SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE NEW SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Trionne. "Happy is that people," says a philosopher, "whose annals are dull." He was right; and hence we conclude that the South, in the large view, is doing well. Though afflicted with many thousands of inhabitants who owe more than they can pay, and, of course, complain of hard times-with thousands who can do nothing that is of any use, and thus can find nothing to do—by thousands more who, vainly bemoaning an irrecoverable past, refuse to adapt themselves to the living present, and naturally find it intolerable—the South wears a more cheerful aspect in 1870 than she did in either of the last five years. Though idlers, white and black, still throng her cities and crowd her cabins, she has more people at work to-day than she had at this time in any previous year since 1860; though she has still an immense area of arable land thrown out of cultivation, she will, with a fair season, grow and manufacture far more n 1870 than in any recent year. Her soil is still cheap, but not so utterly unsalable as most of it for years has been; her railroads might be better, but they are more serviceable than of late, and are growing better month by month. If the South can simply go on as she is going for ten years longer, she will be richer and more prosperous than she ever yet has been.

Yet she is not without her remaining scourges; and first among these are her Ku-Klux. These are generally Rebels who kept out of the Confederate armies under one pretext or another, and thus escaped being whipped into good behavior; but some of them were boys, too young to shoulder a musket in 1861-4, but now old enough for malignity and mischief. These malcontents, too cowardly for open rebellion, conspire in secret to make night hideous by masks and cowardly raids on inoffensive negroes, whom they hate, abuse, and rob, because they are Though but an insignificant fraction of the Southern whites are Ku-Klux, or give them any positive aid, there must be many who do nothing to expose, denounce, and bring them to justice. All who do not, as well as the masquerading villains they virtually protect, are enemies of the South.

Next in baleful importance are those who deserve the appellation of "carpet-baggers." We do not regard this word as applicable to the thousands of good and true men who have migrated southward since 1864, with honest intent to make their homes henceforth in the South and help rebuild her waste places. We know some of these, and know that they are a blessing to any community of which they form a part. But there is a large class who went South in quest of office, or power, or plunder of some kind, and who have let nothing stand in the way of their greed or their ambition. Had the Southern whites evinced sense enough to say to the blacks promptly and heartily, "You are as free as we are: henceforth your prosperity is identified with ours; we bid you welcome to the rights claimed by us," the carpet-baggers could have done no harm. But the ex-Rebels saw fit to act like fools, with regard not merely to black suffrage, but to black schools, black privileges in public conveyances, etc., etc. If the carpet-baggers have had too much power, they owe it less to the votes of the blacks than the mad folly of the whites. If their power is not yet broken, the Southern whites have mainly upheld it. No rational being can blame the blacks for trusting even unworthy whites who treat them as men rather than those who persist in regarding them as dogs.

Some weeks ago, a great Democratic meeting was held in New Orleans. The principal speaker was ex-Senator Hendricks of Indiana, who urged his hearers to deal henceforth with the blacks wisely and kindly, in view of the fact that they had acquired the right of suffrage, and could not be divested of it. In the face of this excellent advice, the meeting proceeded-after denouncing carpet-bag rule as infamously corrupt and rapacious-to resolve that "the Star-car system" should be revived in New Orleans-that is, that no colored person should henceforth be allowed to ride in any street cars but those expressly set apart for their use! Of course, that was fair notice to every colored voter that he must in no case cast a Democratic ballot, unless he chose to degrade and stigmatize his own race.

Such are the antagonist influences that are mainly responsible for whatever is still deplorable in the condition of the South—the Ku-Klux who scourges, robs, and sometimes kills, inoffensive negroes, being the most flagrant offender; but the carpet-bagger who would use them for his own selfish and often mercenary ends, and the Democrat who would perpetuate a senseless antagonism of races, contributing to the distraction and paralysis of her energies. We trust that all together form a decided minority of her people, while the great majority of all colors are intent on the earliest possible closing of all remaining wounds through the triumph of universal amnesty and the firm establishment of impar-

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET. From the N. Y. Sun.

Reports have been current in Washington for some time past that the Hon. Hamilton Fish is about to retire from the State Department. It is said that the only reason is that he desires to do so; and it is certain that General Grant would never dismiss a member of his Cabinet who did not resist any favorite notion of his, and who treated him with politeness. Very likely the report of Mr. Fish's intention is true. The place he holds is not the one he is understood to have

coveted. His ambition was to be appointed

Minister to England, but the President made

him Secretary of State. It was one of the

queerest acts of this queer administration.

Mr. Fish is an honest man. He is also a gentleman. His natural disposition is patriotic. He would not intentionally dishonor his country. But he is not competent to direct the policy of a great government in a difficult crisis. It would be as proper to choose General Ben. Butler for Archbishop of Canterbury as to select Hamilton Fish for Secretary of State. However, General Grant did it; and the result is what we see. The administration is weak, cowardly, anti-American, truckling to Spain and bullying Hayti, giving moral support to the Brazilian crusade for the extension of slavery in South America, and with no positive foreign policy anywhere except the jobbing, swindling treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo. Such lack of brains, such sterility of ideas, such total absence of manly spirit, such indifference to American principles, was never seen before in

for all this Mr. Fish is justly held respon-When Mr. Fish goes, it is probable that Judge Hoar will go also. Two Cabinet ministers from Massachusetts will not answer for | necessary, and it would be well probably to | Mozart had dealt with true passionate love

the Government of the United States. And

a permanent arrangement; and if Mr. Motley should at the same time be required to make change in the State Department is imperative. The President must have a Cabinet that will and refinement; he had not into the drama still have no reason to complain. It is not said Mr. Robeson will also resign, but it would (his policy. be better for the Republican party if he were also cut adrift. New Jersey has no right to the glory of furnishing the lay figure behind

which Admiral Porter mismanages the navy. What distinguished citizen of New York will be invited to take Mr. Fish's place? Judge Pierrepont would make a brilliant Secretary of State, and he sacrificed \$25,000 to carry General Grant's election. Had be given the money to the candidate rather than the cause his chance would be excellent. There is also the Hon. John A. Griswold, lately Republican candidate for Governor; he is a man of character, ability, and courage, and would make a thousand times better Secretary than Mr. Fish: but it is his misfortune to be a decided Republican and a man of polical experience and influence.

Upon the whole, it is impossible to conjecture upon whom the chance will fall of being selected for this great office; and we advise all gentlemen who aspire to such honor to send their papers to Washington without delay. Let us only hope that no man will get the place who has not mind and heart enough to do justice between the ferocious volunteers and slave-traders and the struggling patriots of Cuba.

THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT-A NEW CABINET NECESSARY.

the N. Y. Herald. It is evident the President is not assisted by his Cabinet as he ought to be in the public policy he has marked out for his administration. This is particularly the case in his policy with regard to St. Domingo, Cuba, the West Indies, and our relations with American countries generally. He is a progressive man, he comprehends the destiny of this country, he has those large ideas of the future and grandeur of the republic which the people of his section-the Great Westhave, and he desires to extend the power and commerce of the United States in this hemisphere while he remains in office. Hence the treaty which he has made for the annexation of St. Domingo, the project for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and the other steps he is taking to make this republie the dominating power over the American continent and in American affairs. The acquisition of St. Domingo and the Darien Canal are the initial steps, the points d'appui, to use a military term, for controlling the political condition and trade of Cuba and the rest of the Antilles, as well as of the Central and South American States. Looking at the position, growth, power and interest of this great republic, the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea should be and must become, in a political and commercial point of view, American lakes. The first Napoleon said once, we believe, that he would make the Mediterranean a French lake, and General Grant hasi probably, some such idea with regard to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. To narrow-minded and local politicians this might appear somewhat visionary; but any one who will contemplate the greatness, growth and destiny of the United States, must admit that it is the idea of a far-seeing

statesman and patriot. Taking this as the policy of General Grant, we can see why he would prefer to purchase Cuba to leaving the question of future annexation or of an independent State on our border an open one. In the event of the insurrection being successful, the leaders of the Cubans might desire an independent existence to gratify their own ambition or prejudice of race; might, in fact, attempt to affiliate with European powers, or to throw the political conditions and relations of Cuba with the United States might become as troublesome a question as that of the Spanish posses sion of the island has been for a long period. The Fresident desires the freedom of the Cubans, and believes, no doubt, that the possession of St. Domingo by the United States must tend to dispossess Spain of her American colonies, as well as to make all the West Indies independent of Europe. General Grant saw in the French occupation of Mexico and the European imperial experiment there the difficulties this country might be subject to if the status of American territories should remain undetermined. His idea is America for the Americans, and his object is to avoid every chance of future complications by estalishing the supremacy of the United States in

all affairs pertaining to this hemisphere. But in this broad and comprehensive policy he requires a Cabinet that can understand and assist him. The Secretary of State, whose business it is especially to attend to such matters, does not sympathize with the President nor enter into his views. He means well, probably, and is a highly respectable gentleman. Nor is he without ability and experience; but he belongs to another school of politics. He is too conservative and timid. He is not progressive, like the President, and has no idea of the destiny of this country. Besides, he is under the influence of Mr. Sumner, who, from his position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and his assumption, has become a dictator in all international matters. Mr. Samner is selfish, and looks only to his own interests, fame, or peculiar notions, just as our New York leading politicians are looking in the trouble they have created at Albany about the city charter. His selfish idea, like theirs, is to sacrifice everything, yes, the best interests of the country, to gratify personal ambition and feeling. How, then, can Mr. Fish, while under the influence of this man and while governed by his contracted conservative notions, either serve the President or represent the country?

The President will have to change his Cabinet in order to carry out his policy. He may not like to do this, for he is kind-hearted and not disposed to extreme measures unless compelled to take them. In this respect he is like Mr. Lincoln. But ought not Mr. Fish to resign to relieve the President from embarrassment and to serve his delicacy? The Secretary must see that he is in the way. Will he not gracefully retire? The honor conferred upon him already ought to be sufficient to satisfy his ambition. Whether he voluntarily retires or not, the time is not far off when General Grant will have to reorganize the Cabinet. The present one weak and sectional. With the restoration of the South some one should be taken from that part of the country. Such a man, for example, as General Orr, of South Carolina. With his large experience, thoroughly national views and great ability, he would be a valuable Cabinet Minister at the present time. His appointment, too, would go far to heal our sectional difficulties. For Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Fish, the President could not do better than appoint Senator Morton. He, like the President, is liberal, comprehensive in his ideas, and a statesman. There is perhaps no public man more suitable for that position at the present time than he is. Other changes may be

be in accord with him and that will carry out

MOZART'S "DON JUAN."

If, as Fetis remarks, the Idomeneo of Mo zart be the basis of all the music of the present day, Don Juan lies as the centre of all human intelligence with regard to operation writing not only in this day but for all other days. It is possible that there may be operas more pleasing to the ear than Mozart's more passionate to the heart, tinged with a deeper personal sorrow, displaying more of the controversial schools in composition-but never again can there be such a romantic, innocent-hearted descrip tion of the denial of the infinite life and the humiliation of the present as seen in Mozart's portraiture of the scenes in Don Juan. Professor Ruskin, in considering it the greatest prostitution of the greatest musical genius that has ever yet appeared upon earth, has judged hardly and harshly of the poor composer. He was not in the situation of Meyerbeer, and the Bertram of Meyerbeer is not the Juan of Mozart. Mozart lived by his pen; and when the Viennese publisher told him that unless he could write in a more popular style, he would buy no more manuscript of him, the prompt reply of the artist told of both his necessity and his honesty-"Then I had better starve and go to destruc tion at once." He was never in the position to choose his subjects; but the facts to be described, if not in unison with his disposition never affected his artistic power. that great things in art often failed from want of an admixture with the lower and meaner circumstances of life, and he accepted the combination, but not with any intention that it should circumscribe or debase the action of his own great heart. Don Juan was with him at first a necessity, and afterwards a deliberate choice, but he knew his own powers and instincts. He had to paint the true reprobate-one who was never sorry for anything he did and never intended to be; repentance was a word cut out of his dictionary; and when the "Stone-Ghost" cried out, "Repent," and the serving man joined in the entreaty, he could see nothing to repent of. Mozart had no sympathy in such a creed, his temperament and emotional tendencies were altogether opposed to it, and in the affluence of perfect artistic power, he well knew he could reveal it. This great artist, who could write to his father and say, "I never lie down in bed without thinking I may never see another day, but I have no fear, for death alone fulfils the real design of life, and is the key of true happiness," cannot be considered as prostituting his genius when painting in all the intensity of burning passion the impotent struggle and

nothingness of such a creed as the libertine's. The great charm of the opera is the innocent way in which Mozart conceives and treats every incident. Is it something about love -Zerlina, Donna Anna, or even Elvira? Then comes forth the strong tenderness of affection-the man who sends a "million of kisses" to his wife-and he instantly weaves a little scene of true, honest feeling, a chapter in human life, sweet and solemn, as coming from one who holds certain belief in the purity of woman and in the faith of man. In the "Batti, batti," and the "Vedrai carino" of Zerlina, there is as much of the true spiritual life — the infinite existence — of maiden affection, as in the larger framed songs of Donna Anna and her lover Ottavio. Haydn could not realize anything of this kind, but he appreciated keenly the power he himself failed in, when commercial advantages of their country into | he remarked, "It is the affecting emotion, the the hands of these powers. At any rate, the deep musical intelligence, that makes Mozart the greatest composer living." Meyerbeer could not do it; indeed, the only bit of feeling shown in the Bertram is when the poor wretch (in the recitative) reflects it is all of no use, for he is irrecoverably damned. Even in the case of Leporello, Mozart's good heart makes the servant show a true affection for his master when in real affliction and danger. The Ghost asks Juan to come and sup with him; "No, no, don't," is the instant answer of the joker of jokes, and he is as earnest as the marble visitant in his prayer for sorrow and amendment on the part of the disappearing hero. And, amid the heartless fun and merriment created out of the woes of the poor abandoned and half-demented lady, Leporello drops in with lovely tunes of melody sympa thetic of her melancholy, and marvellously advantageous to the expression of the situation. It was Mozart's mission to reform the musical drama; he felt this, and made it the object of his life; all his thoughts were dependent on this condition of his mind, and gave him that high tone and advancing impulse which mark all he did. The only Don Juan to match that of Mozart is the 'Juan" of Lord Byron; but then the two lie at the opposite points of the compass. Lord Byron in his "Don Juan"-a work of enormous power—is describing himself. Mozart, like the poets of the golden age, describes the cruelty and injustice of the libertine as a scene on the dark side of human nature which has come to him to be dealt with as a thinker and artist, and manifests by his individual mode of treatment his power to realize the

> love-song into his mouth as Mozart pours out of the lips of the professed deceiver. The opera failed at Vienna, being badly mounted, badly rehearsed, badly played badly sung, and worse understood. In fact it was incomprehensible, and people said Mozart must re-write it, for it satisfied no one. The Azur, a new opera by Salieri, succeeded against it. Mozart declined changing any part of his work, and congratulated the pubhe on their preference for Salieri-ugly music to ugly men; rubbish to rubbish, Mozart was beyond their habitual train of thought. Salieri was not. The Viennese publisher was no doubt right, and Mozart had shot over the heads of the profession and the general public. That he died a few years after and was buried in the pauper burial-ground between a huckster and midwife, and at an expense of about twenty shillings, and without a friend to follow him to the grave, are very significant facts as to the state of music in his day in Vienna, and the dog's life he must have led. The magnificent sestet, the grand finales, the supernatural recitatives for ghost and hero, were all too big for singers, players, and audience.

position, and yet look down upon it as one

placed immeasurably beyond its sphere and in-

fluence. As with Byron, Don Juan is always

Byron, so with Mozart, whatever is going

on, Mozart is foremost, and therefore there

never is anything very bad; for so great an

optimist is he that he tries to reform the un-

reformable and never stays to reason upon

genuine bit of real feeling; there is no hard-

heartedness in him now, although, unlike

Faust, he does not care a bodkin for the girl Faust does love Margaret, but Juan is not

in this case with Zeruna, and yet no inter-

preter of Faust has ever put so much real

the improbability of the attempt. Juan's duet with Zerlina, "La ci darem,"

what the poet had never dreamt of; he had never stayed his hand, or stinted his imagination; never sacrificed aught to timid or prudential motives; thought little or nothing of public opinion; had gone beyond his art into the divine regions of the heart and the imagination-and the public declined to follow, preferring the material life, and abjuring all new desires, and reforming aspirations. Mozart had aimed to go beyond himself, and he had done so; it was an unnecessary effort, an indulgence not to be forgiven. So he passed to more symphonies and other operas; saving himself from starvation by composing dances and impromptus and short pieces for people who could not play. As was said of Beethoven, Mozart in his latter days had become unintelligible, an error he endeavored to correct in his Magic Flute, by the introduction of the comic element in a more Tentonic shape, and with the realism of a ring of bells. The attributes of the old Egyptian philosophy—endurance, gentleness, charity, self-denial, and heavenly contemplation, required a strong saccharine sop, and Mozart added the sop with good-will and

without stint. The superb casts of the Don Juan have long made the opera a great favorite, although long after its first presentation in England (1817), the Italian troupe fought shy of its great difficulties. The lady singers disliked the fetters of the orchestral accompaniments; but all such dislikes have long since passed away. The advance of the "Pobert" made the "Juan" easy to all, and Meyerbeer placed Mozart and his opera in the place he will ever occupy. There is nothing like a comparison between differences, especially when there is lavish luxury of genius on the one hand, opposed only against hard, dry, and painstaking mechanism on the other. Mozart had the head, hand, and heart-and, further, the good motive. He was always up to real, passionate heat.—
Dwight's Journal of Music.

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State of New York, County of New York, 25.
Be it remembered, that on this 21st day of March, A. D.
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and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to
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HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President of the Equitable Life
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(Signed)
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AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value.

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Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock.

246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City
Properties. 7,500:00 \$1,231,400 Par. Market value, \$1,255,270 00 Cost, \$1,215,622-27. Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Com-

2,740-29 169,291 14 \$1,852,100-04 DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Sonder, Samuel B. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Elegel ames Traquair, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Bernadou, William C, Houston,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-rresident.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL..... 8500,000 ASSETS......\$2,783,581 Losses paid since organization...\$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869....81,991,837.45 Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696'74 Losses paid, 1869......81,035,386'84 Statement of the Assets. First Mortgages on City Property..... United States Government and other Loan 55,708 Cash in Bank and Office.....

247,630 Loans en Colisteral Security..... Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums... 321,944 Accrued Interest Premiums in course of transmissies..... 85,198 Unsettled Marine Premiums.... Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia... 30,000 82,783,581 DIRECTORS. Arthur G.
Samuel W. Jc 208,
John A. Bros a.
Charies Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason, Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie,
OFFEIN Prockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice President. MATTIMAS MARIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

CAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1858. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Per-petual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce,
John Kessier, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby. CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice President

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Forniture. Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Sorphus Fund, is invested in the most careful mannor, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux, John Levander Benson, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddeck, Jr., DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 334

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

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E ASTON A DIC MARION.

BEIFFING AND COMMESSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2. COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freigh to points with promptness and described. Canal Boats and appear in the succession of the street with the succession of the succession of