

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

The Finale of Johnsonism.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Yesterday was the last day of the Presidency of Andrew Johnson. Elected Vice-President by the great party that carried the republic successfully through the trials and struggles incident to the most formidable rebellion known, and speedily elevated to the Presidency by the plot of a Rebel assassin, he dishonored his inauguration as Vice-President and disgraced his country by uttering a drunken, incoherent tirade of nonsense before the official representatives of all civilized nations, while the gaze of mankind was fixed upon him, and signified his accession to the Presidency by most intemperate denunciations of venal officials on the now prostrate Rebels—inflections often imposed on the vanquished, but never gloated over in advance, nor boasted of, by victors who respect themselves or the opinions of their country.

Mr. Johnson was closely followed in his apostasy by three United States Senators, and a little way by several others, whom a wholesome dread of their constituents soon returned to the path of loyalty and duty.

Mr. James Dixon was twice (in '45 and '47) chosen (from the Hartford district) a Representative of Connecticut in Congress, and has since been twice in '65 and '67 elected by the Republicans to serve a full term of six years in the Senate.

A Whig by education and conviction, he became a Republican through the force of circumstances, and had hardly secured his second term in the Senate when he was seen to falter by the way.

Mr. James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin began his career as a New York Democrat, and as such participated in the "Barnburner" revolt of 1848—impelled, we must conclude, rather by his affiliations than his convictions or his sympathies.

Mr. Daniel S. Norton, of Minnesota, is not, unhappily, yet out of the Senate; but, though cash is not abundant on the upper Mississippi, we will warrant that his constituents would gladly pay him his full salary for the two unexpired years of his term if he could thereby be persuaded not to serve them any longer.

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nominated by the majority—and his great experience in the boiling line enabled him to achieve its success. Thus he entered the Senate on the day of Mr. Lincoln's second inauguration; sliding easily and naturally into Johnsonism, wherein he has ever since wallowed. We cannot remember that he has once voted, on any question of principle, otherwise than as he knew his constituents would not wish him to vote.

More New State Geography—Peninsular Considerations.

From the N. Y. Times.

The map-makers must be in an agony of suspense just now. Every month brings some new project of State union or State division. Texas has divided itself, and Tennessee threatens to do as much, while the three peninsulas of Delaware, Florida and Michigan are thinking both of dividing and of reuniting to States adjoining.

The Delaware project is the latest among proposed peninsular consolidations. It contemplates forming, as we understand, a new State, to include all the peninsula lying between Chesapeake Bay and the ocean, comprising all of Delaware, Eastern Maryland, and the two Virginia counties of Accomac and Northampton which tip the peninsula.

Meanwhile, two other peninsular projects are progressing rapidly. That is to say, the Wisconsin Senate has already given assent to the formation of a new peninsular State (to be called, probably, Superior or Ontonagon), out of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, while that of the Assembly, and of the Michigan Legislature, and that of Congress are said to be probable.

It may be suggested that Delaware could not do better than to join Maryland, taking the two odd counties of Virginia with her. But Delaware is one of the original thirteen States, and we must not lose their identity; though we have often divided off portions of them—or even their names. We want "thirteen stripes" on our flag still—"not a stripe" as Webster said, "erased or polluted." So, as the mountain of Delaware cannot go to the Mahomet of Maryland, the Maryland Mahomet should go to the mountain—taking along with it, as we have said, the two trans-Chesapeake counties of Virginia, and the disputed oyster-beds, and, if need be, ex-Governor Wise.

The War in New Zealand.

From the N. Y. Times.

According to the latest accounts from New Zealand, the British troops lost no time in making reprisals for the fearful massacre recently committed by the natives at Poverty Bay. Ever since the supposed suppression of the native rebellion some three or four years ago, it has been known that the Hau-Haus, a bloodthirsty and fanatical sect among the Maories, were still plotting against the lives of the frontier settlers; but, with culpable carelessness, the latter seem to have neglected every reasonable measure of precaution.

It is to be hoped that, while the whites, both British and colonial, will vigorously follow up their success against the Hau-Haus, or irreclaimable savages, they will do their best to abstain from needless or indiscriminate slaughter, and that, if possible, the great problem as to whether a race like the Maori can be saved from extinction in the face of advancing civilization may be solved in the affirmative.

General Grant's Views About His Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We are constrained to say at least this in General Grant's favor: that he is a growing man, and evinces a rare capacity to improve by experience. Completely in the dark as the country is kept respecting the composition of the new Cabinet, it is evident enough, from the stiffness with which General Grant declines advice and repels intrusion, that he holds a very decided opinion of his right to the most perfect freedom of choice. He repulses all interference because he regards the selection of his confidential advisers as his own sole prerogative; as a thing which so peculiarly concerns him that he will brook not

merely no outside dictation, but no outside counsel. All this shows that, within the last year, General Grant has been making a very commendable proficiency in his political education—at least upon this particular subject. About a year ago General Grant was one of the most active, and by all odds the most efficient man in the country in forcing upon President Johnson a member of the Cabinet whom he did not want.

General Grant's notions as to his exclusive rights in this matter are so high and strict that he will not even tolerate the advice of his friends; and yet he is the same man who, a year ago, aided in an effort to compel President Johnson to take a member of his Cabinet from the dictation of his enemies.

The novel course which General Grant has been pursuing in relation to his Cabinet can easily be justified. It has an excellent tendency to educate his political party to just views of the independent authority of the President—a kind of education which the Republican party greatly needs. It is true that most of the party leaders do not see very kindly to the lesson; but if he perseveres, there is no telling what he may not accomplish in time.

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Grab-All Massachusetts.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In 1859 Massachusetts received the principal of the debt due her by the United States for money advanced during the war of 1812-15. She was glad enough to get it, for her debtor refrained from bringing in a counter bill for damages occasioned by the use of blue lights by Massachusetts citizens for the benefit of the enemy during the war.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe. Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' 128 1/2

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Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, puts in a bill for the interest on the debt, which he claims to amount to the snug little plum of five-million dollars. Besides all this, it appears that the claim has been transferred to some railroad corporation in Massachusetts, and, in short, is but another of those swindling railroad schemes and jobs to rob the public treasury which confer ineffable disgrace upon legislation in Washington.

USCLE SAM.—To the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—Dr.—To interest on money advanced for her own defense in 1812-15. \$5,000,000 Plus CONTRA—Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Uncle Sam—Dr.—To damage done American prestige and credit by the use of Massachusetts blue-lights to assist the enemy, and obstacles thrown in the way of a successful prosecution of the war by the Hartford Convention, in which movement Massachusetts cordially sympathized. 20,000,000 Balance in favor of Uncle Sam, less interest. \$15,000,000

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1868.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chestnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1868.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst. our large store, 8, W. corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 48 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1868.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co's store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, &c., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 319 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA.

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IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENS SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNHARMED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month, 3d, 1868.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street.—Gentlemen:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion safe. As the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 13th inst., just above was the centre of the conflagration, and being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, &c., made a severe and trying test. Your safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floor into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills, receipts, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us to see your safe come out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your safe in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,

T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,

the victors in more than 600 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, London, 1853; and at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1855.

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MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, GUN-LOCKER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.

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