TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869. THE DAILY EVENING

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

GOOD ADVICE WASTED.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Rosecrans has rendered his party a genuine service, which, after one or two more quadrennial floggings, they will be wise mough to thank him for and profit by. For the present, most of them will affect not to have read or seen his letter. It is so frank, so square, so soldierly, and therefore con-trasts so strongly with the pandering to their worst passions and prejudices whereto the Democratic masses have been accustomed by their favorite oracles, that it will seem to the majority the voice of an enemy rather than a friend. They will have learned how to prize it just a few days too late.

a king with comfort.

From the N. Y. Times.

the resolution announces.

or apparently.

because plausible.

From the N. Y. World.

COIN?

A great many calm, sagacious observers are saying:—"The Democratic party must elect the next President. They have lost three times in succession, and their luck must change next time." But luck has favored them already to no purpose. They lost in 1860 because they quarreled and threw away their chance, though they had half a million more legal voters than the Republicans. They were beaten then because they were far more intent on defeating each other than on defeating us. In 1864 their prospect was fair until they held their convention, made a surrender-to-the-Retels platform, and nomi-nated McClellan and Pendleton thereonthen they were doomed past help. When a party makes a platform which it thenceforth denies or evades, and nominates a ticket half of which is an invincible reason for not nominating the other half, intelligent politicians know that it has no chance to win that election. Had they nominated Guthrie or Hendricks with McClellan, and simply resolved that they were for peace at the earliest mo-ment when it could be had with a restored Union, there would have been a very different sort of contest.

So in 1868. Grant and Colfax made a very strong ticket, and could hardly be beaten; but a ticket composed of Chase and Hancock, or Chase and Hendricks, or Hancock and Hendricks, would have given us all we could do to defeat it. Seymour and Blair, on the other hand, were known to be doomed from the hour of their nomination: we doubt that one tolerably sagacious blackleg staked a dollar on their success; and when the gamblers decline to bet on a Democratic victory, you may safely presume that such a victory is not to be. There were no other two men named at their convention who would have been beaten so badly as these were.

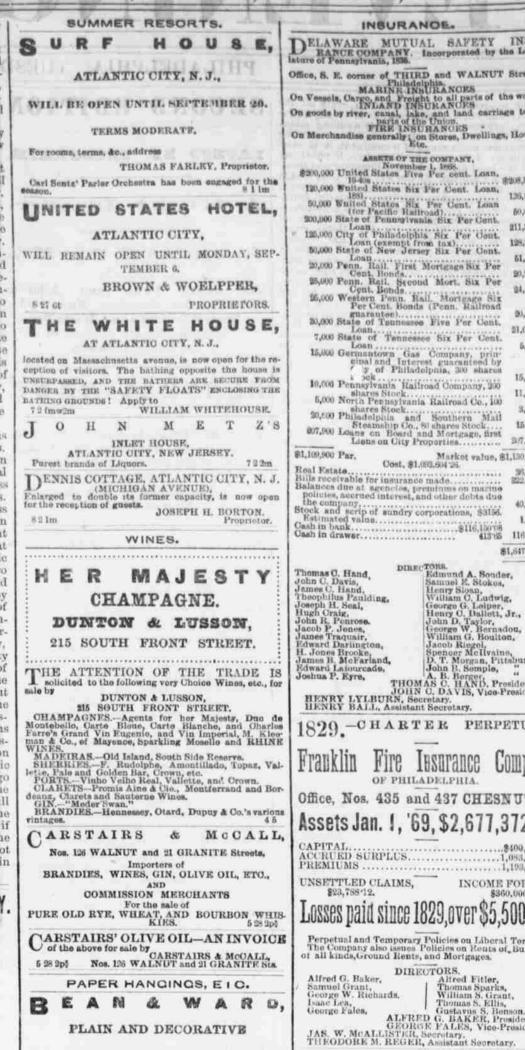
-Will the party have gained wisdom by 1872? We think not. The intermediate elections will, of course, be interpreted as showing a strong current in their favor. Light votes will be cast, and three-fourths of those voters who only come out in great emergencies are Republicans. Temperance and liquor will draw off thousands of votes from the regular Republicantickets, and the Democratic arithmeticians will count all that our majorities fall below those of Grant's as so much gain to their side. By the time their next national convention meets, the captains of fifties and bar-room oracles will fancy that they can elect whomsoever they prefer; and that will lead them to prefer some one who can't be elected. In short, they will run themselves aground, as they have thrice already done. The fact is, they can't bear prosperity.

The national debt is a rock on which they are sure to split, if there were no other. As a party, they hate those who lent the money

dom of Canada." Nor do we find it easy to strip the present visit of Prince Arthur of a certain political character. We know well that Great Britain would like above all would not have run such a man as General would not have run such a man as General Grant for President. In advocating and votthat Great Britain would like above all things to learn that the Confederation was willing to accept Prince Arthur as king. It would not at all surprise us if the men who rule the Confederation should declare themselves in favor of this policy. We have but a word to say on the subject, and we say it all the more willingly that we scould more our neighbors all unpeing for him, its tone was lowered to his key, and cannot again be raised above it. Boutwell's letter in support of Stokes, and its total want of effect, show how hopeless an under taking it is to elevate the spirit of a party when it has been once let down, and no new that we would spare our neighbors all unneissues are introduced to infuse new vigor. that we would spate our heightous an inter-cessary trouble—a kingdom on our northern border is impossible. It will fail as failed the last attempt to establish a monarchy in Mex-ico. The fate of Maximilian is worthy the attention of Prince Arthur and his friends in England. Two events which have occurred The speedy discredit into which President

Grant has fallen since his inauguration will hasten the downfall of the Republican party. It precludes all prospect of his renomination, and opens the door to early intrigues for the succession-intrigues which will weaken the of late years have contributed to make monarcohesion and destroy the unity of the party. chy impossible on this Continent. One of Colfax is already in training, and keeps himthese was the failure of the Southern Rebelself in the public eye by endless journeys and lion; the other was the execution of Maxiconstant speeches, while poor Grant is demilian of Hapsburg. Our northern neighbors serting his post and sneaking around the conumay do as they please; but they cannot have try in silence, without ability to say a word to redeem his administration from the disesteem into which it has fallen. Boutwell also ARE THE GREENBACKS PAYABLE IN aspires to be President directly under the nose of his imbecile chief, and means to use the Treasury patronage to promote his chances. Colfax and Boutwell are men of The Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Seymour for President, declared small calibre; but men of superior capacity, that "where the obligations of the Governlike Chase or Adams, understand too well ment do not expressly state upon their face that the Presidency will never again be or the law under which they are issued does reached through a Republican nomination. not provide that they shall be paid in coin, The most recent and one of the best signs they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States." Neither in the greenbacks nor in the promise of the times is the recent Labor Congress. The trades unions are composed of men drawn indiscriminately from both political to pay the principal of the Five-twenty bonds parties, and their delegates to the congress is it specially stated that the payment shall be were chosen without any reference to politics. made in coin, nor does the law thus in terms The platform adopted by the Labor Congress may therefore be taken as a fair expression of the views of the active and intelligent provide. The assertion noticed by us on Friday, that "the redemption of the greenbacks in coin is not stipulated by any act of working classes of both political parties. That platform leans strongly to the Democratic Congress," would appear to bring them within the purview of that portion of the Democratic side. The congress did not consider the negro policy, and expose them to the purpose which question worth a moment's dispute. It dropped that issue entirely, and sought to occupy the minds of the laboring classes-that is, of We endeavored to show that by their neessary legal effect the greenbacks were paya great majority of the population of the counable in coin, and that a payment in another note would be no payment whatever. To this try-with questions of a very different character, mainly industrial and financial. Now, it is said that the greenbacks, when issued, were received by individuals on the tacit un-derstanding that they should not be presented there is nothing which the Democratic party so much desires as to get the negro out of politics and this class of questions in. The politics and this class of questions in. The laboring population of the country, without designing it, are becoming the allies of the Democratic party. Not only are the ques-tions they put forward the very questions which the Democratic party wish to have dis-cussed, but the views which they express on for payment until payment was authorized by Congress, which is a very different question. The issue raised was whether, when paid, they were to be paid in coin or not. That they are expressly payable in coin is perfectly clear and not again disputed, either actually those questions have a strong Democratic coloring. These views will doubtless undergo The Government ought not to be stigmatized with repudiation for omitting to comsome modification after the ample debate, the strict scrutiny and sifting to which they will ply immediately with the precise legal effect of this promise. We had always supposed be subjected; but the workingmen of the Democratic party will be alike satisfied if that repudiation could be predicated only of an act done, and meant, in the language of these questions can be substituted for the Webster, "to refuse any longer to acknow-ledge; to disclaim, as when a State repudiates its debts." It is not competent for Congress fanatical politics of the last ten years; not doubting that the truth has everything to gain by full and spirited discussion.





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that was one essential means of our national triumph-hate it because it put down the Rebellion. If they had full swing to-morrow, they would cheat the public creditors, not (probably) by voting directly not to pay, but by abolishing tax after tax till there would be nothing wherewith to pay. They can't for-give those whose money clothed, fed, and paid the armies that made the famous march to the sea and cornered Lee at Appointtox. And their hate is so blinding that they can't help showing it, even when it darkans their prospects to do so.

In point of fact, they gain no votes by pro-posing to pay the debt in greenbacks, or patronizing any kindred device of repudiation and general rascality. They simply feed fat an ancient grudge, while they alarm the timid holders of bonds, and compel them to do their little all for the Republican ticket. But their detestation of the bond-holders is so intense that it overpowers prudence and drowns the remonstrances of policy. They rush at the debt like a wild bull at a scarlet cloak, and are pierced where they had madly attempted to gore.

On the whole, we judge that it will take at least one more crushing defeat to render the skull of the Sham Democracy pervious to the influx of common sense.

THE NEW DOMINION. From the N. Y. Herald.

Rumor is in the air about the New Dominion. The London Times makes mysterious allusions and throws out hints which it is difficult for the uninitiated to understand Speeches of strange import are made in different parts of the New Dominion, and by men who cannot be wholly ignorant.

What does rumor say? It says that the Confederation scheme has not been so successful as its friends believed it would be. It has so far failed to make the British North American Provinces a unit. Dissension and jealousy were never so rife as they are now in the two Canadas and in the other sections of the Confederation.

The party now in power in Great Britain has all along been opposed to the mainte-nance of colonies for the mere sake of territorial show. Since his conversion to liberal politics Mr. Gladstone has been ahead of all his colleagues in this particular branch of foreign policy. It was he who went out some years ago to act as plenipotentiary in the handing over of the Ionian Islands to Greece. It is the conviction of the present government in Great Britain that the New Dominion leans too much on the mother country and too little upon itself, and that the Confederation will never be a success until it is compelled to trust to its own resources.

It will not be wonderful if in a very sport time we learn that it is the desire of the Home Government that the New Dominion, which has been bolstered long enough, should accept complete independence on easy con-ditions. The New Dominion is under heavy obligations to the Home Government, but we do not believe that the Home Government will lay down conditions with which it will not be easy to comply. We have good reason to believe that we are on the eve of a great change, so far as our northern neighbors are concerned. It remains to be seen how our neighbors will act.

We do not believe that the British Government will insist that the New Dominion shall declare itself in favor of a monarchy, although we cannot forget that it was originally in-tended to call the Confederation the "King- Treasury. But a party which has no longer

pathies of the country; and leaders whose credit, sagacity, vigor, and eloquence enable them to keep the popular mind in a blaze in behalf of the cause. The Republican party is ceasing to have either a taking cause or accredited leaders.

ITS DECAY.

Of the original leaders by whom the Republican party was built up and gaided, almost every one has fallen into discredit, and lost either his influence with the party or his interest in its success. William H. Soward, who supplied the party with ideas and watchwords. and was long its recognized chief, is as helpless an old man as was poor "King Lear" after being stripped of his hundred knights by his unthankful daughters.

John P. Hale is returning in disgrace from a second-class foreign mission. Salmon P. Chase, accounted by many Republicans their ablest statesman, has more sympathy with the Democratic than with the Republican party; and it is surmised that Charles Francis Adams, the strongest American diplomatist of this generation, is leaning the same way. These two statesmen-Chase and Adams contributed more than any other two to the success of our civil war; the one by preventing a collapse of the finances, the other by preventing foreign intervention in aid of the Confederates. When men like these grow cold towards the party and desert it, they cause others to believe that it has accomplished its mission and that its days are numbered. John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President, is quite out of politics. The Blair family have all gone over to the other side. Ben Wade is still in the party, but he has been superseded by a Democratic Senator, and no place is found for him in the new administration. Thurlow Weed has with drawn from politics and is writing his auto-biography. Horace Greeley is coming to regard negro politics as obsolete, and is doing his best to revive the old Whig issue of a protective tariff. Even Charles Sumner feels that the negro hobby has been ridden down; and as Sumner is nothing if not malignant and sensational, his last "great speech" was a venomous tirade against England.

We have gone through the list of promi-nent leaders of the Republican party, and find that even of the few who still act with it, none is giving the strength of his mind to the old issues. The present head of the party is a recent proselyte who has taken none of the old Republican chiefs into his Cabinet or his confidence. What would become of the Liberal cause in England if Bright, and Gladstone, and Lowe, and Mill, and Forster, and all its recognized leaders, should either retire, like Achilles, to sulk in their tents, or devote their zeal and eloquence to other subjects?

The Republican cause is as obsolete and superannuated as are the Republican leaders. The only "excuse for being" which the party now gives is, that it is necessary for preserv ing the fruits of the war. But nobody believes that there is now any danger of seces sion or of the re-establishment of slavery and where there is no further ground for either hope or fear, it is impossible to keep up any interest. Negro suffrage is the only "fruit of the war" about which Republicans can feel any concern; and as they assume the most complete confidence in the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, they stultify themselves when they pretend that there is any further place for their party in the politics of the country. The only real object of keeping up the organization is to "nuzzle 'twirt the breasts" of the Federal

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