THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1870.

SFIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE COLORED RACE IN POLITICS. From the N. Y. Times.

The affair of the young colored cadets at West Point is important, because it shows a want of judgment in the leaders of the colored race. There is, as we all know, existing through great numbers of persons in this country a profound prejudice against the negroes, and a belief that they have neither character nor talent sufficient for the new political position conferred on them through the agency of the Republican party. It need not be said that the Times has always maintained that the blacks in this country have abilities enough to perform their political duties quite as intelligently as great masses of our white voters, and that education and a free field will in time call out men from among them of very considerable powers. Furthermore, we, in common with thousands at the North, have admired the self-control and obedience to law, and the absence of revengeful feelings among this race, when attaining to a political equality with their former masters.

So far as we have been able to judge, the colored men who have generally been put forward in political life were men of good sense and character, and in the national offices men of decided talent. The only exception which has been marked was in regard to some of the colored delegates in the South Carolina Assembly. But even the ignorance of these latter may have been exaggerated, and in a State where so few whites are in amicable relations with the blacks, and they themselves have been so depressed, it was not natural to expect either many white representatives, or many highly intelligent black representatives, of the colored population. Still, though thus far the course of the leaders of the emancipated race has been judicious, they must remember that they are yet, as a people, on trial before public opinion. They must put their best men to the front. All their leaders and representatives should be carefully chosen. They had better take good and trustworthy white delegates than poor black ones. They should rather send no scholars to a national school, than indifferent ones.

In the case of the two colored cadets, it would appear that no unfairness or prejudice was shown toward them. On the contrary, Pennsylvania with Simon Cameron, he sent they were better treated by the other cadets as new comers than white boys are. No hostility of race was manifested, as indeed it would be a lasting disgrace to a national military school, if any were; but, unfortu-nately, one of the lads was badly qualified (as happens to many white youths), and the other, though sufficiently prepared intellectually, was unsuited physically to the severe training of the school, and both were very properly rejected. No blame for this, of course, rests on the authorities of the Academy; and none should rest on the colored race. Still it would have been wiser in Messrs. Perce and Hoge, of Mississippi and South Carolina, in the first prominent test of the physical and mental abilities of negro youths, to have presented the very best whom the race could offer. We trast that others, thoroughly well trained in mind and with healthy physique, will be presented and service for the Union in the war may be represented in its highest military school. It is just, too, that our corps of national officers should include some from a population of four millions, now first made freemen. We need not say that to the Republican party it will be the logical sequence of their position, as it will be their good fortune, to support all just claims of the colored race. Their efforts have primarily been the means of breaking their chains; through them they have received the inestimable privilege of suffrage, and now their votes will naturally fall on the Republican side. Without any demagegue influence, the party now in power, if they conduct themselves wisely, will receive, as a natural thing, the important colored vote of the country. We have never been of those who believed that the Democrats, whether at the South or North, whatever repentance or new emotions of philano thropy they might exhibit, could by any possibility win any large portion of the votes of the blacks. With a lower population, whether white or black, tradition in politics and history has an overwhelming force. No black man could possibly vote long with the party whose members had mobbed him in the North, and enslaved him or defended his enslavement in the South. Whatever the new Democratic "friends of the negro" might promise, he tagonism in a strong light, he compelled could not but always remember that the party which had tried to mitigate his wrongs in slavery, which had struggled to prevent that curse being carried to new Territories, which had finally, at fearful cost, broken his fetters. and at length made him an American citizen, was the Republican party. Inevitably, he and his children would fall in with that political division. The colored vote must for many years to come be Republican. And a very important vote it has become. will control, probably, six States the South; it will, without It of the South; doubt, determine the next Presidential election. It can now decide the State elections in New Jersey and Connecticut; it may be the last strand of the cable which will hold our Republican ship in New York State to its moorings. It is of consequence in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. In the future close balancings of parties in the Northern States, the votes of the blacks will become a power which either party will be glad to win. We expect to see plenty of Democratic tricks to gain it over. It is ours, however, now; and ours it will continue to be if the party conduct itself with fairness and good sease toward the colored race. But their own leaders must also show "the wisdom of the serpent," and remember that it will not do to present as their representatives. whether in politics or academies, any but their best men. Time will mature talent and the highest character among them, and they should be in no haste to offer to the public unripe fruits.

nately, that is about all it does do, none of the much-needed legislation to enforce the law being provided. The punishment, it is true, is fixed at a fine of such dimensions and imprisonment of such severity that it ought to deter reasonable rascals, but New York "repeaters" and New York judges would laugh at the provisions as at idle threats which they regard not. The second and third sections pronounce equally severe penalties for the false personation of persons by applicants for naturalization papers or by those who vouch for them, and for the forgery or frandulent use of certificates of naturalization; but they are merely definitions of crime, and will have no binding force on the professional politicians of this and other cities where naturalization frauds are frequent.

The last clause, however, is the most disappointing of all. Instead of reserving the sole right to issue certificates of national citizenship to the United States courts, as we believe could have been done without endangering the bill, every petty State and municipal court in the country remains authorized, as formerly, to constitute itself a machine for any villainous party, and manufacture citizens at a moment's notice. There is not even a restriction on the time at which a naturalized citizen may vote after receiving his certificate, a clause of the original bill which we are confident might have been retained, notwithstanding the timidity of members who feared to offend the more ignorant out of a few hundred or a few thousand foreign born citizens in their districts. To doubt that the vast majority of our naturalized citizens would have recognized the justice of such a restriction is a greater insult than to have enforced a restriction which the wisest of them recognize as necessary, and few, except the rascals, grumble at.

We hope the Senate, to whom the bill now goes, will remedy these two grave defects. The United States Courts should have the sole right to decide upon the claims to United States citizenship, as well as the punishment of all violations of its established laws for creating citizens. The right to vote immediately on being declared a citizen ought to be annulled, and a reasonable restriction of time substituted. To be sure, such amendments may kill the bill. Let them. It is of trifling value in its present form, and if it cannot bear to be made of some force, it may as well be dropped.

A MESSAGE ON CUBA. From the N. Y. World.

President Grant is as uncomfortable as a fish out of water. Monday afternoon, soon after his return from his trout excursion in to Congress an ill-written message on Cuba, in which he disclosed his unhappy dread of the forthcoming report of General Banks on our relations to the civil war in that island. The main positions of the report have leaked out within the last day or two, and General Grant justly regards it as a censure of his policy. The report is understood to recommend a recognition of belligerency between the Cubans and Spain, and the President dares not to let it go before the country without an antidote to save the little remnant of his lost popularity. He is very emphatic against recognition, and in defense of his own position which the report of the committee is expected to assail. His attempt to ward off the coming blow shows how damaging he fears it will be.

When the message had been read in the House, General Banks, against whom it was directed, rose in his place and moved that it passed, so that the race which did such good be laid on the table and printed. But Mr. Judd, a friend of the President, who did not wish the message stifled in that manner, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. General Banks opposed this motion, saying that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had fully considered the subject, and that their report would be presented for the consideration of the House. This was saying, in effect, that the message would have no weight with the committee, and that they would not reconsider or revise their conclusions in consequence of anything the President had said. This was contemptuous enough, and implied a rebuke of General Grant for his impertinence. But it was veiled in guarded language calculated to conceal from the country the contempt of the message which was implied and intended by the speaker. At this point, Mr. Cox, whose quick perceptions of General Banks' drift, and desire to clear it of parliamentary ambiguity, served a useful purpose, expressed in plain language what Banks had only ventured to insinuate. Mr. Cox thus precipitated a dramatic situation more amusing to the Democratic members of the House than delightful to any section of the Republicans. Mr. Cox made it apparent that the President's message was an attack on the committee and an indecorous interference with its functions, and by placing the an-

sued, it will have to be submitted to him for | his approval, and his defense of his policy would be placed before the country with greater dignity and effect in a veto message, If no such bill or resolution should be passed, he will remain as free as he is now to act on his own judgment. Nothing but a conscious-ness that he is weak with the people could have hurried him into the indiscretion of attempting to refute the report of a Congressional committee whose substance he knows only by hearsay. It is not for him, but for the House, to supervise the action of its committees; and even the House does not go behind a committee and criticize a report before it is presented.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITI-ZENS ABROAD.

From the N. Y. Sun.

On the 13th of April last, a treaty was ne gotiated at London between Mr. Motley, the Ambassador of the United States, and Earl Clarendon, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which Great Britain relinquishes forever the old British doctrine of citizenship, and recognizes fully the right of any British subject to abandon allegiance to the British crown, and become a full citizen of this republic.

This treaty is now before the Senate for consideration; and as it only declares a principle for which the United States have always contended, and takes away all occasion for future controversy, it will undoubtedly be ratified. We trust, however, that its ratification will not be made a pretext for the abandonment by our Government of the claims of naturalized citizens, based upon violations of their rights which have already been committed.

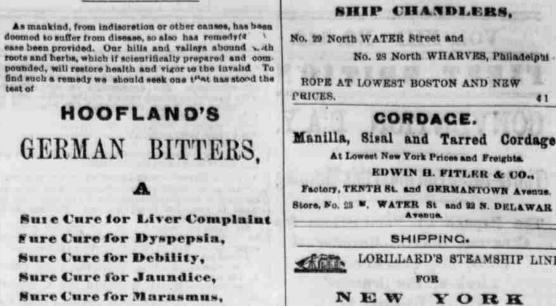
Take, for instance, the very case to which the negatiation of the proposed treaty is owing. On the first day of June, 1867, John Warren, an Irishman and a British subject by birth, who in 1856 was naturalized as a citizen of the United States, landed in Ireland, and immediately after landing was arrested and thrown into prison by the British Government. After a lapse of ten days he was indicted and committed for trial for constructive treason as a conspirator, for words spoken in New York, and for an overt act committed in Ireland by other parties, three months before his arrival. He demanded, as an alien, to be tried by a jury half of American citizens and half of British subjects; but this demand was denied by the court, on the express ground that he was not an alien, but a British subject, on the old principle that he who is once under the allegiance of English sovereigns remains so forever. By the application of the same principle he was convicted of the offense for which he was indicted, although it was admitted that he had personally committed no overt act on British soil; and he was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. A portion of this sentence, with all its degradation and hardships, he actually suffered. But finally, on the 4th of March, 1869, he was, with fifty other convicts, pardoned, still as a British subject, and permitted to return to this country. He has laid his claim for damages before Congress, and his memorial is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Meanwhile, from the agitation of the question which his case has occasioned, has sprung the treaty now be-fore the Senate; so that he has, at all events, the satisfaction of knowing that by his agency Great Britain has been brought to a formal admission of the rights of naturalized American citizens, which was not extorted by the war of 1812, although that war was fought

found willing to be a royal figurehead, and that one is obnoxious to the Spanish nation. This, however, is not all. The Spanish people are worn out with uncertainty and baffled bopes. The Spanish treasury is empty. Spanish bills will nowhere be discounted. Spanish trade is all but dead. Spanish colonies are sick of their connection with the mother country. Spanish nobles who have been filling the posts of duty seek to be relieved, and the only Spaniard who has been deemed worthy of royal honors politely but firmly de-clines them. In these circumstances it is that Prim tells the Spanish people that a king may be found in three months. Buckle did say hard things of Spain, but the worst things that Buckle ever said have been established by facts since Buckle's death. Was ever nation in such wretched plight? Was ever revo-lution so fruitless? Was ever a people so disappointed and disappointing? Twenty months of killing uncertainty, and no hope of deliverance! Search the whole field of history and find such an example. We seek in vain.

What is the cause of this failure? We have answered the question often before. We answer it again. We might put our answer in two words, and say-"Spanish impotence. This is the true answer. It is necessary, however, to be more particular. The resurrection of Spain has been found impossible because the people are held down by the Church and by the army, and because men are wanting to head the people in attempting to break those bands asunder and to cast away those cords. The Church will not accept the new constitution, and three-fourths of Spain at least swear by the Church. The army of Spain is a blind machine, but it is strong enough to make peasants and unarmed citizens tremble. And during all those months no man has come to the surface prominently but one, and Prim seems to be without that force of character, wanting in that kind of nerve, which makes revolutions lastingly triumphant. A Cæsar, a Cromwell, a Napoleon would lead Spain into new paths, would arouse her ancient spirit and give her a new lease of life.] But no Clesar, no Cromwell, no Napoleon comes to the rescue. Prim is the only man who has had the opportunity, but his courage has not mounted with the occasion. Until the Spanish Church is broken down and the people enjoy intellectual and spiritual liberty, and until the Spanish army changes its character and ceases to be a blind, unreasoning machine, we have little hope of Spanish resurrection. If there is any hope at all it lies in the possibility of the appearance of some patriot and hero who shall have the pluck to dare and the genius to lead. If some such man does not now appear it will not surprise us to learn that he who now commands the army and who has failed to be the Cromwell has actually become the Monk of the Spanish revolution. This will be lamentable, but anything is preferable to the present state of things. Unless you give him the power you cannot blame the bedridden man who will not rise and walk. Such is poor Spain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE .-- THE ATTENTION OF the charitable public is called to the Ladies' Strawberry Festival and Instrumental Music, to be held at CONCERT HALL, on the Evening of June 14, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission. Through the press the people have been acquainted with the desperate misery, squalor, and sickness that reign in these dark abodes of evil. A band of noble men and women have been noise lessly at work for some time among them, giving of their time, means, and strength to reduce these elements of wretchedness into order and decency. In consequence of the provailing fover and other exuses the funds of the Mission are at present inadequate to meet its wants, and the ladies appeal to the friends of the suffering, in all denominations, to aid them by the purchase of tickets, or donations of sugar, flowers, cake, or money to be used at the Festival. Tickets \$1, to be had of GEORGE MILLI. KEN, No. 1128 CHESNUT Street; at the Book Rooms, No. 1018 ARCH Street ; or of any of the Managers, or at the Hall on the evening of the Festival, where any dona-tions will also be thankfully received. 658t



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EDWIN B. FITLER & CO. Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 W. WATER St and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue. SHIPPING. CARLE LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds, 2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship INSURANCE % OF 1 PER CENT. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons For further particulars apply to

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LEANS, La. The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 15, at 8 A. M. The AUHILLES will sail frem New Orleans, via Havana,

on _____ June THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Ia-vacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi rivor between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissiona.

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day, June 18. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the prin-cipal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkausas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Rail-road, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com. pany, the Wilmin ton and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

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THE NATURALIZATION BILL. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The fear which we expressed for the fate of the Naturalization bill has been very nearly realized. It has been rescued from utter failure, but only the form with little force remains to it. The diverse and sectional interests which opposed the original bill and would have smothered it in the House had it been put on its passage have consented to a substitute which will have little strength in practice, though it may be well enough in parpose,

"The first section," as the Congressional synopsis of the bill reported, "makes false

General Banks to retreat from his first motion and accept a reference of the message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. But this was a hollow and extorted courtesy. General Banks had already said, in substance, that the message would have no influence with the committee; that it would neither delay their report nor modify their conclusions. If he stands firm in this resolution, the reference is a mere idle civility yielded to avoid the appearance of treating the President with disrespect. The conjunc-ture which thus brings the President at loggerheads with the House Committee on Foreign Relations, is one of awkward embarrassment to the Republican party. The sensi-tiveness of General Grant shows how mortifying it will be to him to have his Cuban policy arraigned and censured before the country in the forthcoming report. If the committee should quail and retreat, or modify their report and speak with bated breath, the Republican party will be com-mitted to the views of General Grant, and the strong popular sympathy with the Cubans will be turned against the administration in the elections of this summer and autumn. If both sides stand their ground, there will be an unseemly wrangle in the House over the report, resulting in a schism even more damaging to the Republicans than a united support of the policy of the President. If the Cubans should gain any advantages during the summer, the strengthening enthusiasm for their cause will react against the administration. If, on the other hand, they should be subdued and crushed, the administration will be arraigned before the people and held responsible for their defeat. In either case, the Republican party will suffer.

Whatever may be the real merits of the question, it cannot be doubted that General Grant has been hurried into an indecorum by his weak and feverish dread of Banks report. His own dignity and a decent respect for Congress should have withheld him from sending a message which is so obviously nimed against a document which he has no right to criticize, and least of all in advance of its submission to the body whose province it is to debate and act upon it. If Congress passes a bill or a resolution prescribing a

respecting that very question.

The remarkable fact, however, is that Mr. Warren should have been compelled to petition Congress at all for redress. One would have thought that as soon as the news arrived of his arrest and imprisonment, his liberation would have been demanded by the President, and the demand enforced by all the power of the nation. Mr. Johnson, however, always had a morbid hatred of Fenianism, and that a man was even accused of it was enough to condemn him in his eyes. But now that we live under a different administration, which has made some promises, we are still waiting to see whether there is to be any change of policy in this respect. But at any rate, if the Senate does not insist upon compensation being made to Mr. Warren before it ratifies the Motley-Clarendon treaty, it will show less regard for the honor of the nation than we have a right to expect from it.

SPAIN-PRIM ON THE SITUATION. From the N. Y. Herald.

Since Monday of last week the Spanish Cortes have been formally occupied in discussion relative to the future occupancy of the throne. It does not appear that the dis-cussions have resulted in any satisfactory settlement. The sta'ement of Prim, made in the Cortes on Saturday, that the Government had sought a candidate for the throne, but thus far in vain, clearly shows that the throne question is as much a perplexity today as it has been any time these last nineteen months. It is poor consolation to Spain, afflicted and exhausted as she is, to be told after all this weary waiting that there was reason to feel confident that a candidate would be found within the next three months. Prim assured them that he did not mean Alphonso, Prince of Asturias, son and heir of Isabella; nor did he expect that the anxiety which notoriously existed throughout the country would ripen into disorder.

Than the condition in which Spain now finds herself we can conceive of nothing more humiliating. In September of 1868 Spain, so long so backward, so long dying by inches, startled the world by the suddenness and vigor of her action, and seemed by one bold effort, by one daring leap, to recover her place among the nations. Men remembered the times of Ferdinand and Isabella, when Spanish arms were invincible wherever they were put to the test; the times of Charles V and of Phillip H., when the Spanish flag swept the seas and when the Spanish dominion encircled the globe; and they naturally enough leaped to the conclusion that the pride of Old Castile and the chivalry of Aragon, though long dormant, were not yet dead. The dethronement of Isabella was a new triumph of the popular cause, a fresh hope, a resurrection; and on this Continent, as in Europe, the people and the friends of progress rejoiced. In the course of time the Cortes met, and the new constitution which they framed, although in some respects disappointing, was an advance in the right direction. The throne was not demolished, as, perhaps, it should have been, but good hope was given that the successor of Isabella would be a man of the people's choice, and that it would be difficult for him to govern contrary to their wishes. There was to be no delay in filling the throne. Yet here we are to-day, some twenty months since the revolution, and the Spanish throne is still begging an occupant. Europe is crowded with princes, with idle scions of royalty in eager quest of such toys as crowns and thrones: Spain has gone upon her knees to many of them; yet no swearing punishable as forgery." Unfortu- | different policy from that which he has pur. | prince but one, so far as we know, has been

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes,

payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends.

and after that	date from 9 A.	M. to 3 P. M.	
		THOMAS T.	FIRTH,
5460t			Treasurer.
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NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.

Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, st II o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Kallwad Company. By order of the Managers.

By order of the Managers. 5 26 thatu td F. FRALEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND

NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1870. Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this Company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date. S. SHEPHERD.

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stance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

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Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Oranges, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure sicoholic stimulus is sequired.

TESTIMONY

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Ohief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. writes :---

writes -- PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good Tonic, use ful in diseases of the signative organs, and of great benefit in cases

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of debility and want of nervous actio in the system. Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1866. I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect. JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868. I have found by experience that "Hoofland's Germa

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Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptom almost immediately. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. HON. WM. F. ROGERS,

Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

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