SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE TWO PARTIES.

From the N. Y. Times. General Butler's speech at Boston will not be satisfactory to the Democrats-his speeches very seldom are; but the Democrats are not the only people in the United States, although their general line of argument is based upon the theory that they are. To those who still believe that it was a wise thing to prevent the South from splitting the country in twain and to preserve the United States as a great nation instead of a "concourse of atoms," the speech we reported yesterday will be found to contain many passages of interest. It will be easy for the Democratic journals to abuse General Butler, but it will not be so easy for them to get over his facts. He sets forth some of the grounds upon which the Republican party is entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the people, and if Mr. Butler's arguments are attentively considered, they will carry conviction to all fair-minded

No one whose means of observation are at all varied can doubt General Butler's statement with reference to the growing favor in which the Republican party is regarded by the people. Both sides have had a good hearing within the last few months; the Democrats especially, being in opposition, have taken advantage of every opportunity to put their case before the people. All that they can urge in their own favor, and against their antagonists, has been set forth a some shape or other. A torrent of calumny and vituperation has been turned upon General Grant, and it has run off him as freely as rain from a duck's back. There are very few crimes known to mankind of which the President has not been accused by his Democratic assailants. They can never forgive him for the part he took in putting down the war of secession, and for obstinately refusing to fall into the trap set for Andrew Johnson. But what has been the effect of this storm of obloquy? It has disgusted the majority of the people, who easily divined the true motives of the Democratic attacks. To-day General Grant is stronger in the country than he was before these innumerable slanderers set to work upon him. And this is a fact which we may venture to bring to the attention of our excellent Vice-President, who has on several occasions referred, in a sad strain, to the discouragements offered to public men by the calumnies heaped upon them. All that Mr. Colfax has said on this subject is very true, but it is not the whole truth. A man occupying a prominent position is pretty sure to receive much injustice;

lic will do justice to his work. The President is already finding this out. Probably he would not deny that he has made some mistakes in the course of his administration, but they have been the mistakes of an honest man -not the vicious and malignant acts of a politician who would at any time sacrifice country to party. Each year brings him new and valuable experience, and we may confidently anticipate that the latter part of his term of office will be satisfactory to the party which he represents, and to all men whose minds are not haunted with gloomy dreams about the "Lost Cause." The wild and excited din raised by the Democrats cannot confuse the public mind with regard to the ground now occupied by the two great parties. The Republicans are in the main laboring to prevent a revival of civil war, to place the results achieved since 1861 on a durable basis, assure the continued

but his great consolation should be that, if he

does his duty faithfully, the people will in the

end see him righted. A man can make up

his mind to bear the attacks of any number

of enemies, provided he is laboring in a good

cause; for he may be quite sure that the pub-

prosperity of the country, and to break down political corruption. The Democrats, on the other hand, aim at objects which would now be approved by the people. They desire to extend the principles of corruption which we see in this State to the National Government; and the effect of their return to power would be to unsettle all our financial securities, whether held at home or abroad. Even Democrats themselves would sell any United States bonds they happened to hold the moment their party obtained the ascendancy in the country, for they know that the Pendleton theories are by no means dead. Moreover, with every new indication of Democratic successes, the disorders in the South increase. They were never much more frequent than immediately after the New Hampshire election. They diminished again after the election in Connecticut. They will revive whenever the Democrats have another victory. General Butler called the attention of his audience to these undeniable circumstances, and we have often brought them to the notice of our readers. They carry with them their own moral. If the people wish once more to incur the risks of civil strife, they will go over to the Democrats. If they have no desire to make that terrible experiment, they will still support the Republican party—which, with all its faults, is sincerely patriotic in all its aims, is a safe party to entrust with the direction of national affairs, and is entirely free from the dark stains of treason which rest upon the Democrats.

SENSE FOR THOSE WHO NEED IT.

From the N. Y. Sun. If the leaders of the Democracy are wise, they will at once twist the necks of the fossil politicians who seem to be unaware that a bloody civil war has settled the questions of slavery and equal rights, and who by their unpatriotic and noisy officiousness have now brought the Democratic party to the verge of final destruction. These men have outlived their time; but if they will unseasonably still insist upon existing, they should certainly be compelled to relieve the people from their unwelcome intrusion in public affairs.

If the Northern doughfaces who insist upon taking up dead and buried issues think that their action will commend them to the favorable consideration of the sensible men of the South, they are greatly mistaken. The most able and influential journals representing public opinion in the Southern States fully accept the situation, and are prepared to acquiesce in the new order of things-the constitutional amendments and all. It is true that a few rabid and ridiculous sheets like the Montgomery Mail print inflammatory articles that would lead one to suppose that the Rebellion was still in existence and in the full tide of success; but, as the Memphis Avalanche truly remarks, such ravings are opposed to the utterances of nine-tenths of Southern papers which represent the actual sentiment of the people of that ses-

The St. Louis Republican, the leading

Democratic journal of Missouri, in an article | on the approaching Presidential election which has been extensively copied by the Southern press, expresses the prevailing sentiment:-"Whether," it says, "the constitu-tional amendments, some of them lawlessly adopted, reflected the will of the people or not during the progress of their adoption, it is certain that the people acquiesce in them now, and exact the same acquiescence of all parties that solicit their suffrages. It is certain, too, that they are opposed to any un-settlement of those amendments, and will not intrust the Federal power to any party that proposes to disquiet them. Let the Democracy accept this irreversible fact, and make it the starting point of the campaign of 1872, and its triumph is a moral certainty." In the same spirit the Charleston News, which has been considered an ultra fire-eating sheet, in commenting on the Democratic National Address, remarks that it is the duty of the South to obey the laws, and to recognize the political privileges conferred upon the freedmen by the State and Federal Constitutions. "We must bear our ills in silence," says the News, "remembering always that this people stand pledged to maintain the lawful privileges of all races of men, and that, besides, every rash act, every violation of law for political reasons, is deferring the dawn of the blessed day which shall see the white man and black man throughout the land secure in the enjoyment of true freedom, contentment, and peace." And the Memphis Ledger, in dis-cussing "the rule of common sense" which it recommends to the people of the South for their guidance, says explicitly:—"It is useless to imagine that the order of things that existed before the war can be restored. The negro can no longer be a slave, except to politicians. He is a voter. It is folly to think of taking the ballot from him."

The Richmond Whig goes further yet, and advocates the nomination of a Republican of conservative views as a candidate, who could draw out the combined strength of the Democracy and of the Republicans who are disgusted with the weak and corrupt administration of General Grant. It says:-"The issues of the war were decided against us of the South by the irresistible logic of arms. However grating to our feelings and pride it may be, we accept the situation and will make the most we can of it. We believe that most can be most certainly effected by a combination with the better portion of the triumphant party. If Hoffman, or Davis, or Hancock, or Hendricks can be certainly elected, well and good-we are content; but if there be a doubt-if Trumbull, a good old name, or any other of like indubitable worth, be more certain of success-let us have him.

Hitherto the Democratic party has failed to profit by the advice of the most judicious members in the North. Will it pay more heed to these intimations from the South? The prospects of the two last Democratic candidates for the Presidency were irretrievably ruined in the very conventions which nominated them, through the unpatriotic words and acts of prominent members of these bodies. It remains to be seen whether these severe lessons will lead to a more sensible course in the future.

## A STALE AGITATOR.

From the N. Y. Tribune. France in that long Weissemburg, and is not yet ended, was the escape of M. Gambetta in a balloon from the beleaguered city of Paris. It is probable that if that lucky air-ship had only landed within the Prussian lines, the absence of the fiery Gascon would have done better things for France than ever his presence could. The conduct of the army suffered materially from his fussy incapacity, and his verbose and untruthful proclamations blinded the struggling nation at the moment when it most needed a clear and accurate view of the situation of affairs. When the siege and the war ended together, instead of recognizing the existence of the actual state of things, he sought an unnatural excitement in defiance, and, losing his head completely, revolted at once from the dictates of common sense and the authority of the Government of the republic. Deprived of his functions for this outbreak of lunatic enthusiasm, he has been biding his time to catch another opportunity of riding the

whirlwind. He seems to have imagined that his chance was come in the present anarchy of Paris and the terrible embarrassment of the Government. Seizing the pretext of M. Thiers' apperent understanding with the Prussians, he issues a circular to the prefects of France, ordering, under an authority as vague as that by which Ethan Allen demanded the Fort of Ticonderoga, the election of delegates to a new Assembly to convene at Bordeaux for the purpose of overruling the national legislative body at Versailles. He followed up this absurd act of unsupported revolution by going about canvassing in favor of his circular, and the Government thus insulted and defied could do no less than order his arrest on the charge of seditious conduct. They will hardly know what to do with him when they have caught him. He has not even yet, after all his escapades, entirely lost that enthusiastic following which made him the popular idol during the early days of the last year, and it may be found almost equally dangerous to punish or to neglect him. His recent performances are all the more unaccountable, because of the singular discretion and propriety of his short legislative service under the Empire. He had gained his election by outspoken radicalism, and people naturally expected a violent scene in the Legislative Body on his first appearance there. But equally to the surprise of enemies and adherents, he made a close, logical, temperate, and thoroughly courteous arraignment of the Empire, which was all the more effective in its substance from the moderation of its form. He harangued the students of the Latin Quarter who were clamoring for immediate action, counselling agitation by peaceable and legal ways as infinitely better than insurrection. Yet while gaining the suffrages of the party of order, he did not lose the hearts of the turbulent masses. His popularity grew with all classes, until, when the gilt and pasteboard show of imperial rule fell to pieces with the shock of Sedan, there was no man in France more generally esteemed and regarded than Leon Gambetta. But when he sailed out of Paris in his balloon, one might also conclude that in the hurry of departure he had left his character behind him. For the same man never reappears in the history of the times—but in his stead a creature of

All times of revolution are expensive in men and in reputations, but this last troubled year of France has been especially filled with easily broken tools. The statesmen of the gutter, who rise and fall in a day, are not werthy of enumeration; but of the solid and substantial names, to which both sides looked | of his fortune if the counsels of common

bombast and vanity, and reckless rhodo-

montade, who touches nothing without mar-

ring it, and never says a useful or practical

before they were brought face to face-and now he is not named even in comparison with the brood of northern palaces. Montauban, Jerome David, and others, who were to create glory out of defeat—they sound like the names of spectres now. Even Trochu, who by his Breton faculty of holding his tongue held a longer lease of public confidence than others, broke up the moment the siege was over into an absurd and hysteric rage, which, if it had infected Paris, would have destroyed her. We must allow to MM. Thiers and Favre the credit of not having as yet lost their heads in difficult circumstances. But, with these exceptions, what leading Frenchmen have shown a reasonable portion of that constancy that retrieves defeat and dignifies irremediable disaster? And among those who have failed, none have more signally disappointed rational expectations than the eloquent advocate of Marseilles.

THE LAST WARNING TO NEW JERSEY. From the N. Y. World.

One other word of warning we are compelled to utter against the mischievous alliance which, unless the counsels of ordinary discretion at the last moment avail, is to be consummated in the State of New Jersey, by which that once proud Commonwealth lays herself and her cherished corporations at the feet of an alien intruder that has nothing in common with her or them. We are the more tempted to do this by the unascountable silence of the local press. The benumbing influence which at this moment and for years past has kept the press of Pennsylvania silent seems to be creeping over that of New Jersey, and no word will be uttered until the ligatures and fetters of leases and transfers and guarantees which are now fabricating in the law offices of the master corporation in Philadelphia are tightly fitted on the limbo and the gag got ready for the mouth of the victim. Our last earnest admonition on this score was extensively though timidly copied, but scarcely a word of comment made. On the 10th instant the final vote is to be taken at Trenton, and till then, whatever may be the tendencies, it may be considered an open question. It is to the perties interested a question of great import. To the mammoth corporation which is to absorb the whole improvement system of a

relatively small State like New Jersey, the operation is a very trifling one. It has swallowed so much, so many little and big morsels, and is so gorged, that adding a dainty delicacy such as the Jersey corporations are will be rather pleasurable, and it is now licking its lips at the very thought. But it is a momentous matter, this absolute self-aunihilation, to the community that is to do the deed of suicide. The capital stock of the united companies is, as near as may be, twenty millions, their funded debt fifteen millions, in all thirty-five-the same sum which, not many years ago, made the active capital of the Bank of the United States, and the loss of which, as it sank to ruin-and that, too, by unnatural affiliations-convulsed the nation. It is a large amount for New Jersey to put in jeopardy. It is a noble royalty to surrender. The gross revenue of last year was more than seven millions, and, being under direct local One of the worst disasters that befell supervision, its expenditure was well guarded changed, and with no conceivable inducement but a high rate of guaranteed interest by a guarantor already head over heels in debt and liable at any moment to one of those financial lesions which strike suddenly the most lusty to the earth. If the city of Philadelphia-we mean the municipality-were to awake suddenly from the stupor into which railroad necromancy has plunged her, and sell out at the present inflated prices her millions of stock, the collapse and the panic would have the honor of figuring soon among the assets of the gigantic bankrupt. Does that State wish to enter into such a partnership and expose herself to such caprice? New Jersey was once represented in the Senate of the United States by the President of a Philadelphia bank. Is she disposed to make herself party in a stock transaction with a city whose debt is larger than the aggregate of the capital and debt of the companies she surrenders? The creditors of these corporations would, we should think, have something to say in this matter of their debtors' transformation. A mortgagor may, we are aware, put any tenant he pleases in or make what use he desires of the house that he has pledged; but we imagine his policy of insurance would not be much of a security if he were to rent to some one engaged in extra hazardous occupation or go into partnership with one himself. The bonded debtors of the New Jersey companies would de well to go to Harrisburg and see how this great lessee has manipulated the

Pennsylvania sinking fund before they ac-

quiesce in what is proposed. The answer to

all these warnings is that, in auticipation

of the proposed arrangement, the market

price of both the New Jersey and the Penn-

sylvania companies' shares has advanced.

As to the latter, every one knows by what

means and for what ulterior and purely tem-

porary purposes this apparent appreciation

has come to pass; and as to the spurt in the New Jersey securities, assuming it to be real,

is it not exactly that which, nine times out of

ten, is the precursor of any financial rear-

rangement the issue and fruit of which are

problematical? United States Bank shares

appreciated before the State charter was

secured and while its enactment was merely

probable. What they did afterwards it is not necessary for us to say. The stock of every company that has been seduced into such entanglement has depreciated, and, as we have had occasion to say before, it is the interest of the lessee or purchaser that it should. These are the considerations of danger-the dread of something after death, for death to individuality it is-which should give pause. We have no faith that any appeal to local pride or anything like sentiment will stay this folly. But if we had we would point to the coincidence of this proposed abdication by our neighbor and the virtual transfer to her seaboard and seaport of all that is left of the foreign commerce of Pennsylvania. Great credit is given to the new Collector of Philadelphia—who, poor man, must do some-thing to make his position tolerable—for making an arrangement by which the New Jersey railroads are, in technical phrase, "bonded to the Government;" or, in other words, that Jersey City and its vicinage are to be part of the port of Philadelphia and the myth of the easy navigation of the Delaware is at last abandoned. And thus at the very moment when, if this arrangement has any practical value, New Jersey is to become the gateway into which this new commerce is to come, and her railways to be the agencies of the transit, she is to proclaim herself incompetent to attend to it, and, as we have said, abdicates. There is not a man of business in the land who has, as transporter, steckholder, or creditor, an interest in this matter, who will not breathe more freely and be surer

for good work, very few are ever called describing prevail at Trenton, and Briarous, to-day but in derision. Many people thought the y of the fifteen banded corporations, be MacMahon a better soldier than Von Moltke rele, sated to the other side of the Delaware, rels rated to the other side of the Delaware, when e they can bribe and break to their heart's content.

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U. OF PENNSYLVANIA. S. CIRCUIT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT CHARLES PARHAM VS. THE AMERICAN BUT-TON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MA-CHINE COMPANY. In Equity. Before Strong, Justice, and McKennan, Circuit

Judge. Extract of opinion as rendered :-"Upon the whole case we are of the opinion"-"That the Letters Patent relasued to the complain-

ant are valid. "That, so far as appears or is shown in the case. the complainant is the first and original inventor of the improvements described in the first and second claims of said Patent." "That the respondents have committed infringements of both said claims."

"A decree will, therefore, be entered for an inunction and an account as prayed for." CHARLES PARHAM,

Office No. 708 SANSOM Street. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of SARAH ANN THOMAS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, set-tle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. FLANG GEN, Administrator d. b. n. of SARAH ANN THOMAS, deceased, being of all the assets of said estate which come into his hands, consisting of proestate which come into his hands, consisting of pro-ceeds of sale of certain real estate sold under pro-ceedings in partition by order of said Court, 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, the 16th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of JOHN P. O'NEILL, No. 136 S. SIXTH Street, in he city of Philadelphia. 58 10 12 15

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of THOMAS BRADY, deceased. The Audit of Thomas Brader, accessed.

The Audit of appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES JUDGE and MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS BRADY, deceased, and testament of the balance in the bands of and testament of THOMAS BRADY, 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 TURSDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12% o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 217 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. HILL MARFIN,

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Etate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of ISAAC

C. JONES, Jr., and BZRA-EVANS, executors of the last will and testament of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY. May 15, 1811, at 2 octoor P. M., at his Office, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

E. H. THAMP,

5 4 thistabt.

Auditor. b 4 thstabs Auditor.

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