## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE CHAMPIONS FOR 1872.

From the N. Y. Herald. General Grant, by the leaders, managers, and masses of the Republican party, as by unanimous consent, has been proclaimed their candidate for the succession. His management of the affairs of the nation so far has satisfied his party that he is the right man in the right place, and that, carefully and wisely considering the great questions of the day before acting upon them, he may be relied upon for a successful and popular administration. The platform of his inaugural on negro suffrage, our foreign relations and the national debt has become the Republican creed, and his liberal policy on Southern reconstruction will doubtless be endorsed by Congress, in view of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

The reconstruction of the ex-Rebel States, therefore, may be considered as settled and negro suffrage as established throughout the Union. In the interval to 1872 the Cuban question will be settled, and, perhaps, the Mexican question. The Alabama claims, we apprehend, will remain unsettled, and whether the money question, including debt, taxes, internal and external, bonds, banks, currency, etc., will be put into a shape satisfactory to the country, it is very doubtful. The work belongs to Congress, and Congress, upon the money question in all its details, is as full of divisions of opinion and confusion of ideas as were the builders of Babel. But whatever may be the deficiencies or blunders of Congress, we have every reason to believe that within his sphere General Grant will still maintain his present commanding position as the leader and champion of the Republican party for another term.

What man, then, as the champion of the reconstructed Democracy—for they will have to be reconstructed—will be most available against Grant in 1872? He cannot be found in the regular batch before the Tammany Convention in 1868. To take up, under the new order of things, either Seymour, Pendleton, Hendricks, Packer, Parker, or any other man identified with the old Copperhead regime, will be only to repeat again the disastrons battles of 1860, '64, '66, and '68. The Democracy will need a candidate whose record through the war identifies him with the great revolution established, and a man from the front rank of the defenders of the Union cause. The only available man for the party in this view is Chief Justice Chase. Since the late and suggestive defeats of Packer in Pennsylvania and Pendleton in Ohio, some sensible Western Democrats hitherto devoted to Pendleton recognize the necessity of a change of front under the banner of Chase.

Why not? It may be said that the antecedents of Mr. Chase are obnoxious to old-line Democrats, and in conflict with the "timehonored principles" of the party. But this is all rubbish in the presence of the fixed facts that the distinguishing dogmas, principles, and ideas of the Democratic party as it was are all demolished, defunct, dead, and done for, and that another general battle on these dead issues will be the dispersion and dissolution of the army, rank and file. The champion for the Democracy, then, is Chase in opposition to Grant. Thus the two parties will be placed at once on something like equal ground as to the merits of their candidates. Grant will have the glory of our greatest soldier, but Chase will have the reputation of a great statesman. Grant, we doubt not, will have the record of a good administration; but Chase will have the record of a great leader and long experience in our public affairs, and in a greater variety of responsible positions than Grant. If we point to the splendid victories of Grant over the Rebellion, it may be said they were due first of all to the sinews of war supplied from the Treasury by the wisdom of Chase. The Parliament of Great Britain gave Wellington the credit of the overhrow of the first Napoleon, but Napoleon himself said he was overthrown by the moneybags, or, in other words, by the Bank of Eng-

And yet again, if it is said of Grant that to him belongs the honor of establishing universal negro suffrage, it can be said of Chase that he was among the most active advocates of the negro's rights when Grant was learning the art of horsemanship at West Point. If it shall be urred that to Grant devolved the task of finishing the work of Southern reconstruction, it may be urged. too, that had not Chase been faithful to the great cause he might in the Supreme Court have thrown all this business into endless confusion. Thus it will be seen that with Chase against Grant the Democracy will have a candidate who. npon his personal merits, qualifications, experience, character and public services, will be able to stand in the front rank, side by side with his great competitor, and competent to challenge a comparison.

There will, however, be no contest upon the personal merits and services of the two candidates if they are Grant and Chase. They will each be perfectly satisfactory, and both will be regarded as perfectly safe touching the national faith, the national honor, and an honest and capable administration. Old things will be done away with, and all things will become new. Consequently, with Chase as their candidate, the Democracy, placed in full rapport with the new dispensa-tion as established in the Constitution, will only have to fight the blunders of Congress on the great questions of the day, and here they may have advantages which, with the recovery on the new tack of the Southern balance of power, may give them the victory. Who can tell?

THE SULTAN AND THE ENGINEER.

From the N. Y. World. The ceremonials attendant upon the opening of the Suez Canal promise to be as impressive as any which the world in the later ages has been summoned to witness. The marriage of the Eastern seas with the waters of the West is a very momentous wedding. and it justifies such an array of guests as Pharaoh could not have assembled at the baptism and consecration of his big but useless Pyramid. M. De Lesseps has sent out a catholic list of invitations, and the performance will be enacted, as Talma's was at Erfurth, to a whole pit full of kings, or at least to those who vicariously represent the kingly dignity. The mind is bewildered in contemplating the prospective array of serene and sovereign persons upon the red-sand plains over which Cambyses thundered with his legions, which the caravans of Zenobia traversed, and which the Queen of Sheba may have ridden over upon her journey to visit King Solomon. There will be, besides kings and empresses and princes, sultans and viceroys, and khans and deys, hospodars and imaums, the rulers of a hundred sovereignties, and the priests of a hundred religions: and it is not unreasonable to prophesy that and it is not unreasonable to prophesy that the Tribune. Our own view of the whole the concourse will exceed in pomp and immatter has often enough been set forth, and

In the midst of so many diadems and sceptres, it is not likely that the turban and the scymetar of the Sultan of Zanzibar will cut a very gorgeous figure. But that potentate has been invited, and he has written a letter in reply. It is an oriental epistle, full of tropes and graceful circumlocution, aud, though it omits to state whether he will come or not, it is a literary treasure which should be embalmed and preserved. "In the name of God the mereiful," it begins, "the most agreeable news that the soul desires and the most acceptable of mysteries which rejoice the heart is the offer of a greeting more delicate than the zephyr of morning and sweeter than the dew which falls on the fields and the groves, on the part of one who unites generosity and perfection, possesses glory and greatness, and who has true ideas and iron thoughts"-And so on.

This sort of epistolary glow and lustre is rather dazzling to the occidental. We are accustomed to bleaker and briefer methods of communication. M. De Lesseps must have noted as great a difference in color, so to speak, between the missives which he has received from the East and from the West as there is between the cold azure of the Mediterranean and the sanguine warmth of the Red Sea. We are by no means certain that our own curt and practical literary methods are the best. Perhaps, as civilization ripens at the West, new theories of epistolary ceremony will prevail, and kings and ministers of state and mitred bishops, as well as lawyers, duns, and lovers, will so entangle their communications with the hyperboles of courtesy and the rhapsodies of compliment as to forget what they are writing about, as the Sultan of Zanzibar forgot to say whether he would come or not. present, society favors the briefer and clearer methods of discourse; and we therefore suppose that there is no chance that the President will take a lesson from the Sultan, and send M. De Lesseps a reply to the invitation doubtless extended to him of such gorgeous hue and intricate texture as that a portion of which we have quoted. If Mr. Seward were still in the Department of State, he would hardly allow such an opportunity of length and eloquence to escape him. He would meet the Sultan of Zanzibar upon his own epistolatory domain, and, while he exceeded him in length, would outshine him in color and outgrin his wildest rhetorical grimace. His retirement into private life, however, forbids us to hope for this national triumph, for we do not know of any one else who could successfully compete with the pious and imaginative African.

It is to be hoped that the Eastern potentates do not accompany their personal salutations with the same circumambient ceremony as their letters exhibit. If they do, the time of the great engineer will be exclusively occupied in listening to long orations in Arabic, Persian, and Abyssinian, and all the other dialects of the thronging East, his back will be broken with salaams and his head bewildered with profound kotows, and his life embittered by incessant genuflexion. It is reported that, after marrying the deeps which have been calling to each other for ages across the narrow rim of sand which, like the heavy parent in the drama, has hitherto opposed their union, the great engineer, himself of the ripe age of sixty, is going to lead to the altar a blusing bride of sixteen. If the courteous Africans and Arabians, and other prolix personages whom he has invited to grace his triumph, could be made aware of this interesting prospect, they would assuredly refrain from thus, with much palaver. wounding his spirit and obfuscating his understanding.

THUS FAR.

From the N. Y. Tribune. During the last season and the present, if women have not had the suffrage, they have certainly had sufficient opportunities of debating and voting in conventions. They have stood in a forum of their own, with all the chance in the world of developing parliamentary ability and capacity for public affairs. How has this opportunity, how have these chances been improved? Making all just allowance for ignorance of legislative routine and of parliamentary law; duly weighing the novelty of the situation and the exciting character of the questions discussed, we have been struck by the absence of decorum, but more particularly by the illogical and inconsequenial nature of the debates. There has been, if we may use a colloquial phrase, a constant flying off from the handle. The consequences have been of an exceedingly miscellaneous kind. The refutations have not always been responsive to the arguments. There have been collisions, and high words, and fierce disputes, and, at times, a chaotic disturbance which threatened to result in a speedy dissolution of the conventions. Now, it is undoubtedly as it is lamentably true, that all these things are often to be observed in Congress: but the reader will bear in mind the distinction, that in Congress men are divided avowedly into parties, whereas all these ladies are supposed to think alike. The matter of suffrage for women is a very simple one. The only question is "Shall it be granted?" and all these ladies think that it should. Why should not this unanimity of doetrine produce something like harmony of deliberation? Why should there be divisions, and recriminations, and retorts, and personal rencontres, and loud talk, and fierce assaults, in these conventions of sisters? There can be only a single answer to such an interrogatory. These delegates either do not think alike, or perhaps some of them hardly think at all. They have emotions, and they have desires; they have a passionate conviction that the world wants making over: perhaps they have some of the infirmities of personal ambition; but they seem to be totally unaware of the immense importance, in discussing fundamental law, of keeping to one thing at a time. Variety may be the spice of life, but it is quite out of place in the specific settlement of theories. There can be nothing more single in its idea than this question of female suffrage. To vote or not to vote-that is the question; and lady delegates, when they meet to consider it, should make a main business of bringing men over to their side; because, in the nature of things. until a majority of men are so brought over, not one woman in any State will be permitted to vote. We have the power; we cannot be forced to abandon it: we must therefore be persuaded out of it. This is work enough for at least one year, without raising the question of reformed costume, or some other equally trivial. We do not want a perfect pot-pie of all sorts of things at the same time. We weary of crude thought, purposeless speculation, wild assertion, and incongruous resolutions. Whatever makes this movement ridiculous should be nicely avoided: its only hope is in the dignity and propriety of its advocacy. We wish it to be understood that we make these observations in a kindly spirit, and in

perfect good faith, whatever some of the

more ardent sisters may be pleased to say of

pressiveness any assemblage of the present | we still adhere to it. When a majority of the century. not be among those who say them may; but the proceedings of some of these conventions postpone such unanimity. There are thousands upon thousands of women in the land very contemptible home-keeping and housekeeping little bodies, no doubt-who are re pelled by the passionate nature of the feconventions who stoutly protest that they do not want to and that they will not vote under any circumstances. Now, we are not for forcing the right upon anybody who does not want it, for we consider it too sacred a one to be thrown away. We tell the leaders of the movement, and we hope they will take it to heart, that until they have brought such women as these to believe in suffrage, it will not be granted. If a vote be the right of woman, she will be frightened out of asking for it by the vagaries of the platform hero ines. The scenes and the screams of the conventions deter these mild-mannered and dignified ladies, and they vow over their cradles, in the sacred precincts of the nurseries, that they will be like none of these.

Very contemptible! very weak-minded and faint-hearted, doubtless-but what are you going to do about it? These also are women, pure, thoughtful, and loving. These are also among the jewels of the land, and upon their moral influence its destinies do greatly depend. These, if any, are the women who should vote-not merely a little knot of shrill-voiced lecturers and orators. When the demand for the ballot comes from the household, and not from the platform, then men will consider it-perhaps grant it. And not one moment before

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

From the N. Y. Times. The capital and the country exult in the consciousness of a great deliverance. There was imminent danger of a plague unknown to Pharaoh, and for which neither law nor opinion, neither majorities nor minorities, furnished an antidote. Andrew Johnson's election to the Senate seemed almost a certainty. He had made up his mind to be successful in the contest, and his friends were depicting in advance the glory of his coming conflicts in the nation's Capitol. Neither he nor they had doubts upon the subject. He was sure to be elected, and sure to demolish all his enemies when he entered upon his duties in the Senate. He desired to go there, and meant to go, to satisfy his great revenge. The battles of his troubled term in the Presidency were to be fought over again. The story of his life was to be told anew. And all political heresies were to be annihilated by his vindication of the Constitution, and his exposition of the political gospel according to himself. In a word, Andrew Johnson was to expound Johnsonianism, and to make himself a nuisance each succeeding day of his Senatorial existence.

From this great peril we are suddenly, unexpectedly rescued. Andrew's prophecies have come to naught. His boasting is as idle wind. His fierce threats have lost their significance. He preached repudiation, and is in turn repudiated. Tennessee will not have him for Senator: the Legislature, after three days' balloting, have consigned him to private life. He retires to Greenville instead of advancing on Washington. Instead of falminating thunder in a marble hall, he will ponder the vanity of human wishes in the quiet corner of a village. The curses he had, in anticipation, scattered freely, will all go home to roost.

And a comparatively unknown man takes the place which the hapless Andrew hoped to Henry Cooper, a lawyer by profession and a member of the State Senate, carries off the prize. He was a consistent Union man during the war, and though, perhaps anti-radical in his opinions and purposes, has not been tainted with the Johnsonian malady. He is described as a man of somewhat more than average ability, with a moderation and tact which give promise of usefulness. His election is the result of a compromise between the Stokes radicals and the moderates, who for a time supported Etheridge and other candidates.

Apart from the relief which the defeat of Mr. Johnson affords, the election of Mr. Cooper is a gratifying proof that the moderate elements, united, are strong enough to control the action of the Tennessee Legislature. There have been some reasons for apprehending mischief from the supposed ascendancy of the extreme, reckless Democrats by whom Johnson was supported. He and they were well suited in temper and intent: and already an agitation was foreshadowed which threat ened endless evil to the State. The defeat of Johnson therefore implies more than the suppression of his pestilent demagoguism. It implies the inability of the aggressive Democracy of which he is a leader to shape the course of legislation. The same combination which sends Johnson to Greenville and Cooper to Washington is capable, under proper management, of guiding the affairs of the Legislature and making it a source of strength to the Union rather than an occasion of annoyance and injury. The election of Cooper is the triumph of the Union sentiment over the party of disorganizers led by Johnson. In this aspect especially it is important.

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