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

DEMOCRATIC SIGNS OF THE TIMES. From the N. Y. Times.

We have recently more than once pointed but the evidences of a movement in the ranks of the Democracy based upon a demand for new leaders and new issues. We have shown by citations from the Democratic press of California, Wisconsin, and Indiana, and notably from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that there is discontent with the management of the party, and with the disposition of the leaders to make tradition the standard of party faith. These manifestations of discontent are mainly confined to the West; they are incidents of the vigorous growth which points to the future, and which chafes under an Eastern control that lives but in the past.

Evidence now appears to prove that the echoes of the lusty protestations of the West have reached the recesses of the Democratic sanctuary. The oracles here and at Boston have spoken in terms which indicate the significance of the Western outcry, and the diffi-culties that will be encountered by the party in the preparation of its next programme. Thus the World revives the mild remonstrances which it uttered just twelve months ago, but which it suddenly laid upon the shelf when Seymour and Blair were nominated. It then insisted that, unless the Democracy recognized reconstruction as an accomplished fact, they could not hope for a hearing from the country. The party lash squelched the rebellious suggestion, and for months past the pen which indited it has been busy in the opposite direction. The Western revolt has once more inspired the World with courage to complain, and now we have it delicately hinting to its party the expediency of "accepting the situation," and -as we understand it-counselling that reconstruction and negro suffrage be regarded as settled questions. Again our contemporary reminds its associates that an extreme policy, of the kind embodied in the New York plat-Form of July last, involves inevitable defeat, and that it is idle to talk of victory at the South until negro votes be alienated from the Republicans.

Still more suggestive is the language of the Boston Post, a time-honored and consistent champion of Democracy pure and simple. The World has before now been suspected, and its words may carry little weight. But the Post is a redoubtable exponent of the Democratic gospel, and what it proposes will be to many a law. When the Post, then, deplares that "the negro is out of the fight," and that all issues relating to him have been 'swept away by events," we must conclude that the world of Democracy does move, after all. "Only the present and the future remain," saith the same oracle; and to profit by either, the party is assured that it must so conduct itself that the suffrages of "reasonable and moderate Republicans" shall be "won over to the Democratic standard." The injunction is sweeping. The musty lore and the lachrymose entreaties of Alexander H. Stephens and the Bourbonism of R. M. T. Hunter disappear before it as completely as does the dogma dictated by Blair to the New York Convention. The party must start afresh, it is told by the Boston journalist, or it may give up the ghost. No more nonsense about relics or the "ancient landmarks;" a fresh and rational programme, or defeat in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and wherever the old game is played.

But will the great men of the party listen to these counsels? Will the influences which had expression in the nomination of Seymour quietly yield to the influences which were on the side of Chase? Is it probable that they who have hitherto moulded and managed the party will make room for new-comers who do not worship the memory of Jefferson or swear by the Virginia or Kentucky resolutions ? These queries the Boston Post does not attempt to answer; it is modest, as is its wont, and timid, as well it may be. The World is bolder and more sanguine. "All the signs of the times," it declares, "indicate that the Democratic party, instructed by experience, will not repeat that unfortunate blunder"-to wit, the blunder of the New York Convention. But a year ago the same newspaper insisted that the convention was sure to act wisely; and after the blunder had been perpetrated, our contemporary contended that it was not a blunder at all, but rather a display of political sagacity. A sincere respect, then, does not hinder us from doubting the interpretation of "the signs of the times" on which the World's prophecy altogether depends.

For where are signs of the times indica-tive of a radical change in the policy of the Democratic party? Where are the signs of an advance by the party on the questions of reconstruction or negro suffrage? Where the tokens of its acceptance of reconstruc-tion as a finished work, or of political equality as a result of the negro's citizenship? confess that for signs and tokens of this sort we look in vain. There are Democrats in all the States who say, with the Boston Post, that "the negro is out of the fight," and would reconstruct their party accordingly. But we have yet to discover the first proof that in any State the party, as such, so accepts the situation. When the Democratic Convention of Ohio, or Pennsylvania, or Wisconsin boldly abolishes the negro as a text, and boldly promulgates a platform on which any 'reasonable and moderate Republican" can by any possibility stand, we shall begin to think that the movement which has extorted recognition from the World and the Post may ultimately bring the party under the dominion of reason. At present, the leaders renerally, North and South, worship their idols as devoutly as though nothing particular had happened; and we expect soon to behold them re-enacting the "unfortunate blunder" of the New York Convention, with all their old indifference to consequences.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

From the N. Y. Herald. It is rather early in the day to be talking of Presidential candidates for 1872, and yet various pipe-laying Republican cliques are in existence, each in the interest of some leading and aspiring politician for the next Presidency. The opinion prevails in the Republican camps that General Grant is not to be a candidate for a second term, and the party managers are evidently resolved to rule him off the course. It was not from choice, but from necessity, that they took him up in 1868. He saved the party, but he has his reward. The Republican State conventions, as they take their places and proclaim their doctrines for the coming fall elections, enflorse General Grant's administration, the lifteenth amendment, etc., but say nothing of the succession. Nor have we seen, so far, from any Republican journal even the most adowy hint of the probability of the adoption of General Grant as the party standard

bearer for another term. In all this there would be nothing extra-

But very remarkable becomes this universal silence in reference to General Grant when we find, for instance, Mr. Colfax trotted out in one place and Mr. Boutwell in another as the coming man, and we cannot avoid a certain line of reasoning when we are informed that Mr. Summer is riding the Alabama claims question as a Presidential hobby, and that General Butler is engineering the administration on the negro question in order, for 1872, to secure the inside track. In all these movements, ramors, and speculations we are strengthened in the conclusion that it is an understanding among the Republican managers that Genera Grant is to retire at the end of his present term. We think, too, the opinion prevails that this understanding is perfectly agreeable to General Grant; that, in fact, he has no further ambition as a public man except a wish to go quietly through his one term and then gracefully to retire, as an inexperienced dancer walks through a quadrille, satisfied if he has created no confusion, torn no lady's train and crushed nobody's toes. But as it is not the first swallow that brings the spring. so it is not the first quarter of the first year of or its destiny.

a new administration that determines its policy Under any circumstances these Presidential movements, upon the question of time, in behalf of Colfax, Sumner, Butler, or any other new man, would be unwise and a waste of labor; but in view of the great issues upon which this administration is to stand or fall, it is utterly preposterous on the part of this or that Republican clique to be pipe-laying now for 1872. There are three-yea, four-questions, upon all, or upon any three, or any two, or any one of which General Grant may so shape his course as to be perfect master of the succession, as completely so as was Jackson in 1832, or Lincoln in 1864. These four questions are—the money question, the Alaba na claims, Cuba, and Mexico. Upon the money question Mr. Boutwell is on the right track, with occasional deviations, no doubt, from the true line; but still on the right track in his programme of reducing the debt, the expenses, and the taxes of the Government, while enlarging his cash resources, and steadily and not spasmodically gaining ground towards the specie standard. Speculators, gold and stock gamblers, and financial kiteflyers generally, do not like him; but in their complaints we have the best evidence that he is doing well for the Treasury and the people Thus far he is about the only member of the Cabinet who has done or is doing anything to give any show of life and activity in the administration, and he may by perse verance and faith become the head of the

On the Alabama claims we must be content to await the lifting of the curtain; and so with regard to Cuba, upon which question we expect the curtain to be lifted a month or two hence, with the official disclosure of the overtures of our new Minister, General Sickles, to the Spanish regency of President Serrano. Concerning Mexico, it appears that the arrival there at headquarters of our new Minister. General Nelson, had caused considerable fluttering among the natives, from the apprehension that his missisn is to "gobble them all up," from the Rio Grande to Yucatan: but here, too, we must await the developments of his impending negotiations. It is manifest that upon all or any of these great questions the present administration has "scope and verge enough" for a glorious success, and scheming politicians may be too fast in now pronouncing General Grant, upon the threshold of the Alabama claims, Cuba, or Mexico, a failure.

At all events, the experience of the last forty years has taught us that the surest way to kill off Presidential candidates is to trot them out before the time. Thus we think the over-zealous friends of Mr. Colfax are in a fair way to put him "down among the dead men," and that, on the other side, Mr. Chase is repeating his old mistake of being too early in the field. It is folly on either side to talk of Presidential candidates when the policy of the administration in the interval to 1872 may so thoroughly demolish the two existing parties as to bring into the foreground new men and new measures, with two, three, or half a dozen new political parties and factions.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN. From the N. Y. Tribune,

"Nobody can realize how great a work this has been until he takes the long ride of four or five days and nights, through dreary wastes and unbroken solitude." So wrote our special correspondent when he reached San Francisco the other day by the new railway, after crossing the whole North American continent, and passing on the route through every variety of climate and every variety of country. It is like listening to an Arabian tale to be told of the strange contrasts of this wonderful journey of 3300 miles. At morning you ride through fields of waving grain, where the reapers are already at work, and before noon you are shivering among the percetual snows. In a few hours the traveller passes from the valley where mercury stands at 80 deg. in the tube, to the bleak mountain station where water freezes every night in the year. From summer to winter is only a journey of a score or two of miles. Seven days' travel carry us from the centres of commerce on our Atlantic coasts, through the fertile and cultivated Middle States, past the busy cities of the lakes, across the wide prairies, the burning alkali desert where water for the engines must be carried a hundred miles, the mountain ranges and the wild magnificent country which lies between them, through the avalanche region of the Sierras, up to the summit of mountains 8000 feet above the sea, and so down the Pacific slope of the luxuriant California valleys and the lusty seaport of our Western coast. No such road as this was ever built before, and not many such can be built hereafter. The grandeur of the work we think has

failed somewhat of due appreciation. We have lived a life of such fierce sensations of late years, that great things have comparatively little effect upon the public mind; and, besides, there have been such grave doubts about the proper building of the road, that we were not ready to throw up our hats and hurrah until we knew a little more about the way in which the work had been done. Misgivings ought now to be set at rest. Competent observers have given their experience of travel, and there is little or no disagreement among them. A great part of the road is as good as the best in America. Nearly all of it compares favorably with at least three-quarters of our railroads, and there is only a small section, laid under peculiarly unfavorable circumstances, which can be called decidedly poor and uneven. But all these defective portions are being rapidly put into better condition. Immense gangs of Chinamen are at work all along the line, reducing curves, levelling the road-bed, adjusting ties, Preparations are making for the winter's storms. Snow-sheds and fences are stretching themselves for miles along the exposed portions of the track. Masons are at work upon culverts. Temporary bridges are being replaced by structures of the most approved

ordinary were there no movements afoot look- | kind. The engine factories and car shops are ing to some other champion for the succession. I turning out rolling stock with extraordinary New stations are springing up wherever the wants of travellers seem to call for them. Already one can travel from Om tha to San Francisco with as much safety and comfort as from Chicago to New York; and we shall not be surprised if in the course of two or three years the great through routs from ocean to ocean ranks as one of the best railroads in the United States. Such certainly ought to be its rank, and the people will spare no effort to secure it.

THE NEUTRALITY FARCE.

From the N. Y. World. The farce of enforcing the neutrality laws now being played in this city could be put upon the boards by no other manager than President Grant. The enlistment of a few men in or around the ship-yard of Messrs. Laird, in Birkenhead, England, to serve on board the Alabama, and their subsequent transshipment, near one of the islands of the Azores, on board that cruiser, have excited in this country marvels of denunciation of English officials. All that is nothing in comparison. with what is going on here under the eyes of President Grant and his officials. For more than two weeks the premises at No. 36 Houston street have been the rendezvous of men hired, retained, and enlisted in open violation of the statute of 1818 and our treaty obligations with Spain. Recruiting places and drill-rooms in Brooklyn and Jersey City, equally as notorious as that in Houston street, have been employed by the Cuban Junta. During all this week, from three to four hundred men have bivouacked in Houston street and been fed by the Junta. In neighboring localities enough men are kept to make a considerable regiment, to be under charge of Colonel Ryan. On Wednesday night large bodies of these men were marched openly across the river to Jersey City. At this Houston street Casino one of the Marshal's deputies was gagged and Ryan enabled to escape, but no steps are taken to punish the breach of lnw. Was ever such a farce as the performances of Grant in this business? The facts to warrant the arrest of all these men are known by every newspaper reporter in this city. Nobody denies the enlistment of these men and organization here into military companies, nor that they await transportation to the Cespedes army. law of 1818 requires the President, by the aid of the military power, if need be, to arrest and stop the expedition!

It was President Grant who, in his inaugural, said:-"In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, \* \* I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our

It was President Grant who began his civil career by saying:—"It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith;" who even said:- "But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. From the N. Y. World.

The very general lull in politics at present should not be a spell of inactivity on the part of the Democrats. This is just the time for energetic work. Again and again has it been urged by us that the really effective work of a political party is done between, rather than during the great campaigns. There is, we admit, something stirring in the excitement of a close political contest, with the mass meetings, parades, banners, music, and shouts of the contestants. But all these are only effervescent. Boys can march and shout and make a crowd, but they cannot vote. To be plain, the Democratic party needs voters, and the one duty of the hour is to obtain them. The means for accomplishing this result, though so very obvious, are too often neglected. They are comprised in one word organization. Just this is what is needed. How to effect it can be explained in a few

I. The Democrats in every town in the country should organize themselves at once. As the first step, let some one invite a number of brother Democrats to meet at his house on a specified evening, and by a very simple process a president, secretary, and executive committee can be chosen. The next move should be to make a thorough canvass of the town, and by personal appeal induce every voter who may be opposed to the radical policy to join the association; by every voter we mean not merely a few men of wealth or reputation, but the tradesmen, the mechanics, farmers, and the laborers. Each one should be made to feel that he is interested in the matter, that his co-operation is needed, and that it is his duty to put his shoulder to the wheel.

II. The organization thus completed and a orief constitution (the briefer the better) framed, stating its objects and aims, a room should be secured, in which meetings should be held as often as once in two or three weeks during the interval of political campaigns. A leading Democratic paper (such as the World) and the local Democratic organ should be kept on file in the rooms, accessible to all who may wish to read them. The club, too, should keep these papers informed of its growth and of any and all political movements in the town in which it is located.

III. Such a club should keep itself in communication with the Democratic committees of its county and State, in order that, at the proper time, it may be supplied with documents for use during a campaign, as well as to afford these committees the information that they must have to make an efficient

IV. It is not necessary that at every meeting of the club speeches should be made. They are tributary, but not essential, to its success. Sure it is that, if the club is infused with the vitality which it cannot fail to pos sess if its members are wide-awake to their duty, there will be no lack of speeches, and good speeches too. It is very often the case that a plain appeal from a plain man to his fellow-townsmen will have a greater effect than an elaborate oration from an eloquent

speaker who is a stranger. The plan thus sketched in its outlines is very simple. A half dozen men of clear heads and average intellects can carry it out. It is, too, the only plan by which the Democratic party can attain success in the States which hold elections next fall and in the elec tions for Representatives in Congress in 1870. Now is the time to begin to carry it out while our opponents are demoralized by the blunders of the administration and the failure of the policy which they have inflicted upon the country.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PRILADELPHIA, June 28, 1839.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the
Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on
Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1839, the
annexed bill, entitled
"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is herely
published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,

Clerk of Common Council. Clerk of Common Council.

A N ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the oredit of the city, from time to time, seven bundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held gainst the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent, per annum shall be paid, half against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent, per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates.

one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially piedger for the redemption and payment of said certifications.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.
Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1859, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages. And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Coun And the said Clerk, at the states in the cils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

6 26 24t

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NEW YORK. Salling Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. RELUCTION OF RATES. Spring rates, commencing March IX.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN P. OHL Pier 19 North Wharves N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with at Alexandria from the most direct route for Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Daltou, and the

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