# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1870

### SPIRIT OF THE FRESS.

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

THE NEW LIFE AND FUTURE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. From the N. Y. Herala.

At this moment-the turning point of an age eventful beyond all comparison in bygone Listory-the gaze of civilized maukind is fixed on Rome with peculiar interest. The call for an (Ecumenical Council of the Church reputed Apostolic and universal was of itself a great awakening to the world. To the faithful and earnest adherents of Catholicity it was a summons that seemed inspired in the midst of accumulating disorders; the breaking down of all restraints; the abrogation of old tenets; the setting up of self and the higher law, so called, in the place of the one Supreme Father, whose precepts had become the basis and the rallying point of order in barbaric times and the bulwark against destructive license and vice in the days of a corrupt and unbolieving civilization. To the opponents of Romauism, per se, on the other hand, this call was deemed a flagrant challenge thrown down to "the spirit of our time" and a defiance of the work achieved by religious and political progress. These two opinions divided Christen-dom while the Council was sitting, and they divide it still. But in the meanwhile, through all the jarring and cavilling of authorities, the Church itself is evidently undergoing a wonderful and salutary transformation, or, rather, is sloughing off the excrescences which the ambituon of prelates and princes and the exigencies of peculiar times and regions had fastened on it. This process is grand to contemplate in the light of a history so picturesque and so majestic as that of the Roman Church.

In order to appreciate the change let us cast our thought backward for an instant to the period when Christianity began to take shape and emerge from the alluring but deceptive mirage of pagan mythology and the imposing but unsatisfactory rites of ancient Judaism. "Voice of the East, voice of the West, voice of the four winds, woe to the Temple ! woe to Jerusalem !" was the terrible warningsery of him who was known as "Jeaus, son of Ananius," who, as Josephus tells us, suddenly uplifted his voice amid the city in the hour of profoundest peace, and ceased not by night or by day until the whole Jewish people had heard of his coming, and his prophecy. But as Jesus, the Christian Messiah, had been rejected, so was this Jesus, the prophet of ruin, despised by a headstrong people. Yet the sack of the ancient city by the Roman Titus came, and the ideas of the Christian faith caught up amid the fire and carnage of the Jewish capital clung to the skirts of the conquerers and were transferred with them to Rome. But in the meanwhile, as we learn from sacred tradition, St. Thomas bore the Gospel of Jesus to the farthest Ind; St. John preached it and exemplified it in Asia Minor; St. Andrew made it a revelation of a higher life to the rude Scythian hordes: St. Philip spread it abroad over the Asiatic Continent; St. Bartholomew established it in Armenia; St. Matthew disclosed it to benighted Persia; St. Simon made it the new and saving light of Mesopotamia, and St. Luke with it refuted the legends and the imaginative heogony of Arabia. Thus was a grand, a glorious message made known by inspired and devoted men to a suffering world. The heart of humanity leaped up to hail a dawn so benignant, and, in spite of all trials and persecutions, the faith flourished and grew on all sides. The terrible persecutions which, beginning with Nero at Rome, were continued under Domitian and his ferocious successors, but seemed to give strength, vitality, and fixed stability to nascent belief so full of native strength, as the storm wind but imparts vigor to the oak whose roots are deep in the soil, even while it sweeps away the feebler children of the forest and scatters them dying in its path. And why was this? Because, to continue our simile, the roots of the Christian creed descended deeply into the hearts of men. The simple virtues of its early followers, the purity and lofty life of its apostles and its advocates; their divine eloquence; their inspired erudition; their indefatigable toil: their fearlessness in the presence of chains and death, and the sublime promises they uttered from the gibbet and the stake to the humblest and weakest who believed, were a power which overawed the purple tyrants of the world and announced Christ and Him crucified as indeed the "very present help" and Saviour of the stricken Vivified by the warmth of a people. zeal that had been kindled by the lamps of the sepulchre, and vivified by the blood shed in so many massacres, at last, in A. D. 363, the new Church, so sorely beset by Julian the Apostate, found a Roman emperor to thoroughly protect it. Jovian, who had braved the wrath of Julian, heard his own troops exclaim, "Fear not, Emperor: you command a Christian army. The most aged among us were instructed by the great Constantine, and the rest by his son." The cross which had appeared but as a vision of victorious omen in the sky became a fixed emblem in the most powerful and civilized of cities, and hurried on from conquest to conquest until it rose resplendent upon church spires in half the world. At last the Enumenical Council, held at Constantinople A. D. 381, in the reign of Theodosius, and accepted by the West, proclaimed and fixed the main dogmas of the Church, and it became a positive power on earth. But even with this access of spiritual dominion began the usual corruptions and troubles that beset things human even while they strivingly aspire to God. The Arian, Macedonian, Pelagian, Nestorian, and Eutychian heresies and the schism of the Donatists rapidly suceach other. There ceeded were divided counsels; Popes and anti-Popes; prelates who lost themselves in the ambition of the prince, and princes who claimed to be prelates without the unction and the call. Formulas and coremonies began to overcrust and eclipse the simple, pure, sweet teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, and gorgeous fanes and royal pomp superseded the plain remembrance of the Last Supper and the homely words of the morning and evening walks by the sacred shore of Galilee. Conversions were abundant indeed. and, to use the same phrases which St. Paul himself, quoting from the Psalmist, applied to the apostles, "Their voice was heard over all the earth, and their word was carried to the extremeties of the world." Every continent and island hailed the cross. From Iceland to the Corea the matin and the vesper bell of Catholic worship directed the thoughts of toiling men to Ged; but, alast the waters of

Christ himself remained sound, unmoved, and strong, the moss and the lichens of centuries gathered on the rock of St. Peter's. 'The ancient Church was too often made to seem the ally of oppressive kings and a stumbling block in the way of scientific and political progress.

But, at last, after the long tribulations of the Dark and Middle Ages, a fresh light begins to dawn upon the Catholic mission and upon humanity. As pious and imagina-tive dwellers by the Rhine believe that Charlemagne is yet to arise from his tomb, and by the sign of the crucifix upon the hilt of the sword of old renown restore a united Christian empire over all the west, so do many who are earnest and sincere believe that they behold in the events just occurring in Europe the resuscitation of the grand Church Universal in more than its pristine beauty. And aspect of the hour fully warrants the this impression. The unity, the perseverance, the combined intelligence of every part in the grand total which is called the Catholic body, and which now controls one hundred and fifty millions of our race, are telling rapidly upon the endless divisions religious opinion that constitute of the unwieldy bulk of Protestantism even in its safest strongholds. The Roman Catholic system, which is a sort of imperial republic-to employ a seeming but not a real paradox-has thrown aside the hampering weight of middle-age incumbrances, and now advances into the full blaze of all the intellectual illumination of our time, adopting what is useful and rejecting what is dangerous in modern ideas, retaining the sanctity of home, of parental authority, of the marriage tie and of the duty of the subject, and denouncing and rejecting all "higher law" that is not of Christ. In the presence of such a rival, armed at all points, and claiming to be hallowed by long tradition and precept alike directly flowing from Zion and from Calvary, the Protestant body has no certain triumph but in restored purity of doctrine, a revived force in upholding the sacraments of God, and a redoubled and unsparing zeal in good works. If it will not discharge its task faithfully and completely, behold One approaching whose feet are "beautiful upon the mountains," as the feet bearer of good tidings to all the earth. The harvest is ripe in the fields and the reapers swep are abroad. America, the land of youth, of gary hope, of faith, of prophecy, of atonement and rehabilitation, stirs in all her borders with the impending second birth of what shall become the true Church of Immanuel. As liberty, betrayed and lost in Europe, revived again upon these favored shores, to even the new kingdom of Italy contained travail, for a time, indeed, but to conquer at last, and to conquer for all nations, some of whose children are gathered here as pledges and hostages for them, so may the purified Church of Christ, whose spires begin to uphold the sign of safety upon every hilltop in our land, rise higher to the light with us, and, chastened by the past, endow its future with a full fruition of God's grace to man, and "broaden and brighten unto parfect day

#### FOR SALE. From the Beaver Radical.

The Democratic vote in the next Legislature is up at auction. The best bidder can take it in a lump with all its paraphornalia left over from the last three disastrous campaigns. Democratic legislators are just now being sent for to Harrisburg and being coffled together for delivery when the grand sale is effected. Hon, Samuel Josephs will play auctioneer, and his gentlemanly clerk, Mr. Wallace, will deliver the live goods to the customers after the most approved fashion of the slave marts! "Going, going, gone," are all of you-Messrs. Buckalew, and Purman, and Broadhead, and Dill, and fifty others who, like you, believe that they are honest men and free agents in the Legislature, and your infamy is blazoned to the people of the State two months in advance of its consummation, by Mr. Wallace's organ. In plain English, the proposition is to deliver the organization of the Legislature and the keys of the State Treasury into the hands of a sufficient number of bolting Republicans, who, in turn, are to pass a Democratic apportionment bill. When such accursed contracts were made last winter, it was in the privacy of Wallace's chamber, and in the darkness of midnight. That in the present emergency the plot should be paraded publicly in the broad noon indicates that Messrs, Josephs and Wallace are very bold in the belief of success already assured, or are become very desperate. There are several difficulties in the way of this bargain and safe, which must be gotten rid of before the hammer of Josephs can fall. There may be a lack of bidders. In our judgment there is but one Republican candidate for Treasurer in Pennsylvania base enough to sign the compact, and the late election has left him effectually hors de combat, and screaming with the anguish of his wounds. And if another bidder could be found, it is safe to say that he will have trouble in fluding his share of the merchandise in the Republicar ranks. Should Mr. Mackey be a candidate and fail in securing a caucus nomination, his friends will vote solidly for his successful competitor, whomsnever he may be. Of the gentlemen who last year were deceived into bolting the Republican nomination, scarcely more than one or two will repeat the experiment, especially when warded in advance that their course is to surrouder Pennsylvania to the Democracy for ten years to come. And the Democratic party will approach the coalition this year with suspicion. Last year the contract of the leaders of the bolt was to surrender the seats of Scall and Watt and defeat the Metropolitan Police bill. They got the Treasury, and what was the re-Finley received his seat from causes sult i which they could not control. The Metropolitan Police bill passed and the scattered forces of the Democracy were compelled to rally on Geary to secure its defeat. Watt holds his seat to-day and makes the Senate Republican. And when these strange results came to be investigated, it was found that the high contracting parties on the side of the bolt had made an unauthorized use of the names of their bankers in the Legislature, and, furthermore, that they had made no special effort to deliver the goods which they had actually in possession. And, worst of all, it was discov- wisked and accomplished for Prussia and ered that some of the most active of the Democratic mapagers in the Legislature, who were clamorous in their appeals to purty spirit, and touching in their devotion to Diamond, had their pockets stuffed with good hard cash in sums of from \$3000 to \$1000 each, as the price of their action, and that their party spirit and affection for Diamond sensibly waned after the Treasurer was elected. And it was also whispered about the Capitol at the close of the session that of those who were not bought many were sold, and the cash paid for their votes. It is just possible that many Democrats will feil to perceive the distinction between is the bought with an apportionment and the paths of constitutional liberty,

had been perturbed by hasty and misguided | being bought with money, and that others hands. Although the doctrine which was | will look upon the proposed political contract will look upon the proposed political contract as a blind, under cover of which the corruptions of last winter will be repeated by their mercenary leaders, while their party, as then, will take nothing by the motion.

We hazard little in saying that the nominees of the Republican caucus for all of its offices will be elected, whomsoever they may be. So far as the office of Treasurer is coacerned, it is of trifling weight compared with the necessity of maintaining the unity and integrity of our organization. If any Republican can be found base enough to bid at the Democratic auction, and Republican legislators can be found corrupt enough to follow in his lead, the villainy should be defeated at all hazards. The election of an honest and reputable Democrat would be infinitely less hurtful to the Republican party than a repetition of the successful treason of one of its own members. In this dilemma it should let go the purse and put forward the swordbearer.

# THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

From the N. F. Times.

The reported armistice enables us to assume that a few weeks will, in all probability, terminate the terrible war between France and Germany, place Prussia at the head of the German Confederation, and establish her as the leading power of Europe. So rapidly has history been creating itself that our readers can hardly yet realize to themselves the astounding political changes which have been taking place during the past summer and in the last few years. Four years ago the long-continued struggle for supremacy between Austria and Prussia came to an issue in the war of 1866. On the 21st and 22d of June of that year, the two Prussian armies of Silesia and Saxony crossed the frontiers of Bohemia, much as this summer they passed the boundaries of France, under the same Princes, and guided by the same subtle brain. In precisely one month they camped before Vienna and Presburg, with the ancient empire of Austria at their feet, while another army had forced the Hanoverian troops to capitulate, had beaten successively the army of the Confederation and the Bavarian corps, and advanced to the heart of Bavaria. In less than a month Prussia had put five hundred thousand men on a war-footing, and had swept over Germany from the Rhine to Hun-

Yet in that year Prussia was only the fifth of the great powers, with less than half the population of either France or Austria, and only a quarter of that of Russia. Her revenues were not a quarter those of France, and more inhabitants, and boasted double the income. She came out of the six weeks' campaign with thirty millions of inhabitants, and substantially holding all Germany from the Baltic to the Main. In the present summer, in one month from the time her two Princes had their armies over the French frontier, she had broken the military empire of Napoleon, and held the Emperor prisoner; and in less than two months had taken the two strongest fortresses of France, captured some three hundred thousand prisoners and an immense amount of war material, and invested the capital of her enemy's country. Probably less than another month's time will see her retiring victorious from shattered and broken France. Such campaigns as these were before unknown to modern history, for even Napoleon's wonderful campaign of Jena, ending in the prostration of the Prussian kingdom, was child's play compared with the prodigious forces managed and exerted in this war. A nation which has developed such enormous and well-directed energy as this is, of course, only the beginning in a grand and long-continued career of progress. The question will continually occur to foreign observers, "What is to be the issue of all this? What sort of power is this nation, so suddenly arrived at the height of greatness, to become in relation to modern Europe?" Henceforth, in all probability, Prussia is to be absorbed in a grand confederated Germany. But what stamp will the leading member have on the new union, in which it sinks its own personality? Prussia itself is composed, as every well-constituted State should be, of the most opposite elements. In her educational system she is democratic and in the front rank of modern advance. Every citizen not only has the privilege of acquiring knowledge, but must accept it, whether he will or no. Ignorance in Prussia is held as the one irreconcilable enemy to the State. Military service, too, is democratic in form-that is, it is the duty of every citizen, from which neither high birth nor wealth can excuse him, the only exemption (in time of service) being gained by education. Then the new popular representation in the Parliament of the Confede ration is exceedingly complete and widely extended, so that even the laboring classes, in the last Diet, were represented by their own delegates. To a certain extent the civil service is also democratic, inasmuch as it is open to competitive examinations, though here the various features of Prussian social life have some influence. West of Prassia, also, the Rhine Provinces and the new acquisitions, Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, are democratic in their social organization, the soil being divided into many small ownerships, and the people being liberal in their political views. On the other hand, the old military and fendal element, on which the Counts of Brandenburg built up a kingdom, is strongly represented in Eastern Prussia. Here the soil is divided into large estates, and held by the country gentry, who possess an unbounded influence over their tenantry. Here is the most extravagant loyalty and bigoted "Prussianism." The bureaucracy or office-holders are largely made up of representatives of Prussian "Junkers," or the younger sons of noble families. The army, too, from its local organization, is frequently officered by the resident country gentry. And as a climax to the monarchical and conservative elements of the State, the royal family have proved themselves, by economy of government, military genius, and their readiness for personal sacrifices, true "kings of men," and worthy to command a brave people who respect and love them. It would need a generation of royal idlers and do-nothings to wipe out from Prussian memories the recollection of what the Hohenzollerns have Germany during the last four years. To add to all these complex elements in the Prussian State is the learned class, which has so great an influence over the young mind of the nation, an influence at once liberal and conservative. To predict the effect of all these various forces upon the constitution of the future united Germany would be a rash undertaking. The influence of Baden and South Germany will undoubtedly be liberal, and united with the liberal elements of Western Prussia and the university towns, we may hope, not for a necessarily democratic progress, but for what is far better, a steady rational advance of all Germany in

#### ENFORCING THE LAW. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The resistance of the Democratic press to

the President's precautions against riot on election day began with bluster and threat. and sank, through the various stages of denunciation, anger, indignant remonstrance, and expostulation, to a sort of argumentative opposition which differs but slightly from entreaty. To all these manifestations of Democratic temper, General Grant has remained calmly indifferent; he knows his duty; he will do it fearlessly; and thanks to his firmness we shall have an honest election, and there will be no disorder. The wild nonsense of demagogues about Federal soldiers "coercing" voters, and bayonets intimidating the Democratic host, deceives nobody. Not a man in New York supposes that a soldier will interfere with his voting exactly as he pleases. Not a man believes that if the whole United States army were brought into the city the legal vote would be affected in any way whatever. In the fact that a sufficient force to preserve order is held within call, to be used in case of need, nobody has reason for chagrin who does not purpose committing some crime. We hold that President Grant would have failed in his duty if he had not taken ample precautions to put down any disturbance which bad men might create on the day of election. The frauds at the polls in New York had for years been so notorious that Congress was at last driven to pass a stringent law for their prevention, and the President was charged with the enforcement of it. When the ring which had hitherto supported itself by fraud saw how this law would interfere with their crimes, they expressed in the most violent language a determination to resist it. The World, the Express, and other organs of the Tammany party now deny that there was ever the slightest probability of any resistance except "through the legitimate and satisfactory channel of the ballot-box." But a week or two ago their tone was very different. They have professed peace only since it became evident that the President was unmoved by threats, and that respectable citizens of all partics were horrified at their menaces to riot. On the 8th of October the World announced that the appointment of deputy marshals was equivalent to the inauguration of a reign of terror, and urged freemen to consider what, in the face of such an emergency, they were "willing to do and dare." The new election law, it furthermore said, was "calculated to create a riot," and provoke the people "to go to the polls with arms in their hands." At a Democratic meeting in this city on the 14th of October, a speaker named Wolff used these words:-"Now, fellow-citizens, arguments have failed in this country, and if you desire your liberties, if you desire free ballot-boxes, if you desire to perpetuate those institutions for the benefit of your children, I say stand y your arms!" On the 26th of October the Hop. James Brooks said in a public speech:-"If the Federal Government attempts to enforce the elections, as they have in South Carolins, one hundred thousand Democrats in this city will rise in opposition and pitch all the troops they have ordered here into the river.

In these and similar utterances of Damocratic editors and orators there is evidence of a deliberate purpose to instigate disorder, and it was only when that purpose was de-feated by the firm attitude of the Government that they changed their tone. They have since made frantic efforts in other ways to counteract the law. They have threatened marshals and supervisors with the direst penalties; they have warned Federal officials to beware of the wrath of Barnard and Cardozo; they have offered bribes by the hundred thousand dollars to secure a lax enforcement of the law; they have solemnly announced their "inflexible determination to have the law declared unconstitutional." and to punish with all possible severity every one concerned in its execution. But threats of violence at the polls, bribery, and persecution by a corrupt judiciary have alike proved harmless. For once Tammany must submit

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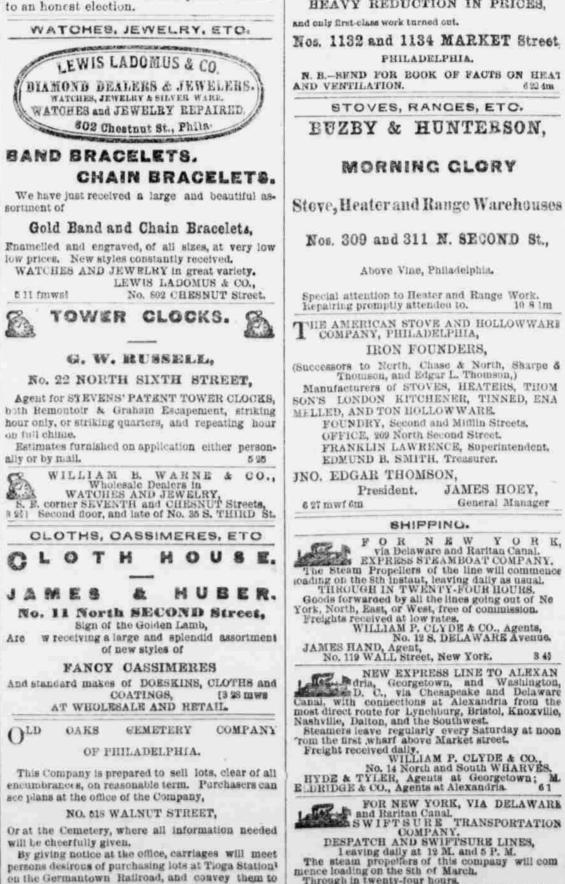
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