SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

SDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS POS CURRENT TOPICS-COMPLLED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPS.

The Politicians Trying to Stir Up Troubies in the South.

From the N. Y. Heraid. In the midst of gratifying reports of return-ing prosperity to the South, covering the progress of internal in provements, the in-crease of shipping in the mustime ports, the extent of land planted, the introduction of a valuable class of immigrants, together with the tuffux of capital from the North, the rise in the value of Southern securities and in the general development of the resources of the country, we begin to discern a speck of trouble of a political character making its appearance upon this otherwise peaceful horizon. The meddlesome politicians are again at work. The fire-enters are again becoming trouble-some and obstructing the onward tide of Southern prosperity. In Virginia the "no surrender" impracticables, led by such irrepressible spitfires as Henry A. Wise, are fighting the conservatives who are battling for a speedy restoration of the State to its former place in the Union. A "third party" movement in Alabama is arousing the old asperities of partisans, and the clangor of brazen political trumpets is heard throughout the State. In Georgia the muddle among the radicals themselves in regard to the proprietorship of the moneybags, united with the rosy colored pictures given in the fire-eating papers about "cotton again king," "cotton better than gold," the "North compelled to borrow from the South," and so on to the end of the gasconading chapter, are tickling the vanity of the young cockspurs who have passed the ordeal of panta-lettes and entered the arena of active life since the surrender of Lee, and making them actually look upon another light with the North as inevitable, if not desirable, with a

result entirely different from that which fol-

lowed the last struggle at arms.

This is all nonsense-the height of absurdity. It is ridiculous for the Southern papers and orators to attempt to fire the Southern heart anew; and those who are guilty of committing these acts of rashness and folly should be treated as the South's worst foes-the enemies ofher future opulence and power. What the South has to do now is to study how to develop her own resources, how to improve her reputation in the minds of the people of the Old World and of the North, and to assure those who choose to go and settle upon her soil, till her fields, work her mines, put her immense water-power into successful use, that they will be cord ally welcomed and pretected in their persons and property. All the vaporing of old party hacks like Toombs, Wise, Marmaduke Johnson, John Forsyth and the rest, will scarcely affect the political status of the South an iota at this time. On the contrary, all they attempt will work to the damage of the very ends they, with an eye to immediate popularity, affect to aim at. When General Grant assumes the rains of government the South will soon understand that he does not mean to "make confusion worse confounded;' by essaying the task of reconstructing reconstruction. The work of the past three years will not be gone over again, with the prospect that it may continue four years longer and end nowhere. Grant will not seize the helm of the ship of state with the constitutional scruples of Andy Johnson. He will grasp it with a firm hand. He will not have among his crew troublesome spirits who are disposed to mutiny at every unfavorable tide or unpropitious gale. In the course of his political voyage Grant will circumnavigate the sea of troubles that have so long disturbed the South, and smooth it by pouring oil where oil is needed, and so disposing of the rocks and quicksands as to make them harmless for the true navigator ever after. All Southern fire-eating buccapeers must stand aside.

In some important particulars we believe the South will be agreeably disappointed in Grant, and it should not inaugurate his administration by kicking up a fuss in advance. Nor will Grant get into an unnecessary fight with Congress upon the question of Southern reconstruction. Unconditional negro suffrage is what the white population of the South are apprehending. General Grant may not be called upon either to oppose or approve it. It may be taken out of his hands altogether. There is ample reason to doubt whether the proposed amendment to the Constitution called the fifteenth article, providing for indiscriminate suffrage—niggers, Chinese, coolies, Digger Indians, and all the rest of the ballottorsaken portion of creation-will be adopted by the required constitutional majority-threefourths of all the States. The West does not seem disposed to bow down to it. Witness the fiasco of the inauguration ball, where, because it was placarded by Western men, "No niggers admitted," some Eastern nigger worshippers split off and would have nothing to do with the affair. The West has ineffaceable prejudices against negro equality. United with the South and such of the Northern States as are opposed to negro equality, the majority necessary to adopt the fifteenth amendment cannot be secured. And upon a question of negro equality or no negro equality placed distinctly before the whole people, we are firm in our conviction that the affirmative would be voted down by an overwhelming majerity. The sentiment of our population is undoubtedly in favor of still reserving to the several States those rights affecting social and domestic relations which but few despotic powers on earth have succeeded in usurping and controlling against the will of the people. Therefore let the South stick to its proper vocation at this time-work hard, raise good crops, be economical, save money, maintain law and order, and let the mischief-making politicians all go to-where they belong.

Submergence of Another City.

From the N. Y. World. The Pennsylvania radicals, it appears, alarmed at the success of the Damocrats in Philadelphia last October, are endeavoring to frame a police law for that city which will remove from the Mayor the power to appoint policemen, the present efficient Mayor being a good Democrat, whereas for years previous that officer has been a radical. Three attempts have been made to construct a law that would be acceptable to the powers that be at Harrisburg and at the same time stand the test of constitutionality in the courts. The first, providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who would be empowered to appoint policemen for life, was rejected as being too strong; the second, vesting the power to appoint the commissioners in the Governor, was also withdrawn, because of distrust in Governor Geary and the probability of his being succeeded by a sound Democrat next January; the third, providing for five commissioners, of which the Mayor of Philadelphia shall be one, is now under consideration. The special provisions of whatever bill may finally be agreed upon are of no interest here except so far as pertaining to the general fact that the Pennsylvania radicals are plotting to treat Philaphia as New York mity has been treated by th radicals in this State.

the police of Philadelphia, and also to secure, by means so well known to the radical party, a radical majority in that city. Such were the ends which it was avowed were to be attained by the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill by our own State Legislature in 1867. At the start it was promised that the commission should consist of an equal number of representatives from each of the two great political parties, which promise was faithfully kept until the last incumbent of the Governor's chair, one Fenton, shamelessly violated it. The effect upon the political sentiment of the city was just what the radicals did not expect, still less wish. At the State election of 1867, the Democratio vote exceeded the Republican vote by 24,000, it being assumed that, of those who voted the American ticket at that time, one-half were Democrats at heart and the other were Republicans. At every subsequent election which aroused deep public interest the Democratic majority increased, until it reached in 1868, on the vote Presidency, the handsome figure of for the The following table tells the story:-

Dem. Vote. Rep. Vote. Dem. Maj 17,635 21 40 21,653 16 272 33 290 19,093 22,536 23 613

In the wake of the Police bill came the Registry law and the Excise law, each of which, by virture of unjust provisions aimed at the honest Democrats in this city, must be credited with some share in the remarkable growth of Democratic sentiment here. The Philadelphians may be sure that similar laws will be enacted for their benefit, to which the proposed police bill is only an entering wedge. Nor should they overlook the fact that life and property in this city were never so unsafe as they are to-day. There are bad people in every large centre of population; but for this very reason there should be an efficient police. That there can be, is clear from the experience of Paris, which is acknowledged to be the safest city in the civilized world; but the Paris police is not controlled by a knot of politicians at Lyons or Havre or Marseilles, but by efficient men in Paris itself, who have in view the sole purpose of protecting the lives and property of every man, woman, and child in the city.

Delmar's Suppressed Report. From the N. Y. World.

This document, which, for its statistics alone, is one of the most valuable, has been mysteriously suppressed since the abolition of the Statistical Bureau, although it had passed into the hands of the public printer. Our zealous Washington correspondentss, however, have not been able to concur in the suppres-sion, and we laid the document before our readers, in extense, on Saturday. It is an exposition, running over the period of radical high protective legislation from 1861 to 1868. of these three things:-

1. The quantity of each chief item of dutiable goods imported. 2. The tariff, or rate of duty, upon each, in each year, as it was regularly heightened,

sometimes oftener than once a year. 3. The total duties received under and according to each rate in each year or part of a

These statistics are of the highest authority as Mr. Delmar informs us, inasmuch as the rates are known from the statutes, and the quantities are derived from the liquidated entries upon which were based the cash settlements of the collectors of customs with the

Treasury Department. Throughout this period of high protective legislation, Mr. Delmar discovers and exhibits this uniformity-the recurrence of an undiminished importation after a short period immediately following the imposition of an increased duty. Whereupon he argues that permanent protection is impracticable, that is to say, by the continuance of any uniform rate, even though it be a high rate. To accomplish "protection," i. e., to exclude cheaper foreign goods, the highest rate must be hoisted higher, and that again higher still, or else the protection sought will not be ob-

tained or, rather, maintained.

These figures, and we give them in fall (they are too valuable, whatever inductions may be drawn from them, to be suppressed), we commend chiefly to the perusal of the protectionists of the period, to the seventeenth century financiers, who, having resisted every argument which proved "protection" to be a swindling of the people, may yet be accessible to one which sets forth that the swindle can fetch no permanent profit to them save by the continuous heightening of duties. Now, for this scarcely can they forever hope. The dozen or more hoistings of the tariff since March 2, 1861, are indeed the beginning of such a series of annual or semi-annual renewals; and verily to the last act, of July 20, 1868, Congress at its present session has much debated the addition of yet another. But the absurdity of it becomes at last just a little too absurd; and the people will one day find leisure to undo the bandage of this bamboozle, even if the manufacturers themselves do not get tired of warming their golden-egged geese that can lay but once apiece.

General Grant and Political Parties.

From the N. Y. Times. The World misrepresents our remarks in regard to General Grant. We have never suggested that he would "form a new party of his own," or that he had any thought or purpose of repeating, or trying to repeat, the political strategy of Mr. Johnson in that regard. The experience of the Philadelphia Convention is quite sufficient to preclude any expectation, on the part of reflecting men, that political organizations will ever allow their strength to be formally broken, out of

any regard for the public good. What we do expect at the hands of General Grant is an administration which will commend itself, by the soundness and nationality of its principles, and by the wisdom and vigor with which they will be carried out, to the approval of the great body of the people without regard to party, and which will, therefore, command their support, in spite of any obstacles which party organizations may interpose. Instead of dividing or weakening the party by which he has been elected, we believe that General Grant will consolidate it and draw to its support a very large body who have hitherto acted with the Democracy. The circumstances of his nomination and election show that he is less hampered by party considerations which would tend to prevent the possibility of such a result than any of his recent predecessors. The example of President Johnson, cited by the World, is especially inapplicable. Mr. Johnson especially inapplicable. Mr. Johnson was not elected to be President at all, and he lacked in that fact what must always be a strong ground of popular confidence and sup-He was a Southern man, and had never port. He was a Southern man, and had never been known as an opponent of slavery; and he thus incurred at the outset the distrust of

could not understand their character or temper, and had not the slightest sympathy with their principles or sentiments. Such political relations as he had sustained with the people of the North had been with the Democratic party, and from the beginning it was evident that, aside from the question of Union and secession, what sympathies he had with the North were with that party. All these things combined to deprive him of the popular confidence and favorable prejudgment which contribute so much, at the outset of every administration to its success in carrying out its views of public policy. He had no capital to start with. From the very beginning, therefore, he was at a disadvantage with his own party; while the Democrats, failing to capture him and bring him a prisoner into their own political camp, as they boped and tried to do by their extraordinary demonstrations of favor immediately after his accession to the Presidency, became all the more his enemies on that account.

With General Grant the case is very differ ent. His popular strength, greater than that of any man since General Jackson, based on public services of which no man could deny or doubt the magnitude or the merit, fixed the eyes of the whole nation upon him as its next President, and compelled his nomination at the hands of the Republican party, as the only party with whose principles and measures he had any sympathy, and of whose attitude and action towards the Rebellion he could approve. The opposition to his election was the work of the leaders rather than the masses of the Democratic party, and was even on their part perfunctory rather than cordial, prompted much more by the hope of preventing the utter disruption and dispersal of the party, than by any real conviction that his election either could or ought to be prevented. As it was, he received many thou sands of Democratic votes, and the prevalent sentiment of the great body of that party today is one of hearty rejoicing at his success. General Grant goes into office with a degree of popular confidence and support greater than s attended any of his predecessors, except Washington, and Jackson at the beginning of his second term, and which will guarantee him not only against the hostilities which the World so eagerly and anxiously predicts, but against any which the Democratic party can esibly array against him.

General Grant will not be, in our judgment, so much at the mercy of party organizations, nor so dependent upon them for support and success, as Presidents usually find themselves, for the reason that he is not indebted primarily to any such erganization for his nomination. per to party considerations of any kind for his election. His services in suppressing the Rebellion gave him a strength with the country which made it a necessity with the Republican party to make him its candidate; and the general confidence of the whole country in his sound judgment, practical prudence, and disinterested patriotism will give his administration a degree of strength which no party organization can resist. There will be men o his own party, as there always are, whose expectations he will disappoint, and some who may be goaded into declarations of hostility by his failure to comply with their demands. But the great mass of the party will retain the confidence they have given him so freely; and every day of his administration is likely to win tenfold more support from the mass of the Democracy, without regard to the action of the recognized leaders of that party, than it can alienate from the Republican ranks.

Mr. Broomall on the Press.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Lowell tells us that "God sends country lawyers and other wise fellows to drive the team when it gets in a slough." of these country lawyers represents Chester district in Pennsylvania, and has lately distinguished himself by what a newspaper reporter calls "a sweeping denunciation of cor-respondents in general," saying "he believed they manufactured such statements for the purpose of blackmailing, and, for his part, he wouldn't believe any correspondent in Washington under oath. He thought that any correspondent who remained in Washington for even two weeks got thoroughly corrupted and unworthy of credit." The author of this statement is the Hon. John M. Broomall, of Pennsylvania. After a reply had been made to Mr. Broomall by Mr. Getz, of Reading, he still further said that "he didn't believe in the virtue of any of the correspondents of this wicked capital, and while he did not object to them pitching into himself as fleroely as they might desire, he did hope they would never attempt to praise him. To obtain their praises would give the public ground to suspect his own honesty."

We do not presume that the human virtues are monopolized by Washington correspondents any more than by the members of any other profession. We have seen many things in the conduct of some of these gentlemen to deplore. Occasionally we have felt that the profession was degraded by their conduct. If the story told of Mr. Painter is true, we think he deserves the severest cansure; but men have done the press good service in Washington. Gentlemen are there now, and have been there, who have as much ability, as much honesty, and as many claims to public esteem as the Hon. John M. Broomall. A bad correspondent surely does harm. A lie will travel with seven-lesgued boots, but we have yet to hear of its ever seriously hurting anybody. In no profession is the distinction between bad men and good men so promptly and so severely drawn as in the press. There are some black sheep, but everybody knows who they ase. They have no character. They represent no great newspaper. They have the confidence of no popular constituency, and they no more represent correspondents of the press than the "shysters" around the Tombs

do the New York bar. The Washington correspondent occupies a position of great power. Mr. Colfax, in his speech at their dinner the other evening, solemnly warned them, we are told, of their responsibility, and advised them to exercise it prudently. He reminded them that they had in their hands the making and unmaking of the reputation of "great men." We have generally found that the correspondents who are most unpopular with Congressmen are the men who do not assist in "making" these 'reputations." A reporter, for instance, who will tell the constituents of Mr. Broomall every other morning that he made a thrilling and masterly speech; that the stenographers were dissolved in tears as they took down his pathetic sentences, will be honored by him and by those of his class as an ornament to his profession. It is not in human nature to say 'No" when a grave Congressman, representing mighty constituencies, comes into the office of a correspondent and begs him to say four lines to his people, recording his eloquence and virtue. The request makes very much the impression upon these writing gentlemen that a beggar does, who stands with his h t at the door and asks for sixpences. The beggar, however, shows more courtesy. He, at least, will say, "May the Lord save you!" or, "May Heaven prosper you!" or, "May have peace in the land many days!" "May you those with whom at that time the completion | the Congressman rarely shows such gratitude.

The objects to be attained by such a measure are, of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of course, the transferring from a Demo-cratic Mayor to a radical junta the course of course of course of course of course of is complimented by the press that his 'henesty' will be suspected. With him 'henesty' is a shining and burning trait. It is as dear to him as religion was to the Pharisees. As Mr. Broomall expresses it, "he hopes they will never attempt to praise him."

-We are charitable enough to believe that this distinguished member was probably nerved to his sudden attack upon a large number of gentlemen by the fact that he retires from Congress upon the 4th of March, and that he now speaks from a quick temper or an excited imagination. For ourselves, we lament his retirement into private life. It is not often that we have a man in a public station whose honesty is beyond all praise, and who goes to his daily duties praying that he may be soundly abused before night. This self abnegation is so beautiful that it makes us sad to see it fading into oblivion. We trust the people of Chester will send Mr. Broomall to Congress again, if for nothing else, to remain there during the balance of his life as the Saint Simeon Stylites of modern representa-

'A sign betwint the meadow and the cloud, Patient on this tall pillar I have borne Rain, wind, frost, heat, hall, damp, and sleet

Ah! Let me not be fooled! sweet saints! I trust That I am whole and clean, and mest for

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