## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA. Brom the N. Y. Tribune.

The magic horn which Oberon gave to Sir Huon set every one dancing who happened to be within earshot of its blast. Thus, while the bearer of the gift was surrounded by enemies, and could hardly of his own resources find his way out of the difficulty, he had but to blow his horn, set his foes jumping and jigging, and escape amid their panting confusion. The Dominionists in Canada seem to be trying an experiment borrowed from the lively cantos of Wieland's poem. They apparently hope to get out of all their difficulties by setting Prince Arthur and all parties and sects, and the population generally, dancing to the roystering music of the Highland reel. The Prince danced with everybody, danced down everybody. danced as only princes in newspaper descriptions ever do dance; and he carried away the affection of a populace of perspiring competitors. "Dance light, for my heart lies under your feet, love," is the refrain of a pretty balhad which all the loyalists of the Dominion might have chorused in the modest cars of young Arthur, Where are your anti-Dominionists now-your annexationists, your malignants, who were wont to set the maritime provinces in a roar ? Danced away, ap parently, as sad thoughts are said to be in another ballad whereof we remember nothing more.

Still, somehow, there remain difficulties hanging over the future of the new Dominion which your only jig-maker though he be a prince, cannot cuarm away. Doubtless the Queen's third son is very popular in Canada. He seems a winning, intelligent lad, who has not yet arrived, and we trust never may arrive, at the season of Schneider, and cancan, and music hall. He appears to have lent himself to the festive business of the visit with thorough good humor, and his presence, no doub, has been a social success. But if it was seriously proposed to use it as a counterblast to the dissatisfaction of a certain portion of the Canadian people, it will prove a decided failure, The loyalists of Canada are dready loyal enough in all conscience, it is only spurring the willing horse to administer fresh stimulant to their devotion. Indeed, there still exists among certain cluses in Canada a sentimental, high-flown, medieval loyalty, which died out of Equiland with the Stuarts. A really loyal Canadian of this stamp, when he visits England, experiences a chilling shock to find himself manong people who hardly understand his reptures, and have forgotten all about the som of lyvic loyalty which animates his chival is bosom. They tolerate his highflown e thusiasm about queens and princes and occucesses just as a prosaic papa might listen to his daughter's accepted lover pouring out the effusiveness of his admiration over a young lady who appears to har father a very good sort of girl indee I, but not a bit of an angel, goddess, scraph, or sylph. On these devoted Canadians the presence of Frince Arthur will have little additional effect, and on nobody else will it have any effect whatever more lasting than the lost of the Scotch reel or the hubbles of the hampagne which followed, The future of Ganada will be settled by strictly practical and prosaic considerations. The Nova Scotians, who are the bitterest enemies of the Confederation measure, are among those of the popliation who have always been most noted for loyalty: and yet their loyalty did not two years ago, and does not now, prevent them from declaring loudly annexation to the United States rather than a federation of the British American provinces These men see no advantage in the Contederation scheme, and they do see that the situation of the maritime provinces, the vast and dreary distances lying between them and Ortawa, the total dissimilarity of interests and objects which forms a still drearier intervening distance, render it impossible to think with patience of the permanent cohesion of the Dominion. They see, too, quite clearly that England wants to be rid of them. We commented a few days ago upon the remarkable frankness with which Sir John Young conveyed to the Canadians the assurance that England is ready to let them go whenever they please. The delegates from the several British American Product to the council and back. vinces found out this for themselves, to the great surprise of many of them, when they went over to England to agitate for and against the Dominion project. The notion taken up by some of our New York contemporaries, that the English Goverument have sent Prince Arthur to Canada for the purpose of offering him to the Canadians as a king, is utterly chimerical, and, indeed, shows a curious ignorance of the feel ings of the English public and the opinions of English statesmen. We may all rest assured that Prince Arthur's mother and Prince Arthur's friends would no more allow him to accept the crown of Canada than the crown of Dahomey. "The Genorse give themselves to me," said the gravious French King, "et moi je les donne au diable," Prince Arthur will never, we fancy, receive any such offer from the Canadians; but, if he should, his answer, although not couched in just the same language, would assuredly be to much the same effect. If there is any political significance in the visit, it is simply in the fact that the Dominionists are trying to make capital out of it. So far as England is concerned, it means nothing. Canada will, in fact, soon find herself practically driven to choose between trying to set up for an independent State and annexing herself to our great republic. When it comes to this even the most antiquated of monarchists, even the most ambitious of titleloving politicians, will look, at the one side. on the energy, the progress, the amazing prosperity of the United States; and at the other, on the slow, lethargic, unsatisfactory process of half development which Canada as colony and Canada as a Dominion has exhibited, and then will choose a safe partnership rather than a precarious independence.

system of bondage, some advance was made ( by them, but as soon as the controlling influence of the white race was taken away, we find the negro lapsing into his original barbarism. The increase of population in any considerable degree depends upon relief from cares and a sufficient quantity of food and clothing and shelter from the changes and inclemencies of weather. The census, particularly that of 1860, shows that the natural increase of blacks was much greater than that of the whites, proving clearly that the conditions of life were more favorable to increasing the blacks than that of the whites. With out cares, with comfortable cabins, with good clothing, and a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, the negro improved and multiplied. But now, left to the tender mercies of his pretended friends, he is sinking fast to his original condition, and gradually, or rather rapidly, disappearing. Not long since we read of the sufferings of the negroes in the District of Columbia, that only portion of the territory of the United States under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. The Chairman of the National Freedmen's Relief Association appeals for the relief of 30,000 negroes, suffering for the want of the necessaries of life in the District of Columbia, and his appeal is responded to by a donation of a barrel of onions and a barrel of potatoes, worth \$13:50, all the way from the North, the region where the negro is regarded as a man and brother. An appeal to the benevolent,

to contribute to supply the wants of negro, was never heard of before the advent of radi calism. But now, right under the nose of Congress, 30,000 of its wards are crying for help. There is no help for them but in themselves, and as we know that Providence only helps those who help themselves, we can see no relief for them, for they are as helpless now as when they first made their appearance upon earth. It is a hard fate-we pity them—but their present deplorable condition was thrust upon them by the fanatical North. That they are not increasing in population is apparent, and that they will finally disappear s also evident. Let this one extract open the eyes of their pretended friends:-

eyes of their pretended Triends:— "Beaufori, S. C., says the Lynchburg News, once the fashiomable watering-place of Souta Carolina, has become decayed, ragged, houseless, and a more clan-bed. Once it was to the South what long Branch and Newport are to the North. It had its hundred loats and bathers, but now there are a few mean whites who intermarry with the negroes, a few low hquor shops and clothing stores, a few ex-officials of the Treasury, who hope to get a lit ie Sea Island colton, and a few stunted paimettos. The corresponden of the Boston Transfer, who tells us of the decay, adds the following of the agero race: correspondenc of the Boston Transfer, who tells us of the decay, adds the following of the aegro race:-"Away on the sandhils, in the bomo-proofs of forts, under old forts and decaying tents, this family of colored men, during the war industrious and happy, are now passing their lives in the wilder-ness of the description is along their shores or in the woods of the inner islands. Such lives will soon be past. For they tell us that the surf, which can be heard so distinctly, is the only voice that sings the dirges of hundreds that almost daily are laid in the cold square tenements, dog in the sea beach. Going cold square tenements, dug in the sea beach. Coing down to death, a who e race, at the rate of a thousand a day, and leaving non-behad to bear their names. This, then, is fr-edom ! Suffering for food, for clothing, for everything, having no money, no trade, no employment; nothing to hope or to live for. Free to search for labor they cannot find; free to die unnoticed and unknelled, one after another, until the data fifth the sear comment of them to the the fatal fiftheth year comes round, when, at the present rate of disease, the whole race will have gone into the gloomy bereafter."

## THE HUSS ANNIVERSARY.

From the N. Y. Herald,

At Prague, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of this month-Saturday, Sunday, and Monday-will be celebrated the five hundreth anniverversary of the birthday of John Huss. Great preparations are on foot to give this festival an imposing character. All parts of Bohemia and Moravia will be represented by deputa-A large number of guests are invited tions.

good a start in the race of life as the other | quer. No efforts of diplomacy, no tricks of cabinets, can prevent the union of popula-orable fact is, they alone have not improved, But here in the United States, under a mild

There are few better examples of the vitality of a great idea than that afforded by the history of the movement begun in Bohemia in the fifteenth century. The question of nationalities, supposed to have been set at rest forever by force of arms, has become the leading idea of Europe, and its realization is of prime necessity. With a united Italy and Germany, with a constitutional France, satisfied with the rank which her natural genius and her geographical position may enable her to maintain, not inspired by the vain belief that she is and must be of necessity the first of nations, Europe might follow the example of America by disbanding her armies and paying her debts. She might then educate her ignorant populations, in stead of overburdening them with taxes and military service.

The religious movement in Bohemia was very different from Protestantism of a century later. The object of the struggle was to retain a certain amount of local independence in the churches of different countries without separating from communion with Rome-an endeavor to reconcile liberty with unity. A similar attempt was made in France, but without success. If the Bohemian and Gallican movements had succeeded constitutionalism might have become the form of government in the Catholic Church, and reform made possible without revolt.

Since it was announced that an Ecumenical Council was to be held at Rome during the present year, we have taken a deep interest in its probable issue. Many persons, judging from the encyclicals, the syllabus, and different allocations pronounced in the Vatican, suppose that a decided stand will be taken against the most cherished tendencies of the age, and that Pius IX will anathematize modern civilization as unholy and unchristian. If, however, Rome has retained even a portion of that wisdom which so distinguished her in other times, we may venture to think that this course will not be taken. She will perceive that the main question is one government. By the introduction of a rigid system of imperialism into the administration of the Church, the Papal power puts itself in opposition to every modern de-velopment. If the Pope but reads aright the signs of the times, he will be able to provide for himself a surer support than can be obtained by opposing reforms in Austria and enlisting zonaves in France and Canada, This support will not be obtained by struggling against whatever is most valued by the present age, but by bidding Godspeed to all the legitimate strivings of the people. By liberalizing the internal administration of the Church, and by making himself the senior Bishop of Christen low, the position of the Pope would be such as to need neither zouaves nor Chassepots, of which, as temporal sovereign and absolute Chief of the Church. he seems to be in need.

## SICKLES AT GETTYSBURG. From the N. Y. World.

We gave in yesterday's issue a circumstantial B account of the manner in which the insubordination of General Sickles resulted in such terrible slaughter among the Union troops at the second day's battle of Gettysburg, and PA came near occasioning the defeat and consequent annihilation-for defeat would have been annihilation—of General Meade's entire army. The account is fortified in the most conclusive manner by the evidence taken in reference to the battle of Gettysburg by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and is illustrated by a diagram taken on the spot and tallying precisely with the strategic information furnished under oath by General Meade and the principal officers of his com from Russia, Servia, and other Slavonic counmand. tries. France and England are also to send The motive prompting Sickles to venture on so obvious a blunder as the assumption of their contingent of visitors. It is stated that the position indicated in our diagram has Guizot, Victor Hugo, and other distinguished never been exactly known, though it has Frenchmen will be present. This festival, been stated that he thought himself compeintended to do honor to the memory of a man tent, by thrusting out his unsupported corps, who inaugurated one of the most remarkable to cut General Lee's army in two and thus semovements in mediaval Europe, is suggescure for himself a fame on the order of that tive of many reflections at the present time. accruing to Wellington from the battle of It is four hundred and fifty-four years since John Huss was burnt by order of the Council Waterloo The ignominious manner in which this vainglorious effort failed was very fully set forth in our of Constance, and after death his ashes scattered to the winds. According to the sentence his body was delivered to the fire and article of yesterday, and with it appears his soul to the devils. This was done although a curious fact in connection with this a German emperor had pledged his word to sanguinary blunder that has not heretogive the great Doctor of Prague a safe confore been brought into prominence. It is known that the losses in Siekles com-It was supposed that with the death of Huss mand, the 3d Corps, were appallingly the ideas which he represented would be heavy; but, from the fact that the battle of stifled. What was the result ? All Bohemia Gettysburg extended over three days, it has rose up, and for twelve years undisciplined passed into a general acceptance that these peasants bade defiance to the best troops osses were the natural result of so long-conwhich the empire could send against them, tinued a struggle. Now, from the evidence and compelled Rome and Germany to make presented, it is beyond question that the 3d terms with men whom they affected to look Corps was not in action at all on the first upon as heretics and rebels. All this would of the three days' fighting, and but slightly neve but little interest at the present day. engaged, with "very small loss:" says Gene except for the student of history, were it not for the fact that questions raised in Bohemia ral Birney, who commanded it after Sickles was wounded - on the third and last day. by Huss in the fifteenth century are pre-emi-All its casualties, or virtually all, are therenently the questions of to-day in Europe. On fore directly traceable to the operations of the second day. On this day, the testimony their proper settlement depend the peace and is unanimous that the assault by the Condevelopment of the world. Of these questions one is political and the other religious. federates began at 4 P. M. and terminated at about dusk, or, at that time of the year-July At the present time peoples of the same -about seven o'clock. Within these three race and language are striving to form themnours, then, the fighting was done and the selves into homogeneous groups. This has corps sustained its terrific loss of so many given rise to what is now called the question thousand men, Besides the 3d Corps of nationalities, which is without doubt the chief political question of Europe in our losses, nearly as many more men were killed and wounded in the other corps and parts time. The great struggles and rivalries are of corps that were ordered up to save the Third from annihilation, General Meade being between governments which have placed themselves at the head of the national movement and those whose personal or dynastic forced to bring up five to one before he could interests are opposed to it. The animating beat Longstreet off of the command upon idea of Germany is a united fatherland, which which he had swooped as soon as the opportutill Bismark's time seemed to be merely a nity was given him. These men, then, of dream of poets, but which since the battle of these other corps fell as much vic-Sadowa is fast becoming a reality. Austria, unable to bring about Gertims to Sickles as did the unfortunate soldiers of his own command, and the man unity, does not wish that it aggregate is perhaps as bloody a slaughter as should take place under the auspices of her is chargeable in the annals of warfare to the incapacity on any one occasion of any one great rival; hence the grievances of Count commander. In Sickles' immediate com-Benst, who, if we may believe his speeches mand, the regiments participating in the and despatches, bestows much unrequited action are given by name and number in our love on ungrateful Prussia. France, of article; and, as the fighting of the 3d Corps was from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M. of the 2d of July, course, cannot but give a word of sympathy to the ill-used Austrian Chancellor She sympathizes with his separatist movements, fear-1863, those who lost friends or relatives in ing that a united Germany might have too any of those regiments at Gettysburg may auch significance, and the "Grande Nation" know very distinctly to whom the sacrifice of be forced to take a second instead of the first their kin-people and friends is due. As to the last count in the indictment place in Western Europe. Italy is yearning and struggling for national unity; but the against this epitome of vileness, it will be Pope stands in the way. The Slavonic and Greek populations of Turkey are struggling seen that, but for the tremendous efforts put forth by five-sevenths of Meade's army to hold Longstreet's corps at bay, the result of for a position among the Christian nations of Sickles' blunder would have been the end of the earth. Western Europe, or at least the the United States and the establishment of Governments, affects to believe that the rule the Southern Confederacy. With the loss of of the "sick man" is a wise dispensation of Gettysburg would have come the occupation of Washington, foreign intervention, the raising of the blockade, the perpetuation of Everywhere we find the traditions and institutions of ages of conquest and violence coming in conflict with the legitimate aspiraslavery, and the independence of the South. tions and tendencies of the people.

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PHILADELPHIA.	JAS. W. MCALLEISTER, Secretary, THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 39	fication of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, Bri- tish, and American ports, for the year 1869 is FOP

LO! THE POOR NEGRO. From the N. O. Pleasune.

The fruits of the efforts of the fanatical preacher and politician of the North are ripening daily, and the harvest of death will be frightfully large. Freedom, and the equality of the black race, socially and politically, with the white race, have been decreed, and the results are being made manifest. The laws of nature are fixed and immutable, and when, judging from the whole past history of the world, we see that the negro is the lowest in the scale of the human race, we must conclude that a fixed, an eternal law so decreed. We can see no change in the condition of the negro, morally, intellectually, and physically, go back as far as we can. They are the same now as they were at the date of the building of the Pyramids—no change for the building of the Pyramids—no change for cally, go back as far as we can. They the better. It is certain that they had as | by the people, and as such destined to con-

Providence.

The -Heber C. Kimball left \$60,000 to fifteen children and forty wives. He had at one time and another sixty-three children, but forty-eight died, which goes to show that polygamy is not healthy in its results.

	PHIL	ADELPHIA.			THI	(ODOI	RE M	RE	GER, I
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