SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AT THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Nation. We had a discussion last June with the Charleston (S. C.) Daily Republican, the offi-cial and leading radical paper of the State, about the character of the State government. We said a great many unpleasant things about the State Legislature and State officers. We accused them of gross ignorance and dishonesty, and made open proclamation of our belief that such a government as they were carrying on could not possibly last, and that it was in its very constitution au offense against civilization. We challenged the Republican to tell us how many of the State legislators could read the "Pilgrim's Progress" intelligently, it being, perhaps, the easiest reading in the English language, and they being the lawgivers of a large and wealthy commonwealth. beset by some of the gravest social and politi-

cal problems. It did not dare to answer the question; but treated us, in reply, to one of the usual bursts of rhetoric about the negro members of the Legislature (a majority, we believe) having had a progress of their own 'quite similar to Bunyan's," and so on, and informed us that "dozens and dozens" of them could write far better articles about South Carolina politics than had ever appeared in the Nation.

We said, in reply to this sort of talk, that we were among the number of those who advocated the extension of the franchise to the blacks as a means of protection, and as a sign of their equality before the law, and that we believed that this would in the long run have proved sufficient for their protection. It would have furnished the whites with a powerful reason for conciliating them and treating them kindly, and would have, in all probability, prevented the appearance of race lines in party politics - perhaps one of the greatest misfortunes that can happen a community - and it would not have excluded from the service of the State the great number of educated, experienced, and honest native whites which every Southern State contains, and with whose service no Southern State can safely dispense. They are "ex-Rebels," but they are not thieves. They have owned slaves, and revolted in defense of slavery; but they are influential, economical, and trustworthy in the management of State affairs, and it was of the first importance not only to the negro, but to the whole Union, that, during the transitional or reconstructive period following the war, they should neither be driven into hostility to the local government nor prevented from giving it the benefit of their experience and ability.

Nothing would satisfy the hot-headed majority in Congress, however, but to drive these men into private life, and hand over the Government to ignorant negroes and worthless Northern adventurers: and the pretext on which this was done was, that this was the only way in which the blacks and the Unionists could be protected in the enjoyment of their lives and property and in the exercise of the franchise. It was quite useless to point out what anybody's experience of human nature might have told him, even if he knew nothing of the lessons of history, how futile any such expectation was. The whole American system of government and society is based upon equality, conciliation, and compromise. Everybody is allowed to vote-even the foreign rabble of this citynot because people believe their voting does no mischief, but because their exclusion from the franchise, by exasperating an embit-tering them, would do more. The very execution of the laws in a country where all the officers of the law are drawn from the body of the people and return to it, and where the Government has no armed force at its disposal, depends on the general sympathy of the community with the legislation and its respect for the legislators. In all that relates to the government of his own State, these truths are familiar as household words to every man at the North. Anybody who proposed here to disfranchise even "Reddy the Blacksmith" because he was a "bad man, and vexed his neighbors, and was disposed to knock people down on their way to the polls, would be laughed at. Nevertheless. an expedient which, proposed as a remedy for grave political evils in any State in the North, would excite laughter, and does excite laughter, when the well-known "educated American" who has "lived long in Paris" ventures to hint at it, was solemnly applied to the

whole South at the close of the war.

The American remedy for bad government is to give the government the largest possible popular basis, and let the majority get out of their difficulties as best they can; but the remedy applied in the South was a feudal one, and consisted in sifting the population, and letting nobody take part in the government who could not give proof of what the Puritans called "constant good affection." The republican cure for discontent is to call the malcontents into the council-chamber and hear what they have to say, and try to soothe and conciliate them-in short, to treat them as brethren. The monarchical remedy is to shoot them down, or lock them up, or impose disabilities on them till they "repent" or confess they have done wrong, and promise to do better-till, in short, they kiss the rod or lick the dust. Every American is familiar with the former, and has always practised it in politics and business and society; nevertheless, the very first occasion on which the country was called on to deal with discontent on a great scale, the monarchical remedy was resorted to, and the republican one unhesitatingly thrown aside as worthless, and everybody denounced as "unpatriotic" who said a word in its favor. Everybody knows, too, what a misleading thing faction is, and how apt intense personal feeling is to cloud the judgment, and yet we see Congress listening with deep attention and respect to the opinions of the frantic Unionists and colored men who come up hot from internecine contests with their neighbors as to what ought to be done with the South-and their opinions, of course, all run in the same direction; their enemies ought to be kept down with the strong hand, and cowed and humiliated-a process we should all of us like to see performed on our enemies, but to which in sensible communities we are not treated.

Que other curious departure from democratic doctrines has been displayed in our mode of dealing with the South. The democratic theory of human nature is that it is, on the whole and at bottom, good; and that for social and political purposes you cannot do better than trust to its instincts, and that, where it has shown itself in a bad light, it has been due to the corrupting or maddening influence of oppression. But during the war | who headed the deputation to Florence, has

that human nature among slaveholders and rebels was hopelessly and incurably deprayed, and that the usual reformatory influences might be brought to bear on it in vain; and that the only arguments of any value in dealing with men who approved of human bondage, or bore arms against the United States, were the halter and the prison and the test-oath. That this opinion should have held its ground during the heat of the Rebellion was not surprising; that it should be allowed to influence the policy of the United States in dealing with se weighty a question as the pacification of the South six years after the war is over, is, we do not hesitate to say, discreditable to our good sense. Southern human nature is like other human nature. It is affected in just the same way by the same influences. It loves life and ease and security, is grateful for kindness, expands under confidence, rejoices in the growth of civilization, and is maddened by injustice or hostility-not, perhaps, in all cases in the same degree as Northern human nature, but in some degree; and when we say this, we furnish the key to the Southern problem. Slavery is a bad thing, and rebellion is a bad thing; but, were they twice as bad, they could not convert Southern white men into fiends. They may have rendered them exceptionally difficult for Northern men to deal with, but this is no excuse for refusing to deal with them by the ordinary methods.

These were all a priori arguments when used five years ago; they have now been justified by actual experiment. The proscriptive system for the protection of life and property at the South has been tried and has totally failed. The disaffected have not grown good. and learned to love the blacks; they have grown worse, and have taken to killing the blacks wholesale, and society is on the brink of disorganization in several States. The remedy is still the same. We must still, if we would end confusion, resort to the method to which we should have resorted five years ago; we must hand the Government over to the people, and let the persons who have most influence and knowledge and are most trusted by that portion of the community whose co-operation is most necessary to the proper conduct of the Government, administer it if they will, and as best they can. The notion that any permanent good can come of martial law or proscription, or that they prepare the way for anything but more martial law and more proscription is a dangerous and monstrous delusion, and we are glad to have another opportunity of denouncing it, in the certainty that if allowed to govern our present policy at the present crisis, the next five years will illustrate its folly still more strikingly than the last five years have illustrated it.

As to its results during the last five years. we shall cite as a witness our old friend, the Charleston Daily Republican, whose present plight ought to be a warning to unscrupulous party organs everywhere. The solemn confessions it is compelled to make now, at the eleventh bour, in the presence of the misery and disorder into which its friends have plunged the State, is as striking an exposure as we have yet seen of the mendacity and charlatanry by which the work of reconstruction at the South has been thus far, though we hope not fatally, hindered. It thus enumerates the evils from which the State has been suffering, and which furnish excuses to the Ku-klux: -

"1. In our State the superiority of numbers threw the Government almost absolutely into the hands of the colored citizens. The late slaves practically ruled their late masters. This was a calamity. It was a repetition of the old curse of South Carolina. namely, the ruling of one race by another. True slavery had been abolished, but there are some-times oppressions in the name of liberty, and these real oppressions, and fancied oppressions too, the whites keenly felt.
"2. The evil will be seen to be greater if we look

energed from slavery. Their training had certainly not been of a kind to make them statesmen. We speak of the great body of the colored people. We speak kindly. There are men among them well up speak kindly. There are men among them well up in statecraft, but the colored people, as a people, were not only untrained in the schools, but un-trained in the commonest matters of politics and government. They were ignorant and misled. Their political instincts were, it is true, in the right direction, that is, on the side of liberty; but they had to trust some one as a leader, and unfortunated they too often trusted the veriest scoundrels simpl because these pretended to bear the dear name Republican. The Republican party had given to them liberty, and they were grateful to that great party for that great work, and implicitly trusted those who bore the standard of that party. They are learning wisdom in this matter, learning that some wolves go about dressed up as sheep."

After, however, complimenting the negroes on their social advance, it goes on to say: -"But that they have made great mistakes must be admitted. They undertook too much. They were not fitted to do everything in ruling South Carolina. not litted to do everything in ruling South Carolina. And demagogues led them not only to believe that their late masters were in every case their foes, and therefore to be excluded from every office, but also led them into the fatal blander of putting men in office simply because they were colored. This matter of color has had much to do with our politics. In the last election many of the men elevated to office were placed there for this one simple reason that they were colored. son, that they were colored. Some of these had no stness whatever for office.

3. Corrupt and incompetent officers. This we have too often admitted and condemned to need to give a fresh admission and condemnation now. The evil is of startling magnitude. It only affects the Legislature, but through other ranks, down to trial t. Heavy taxation, in part made necessary by bad measures passed by the Legislature.

'5. The militia, so organized that, as claimed, the whites have not the same advantages as the colored

Speaking of the Governor's appointees, it says some of them "had better hammer stone in the penitentiary" than hold office; and speaking of the elected officer, it says "many are ignorant or degraded, and altogether sold

to the devil. We might be told that phenomena like these may be witnessed in New York, which is true. But in New York no one is disfranchised, and we may add that, were decent people in New York hot-blooded, like the same class in South Carolina, and did they believe, as the South Carolinians do, that Kukluxing would work reform, they would be busy at it day and night, and many a hardened ruffian would be yelling for Federal troops to save him from the consequences of his villany.

We say deliberately, too, that we believe a community which sits down, as we do, under some of the evils from which we here suffer and of which we hear every day, is doubtless wiser than the South Carolinians, but it is very doubtful whether it is healthier in spirit. We seek neither to defend nor palliate Kukluxes, but we cannot allow the persons who sow the seeds from which Ku-kluxery naturally springs to throw the whole blame on the men who engage in it.

From the London Saturday Review. The King of Spain, whose electios in the midst of the great war attracted but little attention in Europe, has already received ample warning of the troublesome character and insecurity of his position. The first tidings which met him on his arrival in Spain approunced the murder of the Prime Minister who had selected him for the throne; and after an interval of a few weeks Senor Zorrilla, -as was not wonderful—the belief sprung up | narrowly escaped assassination. Both crimes | may change, and something may result from a | dwelt upon this one example of the utter

probably proceeded from zealots of the ultra- ! Republican party; but the King has not even the consolation of relying on the support of a united conservative majority. Spain is not the only country which is divided by factions, or occasionally embarrassed by unprincipled coalitions; but nowhere else is opposition to the existing Government so habitually regarded as a sufficient bond of union among those who are nevertheless divided by mutual enmities. At present differences of political opinion are further complicated by dynastic preferences; and yet the respective adherents of three or four rival pretenders combine with the implacable adversaries of monarchy to weaken or overthrow the existing Government. The Ministers have themselves to blame for an imprudent act which has caused just discontent to several chiefs of the army. An unnecessary order that all general officers should take an oath of allegiance to the King been disobeyed by important members of all the malcontent parties. The objections to all promissory oaths apply with comparatively little force to the military oath which since Roman days has been used in almost all armies. No ceremony of the kind ever impeded mutiny, conspiracy, or treason; but tests, if they are in any case useful or justifiable, would seem to be appropriate methods of enforcing the duty of military obedience. A soldier is bound to be faithful, not only to the abstract State, but to its actual rulers; and if he affects to question the title of the reigning sovereign he may be justly punished or dismissed; but in Spain it might have been prudent to connive at hesitating loyalty, instead of forcing it to assume the form of disaffection. It is notorious that the generals of the Spanish army are politicians and partisans, and some of them had the strongest personal reasons for disliking the elevation to the throne of an Italian prince. After a time some of them might have been won over, and the King would have been better able to judge of his own ability to compel unwilling allegiance. The Ministerial order was probably obeyed

by the generals whose fidelity was already assured, but those who had disapproved of the election of King Amadeo took the opportunity of expressing their hostility by a unanimous refusal. By a singular indiscretion the order was so framed as to include the Duke of Montpensier, who holds the honorary rank of Captain-General. It was at least indelicate to exact an oath from a prince who had recently been a formidable candidate for the Crown. The Duke of Montpensier has no legal or moral right to supplant the present King, but as long as the maintenance of the new dynasty is doubtful he may reasonably decline to compromise himself by a personal

act of adhesion. It would have been judicious either to accept the excuse which was founded on the peculiar nature of his military rank, or to deprive him of his titular dignity; but the Govarnment unwisely, ordered him to report

himself at the Balearic Isles, offering him at the same time a passage in a man-of-war. The Duke of Montpensier replied that, while he would not refuse to comply with even an irregular order, he would not put the country to the expense of conveying him to his place of exile. General Blaser, once Minister of War to Isabella II, General Calonge, and the Count of Cheste, who followed the Queen into France, and General Novaliches, who commanded her army at the battle of Alcolea, have received a similar order. They are all out of employment, though their names remain on the army list, and they find a plausible pretext for refusing the oath in the absence of any constitutional provision on the subject. As General Blaser coptends in his answer to the Minister of War, the King is required to swear obedience to the Constitution; but no law provides that either civilians or

soldiers shall swear allegiance to the It matters little whether or not the legal objection is well founded, if it is sufficiently plausible to serve as an excuse. The supporters of an unstable throne ought to have understood the inconvenience of forcing its opponents, and especially the generals of the army, to declare their hostility. Even the Progressist General Contreras, who advocated the pretensions of Espartero, has refused the oath, on the ground of his disapproval of the choice of a foreign prince. The assemblage of a dozen military exiles of various opinions at Port

Mahon may not improbably lead to some combination which may be dangerous to the Government. The quarrel with the discontented generals was especially inopportune on the eve of the general election which is now concluded. The moderately conservative Cortes of 1869 gave a steady support to the policy of the powerful Minister who controlled both the State and the army; but the death of Prim has deprived the majority of its ablest leader, nor was it certain that the constituencies would be disposed to repeat their former decision. Many instances have occurred, in Spain and in France, of the election of conservative Assemblies immediately after successful revolutions. Moderate Liberals are at such times satisfied with the results which they have achieved; and the alarm which is caused by recent events tends to provoke reaction. On the eve of the overthrow of the French Republic in 1851 careful observers anticipated that the next election would add greatly to the strength of the Democratic party; and the Spanish voters who in 1869 were contented with the recent expulsion of the Queen may since have probably accumulated grounds of complaint against the Constituent Cortes and their elected King. Serrano and Prim could count on the support of all political parties except the Republicans and Carlists, and of all the partisans of domestic or foreign aspirants to the throne. The friends of Espartero, of Montpensier, and of Alfonso have no motive, except parhaps enlightened patriotism, for strengthening the Italian dynasty. It is probable that two years. of exclusion from power and of occasion of exclusion from power and of occasio-dipersecution may have strengthened it hold of the clergy on the rural population and the eloquence which some of the Republican leaders have displayed in the Cortes has given prominence to the party. Against isolated sections the compact body which may support the Kine and Serrano would be easily able to maintain themselves. Neither the Republic nor Montpensier is like to command the majority, but it appears that, as on many offmer occasions, antagonism to the Governormer occasions, antagonism to the Government will form a sufficient bond to unite the most discordant feelings. The Carlists and Republicans throughout the country agreed to coalesce for the purpose of the elections;

and in Madrid, with utter disregard of con-

sistency and principle, they jointly selected

as their candidate the Progressist General

Contreras, The motive of the

with that of a beaten competitor in a

race who determines to run foul of the

winner. With a fresh start perhaps the luck

opposition was the same

combined

themselves; and if the Carlists had any reasonable prospects of ultimate success they might defend their tactics as conducing to the triumph of the principle of legitimacy. The supporters of the other pretenders are inexcusably factious; for a candidate not claiming by inheritance can advance no right except the free choice of the nation to a constitutional throne. The Constituent Cortes were expressly authorized by the electors to appoint a king; and after imposing on themselves the voluntary condition that the choice should be made by an absolute majority, they exercised their power in favor of Prince Amadeo. The legitimate Duke of Madrid, and even the quasi-legitimate Prince of Asturias, may affect to hold their own respective titles to be indefeasible; but it is strange that any loyal Spaniard should withhold his allegiance from the existing Government on the ground that the great majority of the Cortes refused to elect Espartero or Montpensier. The evils of a temporary coalition have been more than once felt England, as at the time Lord Derby was forced to when govern with a minority because Mr-Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright had assisted Mr. Disraeli to defeat Lord Palmerston; but the inconvenience of factious combinations to a settled political community is trifling compared with the anarchy which may at any moment be produced in Spain. So far as the result of the elections is known, it appears that the present ministers may count on the support of the Cortes. If the majority had been hostile to the Italian dynasty, it would have impossible for the King to maincain himself, and all the laborious web of Prim's policy must have been woven again. No other chief of the monarchy would obtain more general acceptance; and the republic is odious to the respectable classes and to the majority of the nation. The Carlists perhaps hope that despotism and priestly supremacy may at last be adopted by a nation weary of confusion, but their present alliance with the enemies of all kings and of every kind of Church is nevertheless monstrous. The form of government in Spain may probably be influenced by the failure or the permanence of the republie in France; but a revolutionary policy which depends on the uncertain course of events in a foreign country is a mere gambling speculation.

REAL AND SHAM POLITICS. From the N. Y. Times.

How much longer are the people going to stand this perpetual uproar from Republican Senators over their miserable wrongs and grievances? When, for instance, will Mr. Summer and Mr. Schurz make an end of their lamentations? Every day one or other of those Senators seems to feel himself under the obligation which afflicted Æneas-infandum renovare dolorem-whereas what people really want is that they should bring their wailings to an end, and come to the plain matter-of-fact business of the nation. appeal to Mr. Sumner, as a man of distinguished abilities. Is it not time that he summoned up patriotism enough to put aside his "wrongs," whatever they may be, and think of the perils which lie before his country? He has now had a good inning at General Grant, and might give a few days to national questions. He must have noticed that the growth of a depraved and utterly unprincipled section of the Democratic party is prodigiously rapid. He must have seen it stretching out its arms from State to State, and aiming, as it has done before, to subvert the National Government itself. Can he gaze on this phenomenon without the least interest? Has he no word of encouragement to offer to Republicans who are endeavoring to fight with the giant which boasts of its power to strangle civil liberty, and place a degraded being called "Boss" over the nation instead of a President? Granted that Mr. Sumner has been as ill-used as he and his friends assert. Surely a man of high principle and character would rise superior to his own wrongs at a moment like the present, and use his influence for the preservation of all that a nation of freemen hold dear.

To stand by the wayside and scold may be effective enough for a certain time, but it is not an occupation adapted to make or preserve the reputation of a statesman. If we take the records of this and last session, and carefully examine them, what shall we find attached to the names of Mr. Sumner and the rest of the "irreconcilables?" have they originated except fault-finding? They have neglected all the really great questions of the day, and wasted their time and energies on their great bugbear, San Domingo. Take a single case. The condition of the South cannot be deemed satisfactory by any discerning man. It is not the existence of violent conspiracies here and there which awakens uneasiness, so much as the permanent discontent which appears to be settling down upon the people. No one can read the very careful abstracts of Southern opinion which we have prepared and published recently, without perceiving that the South only regrets the Rebellish because it was a failure, and that the sestiments now being nursed within it must, in the natural course of events, lead to another outbreak sooner or later. A large section of the Republican party is practically confessing that its Southern policy is a failure. It calls out now for a "general amnesty," in the teeth of the seditious cries which are being raised from almost every part of the South. The moment seems inopportune, but at least the subject ought to be discussed but at least the subject ought to be with the gravity which it is well calculated to with the gravity which it is well calculated to inspire. Now that Thad. Sterens is no more, there are few living more who have better claims to be considered the author of the policy pursued is felation to the South since the war than carles Sumner. Does he forget how he was from chamber to chamber urging his publican associates to vote for this or pat repressive measure? Does he forget gow Senator after Senator fell under his lech gow Senator sfter Senator fell under his lash because they were not disposed to go far enough to please him? Some who ventured to recommend those conciliatory measure which Republicans now say we ought to have adopted, were expelled from the party. Time seems to have brought the bulk of the party where these men shod in 1866-a barren triumph. Irreparable injustice has been done to some; others are beyoud the reach alike of our paise or reproaches. They care nothing for the vindi-cation of time. And now, with Jeffersov Davis proclaiming that the cause for which the Southern people fought is destined to triumph, we have no inconsiderable section of Republicans demanding a policy which would instantly put Jefferson Davis Jack into the Senate. Five years have wrought

great changes. What is Mr. Sumner's opinion on these subjects? We submit that nothing san be more natural than for us to look for some expression of opinion from the chief author of the policy which Mr. Sumner's owt friends ere now proclaiming a failure. We have

general scramble. The Republicans are proalthough any other of the questions before the people-revenue reform, economical administration, civil service reform - would have brought out the fact in an equally striking manner. Is Mr. Sumner doing his part, as becomes an eminent public man, to settle any of these questions? Is he acting a part worthy of an eminent servant of the people? No-he hates Gen. Grant as much as Mr. Garrett Davis bates the "stony stare" of General Butler; and he follows him with bitter revilings whenever he gets a chance, and seems to care very little what become of his party in the meantime. A great hatred will blind some men to all other objects or considerations. What valuable time has been wasted this session over San Domingo! -and vet the President undoubtedly acted within his duty in recommending the purchase of that island. Having done that, he will, doubliess, be quite contented to let the matter rest there, and thus give the best possible answer to those who have ascribed to him all kinds of degraded motives. After that, will Mr. Sumner and his allies condescend to pay some attention to practical politics, and rise above their own personal grievances, as men ought to do who occupy so prominent a place in the councils of the people?

JESSE'S CARD.

From the N. Y. Sun. Mr. Jesse R. Grant, the President's father, and Postmaster at Covington, has published a card respecting his relations with Mr. Horace Greeley Stoms, Assessor of Internal Revenue in the First District of Ohio. In a letter to President Grant, written on the 16th of January last, Stoms made the following statement: -

"Mr. Jesse R. Grant requested of me 'he reappointment of a removed gauger (displaced for malfeasance in office), accompanied with a proposal that I sincerely trust that I may never be compelled to disclose to any but yourself. He, Mr. Grant, in conversation with me, made use of these words substantially: 'So and so has offered me \$500 if I can get you to recommend his reappointment; he is a rascal, but I will take his money and divide with you.'"

In reply to this, the venerable Jesse makes the subjoined explanation: -

"About the middle of April, 1869, I told William Stoms that several merchants in the bottom had asked me to speak to him about two of the oldest and most experienced gaugers in the city—Taylor and Weithoff. He said Taylor was a drunkard, worth \$75,000, and Weithoff was a rascal, I told those who had spoken to me what Mr. Stoms said. Every one said Weithoff was an industrious, hardworking Dutebman, who did his work well, and was no a rascs). One of them, in talking, said that he would give \$500 to have Weithoff appointed. I went again to William Stoms'store, and told him all I had heard that I knew Taylor was not a drunkard, and that every one gave Weithoff a good name; that he ought not be after because of what that man said, and that he had better take the \$500 and give it to the

oor, and try Weithoff, and if he ever did anything vrong, to turn him out."

The substantial difference between these two statements is nothing at all Stoms says that Grant proposed to him to appoint Weithoff in consideration of a bribe of five hundred dollars, to be divided between Grant and himself. Grant admits that he made the offer of five hundred dollars for Weithoff's appointment, but says he wanted Stoms to receive the whole of it and give it to the poor. But when he confesses that five hundred dollars were offered by him for the appointment, he admits the whole case. Whether the money was to be divided between bimself and Stoms, or whether Stoms was to keep the whole of it, or apply it all to charitable purposes, makes no difference. The fact is established beyond further question that the President's father made to the Assessor of the First district of Ohio a oposal to appoint a gauger in consideration of a bribe of five hundred dollars. This fact he admits and attempts to justify. He sees nothing wrong in it. Taking pay for the appointment of a public officer does not, in his judgment, constitute any offense against law or morals. Nor does it constitute an of ferse in the eyes of the President, for he said

keeps the old man in office as postmaste.

This explanation from Mr. Grant agounts indirectly for many things in the Predent's own conduct which have been far for his former friends and admirers to understand. It shows that in his youth General Frant cannot have been trained to that scripulous regard for the public honor and phorrence of bribery and corruption which are indispensable safeguards for the purit of republican institutions. The father thaks there is nothing wrong in taking mone for the appoint-ment of a gauger; and wy should the son think that there is anyting wrong in appointing men to cabin offices who have given him presents, or in forcing upon the country such a gross swindle as this annexation of Sas Domingo in consideration of money to be received by his favorites and cronies. The vice russ in the blood; it is a family failing. But the most melancholy fact about the affair is that a large portion of the Republican party and most of the Lepublican press, in continuing to hold up Grant as their feremost representative, substantially justing and adopt this unblushing corruption for their own.

CONTECTICUT.

From the N. Y. Tribuna On the eve of their last election certain Democratic wire-wekers came down from Connecticut, and, by a fearful tale of peril to the tippling interes from a Republican triumpb, induced the linor dealers of this city to give them \$13,00 wherewith to elect the Democratic State teket. That sum would not have helped then out but for the severe. inclement weather of election day, whereby thousands, two-thirds of them Republicans, were kept from the polls. The Democratic strength is largely concentrated in the cities and villages, where it can be called out with little effort; whereas many of the farmers must travel ten to fifteen miles in going to and returning from the polls. This ought not to dininish the vote, but it does. Too many se, "One vote will make little odds: but apaverage of five in each township often decires the result in the State. And thus was Connecticut thrown away last year.

The Senate district nearest this city is Republican by three to five hundred majority. Last year the experiment of buying it was tried by the sham Democracy. A Tammany politician, who had been colonized into that district, was put up for Senator, and put through by a lavish disbursement of money stolen from our tax-payers. Men who were never caught in felonious proximity to their neighbors' hen-roosts took their quots and voted the "Ring" satellite into the Senate of their State. The game is to be repeated this year, but we trust without success. There is not a voter in the district who does not know that this Senator must be re-elected by outright bribery if re-eccted at all; and the Twelfth district canno afford thus to disgrace herself a second time. We seel confident that she will not.

The Democratic managers have made a much larger draft on their confederates in our State this year than they did last, knowing that they won then, not by accessions to their ranks, but by the hervy vote then unpolled which is coming out this year. They must poll three thousand more to win than they called out then; and his requires heaps

of money, which they have petitioned for and received. But there is not money enough in our city treasury to save them if the full vote is polled; and the Republicans are de-termined to poll it. Only give us so full a vote as that of 1860, and we cannot be beaten. Republicans of every city and township! make arrangements to bring your last man to the polls to-day.

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such all its assets are liable.

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DIRECTORS. Joshua B. Lippincott, Charles H. Hutchinson, Lindley Smyth, George A. Wood, Anthony J. Antelo, Charles Dutilh. Henry J. Williams. William S. Vaux. John R. Wuchers, Adolph E. Borie, Alexander Biddl, Charles S. Lewis, Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fiddity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA IN THRIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building, Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street. Capial subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$700,000.

COUTON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMIN PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of ever description received for safe-keeping, under guaratee, at very moderate rates. The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURSLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 tt \$55 a year, according to size. An extra size for Carporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks

adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters. DESORTS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTE RESTat three per cent., payable by check, withou notice and at four per cent., payable by check, o

ten diva' notice. TRIST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS KEPT SEPTIATE AND APART it im assets of Company, INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one pe

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President. C. H. CLARR, Vice-Fresident. B)BERT PATTRESON, Secretary and Treasurer, DIRECTORS. Alexander Benry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyier, Henry C. Gibson, J. Gildingham Fell. r. B. Browne, Carence H. Clark, bhn Welsh, tharles Macalester, Idward W. Clark, J. Gliningnam Form Idward W. Clark, Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw]

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,

No. 121 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

FOR SAFE-KHEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURIFIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from \$15 to \$75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute Security against Fire, THEFT, BURGLARY, and Accident.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, ecc., will be undertaken bianships, executorships, ecc., will be undertaken All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets. Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on appli-

cation. DIRECTORS. Thomas Robins, Lewis R. Ashhurst,

Thomas Robins,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,
J. Livingston Erringer,
R. P. McCullagh,
Edwin M. Lewis,
James L. Cleghorn,
Hon. William A. Porter.
OFFICERS,
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
Scoretary—R. P. McCullagh.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORFHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE JONES, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SARAH JONES, Executrix of the last will and testament of GEORGE JONES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 501 CHESNUT Street (room 1), in the city of Philadelphia, JOHN F. YOUNG, 324 fmw5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BERNARD OWEN, guardia, of the person and estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor, and to report distributions. GAS, a minor, and to report distribution of the balace in the hands of the accountant, will meet the larties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 3, at 356 o'clock P. M., at No. 32 south THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

E. H. THARP,

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETO.

PANCOAST & MAULE, THIRD and PEAR Streets, Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes For Gas, Steamand Water. FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TULES.

3 MITA3H MA3TZ

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HEERY B. PANCOAST and FAANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for sweral years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

Mirris, TASKER & CO. Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.