# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

## EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UFON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEORAPH.

#### FRANCE AND GERMANY From the N. Y. Herald.

All our recent intelligence from Europe shows that, though the war cloud has not yet burst, the sunshine of security does not rest upon the border lands of France and Prussia. There has been no lack of peace speeches in France; nor has there been any violent manifestation of bellicose tendencies in Prussia. But while M. de la Valette accepts the situation in Germany, and while King William congratulates M. de la Valette for his peaceful sentiments, both Napode la leon and Bismark reveal their distrust by providing, as best they can, for the contingencies of the future.

It is impossible to mistake the meaning of certhin recent public acts of the French Emperor. To make war a prominent question of the hour would be dangerous. It would tell injuriously against the government at the elections now so close at hand. Hence the peace policy of the To carry with him triumphantly the resent. votes of the French people-this is Napoleon's immediate purpose. Mark how he payes the way to success. The *Livret* or Pass Book system was a perpetual nuisance to the work-It was an ever-present policeman man. hing all his movements. It was a governidual liberty. The workman hated the d, but without it he could not live. Napohas abolished this system, has set the man free and secured his vote. Napoleon one many clever things in his day, but, in lew of present exigencies, this is one of the eleverest things he has done. This, howover. weakness it is their passion for military glory. The new army law, it is true, has never been largely in favor; but while this may prove that the French people are settling down with increasing delight to the cultivation of the arts of peace, it certainly does not prove that they are forgetful of the glories of the past. Forty thousand veterans of the First Empire still survive. By way of marking the hundredth birthday of Napoleon the First, Napoleon the Third has resolved very considerably to increase the pensions of those forty thousand veterans. There has been some grumbling among the op-positionists, but the proposal is unmistakably popular all over France, and it cannot fail to nave a powerful influence in favor of the Government at the elections. We say again that the great object of Napoleon is to triumph at the elections-to prove once more to Europe and the world that France is with him. It is scarcely to be doubted that his object will be accomplished. He has made his moves with such skill that failure is next to impossible. The elections over, will this peace policy continue?

That is the question which many minds are now seriously asking themselves, but which few find themselves competent to answer. We have said already that Count Bismark is not deceived by peace manifestations. In the North German Parliament, the other day, he made a speech which furnishes us with a key to his thoughts. A resolution had been introduced by a prominent member in favor of a responsible ministry for the Northern Confederation. Count Bismark opposed the resolution, and in the course of his speech clearly showed that he is not in favor of too much centralization. His fear was that such a step, while it would de-Prussianize Prussia, alienate the sympathies of South Germany. It would deepen and widen the Main and would practically be shutting the door in the face of the Southern States. "The South German," he says, "faces the danger and fights like a brave soldier when he stands on the pot where the law has placed him; but if must risk his person on his own responsiility, he ponders a long time before he does it.' perfectly manifest from these words, and, indeed, from the whole tenor of his speech, that Bismark has come to the conclusion that Prussia must not be sunk in Germany; that the unity of Germany must not be accomplished by and through Prussian ascendancy, but that the unity sympathy of will be more effectually secured by a loose and easy confederation than by a confederation too closely united. South Germany, the Count seems to think, will be a better bulwark to the North if not too closely pressed into union. Any attempt to Prussianize Germany or to force a general union would produce discontent in the South, and discontent in the South would beckon France to the Rhine. This conclusion of the Count is no doubt largely the result of a conviction on his part that war with France is a probability. How best to unite Germany against France in the event of probable attack is Bismark's present policy. This conclusion of the Prussian Prime Minis-ter is already known in Paris, and M. de la Valette has alluded to it as a reason for belief in the continuance of peace. Much, however, will depend on the result of the elections. France may become arrogant and aggressive, and she may not. It is certain that Prussia will not be the attacking party. The danger is that the be-lief may grow that Prussia has sustained a check in Germany, and that the idea of German unity has been abandoned. Such a belief becoming general in France might act as a spur to the aggressive tendencies of the French people. So long as "the flowery banks of the Rhine" tempt French cupidity, and so long as it is necessary for the Emperor to humor French vanity, so long, we fear, must, peace or war be an open question. We cannot tell what a day or an hour may bring forth.

public duty were supreme as to the necessity or propriety of such an act and that Spain was only entitled to hold us responsible for faithful execution of the neutrality we had declared Would not every self-respecting nation be bound to make such a reply ? The friends of Cuba need to reflect what will

be the consequence of recognition of belligerent rights in the insurgents and a declaration of neutrality on the part of the United States, if President Grant, unlike Earl Russell, is honest in maintaining the thing declared. Impartial neutrality between the insurgents and Spain might not, after all, be so pleasant for the former or their friends. Our neutrality laws, enforced with as much vigor as Mr. McKeon executed them as Federal Attorney in this city in Nicaragua times, would put the agents of the Cuban Liberals in New York, who hire or enlist persons here to fight against Spain, in an awkward predicament. When President Grant declares war to exist in Spain, with full belligerent rights to both sides, then Spain can stop and search our ships on the high seas for contraband of war, which now cannot be done; and even institute a blockade of the island, with power to pursue and capture on the ocean all who attempt to violate it. Honest neutrality is of very little advantage to an insurgent people and very little injury to the parent government. It is only a dishonest neutrality, like that of England from 1861 onward, which works the opposite results. There was a time, however, when Great Britain did not permit her territory to be made a base and starting point for military expeditions against a friendly power, and her conduct then may be worth the study of President Grant. It was in the struggle between Donna Maria and her uncle, Don Miguel, for the throne of Portugal. Great Britain recognized the former as rightfully queen, and proclaimed neutrality. An expedition sailed from Plymouth, ostensibly for Brazil, but, as it afterwards appeared, really for Terceira, an island belonging to Queen Maria. When the Government ascertained that the expedition was hostile to Donna Maria, had vioated English law, infringed its neutrality, and frandulently escaped, it despatched a naval force with orders to intercept the expedition and pre-yent its landing, and this was done (blank shots being unavailing) by firing balls by which persons were killed. The expedition did not land. The act was brought up in Parliament, but the Ministry defended it on the ground that the expedition was warlike, fitted out fraudulently, and neutral obligations compelled a preventing of the disembarkation of the force. A decided majority in each house of Parliament sustained the Government

How strikingly different was the conduct of the Ministry in reference to those Anglo-Rebel cruisers fitted out in England in violation o internation and municipal law, and received with open arms of friendly hospitality in her ports after their career of plunder and death! In the affair of the Terceira expedition, the Duke of Wellington was a part, if not at the head, of the English Ministry. Will President Grant follow his example of the way to promptly discharge neutral obligations in respect to the

recent Cuban expedition from this port?

#### THE MAYOR OF CORK. From the N. Y. Times.

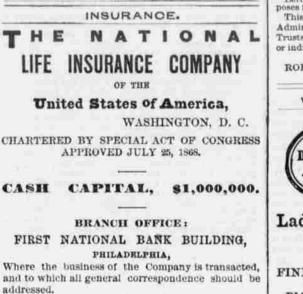
The English Government seems to be greatly perplexed as to what to do with the troublesome Mayor of Cork, who will persist in abusing England, threatening the Government, sympathizing with Fenians, and making himself generally ob noxious. He has hitherto carefully abstained from bringing himself within the reach of the laws of treason-felonv, but he has none the less been a thorn in the side of the British authorities. Cork has been the headquarters of the Fenian agitation since its commencement. Its population is notoriously inflammable, and easily excited to acts of violence against the "base and brutal Saxon," and His Worship the Mayor has certainly been coming it pretty strong against the English rule of late. The matter has at last become serious enough to demand the attention of Parliament, and a bill has been introduced by the Attorney-General for Ireland to remove the Mayor from the bench of City Magistrates, of which he is ex-officio chairman. This is an extreme step to take, and though propared by the Gladstone Ministry, and certain to be supported by a large majority both of Liberals and Tories, Mr. Disraeli—always tenacious of constitutional CLARENCE H. CLARK rights and prescriptive customs-seemed to doubt as to the strict correctness of the proceeding. It certainly seems unfortunate that at the present moment, when every effort is being made, consistently with the necessary constitutional and legal formalities, to remove all grounds of grievance from Irishmen qua Catholics, and when there is little doubt but that next session will see the passage of a measure designed to mitigate, if not to remove, the evils of the ex-isting system of land tenure in Ireland, that a firebrand like the bellicose Mayor of Cork should have seized the occasion to excite the too inflammable feelings of his townsmen, and to force the English Government into an attitude of apparent hostility towards the sister island. After the sentiments, however, which he expressed at the recent dinner given to two released Fenians, we do not see how the British Government could be expected to allow him to retain a seat on a judicial bench from which he might at any moment be called upon to pronounce a decision in cases in which his unconcealed animus against English rule would render him unfit to act as a representative of the Crown. It is therefore unfortu-nate, we repeat, that an affair of this kind should have occurred just now; but we do not suppose that anything beyond local troubles-if any at all-are likely to ensue, or, at all events, to seriously retard the pacification of Ireland, now progressing so happily.

unless the goods those ships both carry and bring minister to the necessities or promote the comfort of those who are expected to buy them. He cannot establish a manufactory and make it yield him the money he covets unless his pro-ductions are such as a large number of people think it to their advantage to use. He builds rallroads and establishes steamship lines for the conveyance of passengers and freight, but un-less his enterviews are needed to be the second less his enterprises are needed they come to nothing but failure. The ability to make a for-tune, therefore, implies an ability to discern people's wants and to supply them; and though we may think ill of the avarleious motives that the machinery in motion, we should be keeps the machinery in in foolish to despise its results

Besides this, as we all know, money breeds money. John Jacob Astor used to say that the getting of his first thousand dollars cost him more pains than that of all his fortune besides. With large pecuniary means at his command, a man can attempt and cary out successfully schemes which would otherwise prove abortive This principle is distinctly recognized when we seek to combine in the hands of an incorporated company little driblets of capital which of them-scives would be of insignificant account. Indeed, the single rich man, holding absolute control of the same amount of property, will employ it more efficiently than a company, because of the concentration of authority its possession gives him. There are many kinds of ousiness which no company can conduct so well as an individual, for this very reason.

Then, too, in the carrying on of his enter-prises, a rich man, in spite of himself, provides employment for hundreds of persons who but for him might seek it in vain. He will grind down their wages, to be sure, to the lowest possible point, but he must pay what he agrees to pay, and thus at least furnish the half loaf which, as the proverb says, is better than no bread. Look through the country, and see if this be not so--if there are not thousands in every direction who depend upon some rich for the work from which they derive their subsistence.

Of course, we owe no thanks to most of our millionaires for the good they accomplish. They are looking out for their own interests, and only promote ours because they cannot help it. Bu when we are disposed to murmur at their being permitted to hold so much wealth, it may be o comfort to us to remember that, after all, they do not get the exclusive benefit of their possessions. They cannot live in all the houses they own, nor consume all the luxuries they control but they are forced to let others partake with What they ought to do is to recognize them. this fact themselves, and, making a virtue of necessity, curb their avarice, and govern their conduct by just and generous principles. In this way only can they, with all their riches, be of use of themselves; whereas, if they take a contrary course, they are like beasts of burden, valuable only for their ability to carry loads. which sooner or later they must lay down for others to take up.





NEUTRALITY IN CUBAN AFFAIRS. From the N. Y. World.

If the Cuban demonstration in this city a few evenings since shall tend to satisfy President Grant how senseless it would be for him to follow the advice of Mr. Summer, and make the Queen's proclamation of May 13, 1861, a casus belli, if not apologized and atoned for by England, it will not have been altogether in vain. The main object of that meeting was to promote, by the Federal Government, what is called in one of the resolutions "recognizing the Cuban revolutionary government so as to secure to it the rights of a belligerent nation." It was to this point, next the lively interest this country has always felt in Cuba, and the purpose never to let the island pass into the hands of any other European power, that Mr. McKean addressed his remarks. His quotations from Grotius, Hubner, Webster, and Phillimere were apt as to the right of a neutral nation to judge for itself when its own interests are so far affected by a rebellion as to require a definition by proclamation of its relation to the contending parties.

Assume that President Grant, inspired by the moral force of the recent demonstration or the eloquence of Mr. McKeon, enters upon an in-quiry into the condition of the Cuban insurgents, to ascertain whether they have a de facto political organization, sufficient in character, pulation, and resources to constitute a State if left alone and with the power of Spain withdrawn; whether they have a sufficiently complete military force acting according to rules of war, and adequate military preparations; whether prisoners on either side are treated as prisoners war; whether they control a seaport or have naval cruisers; whether our own vessels may be drawn into complications; whether, in word, the elements exist which can in the forum of nations justify a declaration that they are entitled a recognition of full dent Grant comes to a conclusion in their favor, and issues a proclamation similar in legal effect to that issued by the Queen May 13, 1861, which declared existence of hostilities, perfect neutrality between the contending parties, and to that end prompt enforcement of the pains and penalties of the Neutrality law of And then assume that Spain were as 1818. poworful as we, and should propose to make such a proclamation a casus belli if we did not apologize and atone therefor. What would President Grant and the country do and say? Would we not reply that, of the time for such a proclamation the United States was sovereign judge: that its own conscience and sense of | venture, he can get no profit out of the voyage

TOO MANY IRONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The French have a very old, very well-tested and very true proverb-Qui trop embrasse mail elreint-whose pith we express somewhat less generally and less positively when we say a man has "too many lrons in the fire."

A nation, like an individual, can have too many irons in the fire, and may attempt to clasp more than it can well hold; and our "universal Yankee nation seems at this moment to be pre-cisely one of this sort. We have just now in the fire the Canada iron, the Cuba iron, the Mexican iron, the West Indian iron-not to speak of several domestic irons, such as the national debt iron, the reconstruction iron, the internal improvement iron, the Plains Indian Iron, and many more irous, which lie all together in the fire, and beg in vain for the forge. Or, to take the French figure again, while Mr. Medill begs us to "embrace" Canada, Mr. Banks asks us to embrace Hoyti and San Domingo, Mayor Hall to embrace Cuba, Mr. Robinson to embrace Ire-land, while many other continues in provide the and, while many other gentlemen pressingly present the claims respectively of Crete, the Sandwich Islands, St. Thomas, Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, California, Central America, and the Cannibal Islands—all to be embraced at once in the clutch of long-armed Uncle Sam. This multiplicity and argency is quite confusing-couldn't it be so arranged that we shall have one war and one annexation at a time?

THE USE OF RICH MEN. From the N. Y. Sun.

Men who devote themselves to the accumulation of money are so often guilty of all sorts of meanness and fraud in accomplishing their pur-pose, that it is not surprising to find them as a class the objects of popular disfavor. Indeed, we have Scriptural authorship for considering them as less inclined to virtuous habits of thought and action than persons of more moderate worldly acquisitions; and experience shows that an excessive love of money hardens the heart, blunts the sensibilities, and obliterates all the nicer perceptions of the distinctions between right and wrong.

Yet, in spite of this indisputable truth, there is a light in which rich men may be regarded as really valuable to the community, if not to them selves. It has been so ordered by the Great Ruler of the world that, as a general thing, no one can acquire wealth without in some way rendering service to his follow-beings. If h sends his ship across the ocean on a commercial

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