Jobbley of all kings promptly done. 5 105 NOTICE .- THE UNDERSIGNED

Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hard,
N. B.—sobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFER-HOLAIT SZES, AND, Philadelphia Ranges, Hotels, Furbaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Each Botlers, Stew-hole Plates, Editors, Cocking Stoves, etc., wholesale and result, by the manufacturers. Plates, College, College, Plates, College, Colle

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL DONNELLY VS DONNELLY

JUDE TERM, 1868, NO. 21. In Divorce.

To MARY S. DONNELLY, Respondent:
Please bottee a rule granted upon you to snow cause why a divorce a vinculo mairimouli should not be decreed in said case, returnable out SATUEDAY, Dec. 5, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal nervice of this notice having falled in convequence of your absence.

10 24 28 12 14

Attorney for Libetiant,

ESTATE OF JOHN DUBOIS, DECEASED. Letters Te tamentary upon the ab ve Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to EL(ZA BUBDIS Executrix, 12 I tust* No. 603 TASK ER circut.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to Senth FLEVENTH street, between MARKET and CRESNUT.

His apperforing in the prompt and perfect core of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a pecial more, is proverbial.

Disease of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical week ness, and all revous deabilities accomplication of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical week ness, and all nervous deabilities accomplicating and afforces mile treated. Office hours from a A. M. of F. M.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA.

KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES

Circulars sent and deformation gives.

JOEEPH BATES, NO 78 RROADWAY, New York

Post Office Box, 4264.