

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

FREEDMEN VS. PHILIBERTY.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Richard Swivel, on being crossed in love, took to playing the flute, "thinking, after mature consideration, that it was a good, sound, dismal instrument, not only in unison with his own sad thoughts, but calculated to awaken fellow-feeling in the bosoms of his neighbors."

There was nothing very new in these charges against the freedmen. They were just what the Democratic press had been steadily asserting and the freedmen steadily disproving from the onset of the war. To them liberty means license, Mr. Pillsbury thinks; they have a weak partiality for whisky and for gingerbread, and are imperfectly supplied with elevated patriotism and with small-tooth combs.

However, these views attracted small attention at the North, from their want of novelty; and so long as they were confined to the Democratic press, as the World and the Revolution, they attracted little at the South. But when they were announced largely in the Independent, in the vast hospitality given by that "God's acre" of a sheet—on that first page where the cheery editor leaves each contributor to fight for his own hand, like Harry Wynd, having no connection with over the way—then they gained wide attention at the South, and met with a joyful response from every one who had an atom of negro-phobia left in his bosom.

We notice therefore in the Southern Republican press, and especially in that very able sheet, the Charleston Daily Republican, constant protests from black and white against these sweeping attacks. To assert, after a brief stay in South Carolina, that the freedmen are "most emphatically lost," that "marriage is rare," that "infanticide is common," and "on the plantations very few children are born"—these statements are pronounced to be wantonly false. These contradictions were confirmed to us but a few days since by Captain N. G. Parker, State Treasurer of South Carolina, a man of high character, who served successively in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and the 33d United States Colored Troops, and has had abundant opportunity for observing the South Carolina freedmen for eight years. He says that these charges are "earnestly unjust," and have already done a great deal of injury to the position of the colored people of the South.

The same opinion is expressed to us by Sergeant Prince Rivers, well known as one of the ablest colored men of the State, a native-born South Carolinian, and the very first man in the United States to open his house as a recruiting office for colored soldiers, in May, 1862. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and is now a member of the Legislature, and being also a magistrate, has abundant opportunity of knowing the condition of freedmen. He indignantly denies these assertions of general drunkenness and licentiousness, while admitting, of course, that the colored people are still poor and ignorant. Again, we have a letter before us from Sergeant Langley, a colored man of Vermont birth and of good common school education, well-known to us, who went South in the 5th Massachusetts, was transferred to the 33d U. S. C. T., and has resided there since the war, being now Commissioner of Beaufort county, S. C., and Assistant Assessor. He says of his former fellow-soldiers—"A committee is appointed to 'inquire into all the circumstances.' This silences the press, and removes the subject for a time from under the public eye. There is always a chance that the charges will be altogether forgotten before the answer to them is prepared, and in that case it is easy to concoct a 'report' which will satisfy the public. Or else the committee make things pleasant all round by admitting the discovery of a few minor errors, but denying in general terms the serious portion of the accusations. This latter course is the one adopted by the gentlemen deputed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern."

enemy for slander, believing that he could hammer out a better character on his anvil in three months than all the courts in Christendom could give him in ten years.

MURDERS BY "DOCTORS."

From the Chicago Republican. With the rush of life in our crowded streets we are too apt to leave the deaths and the tragedies that end in death so far behind that they slip out of our memories in an hour. But the two terrible sensations of the past week must cling tenaciously to the hardest heart in the community, and spur it to the hottest sort of righteous indignation. The murders of Theodosia Patterson and Jennie Sterchel are too fresh, with all their hideous details, to be easily forgotten; and while the city glows with the unutterable shame and the undimmed wrath that such rightful atrocities should be possible here, just now is the time to show the inexorable tolerance which has allowed such men as Straford and MacRae to practise their awful business in our midst.

The slaughter of unborn children is not one whit more pardonable—not one whit more open to extenuation—than the murder of adults. When the criminal hand which attempts to extinguish the breath of life in its feeblest condition drags down into death the sturdier existence of the mother, the atrocity is twofold. It is too old a world, this of ours, to be over-faithful to the truth. There is too little truth in the world to be swathed in the fustian of "delicacy" out of our sight and mind. When such horrors as these which form our text occur, it is the accomplice in crime who blinks it, and the sympathizer with the criminal who wants to bury it beyond recovery. The Christian community turns up its eyes at the Chinese infandante, and shudders in its broadcloth at the corpses which fringe the sacred Ganges. But the Christian congregation turn not a single shoulder from him or her who slays the unborn in its mysterious first life, and anticipates the intentions of the Creator with murderous barbarity, until popular sentiment is ignited and popular wrath is frantically aflame.

General Grant, the new Minister from Hayti, who is reported as a handsome, intelligent, and highly-accomplished man, on presenting his credentials to the President the other day made a very neat little speech. In the course of it he said "the exalted philanthropy and the readiness to make amends to a race formerly oppressed in this country—those noble principles which have led your administration, Mr. President, to select a man of that race to represent the great and powerful republic of the United States in the hearts of all Haytiens who eagerly desire the advancement and elevation of their race a just sentiment of admiration and gratitude;" and so on to the close.

General Grant, however, thus challenged by the eloquent Haytian of African descent, was equal to the demands of the occasion. Striking at once into the main question he said—"If any proof were wanting of the unfounded character of the prejudice which until recently prevailed, at least in different parts of this country, against the race from which you are sprung, it might be found in the high tone and polished style of the remarks you have just uttered." A very neat compliment indeed; but the General did not stop here. In regard to this American prejudice of color he went on to say, "that like all similar prejudices, no matter how deeply implanted, it must sooner or later yield to the force of truth." What truth is here referred to? The truth of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal"—a truth heretofore widely considered as only "a glittering generality." Next, speaking of the inevitable and natural results of our great civic convulsion in reference to the African race, the President said that among the concessions in their behalf "is their right to employment abroad as well as at home, in the public service—a right which, as you say, has been acknowledged in the appointment of one of the formerly proscribed race to represent the United States in Hayti."

Here, then, we have the reason from General Grant for his appointment of black men to office, and for his advocacy of the fifteenth amendment, providing for universal negro suffrage. He believes that all these prejudices of race and color should be and will be swept away. He is far ahead of Lincoln in this respect: for Lincoln inherited from Kentucky a strong prejudice against negro equality, which, as developed in Lincoln's policy, was subsequently used as the foundation of the reconstruction policy of Andy Johnson. Secondly, from the "happy accord" established between the United States and the African republic of Hayti under General Grant, we look for the early annexation of the Haytiens, with the Dominicans of the other end of the island.

Meantime, let it suffice for our doubting politicians that General Grant is fixed in his policy of equal civil and political rights, without distinction of race or color. Fixed is the word. The mind and the policy of General Grant are fixed upon this subject, and such being the case, we may regard his ideas as fixed in the Government of the United States. Looking at this fixed fact and the commutation of Southern reconstruction, our leading Democratic politicians are called upon to face the music. They cannot go back now; they cannot stand still. They must fall in line with the new forward movement of the Southern Democracy, or go to pieces.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

From the N. Y. Times. The public have had some experience of reports of that class which are intended to "whitewash" culpable persons. Whenever a revelation is made which injuriously affects a powerful interest, political, commercial, or social, a short and single plan is tried of hushing up the whole affair. A committee is appointed to "inquire into all the circumstances." This silences the press, and removes the subject for a time from under the public eye. There is always a chance that the charges will be altogether forgotten before the answer to them is prepared, and in that case it is easy to concoct a "report" which will satisfy the public. Or else the committee make things pleasant all round by admitting the discovery of a few minor errors, but denying in general terms the serious portion of the accusations. This latter course is the one adopted by the gentlemen deputed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern.

The strangest circumstance in connection with this report is that the committee should have supposed for one moment that it would be deemed conclusive upon any given point. It settles nothing. The committee dare not make public the evidence which was laid before them, and the chairman himself refused to sign the report. This circumstance is concealed from the public in the report now presented. We are in a position to supplement the meagre comments of the committee with a little information which will not be new to them, although the general reader will now become acquainted with it for the first time. A "whitewashing" report cannot destroy the effect which some facts will now state must inevitably produce on the public mind. The accounts rendered by one of the officials, who is implicated even in the rose-water report of the committee, showed that

of goods purchased at exorbitant prices, \$5,000 dollars' worth were unaccounted for. This happened during last year alone. The agent who had to buy paper admitted having told the manufacturer that all purchases must be made through the son of one of the managers. The commissions paid to this lucky son varied from two-and-a-half to fifteen per cent.—say ten per cent, on an average. This, on annual purchases of \$150,000, would amount to \$15,000—a snug year's income for the recipient, but a great loss to the Concern. On these two items only it lost \$34,000 in one year. But the official first referred to kept a carriage and horses, although his salary was only \$2,000 a year. Of course no one suspected that anything was wrong.

We might extend these details, but for today an installment may suffice. It would be interesting to hear from the Investigating Committee the motives which justified them, as they believed, in withholding facts like the above from the Methodist Conference. They were placed in a position of trust and confidence, and it was not their business to shield delinquents or to make themselves the means of condoning the offenses which had been committed. They should have told the truth, without prejudice or favoritism on either side. By being weak enough to suppose that a carefully "doctored" report would prevent scandal, they have only made matters ten times worse than they were before, confirmed the statements originally made, and forfeited the confidence of their own brethren and the general public.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE PREJUDICE OF COLOR.

From the N. Y. Herald. General Taylor, the new Minister from Hayti, who is reported as a handsome, intelligent, and highly-accomplished man, on presenting his credentials to the President the other day made a very neat little speech. In the course of it he said "the exalted philanthropy and the readiness to make amends to a race formerly oppressed in this country—those noble principles which have led your administration, Mr. President, to select a man of that race to represent the great and powerful republic of the United States in the hearts of all Haytiens who eagerly desire the advancement and elevation of their race a just sentiment of admiration and gratitude;" and so on to the close.

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