THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1869.

SFIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Buiterial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Carrent Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE JOBBERY OF DEMAGOQUES THE ROBBERY OF THE POOR. From the N. Y. Times.

If the labor conventions or the various organs of the laboring classes were worth nnything as means of instruction, they would seek to convince their followers of the fallacy of one statement at least, which has done more damage to American interests than almost any other single idea prevalent with working people, and that is, that the laboring class derive benefit from the peculations of their leaders. These instructors of workingmen ought to make it an axiom in all their teachings that the jobbery of demagogues is the robbery of the poor.

The laboring man is influenced by what seems an immediate gain from a corrupt proceeding of one of his leaders. Thus, if a Court House is built for five millions which ought to have cost two and a half millions. the workmen of the city see the profits of the undertaking to their class in supplying work, but do not see that this additional expense, pocketed by jobbers and raised from taxation, is at once charged to them by capital in the shape of an advance in rents. And what is worse, capital must charge more than the extra taxation, because of the risk of similar future jobs. It is not the wealthy who pay for such plundering contracts and nseless expenditures, but the poor and middle classes.

Some kinds of corrupt administration the laboring class know and feel at once. Thus, if the streets are to be paved at a certain expense, and the contractor only half does his work and pockets half the cost, all the cartmen and drivers of the city suffer the loss to their daily business in damage to teams and wear and tear of horses. Mr. Peter Cooper. in a recent address to workingmen, said that the loss to cartmen alone for this city from this source is equal to a thousand dollars a day. Most of the losses, however, to the laboring class from the jobbery of our city governors is indirect. It appears in increased rent of tenements and shops, in the consequent higher price of commodities, and also in the withdrawal of capital from the city.

If any intelligent laborer desires to see what effect unequal taxation can have on an important branch of business, let him go around our docks, and shipyards, and iron works at the present time. He will not find in all New York, with its immense wealth and boundless commerce, more than one ship in process of building to-day. He will see melancholy lines of abandoned shipyards, iron works without business, docks that are empty; and if he will go to the tenement-house near by he will meet with the more melancholy sight of room after room inhabited by strong men, caulkers, shipwrights, dockyard-laborers and ironworkers, who are sitting idle, eating the bread of poverty, and hastening towards a terrible future of want and suffering.

The causes of this calamity, as any one will inform him, are not alone the heavy national taxes on the raw material entering into the structure of ships, but also the heavy local taxation of New York, as compared with European cities. This taxation weighs upon every part of a shipbuilder's work. It adds to his rent, to the wages he must pay, and to the cost of all his material, as compared with a foreign rival. He must pay for all the job-beries of the City Fathers in all his expenses. If he should undertake to run a line of American steamships to Liverpool, he would start with a local tax of nearly three per cent. to compete with an English company, who barely one per cent. All his labor on board pay one per cent. An his have shape or another, be paying proportions of this tax. The result of this complication of taxes, local and national, on a branch of business which must compete with foreign branches, comparatively unburdened, has been to drive capital away from it, and almost to bring it to an end. This is only one instance. If our intelligent laborer could take an excursion of a hundred miles around New York, he would see everywhere springing up in the compara-tively untaxed rural districts, huge factories, sugar refineries, breweries, sewing machine factories, and hundreds of similar establishments. The cause of this exodus of capital he would discover to be the desire to escape the local taxation of New York city. Again, if he would inquire further, he would discover that a great deal of the printing and bookmaking of New York is done in distant districts, even in Massachusetts, on account of the cheaper labor there; the cause of this greater cheapness being the lower rents and less personal expenses of the operative, these again being reduced by an honest local ad-ministration. He would find also that numerous branches of other manufacturing, whose products are sold here, are carried on in New England, though this city has more facilities for them, because of the heavy taxation and higher price of labor here. The working class should understand that the result of this increasing plunder and enormous taxation by our city authorities is sure to be most disastrous to themselves. There will be hosts of unemployed men in this city this winter. Many branches of production will be closed. The masses of poor will suffer with want, but the leaders they have chosen and the demagogues who represent them will be reveling in wealth, wrung from them.

powders, is so great a man as himself, or entitled to so much emoluments or so much titular and other distinction. But plain men who bring a little plain wisdom to bear upon the subject don't think that the Brigadier is greater than the bishop, or the professor, or the artist, and they consider that the natural and the acquired qualifications of the surgeon entitle him to as much distinction as that which is given to the commander. To be able to tie a femoral artery, or reduce an aneurism, implies as exact and laborious intellectual discipline as it does to perform the more dashing and conspicuous functions which devolve upon the sailing master or the flag officer.

In respect to the disbursing officer, who is included in the scheme of titular exaltation, it is not necessary to say much, except that it is impossible to honor too highly the man who pays out money. The business does not rank among the liberal or learned profes-sions, though it is certainly liberal, and its practitioners are not necessarily unlearned. The purser who pays may be as intellectual a person as the poet who does not pay, or the philosopher who would pay if he had got it; in which case shoulder-straps and ceremonies of salutation would seem to befit him who hands over the money as well as the lieutenant or other officer who merely spends it.

According to the averment of the line, certain practical difficulties attend the giving of high official titles to the staff. It may even happen, for example, that a surgeon of long standing may sometimes technically outrank his commanding officer. It is true that this might lead to embarrassment. The doctor might, on a critical occasion, emerge from the cock-pit, dubious and drowsy with the odor of drugs, and enfeebled by prolonged diagnostics, and command the ship to strike its colors in the face of the enemy. Civilians are timorous, doctors notably so. He that purges and runs away may live to purge another day. So would our doctor possibly reason, and discredit would thereupon fall upon the service which admitted him to so ofty a place upon its rolls.

Moreover, if the doctor outranks nearly every person on shipboard, his prescriptions are in the nature of commands, and any patient except the admiral, who omitted to bolt a bolus or swallow a powder, would be guilty of mutiny It is rather a pathetic alternative to place before marine and midshipman to lose either his stomach in consequence of the pill, or his life in consequence of not taking Yet this the line can, with some show of candor, advance as one of the consequences of yielding to the ambitious aspirations of the staff. We do not attach much weight to objections of this sort, nor indeed do we at present undertake a serious discussion of the subject at large, but we merely throw out a few hints which have a bearing upon the subject, and which serve to show the complication in which it is involved. It will be a matter of general felicitation if the questions under discussion are settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and without absolutely distracting consequences to the peace of our peaceful Congress at the approaching session. We don't like to have our naval service swarming with discontented doctors and unduly subordinated priests, and imperfectly appreciated paymasters-so we hope that staff and line will settle their differences upon some basis of gentleness and generosity, and henceforward pray, pay, fight, and physic in affectionate and fraternal union, without making a naval campaign the whole winter through on the dreadfully dry land of Washington.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AT WAR WITH THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT

or an eminent artist. Nor is it likely that the and demoralizing practice, by distinguished officer who walks about the quarter-deck and says "Luff!" thinks that the other officer in the infirmary, who feels pulses and prescribes and prescribes of both Protestant and Catholic, while others, who profess no particular creed, based their objections on patriotic grounds and the needless outrage upon the rights, convenience, and conscientious scruples of the pupils. The last Board of Examiners of the Academy, appointed by the present administration, sharply condemned this extraordinary Sunday requisition in their report to the department, and urge that it be abandoned. The great majority of the students themselves earnestly desire to be released from its arbitrary and irritating demands.

BUILDING UP THE BABIES. From the N. Y. World.

The New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art has now fixed its contemplative eye on the innocents of our public schools. In view of this alarming fact, it becomes necessary to assure the fifty thousand fond mothers who have confided the intellectual training of their darlings to the State and left their physical culture to nature, that there is really no danger. Whatever may be the inroads of science elsewhere upon our inalienable evils, there is not the slightest probability that these venerable and theoretical gentlemen will so far depart from their usual cosy habits as to pursue the unresisting babies with science prepense. They have, it is true, deemed the physical welfare of the children of sufficient importance to call forth a long appeal to the honorable the Board of Education, in which they take infinite pains to assure the world that "the laws of health are so beautiful that the pleasure of contemplating them, even independently of their utility, is a tenfold reward for all the labor of their acquisition;" but, while we must all subscribe to this proper sentiment, we are not yet sufficiently educated to feel any strong desire to have our infants studying their own soft anatomies and peering into their other physiological secrets now wisely hidden from the most of us by good health. Interesting as it might be to have four-year

olds discoursing on the relations of the sexes, and able to tell us to a scruple how much blood is sent out of their left ventricles into their little heads, there is a too strong and proper prejudice in favor of having them kicking up their heels in blissful manufacture of corpuscles out in the sunshine, in the deepest ignorance of blood and stomach and such other viscera as never make themselves known except in disease. If physical health must underlie all intellectual and possibly moral strength in a community, there are some practical questions associated with our system of education any one of which will utweigh in value the elegant theories of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. In the first place, it might be well to inquire whether the younger scholars are not kept in school too long already, without superadding to their studies a contemplation of the physiological laws of health.

No small proportion of the infants in the public schools of this city are sent there by mothers who desire only to be relieved of their care during the day. It is unfortunately the teacher's duty to apply to these wards, without regard to variation in temperament and constitution, the rules of the vast system under which she acts. She is, moreover, made personally responsible for the intellectual advancement alone of her charges, and has every incentive to eram them and restrict them for this purpose. Add to this the fact that, since corporal punishment has been interdicted, there is no other means of intimidating pupils but that of retaining them in school long after its dismissal (this is done every day with infants who are close prisoners from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 at night), and it becomes a question, well worthy the attention of our philosophers, whether the very intellectual stringency of the public schools is not already detrimental to the health of the younger children. To build up these babies into healthy, intelligent citizens was the object for which the schools were established. To carry out the beneficent idea, we do not want them slinging clubs and sand-bags in heated rooms so much as we want them to have their own way regularly out of doors. One good game of "tag" or "follow master" in the open air is worth all the parallel bars and lectures on physiology that can be provided by contractors or societies for the "Advancement of Science and Art.'

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LINE AND STAFF.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our navy is the apple of the national eye, and we are sorry that it is just at this mo-ment an apple of discord. Whatever con-cerns the prosperity and honor of that service concerns the prosperity and honor of all citizens, and therefore the rather peppery contest between the line and the staff, upon a question of rank, invites the earnest attention of a good many people who do not exactly know the difference between line and staff, or between a bowsprit and a capstan bar. It is not easy to ascertain the precise merits of the controversy. But we shall con-vey an approximate idea thereof to our readers by saying that certain civil personages, as doctors, pursers, chaplains, and the like, neecssarily allied with the service, do not at present take the official rank to which they are thought to be entitled, and the purpose, warmly urged by the staff, and as eagerly combated by the line, is to rehabilitate the system-to slightly exalt the men of money, medicine and prayer, in order to equalize the moral altitude of the various departments of he service.

Relative official status is something which ought to be determined by common sense, and not by tradition or professional prejudice. There was never yet a pursy and swaggering Brigadier, with a cock feather in his hat and sword between his legs, who would not, if could, fix his own claims to distinction wheth higher than those he would admit on shalf of a Bishop, or a Professor of Greek,

OF THE COUNTRY. From the N. Y. Sun.

The compulsory order of the Navy Department, which requires the students of the Naval Academy to pursue their ordinary secular studies on Sunday, without any regard to the feelings of the midshipmen or the needs of the public service, is arresting the attention and invoking the condemnation of religious journals of various communions. As a proof and a specimen of the tone of sentiment which prevails on this subject, we recently printedan article from the New York Observer, a staid, conservative journal, the organ of one of the largest denominations in the country, and commend it to the consideration of our readers.

To learn the art of war, with the intent to follow it as a life profession, is doubtless necessary even in the midst of profound peace. But, in such an epoch, to compel our youth, who have resolved to devote themselves to this vocation from patriotic motives, to stifle their conscientious scruples, and pursue the routine of secular studies on a day when they all need rest, and which the most of them regard as sacred, shocks the moral convictions of the entire community.

All the young men at the Academy, whe ther Protestants, Catholics, or of no religious creed whatever, had been trained ere they went thither to treat Sunday as a day of abstinence from ordinary pursuits; while the great majority of them had been taught to regard it as a season which should be devoted with more or less strictness to moral and religious reflection and instruction. In obedience to this universally prevailing sentiment, there is not an institution for the education of youth in the whole land, excent the Naval Academy, that requires its pupils to prosecute their usual studies on that day.

However liberal or latitudinarian may be

the views of any portion of the American Republican loss in the same districts..... people as to the peculiar sanctity of Sunday, there are no two opinions on the point that on that day no one should be compelled, whether he will or no, to spend its hours in prosecuting ordinary business, and especially where there is no necessity for violating the well-established rule that it is to be treated as a day of rest. If one voluntarily chooses to set aside the rule in his own case, that is his affair. But to require him to do so, in disregard of his wishes and against his own sense of propriety, is a vielation of his rights as a citizen at all events, and of his conscientious privileges as well, if he is a believer in the doctrines entertained by religious men of all creeds.

And yet, this is precisely what the Navy Department is doing in regard to the young men under its tuition at the Naval Academy. For the Government to enforce such an arbi trary rule in time of peace, when there is not the slightest necessity for pushing the cadets forward in hot hasts to the gun decks of our men-of-war, is alike shameful and criminal. During the late war, when the exigencies of the naval service were extreme, this practice might perhaps have been tolerated; but there is now no excuse for the Department to set the religious sentiment of the country at defiance; and if longer persisted in, it should call down upon the managers of the Department the unqualified censure of the public. The strongest representations have been

made to the President and to the Secretary of the Navy in condemnation of this oppressive

TWO HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND SHORT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The popular vote cast in our late State election falls two hundred and ten thousand short of that of last year for Governor, as follows:-In other words, only three-fourths of the

popular vote was cast in the late election, the other fourth remaining at home. There are some other curious figures counected with the late election, as compared with last year. For instance, last year-

The Democratic vote for Governor in this city was. 112,522 And in Kings county it was. 41,419 .153,941

1	And in Kings county it was	
1	Total 107,	61
1	Showing a failing off of	31

11,715 Which shows a net Democratic loss of 34,616

Thus in New York and Kings county the whole of Hoffman's majority in the State of twenty-eight thousand was swept off, and six thousand more was gained by the Republicans; and yet this year they lose Sigel by twenty thousand and Greeley by twenty-five thousand. How? St. Lawrence county, the Republican banner county of "the rural districts," comparing the vote of this year and last year, will serve to explain. Last year in this county the Republican majority on the State ticket was six thousand six hundred and fifty-lour; this year it is five thousand and sixty eight, a dead loss of over fifteen hundred. And so it runs through all the counties. The vote is short on both sides all the way through, but the weight of the dead loss is uniformly with the Republicans. There was no pressing national issue at stake; the Republicans of the interior were tired of voting to keep up these city commissions, excises, registries, and what not, and concluding that Greeley might take care of himself, they let the election go by default. Thus by default the Democrats have gained absolute possession of the State, and the consequence will probably be a work of reconstruction and revolution in our city and State affairs as comprehensive as the radical reconstruction of the Rebel States.

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