Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Carrent Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHERE TO BEGIN POLITICAL REFORM.

from the N. Y. Evening Post. At the meeting of the alumni of Yale Col-ge, on Thursday of last week, President Voolsey asserted that he almost despaired of being honest politicians in this country.

In the afternoon Mr. Husted, of Peekskill, remarked upon this that if the gentlemen before him, with their high standing in society, their learning and activity, their purity of life and character, to whom the people looked as teachers and guides, would but attend the primary meetings and the caucuses, thus giving their example and advice to the political parties with which they act, it would soon be impossible for bad men to obtain nominations. or if they were nominated they could not often be elected.

The reverend professors winced at this suggestion, and others seem to have regarded in the light of a joke. Since Timothy Dwight presided at Yale College, such things have gone out of fashion. But the good sense of Mr. Husted's proposition, it appears, was immediately apparent to the audience. There is always one way, every man of business knows, to do work well, and that is to do it himself. But polities are carried on in this part of the country too much by proxy. It seems to be regarded as too low, or too much aside from every-day business, to take part in primary meetings, and so professional politicians have become a part of our American

The establishment of rings and cliques to control nominations, legislation, and the bestowment of public offices, naturally grows out of this arrangement. They may be composed of unscrupulous men; but somebody must do the political work, and it is left by the best to the worst. Somebody must prepare the machinery of the nominating conventions; look up and select candidates; keep political issues before the public; procure money for the necessary expenses; supply ballots for voters, most of whom would never take the trouble to vote if this was not done for them. If the good men will not do this he bad will; and when they do it, they are sure to consult their own advantage in their arrangements.

Those who are engaged in this work get the rewards of office.

When men complain of misgovernment in a free country, they may blame themselves. It is the fault of their own neglect. They are too much engressed in their private affairs to give to public interest the time which in a republic every citizen ought to give. We cannot eat, drink, or sleep by proxy; but we do almost everything else in this way. Our children are educated by strangers, whose names even are scarcely known to us, and in schools which we never visit; our charities are done for us by preachers and philanthropists to whom we supply money; and our politics are undertaken for us by men who, not unnaturally, make the best bargain for themselves. Only business, holy business, engages our attention. And then we wonder that our boys go to the dogs, that our girls are Flora McFlimseys, that the poor vote against us, and that politics are corrupt, It would be very strange, indeed, if it were

otherwise. Suppose the business men of New York, as a rule, 1st, took time and trouble to train their children in their own ways of thought, and habits; 2d, took a personal interest in the welfare of those they employ. and in the condition of the poor and unfortunate about them; and 3d, took a direct and active part in the local as well as general politics? Let any man consider what would be the result. Men faithful to their children would not fail to train up characters somewhat like their own. Men personally interested in their subordinates and in the poor, as Christian men ought to be, could not help but influence these, who form the mass of the community, to unite with them in political action. Men of station and wealth, taking a personal and active part in primary meetings, and local political concerns, could not fail to drive out the corrupt and purify politics.

New York is shamefully misgoverned; but we can have here good government whenever the men who now complain choose to have it. It is neither Christian nor democratic for men to live apart from their fellows, as they do in New York. We are one community: the merchant and his porters, cartmen, and clerks, are all alike members of one society; if he chooses to influence them for good he can do so; his opportunity is great, his power over their convictions is almost without bound. But if he lives apart; if he regards them not as fellow-Christians, fellow-citizens, fellowmembers of a community in which no one can suffer, no one can be ignorant or degraded, without all suffering-but as persons in whose welfare he has no concern beyond paying them for what they do for him, then he must not be surprised if he has to pay the penalty of his selfishness; he may rather thank Heaven that this penalty is still so light; that it is only a fine.

THE TARIFF IN MAINE. From the N. Y. World.

Maine-not to put too fine a point on itbegins to squeal. The death of the shipbuilding business, once the glory of the State

and the pride of the nation, causes even Republicans to sorrow and consider. For a party cry, the roar about the Alabama and her consorts "sweeping our craft and commerce from the seas" did well enough in its season. But as the real evil pinches tighter, it is brayed out against perforce in this wise (we copy from the Portland Press):-

"The !nation triumphed over the Rebellion, but outside kations triumphed over our commerce, and now how stands the case? During the conflict the revenue laws of the country were hastily adjusted to the pressing demands of the hour, and the ship-builder, in his attempt to restore the tonnage of the country, found himself fettered and burdened, from the laying of the keel to the putting in of the trucks. And still the disability continues, and by the copper enactment of the last session of Congress is becoming more and more burdensome. Thus, while one-half of our tonnage has been destroyed, and while England, the natural enemy of our commerce, is offered every facility for constructing and saling this corrections of the constructing and saling these corrections are covernment, continues to increase these offered every facility for constructing and salling ships, our Government continues to increase these burdens rather than lighten them; as if determined that this right arm of national strength shall continue to be shortened. And with a crushing weight is this faise conception failing upon some sections of the country. Upon our own State, sparsely populated and with a small valuation, fails nearly one-half of all this burden. Still hoping for some relief, anxious not to have their business entirely destroyed, and feeling the necessity of employing and retaining their-mechanics at home, the shore towns of Maine are operating their yards to some extent. of Maine are operating their yards to some extent. And in this error, during "the present year, the citizens of Maine must pay out a million of dollars that should be and might be retained in their own hands if they operated under as favorable laws as do the subjects of the British provinces."

If the World were ever in an impatient humor, it might seize the opportunity to tell the Pine-tree State that she bemoans the just deserts of her slavish support of the party which has brought these evils upon her. prefer, however, to call the attention of the people of Maine and of the whole country to two facts:-First, that the legislation of the gence, however, we have the outgivings of

Republican party in Congress, which has been | correspondents to the effect that the reduction | controlled by a majority of demagogues in of the debt for the month just ending will be that party representing special mining and manufacturing interests, is not the sort of legislation for the people or the voters of a State that does not happen to be strong in the ring to have anything to do with; second, that it is high time for every citizen to open his eyes to the utter desuctude of the Republican party, as compared with the Democratic party, which now has the upper hold of the live national reforms of the day. The Republican party, having done its work and run into enormous debt in doing it, now strives to grab all it can to clear up the debt, from an excessive tariff and the continuance of a swindling paper currency. The Democratic party is pledged, by its traditions, against this very tariff which the Maine men are complaining of-against any political measure gotten up for the benefit of one section at the expense of another. As it is a hard-money party for all classes of the people, so it is a party which always has contended and does contend for a fair field and free trade for all; stipulating, in respect to tariff, for a revenue tariff in favor of the national treasury instead of Pennsylvania, New England, or Western

It is diamond cut diamond continually with the various sectional interests which have favored the radical prohibitory tariff system. The New England manufacturers, who have had their interests "protected," complain that the protection of other domestic interests enhances the price of certain articles necessary for their use, and thus embarrasses them And now the Maine shipbuilders ery that the copper enactment of the last Congress for the "protection" of Lake Superior monopolists, unites with other similar enactments to fetter the whole shipbuilding interest of their State. When the victims become thoroughly convinced of their errors, the Democratic party of reform will be ready to receive them into its swelling and soon to be triumphant ranks.

RICH MR. PACKER.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The St. Louis Republican (Dem.) animad verts with such severity as it is able to muster, which we are happy to say isn't much upon the observations of the Tribune concerning the "Democratic" nomination of rich Mr. Packer for Governor of Pennsylvania. "What!" cries the Republican, with judicial indignation, "isn't it legitimate to put a wealthy man in nomination for Governor? To which we answer, yes and no. Yes, if the nomination is made without regard to his wealth; No, if the nomination is made in consequence of his wealth. Now if our St. Louis contemporary will lay his hand where his heart ought to be, and solemnly aver that, in his opinion, Judge Packer would have been nominated if he had been a poor man, he will exhibit a confidence in the purity of human nature, to which a good many of his "Democratic" brethren in l'ennsylvania make no pretension. For they are among the foremost of the growlers; they say sharper things of the Judge than we do; they are, or profess to be, disaffected, disgusted, and dissatisfied, Not that they may not become a great deal more harmonious, and a great deal less punctilious, before the election; but at present they are weeping indignantly with one eye. while they keep the other steadily fixed upon the judge's money-pots. As we don't expect to get anything out of those receptacles, we shall probably continue in our present mind.

The sum total of the Republican's "Democracy" is that rich men are just the men for 'Democratic" candidates. The following is little of his leisure lately to "philanthropic rather queer political philosophy to find in a legislation," and has, during the present sesorgan:

"Democratic organ:—
"We say that, prima facie, it is commendable in a wealthy man to aspire to public onice, and if that be so, in case there be no substantial objection, that it cannot be wrong in a party to put in nomination, or a constituency to elect him. This observation applies particularly to the office of Governor. The Governor of a State is invested with the great prerogative of the pardon of crime and the remission of punishment. What can be of greater consequence than that the public mind should be assured that this prerogative is honestly exercised? One great means of giving such assurance is, that the great means of giving such assurance is, that the individual be rich entering on office, and so beyond the pressure of necessity; he certainly will not provoke suspicion by entering on the office poor, and quitting it rich."

-"The individual should be rich entering on office." Before passing this St. Louis gentlemen over, to be properly dealt with by our amiable friend Pomeroy, we beg leave to protest against the doctrine that every poor man who consents to serve the State is an object of just suspicion. Mr. August Belmont may think so, but we don't. A pretty Republic we shall have of it, if only millionaires are to be considered worthy of public

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Times. The temperance question is likely to give a zest to Massachusetts politics this fall, such as is not often to be met with in a State where the vote is habitually divided between two parties-"Republican" and "Scattering." However, the determination of the temperance men to force an issue on the Prohibitory law has caused several very sound Republican newspapers in that State to suggest that the "radical ring" among the temperance men be quietly "sloughed off," and suffered to vote where and how they please, while to a moderate and reasonable temperance scheme the Republican party can afford to commit itself without fear. But the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Alliance have themselves lately taken a noteworthy step, in rescinding the vote whereby, not long ago they forced their own President, Mr. Spooner, to resign. Mr. Spooner, if we remember aright, refused to go upon the antilager crusade, and while admitting that "you must draw the line somewhere," drew it at lager-beer, which he proposed to exempt from prohibition. The rest of the Alliance drew the line on the other side of lager, outlawing that beverage, but restraining their hands from the favorite local refreshment, cider. Has the Alliance gone over to lager, or has Mr. Spooner come down to eider? The telegram does not tell.

The prohibitionists have been somewhat too exacting and uncharitable in Massachusetts. and in several other States. But for the paradox we might properly pronounce them in-temperate—and so indeed they often have been, in language at least, as when, for instance, a Massachusetts clergyman, on the death of Governor Andrew, abused him vilely for not adopting his (the clergyman's) ideas regarding the best way of bringing the people up to abandon the use of intoxicating liquors, How the contest will result this year remains to be seen; but as there is no national struggle at all in the State, not even Congressmen to elect, it will probably form a large element in the canvass.

FIVE MONTHS' WORK AT THE DEBT.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We have as yet nothing definite from the Treasury concerning the monthly debt statement, which might possibly have been expected Saturday, and which we are promised for to-day. In the absence of positive intelli-

found to be not less than \$10,000,000. Me anwhile, our financial reports exhibit an advance within the last two or three days in Government bonds of over two per cent., and the despatches from London advise us of an advance there.

It is scarcely eleven months since sundry gentlemen of New York, then supposed re spectable and patriotic, announced to the country that the Treasury was on the downhill road to speedy and certain bankruptcy; that during the fiscal year its expenditures were sure to outrun its receipts over \$150,-000,000; that the deficit could only be met by taxation too burdensom for endurance by a free people, or by further reckless loans, and that in any event a reduction of the debt was impossible, and its large increase very probable. A month ago we announced a reduction of the debt during this administration by \$36,460,779. If the outgivings from the Treasury are now correct (and it is noticeable that last month all the preliminary statements fell largely below the figures actually announced on the first of the month), the reduction of the debt during the first five months of the administration may be set down in round numbers at \$46,000,000. We have not been putting out new loans, we have not been increasing taxation, we have not been running deeper in debt-we have taken in part of our old loans, we have reduced our taxation and reduced our debt. But we have yet to hear of any one of the persons concerned, less than a year ago, in giving to the country, with the stamp of their approval, this insidious attack upon the credit of the country, as having taken equal pains, or any pains, to correct the erroneous impression they then sought to diffuse,

Are we to understand that these gentlemen egret that their prophecies have been proved false? Are we to believe that they are sorry the Treasury is not bankrupt? If they do not grean over our prosperity, can they not at least say to all who may still have doubts concerning the credit of the country based upon their misrepresentations, that they were mistaken in their forebodings; that the Government is stronger than they supposed: that its credit is sounder, and that it is rapidly and surely discharging its indebte losss?

The condition of the Treasury, the condition of our own bond market, and the quotations from abroad, seem to teach one lesson. Our Treasury vaults are full of idle gold. which can never account for so much again in the reduction of the debt as it may count o-day. The credit of the country is steadily advancing. Bonds and gold are steadily approaching each other in value. If one dollar our gold is ever again to buy in a dollar and a quarter of our debt, it must be used for that purpose at once. Has any business man any doubt as to what he would do if the debt were his, and the resources were his, and he were managing the matter on his individual judgment? Can it be wrong that a Governent, like individuals, should conduct its ousiness on business principles? Why not obey the law? Buy up the bonds peremptyrily required to be set aside for the sinking fund, and buy them now.

PHILANDERING PHILANTHROPY. From the A. Y. World.

The Marquis Townshend, who spends nearly all his time in going about London giving pennies to beggar children and then having them arrested for begging, and causing them to be sent to reform schools, has devoted a sion of Parliament, introduced eleven or twelve bills for as many highly moral purposes, none of which passed a second reading. His latest effort in this direction was in connection with a bill for the protection of children, the second reading of which he moved a few days ago. The bill interdicted any persons, except parents, from inflicting corporal punishment upon children, "except with a birch rod;" declared any one convicted of striking a child upon the head or face to be guilty of an assault; and forbade a master or mistress to inflict corporal punishment on a servant or apprentice under any circumstances. The noble Marquis complained of the little sympathy he had met with in his endeavors at benevolent legislation, but hoped he should have better luck this time, which hope was soon frustrated by the Earl of Airlie, who protested against the bill, so far at least as Scotland was concerned, as there the "birch rod" was unknown, and the whipping was done by an instrument known as the "tawse, or by a leather strap the efficiency of which Lord Airlie declared he could personally testify to. The bill was negatived without a di-vision, and the noble Marquis departed in grief, to waylay some beggar child in Palace yard and haul it off to the police station. The day previous he had tried hard to get their lordships to listen to what he called the "Infant Life Preservation Bill," and which provided that every woman taking children to nurse should first obtain a license. But upon the Marquis of Salisbury remarking that, under the provisions of this bill, no mother would be entitled to set about nursing her own infant without first paying for a license, the bill was withdrawn. The noble Townshend ought to emigrate to Massachusetts. His gift of combining boundless meddlesomeness with equally boundless blundering would soon make him a formidable candidate for the seat of Summer.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE POLI-TICAL PARTIES SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Herald. Two members of the Cabinet thought fit to write letters to influence the elections in the southern States. Mr. Boutwell first, and now Mr. Creswell, have attempted to interfere in the local affairs of Tennessee in favor of the ultra radicals and for political ends. Of course it was supposed by these gentlemen that their official position as members of General Grant's Cabinet would have great weight in the elections and in turning the scale favorably for the ultra radical party. The effect may be contrary to what they expected, and the voters of Tennessee may be indignant at the conduct of these officials; but whatever may be the result, both Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Creswell have gone beyond their duty and are guilty of impertinent interference in the affairs of a Southern State. It is an outrage upon the people of Tennessee, and a disgrace to the administration of which they form a part. The question naturally arises, Did the President know of and endorse the action of these members of his Cabinet? We are inclined to think he did not, for in such a case he would be committed to that branch of the radical party which is being defeated nearly everywhere in the South. He would be abandoning the conservative views he has expressed and would destroy the hopes of the country in his Government. We believe General Grant wishes to give the people of the South and the people in every State a fair and unbiassed expression of their opinions. If so, and if he does not intend to himself to the policy of the ultra radicals, his Cabinet is not in accord with him and not a

unit. With such discord and independent action on the part of its members, the administration will become weak, unpopular, and a failure. The first thing to give strength and efficiency to his Government is to have unity and harmony in the Cabinet. Let the Presi dent look to this, for the country will hold iim responsible for the conduct of members of the administration.

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The Auditors appointed by the Coart to audit, settle,
and adjust the account of Eliza Churchman, John Welsh,
William Rotch Wistar, and Charles J. Churchman, Executors of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES W.
CHURCHMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of
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Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the est attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and Wines, Liquors, Cicars, etc., of the choicest brands.

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This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
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