1870 TELEGRAPH.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinious of the Leading Journals Upon Current Toutes Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Churleston News. The Orangeburg Notes says emphatically that where farmers do not get what hands they want this year "'tis their own fault." Much land has been sold to colored men, who are building and settling upon it; but this does not hinder farmers from contracting with these very mon. A gentleman in the county has rented lands to families all around him. The men of these families are to work in his contract for one-third, as heretofore. In his contract for one-third, as heretofore. The women are allowed to work the land rented to the family, the owner having a lien on their crop for the payment of the rent. The owner, also, by the terms of the contract, at certain times can call on all the hands at so much per day to work in his crop. This far-mer always has as many hands as he wants. By this arrangement, says our contemporary, the colored man has his home, his family working for him and for themselves. The owner of the land has hands for all the land he wanta to plant for himself, and the rest of it is to plant for himself, and the rest of it is rented out to good paying tenants. Now, oven suppose the land is sold, instead of rented, to these families, the same plan can operate, and the same security is given for hands for the planter, and a lien secures the payment for the purchase of the land. And this latter is better, inasmuch as the security to both is permanent and not temporary, for one year. The colored man is settled and happy, and the planter has hands around him ready at his command. Mutual forbearance and kindnesses on either side will secure con-tentment and prosperity to both. The coland kindnesses on either side will secure con-tentment and prosperity to both. The col-ored man is not avaricious—he is satisfied with comfort. By this means he realizes the wish of his heart—to have a home. He is elevated as a man and a laborer. He has every inducement to be honest as a man and industrious as a laborer. He is rendered contented and happy. It takes very little to make him happy, and he has a right to be happy. Without some such plan as this, the same difficulty will arise each year for hands. And it will increase every year, for the col-And it will increase every year, for the col-ored man is resolved to have a home and a start in life.

These calm and sensible words are well worthy of general consideration. Colored labor is the only labor that we can command; colored people have the political control of the State. Surely, then, it is wiser to make the colored men our friends and fellow-laborers in a common cause, than to aggravate the distrust and dislike which are already too bitter and too deep for the good of our State and people.

MARS ON THE PLATFORM. From the N."Y. World.

It is our duty to present to the attention of the reader Major-General S. B. Roberts, and to solicit for him major-general admiration as an author and an orator. Of his feats of arms we know little, for there is less than little worth knowing; of his vocal range and volume we are left to surmise; of his literary capacity, a small green pamphlet, nine inches one way by six the other, and containing nineteen pages of plunging panegyric, which has come into our possession, enables us to form a judgment. Its purpose is to set forth the services and characteristics of General Grant, and the title-page informs us that it was delivered before the faculty and students of Yale College in 1865, and that the Legislature of Connecticut, jealous of the Legislature of Connecticut, jealous of the academic monopoly of so much eloquence, by unanimous petition, backed up by the tears of the speaker and by the prayers of the chaplain and the clamerous solicitation of the local clergy, procured its repetition before them during the year ensuing. Since then its melodious cadences have slept in silence— unless the author may now and then have hummed or whistled them on dress-parade— until the appearance of the pamphlet we have referred to. The General was not content to live merely in the transient memories of unreferred to. The General was not content to live merely in the transient memories of un-dergraduates and the muddled reminiscences of rustic legislators. He invokes a wide an-dience. His ambition is not unreasonable, and we will help him to its realization. The bees, it is said, swarmed about the mellifluous lips of Plato before he was swaddled, and their hum and honey prefigured the music and sweetness which in after time should flow from the lips aforesid. the music and sweetness which in after time should flow from the lips aforesaid. What insects may have clustered about the infant sperture of the Major-General it is not easy to conjecture. Perhaps they were blue-bottles. They make a good deal of noise of a confused and incoherent character, and these adulation. qualities exactly prefigure the qualities of the General's eloquence. It is very resounding, and very long, and very incomprehensible. Like the idol-breakers of the Crusades, the orator strews his way with broken images: oracked figures of speech, mutilated tropes, and all the *disjecta membra* of a savage verbal iconoclast. He is the centre of a stupendous system of meteoric adjectives, which decline to swing in regular rhetorical orbits, but flame in erratic parabolas and wide semicircles, plunging into each other now and then, and issuing in general conflagration. We have employed a good many figures of speech in shadowing ferth some of the char-acteristics of the General's style, but our ex-cuse must be that ordinary language is not adequate to the purpose. The essay contemplates a general survey of Grant's career, from the tanyard of Galena to the Executive Mansion. The rapid transition from one office to the other kindles the mind. of the orator to a pitch of volcanic fervor. "Mrs. Grant," he says, referring to the Gene-ral's simple life at Galena, "who then spread a frugal dinner, laid by her willing and helpa frugal dinner, laid by her willing and help-ing hands, was content to appear in matronly calicoes and dimities immaculate and fresh from the laundry. Now the vexation and worry of her life are to find appropriate point-lace from Brussels looms and satins from Lyons mills to grace the table where twenty courses are spread," etc. This is cal-culated to leave upon the mind of the unwary the impression that Mrs. Grant serves up point-lace and Lyons to her guests in place of dinde aux truffes, supreme de volaille, and point-lace and Lyons to her guests in place of dinde aux traffes, supreme de volaille, and ooteletes a la Maintenon. Are such the prandial usages at the White House? If so, there are probably camel's-hair shawls for dessert and brocade peplums by way of hors, d'auvres. "Contrabands," he continues, "in pure white kids" (an unconstitutional dester covering, by the way, for which the steward ought to be impeached) "and Bid-dises in starch and Marseilles" (insurrection-ary and mucilagenous attire) "attend, in the stateliness of royal livery, to pour Burgundy and to change courses for ambassadors and plenipotentiaries whose arms are quartered with kingly crests." It is interesting to be informed by authority so unquestionals that there and Marseilles are the constituents of oyal livery, and, though that panoply seems imppropriate to the investiture of a repub-lican waiter, we suppose it must be all right

and fraught with no serious paril to our liber-ties. But we are deeply concerned to learn that the diplomatic corps at Washington quarter their creats with kings. Have the sinister brood of despots who roost "with awful eys" upon the thrones of Europe sur-reptitionsly sent their relations over here to watch for symptoms of pip in our national bird, so that they may step in at the sight moment and wring its invalid nee'.? This ought to be looked into; and prudence sug-gests that a Congressional committee ought to investigate the heraldry of the plenipo-tentimizes on whom the contrabands in kids and the Biddies in imperial starch and royal Marseilles bestow libations of Burgundy and Rheims at the board of our guileless and un-suspecting President. Although the orator dwells with much fervor upon dinner-tables, and drosses, and

fervor upon dinner-tables, and dresses, and high society—the visible and tangible conse-quents of his hero's renown—he strays away fervor upon dinner-tables, and drosses, and high society—the visible and tangible conse-quents of his hero's renown—he strays away now and then into by-paths, historic, moral-istic, ethnological, and other. He talks about Egypt, and Persia, and Babylon, and says that those elder States, eminent as they were in obelisks, unapproachable as they were in obelisks, unapproachable as they were in sphinxes and holy bulls, had no General Grant, and hence the dust of them has been winnowed from the earth and a "new divinity has been impregnated." "There are numerous instances," hesays, "of the elevation of men from places of obscurity to thrones and empires. But they have been the creatures of chance;" and they have been a number of things and not been a number of other things. All of which the speaker re-cites with much confidence and many excla-mation points, showing his mastery of his-tory and of the minor resources of composi-tion. Of the colonels who went out to the "war, no one returned who claimed to be his [Grant's] peer. He carved his way to fame —a fame that is not of tavern song;" and the speaker predicts for it a duration as eternal as that of monumental brass or alabaster. Greatness like that possessed by his hero, and the renown and the achievement conse-quent thereon, require some occult explana-tion. Fambling about the abysses of his in-ner consciousness, the orator finds the key of the mystery. It is Grant's "automony" which has done the business. No manual of terminology with which we are acquainted casts light upon the meaning of this mysteri-ous polysyllable, and its obscurity impels us into labrynths of conjecture. What is it ? An organ ? An attribute? A new style of hat? A talisman ? Grant's "automony," we are told, is perfect, and that is why he won the battle of Shiloh and got elected to the Presidency. The man of genius, on the other hand, has an imperfect "auto-Presidency. The man of genius, on the other hand, has an imperfect "automony," and can never become truly great. He is a machine with a screw loose, and he fails "when relative homogeneity of powers succeed." Grant, he thinks, is not a man of genius, but is made of sterner stuff. He proceeds to liken him first to a woven fabric, then to a fresco, and then to a mosaic; to which similitudes is appended the certification that he is "dyed in the wool." If he had commanded Wellington's army in the Peninsula, instead of lurking behind the lines of Torras Vedras, he would have stormed Madrid. If he had entered Moscow as Napoleon did he would have wintered there

parate a character If it were applied to Julius Casar or Alex-ander of Macedon, it would be preposterous adulation. If its purpose were to bring its subject into derision, such purpose could not have been better subserved. The essay exhibits the peril which is apt to attend the warrior when he takes up an unwonted wea-pon. It is possible that General Roberts might make a respectable figure at the head of a regiment or brigade; but his initial escapade in literature is calculated to strike more terror to the bosoms of his friends than his sword ever did to the bosoms of his foes. The soldier whom he so indiscreetly seeks to honor cannot feel obliged to him for his doubtless well-meant, but clumsy and blundering, panegyric; and the most cour-teons wish we can indulge towards the writer is that his little pamphlet may never reach the modest and worthy gentleman whom it daubs with such merciless and preposterous

and fraught with no serious paril to our liber-ties. But we are deeply concerned to learn that the diplomatic corps at Washington quarter their creats with kings. Have the sinister broad of deapots who roost "with awful eye" upon the thrones of Europe sur-reptitionaly sent their relations over here to watch for surface of the senter to the senter of the senter of the senter of the believed that with "great laughter?" Well might the

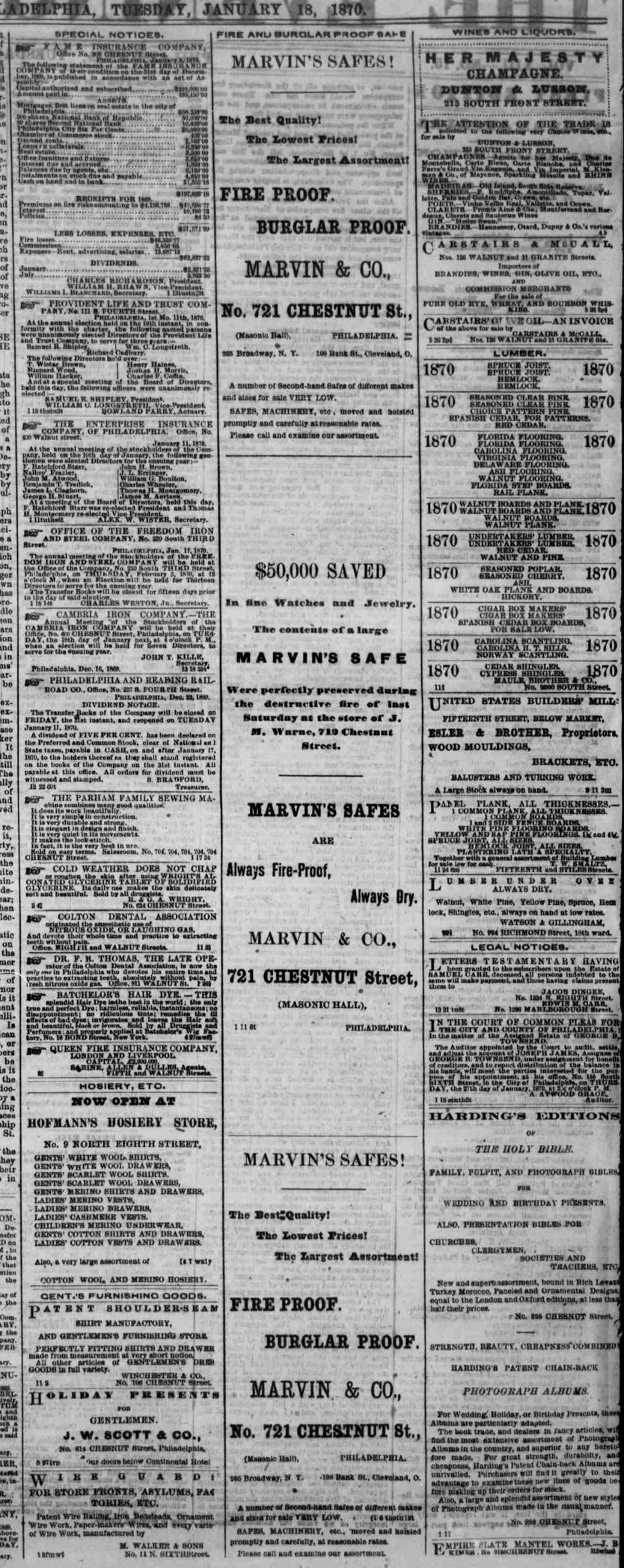
that this sorrowful statement was received with "great laughter?" Well might the weeping Senator have been more discour-aged than ever; but he stood firmly upon his logs to say.—"I am the friend of the white man. He has one friend, at least, in the Senate of the United States." We congratulate white men generally upon their champion. Let us write "*Nil desperan dum!*" upon our banners, as d with the battle ory of "Saulsbury and the Anglo-Sarons!" rush once more into the breach! Our ow views are well known. We have sought, fo justice to the African, but we have never bar gained for the extinction of white men, and we are not ready to submit to it now. If we with Mr. Saulsbury, were the only white men upon this continent, we should solemnly en treat him to hold up his own end, while we tried to hold up ours. We have been much puzzled to understand why the Sonator should have "laughed" at the prospect of their own extinction; but when all the rest of their own extinction; but when all the rest of the white men are gone, should we surviv and encounter Mf. Saulsbury in a howlin wilderness of negroes and monkeys, we pro mise to commit suicide in his company afte the high Roman fashion. the high Roman fashion.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CLOS AT HAND - WHERE STAND TO DEMOCRACY? From the N. Y. Sun. We take it for granted that the Democr We take it for granted that the Democra intend to make a strenuous effort to carry to next Presidential election. It will be high time to do so, unless they wish to pass in history along with the old Federalists, for will then be sixteen years since they succeed in a national contest even by a plurality votes, and twenty years since they elected President by an absolute majority. This is long time in this fast age; and if the D difficult to keep up their organization hopes that have been so often blasted, and promises that seem destined never to be f filled. The Democratic party, then, must trium in 1872, or dissolve. But while the lead are beginning to look around for the prin

ples and the candidates wherewith to mak ples and the candidates wherewith to make struggle for victory, we will call their atte-tion to an historic precedent or fact whi bears very closely upon the main questic and whose consideration they 'cannot long afford to postpone. From the year 1826 doo to the present time, the party which h secured a majority of the House of Rep-sentatives at the election held in the mide of a Presidential term, has invariable choose sentatives at the election held in the midd of a Presidential term, has invariably choss its candidate for the Presidency two yes afterwards. There has not been an excepti to this rule in the last forty-four years; a we trace it no further back, because it was 1826, in the middle of John Quincy Adam term, that the lines which have divided put ties since the Monros ep ich began to clearly traced. clearly traced.

There have been two or three seeming ceptions to this rule; but, when closely amined, they will prove to be striking ex poleon did he would have wintered there and had private theatricals in the Kremlin. If he had led a host to Egypt, he would have snapped his fingers at the disaster of Aboukir and rioted on Pharaoh's flesh-pots. This is high praise, and when it is bestowed by one general upon another it is so very high as to be not easily dis-tinguishable from satire. In truth, the eulogy of General Roberts throughout is of much too robust and interperate a character. only a minority of the popular vote. There is a philosophy underlying this re-markable historic fact; but we pass over it, and deal only with the fact itself. The party, then, which shall carry the next Congress will elect the next President; and hence, the struggle for the occupancy of the White House after the close of Gen. Grant's administration will practically be carried on and decided, not in 1872, but in this present year; and it will begin as early as August, when some of the States hold Congressional elections. tions. And now, gentlemen of the Democratic party, what is the platform of principles on which you expect to elect a majority of the House of Representatives this coming summer and fall? Is it to be the financial programme proclaimed by Mr. Mungen on the floor of Congress, or that just delivered by Governor Hoffman to the New York Legislature? Is it to be an approval of the fifteenth amendment according to John Ouiney Adams, or its nullito be an approval of the fifteenth amendment according to John Quincy Adams, or its nulli-fication according to William M. Tweed? Is it to be the forcible expulsion of Republican members from the Georgia Legislature, or the voluntary exodus of Democratic members from the Indiana Legislature? Is it to be free Cuba, free trade, and free voting? or is it to be a tirade against everything hearing the to be a tirade against everything bearing the name free, including the old Democratic doc-trine of free suffrage, to be followed by a revival of the proscriptive Know-Nothing creed, with a general onslaught upon all races of men who will not bow down and worship the wooden Indian over the portals of St. Tammany ?

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FIRE AND BURGL	SPECIAL NOTICES.	t
	BOD F A M E INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 500 ORESNUT Street.	:
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in and the strength of the strength	WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 1 Istustujät	ve
No. 721 CHI	PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COM-	0-
NO. 121 CHI	PHILADEL SHITA Int Mo 114h 1850	er
(Masonic Hall),	At the annual election held on the full instant, in con- formity with the charter, the following named persons were manimously elected Directors of the Provident Life	SE
265 Broadway, N. Y.	and Trust Company, to serve for three years - Samuel R. Shipley. Wm. O. Longstreth. Richard Cadbury.	IE
and L. Another Products in Social	The following Directors hold over :- T. Wistar Brown, Henry Haines, Richard Wood, Joshas H. Morris,	
A number of Second-has	And at a special meeting of the Board of Directors,	he
and sizes for sale VERY	bald this day, the following officers were manimonaly re- elected - SAMURL R. SHIPLEY, President.	gh
SAFES, MACHINERY,	SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President, WILLIAM O. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President, 113 thstu3t BOWLAND PARRY, Actuary,	it
promptly and carefully at	COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, No.	of
Please call and examine	400 Walnut street.	8 8
Company of the owned where the	At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Com- pany, held on the 10th day of January, the following gen- tlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year -)e-
	tlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year;- F. Ratechford Starr, John H. Brown, Nalbro' Frazier, J. L. Erringer, John M. Atwood, William G. Boulton, Benjamin T. Trodick, Onarties Wheeler,	by
Climit in a polymory and		by al-
na dia kanalari di kurali	George H. Stuart, At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. Ratchiord Starr was re-elected President and Thomas H. Montecomery re-elected Vice President. 1 litutheet ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.	14
R Intel Head of the Array	H. Montacemery re-elected Vice President. 1 litutheet ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.	ers
Prod Links an arriver ar	AND STREL COMPANY, No. 200 South THIRD	e a
The Particular South State	Street. Derry story marries Tan 18 1970	en-
\$50 000	The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREE- DOM IRON AND WIEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 250 South THIRD Street. Philadelphie, on THUS DAY, February 3, 1570, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen	ich on,
\$50,000	Philadelphis on THUESDAY, February 3, 1870, at 19 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirtoon Directors to serve for the ensuing year.	ger
	The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.	has
In fine Watche	1 18 145 CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary,	dle
The conten	CAMBRIA IRON COMPANYTHE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IBON COMPANY will be held at their	Sen
Ling all in children-	Office, No. 400 OHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUES- DAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be hold for Seven Directors, to	ion
MARVIN	serve for the ensuing year. JOHN T. KILLE,	s in
	Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1969. Becratary, 13 18 25t*	ms'
Were perfectly	ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.	be
the destructi	PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.	ex-
Saturday at	The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the Sist instant, and reopened on TUESDAY	ex-
M. Warne,	January 11, 1870. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on	aso
St	the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17,	It
and Press and	1970, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the Sist instant. All	the
the second states	payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,	The
Marial and share the	12 22 60t Treasurer. THE PARHAM FAMILY SEWING MA-	of
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THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND. From the N. Y. Tribune.

From the N. Y. Tribune. In that episode of the protracted debate on the Virginia question in the Senate which particularly marked the 13th of January, an affecting incident occurred well calculated to revive many fainting souls and to energize many weary minds of the Caucasian persua-sion. It has been a matter of complaint that during the deliberations of the Sanate upon the Virginia matter so much chereful the Virginia matter, so much should have been said of sable and so little of lighterbeen said of sable and so little of lighter-colored Americans; and, upon the day men-tioned, Mr. Trumbull had expressed mild doubts of the true friendship of Mr. Summer for Americans of African descent, or rather of the real value of that friendship; and Mr. Summer had, of course, responded, most un-necessarily, we think, however briefly. It was just at this time that the white man, neglected and despised and mode of little was just at this time that the white man, neglected and despised and made of little account, pushed aside in the Senate with all his interests and hopes, his historic dignity, his colorless cuticle, his straight hair, his fine facial angle, and the unexceptionable curve of his shin-bone—it was just then that this melancholy member of the human family found a friend ! And such a friend ! One who in his own person may be supposed to who in his own person may be supposed to represent all the virtues, all the pre-eminent abilities, all the ethnic.superiority, all the gifts and all the graces of the Anglo-Saxon race! Need we say that we refer to Mr.

race! Need we say that we refer to Mr. Senator Saulabury? For a long time the eminent white man had wearily listened to the never-ending, still-beginning talk about the "niggers," until the Hon. Willard Saulabury could bear it no longer. He rose, and, what is more remarka-ble, he stood in his place, to utter his protest against this exclusive attention to Ethiopia. "Gentlemen all talk," he said indiguantly, "of their devotion to the negro; they are always telling us how much they are attracted to him; the poor white race seems to have no-body to say one word for it." Then, with an infinite pathos, he added, "Nobody seems to care for the white man now." The words went forth like a wall. They sighed and swelled like the death-song of a once great people. They seemed like a farewell to fast vanishing greatness, to glories which have illustrated the annals of the world, and to a feenndity which has done so much to replan-ish it. "Nobody cares for the white man.now!" That every honorable anditor, upon this solemn announcement, did not burst into tears; that all these white Senators did not join in a general dirge and long-resounding eroon, proves only the Senators did mot Senator Saulsbury ?

join in a general dirge and long-resounding groon, proves only the Senatorial imbécility

We do not advise, but only suggest to 'the Domocracy that time presses, and that they would do well to remove the debris of their two last platforms, and erect a new one in their stead without delay.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COM

PANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, De ormber 28, 1869. - Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P M, to

the feth day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. to enable the Gempany to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company. The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 16 o'clock A. M., after which time the 85,000,000 new stock will be delivered. Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Com-pany will be CLOSEED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the emmual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE.OFENED on the 7th day of FEB-RUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M. RUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M. 12 SI tF7 GEORGE K. O'TIS, Scoretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANU-FACTURING COMPANY. BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1889. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BEL. VIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively. That assessments amountang to FIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the sighth day of February. A. D. 1870, and this payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and domanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors. B. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1809. -- Warrants registered

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erest cessing from date.		
1999 in faith and start	JOS. F. MARCER, City Tressurer,	l

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 206 WALNUT Street. Philastering of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will beld at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 5kt day of January, A. D. 1870, at 18 of loack M. 12 31 18t

