THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Jackson on Protection.

From the Tribune We print to-day entire General Jackson's noted letter on protection and free trade written to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina (an avowed free trader), in 1824. General Jackson was then a candidate for President; Dr. Coleman wanted to support him, but could do so with most satisfaction and to the greatest advantage providing he would come out for free trade. This he refused to do, but avowed himself heartily for protection. His reasons do not need to be vindicated nor re-enforced; and we ask our readers to scrutinize and weigh them carefully.

The World, having been shamed into printing them, proffers the following plea in abatement:-1. These are General Jackson's "crude first thoughts," not "the revised opinions of his riper

judgment." To which we answer: General Jackson was over fifty-seven years old when he wrote this letter. He had been a prisoner of war more than forty years before, and had entered Congress nearly thirty years before. Napoleon Bo-naparte, born two years after him, had run his memorable career, and died three years before. If General Jackson's opinions on the tariff ques-tion were "crude" when he was fifty-seven years old, it is most unlikely that they ever became "mature." And in fact, though party exigen-cies somewhat modified his attitude in after years, there is no evidence, and no probability, that he ever renounced the opinions set forth in this letter.

The vital matter of General Jackson's letter is his conviction that the interest of our farmers required higher duties to be paid on foreign manufactures in order to create home markets at their doors instead of compelling them to rely on the remote and precarious markets of Europe. The World says he "was certainly mistaken" in this; we think he was eminently right; but the fact is unaffected by dissent or

General Jackson regarded the free trade policy as that of "British merchants," in antagonism to that of American farmers. That happens to be 'our sentiment, better expressed." could only get hold of the list of subscriptions to the funds of our Free Trade League, we have no doubt that it would strongly tend to confirm

Old Hickory's view of the matter.

The World concedes that what our country needed in 1824 was a greater diversity of industrial pursuits—in other words, more of her peo-ple employed in manufactures, fewer in agriculture-but holds that General Jackson was mistaken in regarding protective duties as the proper means to the desired end. General Jackson appealed to "common sense" in the premises, and we are sure he did not appeal in vain.

General Jackson thought that considerations of national independence and national defense required us to mine our own iron, copper, and lead, and grow our own hemp and wool, instead of buying them abroad. Herein we think he was eminently right. The World thinks otherwise-or rather, tries to regard these considerations as no longer applicable. But that they are, the faiture and collapse of the late slavelders' Confederacy strongly affirms. Had the South been mining its own metals and weaving its own fabrics in 1860-61, instead of buying them abroad and trusting in Cotton as King, it would have suffered far less and stood a far better chance of success in our late struggle. Shall experience teach in vain?

On the whole, it seems to us that the World's notions are "crude," and the views of General Jackson singularly sound and mature. And we think our subsequent history has signally tended to establish the ripeness and statesmanship evinced in his letter to Dr. Coleman.

GENERAL JACKSON TO DR. COLUMAN WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1824.—Sir:—I have had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 21st inst., and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves without any agency of mine; tor I wish it not to be forgotten that I have never so icited office, nor when called upon by the consti-tuted authorities, have ever declined where I con-celved my services would be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion apon any political or national question pending before and about which the country feels an

You ask me my opinion on the tariff. I answer that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves the means of national deserving within ourselves the means of national detense and independence, particularly in a state of
war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war ought to teach us a lesson, and
one never to be forgotten. It our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our
revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our
duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an
American patriot who saw the privations, daugers,
and difficulties experienced for the want of a proper means of defense during the last war who would be willing again to bazard the safety of our country in embroiled, or rest it for defense on the precarious means of national resources to be derived from commeans of national resources to be derived from commerce, in a state of war with a maritime power
which might de troy that commerce to prevent our
obtaining the means of defense and thereby subdue
us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure
he does not deserve to enjoy the blessing of freedom.

Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and indemendence. That same providence has blessed.

pendence. That same providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and na-tional defense. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which He has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the grawing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national deiense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protec-tion, that our own manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our own country. be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our own country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war. Beyond this I look at the tariff with an tye to the proper distribution of labor and revenue, and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not be leve that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic, inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a moneyed aristocracy dangerous to the liberties of the country. This tariff—I mean a judicious one—jossesses more fanciful than real dangers. I will not ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American marmer a market for his surplus pro-

the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American narmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market, either at home or abroad, that there is no market, either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States 600 000 men, women, and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now turnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be paupers ourselves.

It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful tariff is proch wanted to now our national debt and afford us

we shall all be paupers ourselves.

It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt and afford us the means of that defense within ourselves on which the safety and liberty of our country depend; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a their outline of my supplementations.

ness, independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinions generally on
the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct and esiculated to further the prosperity and
happiness of mo country I declare to you I would
not tarter them for any office or situation of a temporal character that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinions freely, because
I am without concealment, and should, indeed, despise myself if I could believe myself capable of anquiling the confidence of any by means so isnoble.

I am air, very respectfully, our obedient servant. I am sir, very respectfully, our obedient servant, Andrew Jackson.

Progress of President Johnson's Southern Policy—Cheering Signs and Movements.

It is a remarkable fact that, while Northern journals of the Copperhead genus discover from day to day in the proceedings of Congress a fixed purpose on the part of the radicals to Tylerize the administration, the leading radical newspaper organs are beginning to recognize the good results and cheering prospects of President Johnson's Southern policy. Thus the Tribune, for example, has at length discovered that the work of reconstruction in progress at Washington is but the shadow of the substantial work going on throughout the South; that whites and blacks, landowners and laborers, are harmoniously co-operating for profitable craps of cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and corn the coming season; that negro suffrage need not be enforced as the first essential to Southern resto-ration; and that there is every prospect that all the Southern States will be represented in Con-gress before the close of the present session. Such admissions and calculations from a

journal of the straightest sect very broadly indicate the resistless advances and the nal success of the restoration programme of President Johnson. His work goes presperously on, while the two Houses of Congress are dis-cussing constitutional amendments, and imagin-ing dangers from the old secession spirit, still supposed, by such narrow-sighted politicians as Thadeeus Stevens, to be predominant in the South. But so it is that often, while philosophers, reformers, and political tinkers are per plexed with the disorders resulting from great piezed with the disorders resulting from great revolutions, they are quietly settled by the laws of self-preservation and self-interest operating upon the people directly concerned. Self-pre-servation suggests to the Southern whites the necessity of a good understanding with the blacks with whom they are intermingled, and self-interest teaches the saving policy of mutual coace sions between the two races. When, too, as in the South, the numbers on each side are about equal, and the labor of the blacks is urgently demanded to rescue not only themselves, but the whites from destitution, we have the strongest securities for the protection of the

What means, then, this late letter of General Grant, in which he says that "for the present, and until there is full security for equitably maintaining the safety and rights of all classes of citizens in the States lately in rebellion, J would not recommend the withdrawal of the United States troops from them," and that "while such a force is retained in the South I doubt the propriety of putting arms in the hands of the militia?" This means that, as the lace Rebel States are now governed partly by their State laws and officers, and partly by a superintending Federal military authority, enforced Federal troops, the communities thus situated are necessarily, more or less, in a disordered and unsettled condition. They cannot be otherwise, and especially when we take into the account the victous and ignorant from the Rebel armies turned loose among an impoverished people.

Hence, until order shall have been fully re established, General Grant recommends not only that sufficient movable bodies of Federal troops be retained in the States concerned to maintain order, but that the militia of said States shall not be brought out, because their presence in contact with the United States troops must inevitably revive something of the bitter hostile feelings of war among the militia made up from the late Rebel armies. It must be so among hotheaded young men who have been taught nothing else but the divinity of African slavery, the baseness of the abolition Yankees, and Southern wrongs and Southern rights. But these intractable agents of mischief will

disappear with the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the Federal Government. A half dozen reckless, roving vagabonds in a region just emerging from the chaos of a great revolution may give the appearance of prevailing insubordination to half a dozen counties. Against such exceptional dis-turbances the evidence is overwhelming that the responsible and influential men of the South, and the great body of the intelligent whites, have in good faith submitted to the issues of the war, and are honest in their professions of submis-sion. But however well disposed the people of Alabama, for instance, may be to prove their loyalty, appearances will occasionally be against them so long as their local laws and civil officers are regulated by Federal decrees and Federa! soldiers.

In the face of all these drawbacks, however, conciliatory policy of Southern restoration that the leading organs of the Northern radical school are beginning to recognize it. Let the reconstructors of the South in Congress try a little of his policy of faith in the honesty of Southern submission, and they will soon discover that neither the harmony of the Union nor the political interests of the party in power will be endangered from the readmission of the now excluded States to both Houses, without any further conditions of security in the Federal Constitution. There is sufficient security for the Southern blacks as it now stands.

## The Army Medical Staff. From the World.

The bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Wilson contains provisions in respect to reorganization of the medical corps of the army which ought never to become law. We give an abstract of the section to which we refer:-

Section 14 provides that the medical department of the army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon-general, with rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; five medical inspectors, with rank, pay, and emoluments of a lientenant-colonel of cavalry; sixty-five surgeons, with rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; one hundred and forty assistant surgeons. surgeons, with rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; one hundred and forty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry after three years' service and with the rank, pay, and emoluments of first lieutenants of cavalry for the first three years of service; and five medical storekeeners, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and the vacancies hereby created in the gride of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection from among the staff and ragimental surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers, who have served two years during the war; and assistant surgeons who have served three years in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain. tion to the grade of captain.

The maximum number of surgeons of the regular army, as now organized, is fifty. The bill before us, therefore, proposes to increase the number to sixty-five, and the lifteen original vacancies thus made are to be filled from volunteers alone. This is wrong. It is an unjust and unreasoning discrimination against regulars, and makes it a misfortune for a medical officer to have entered the army twelve, or six, or three months before the outbreak of the Rebellion. The true and just plan would be not to exclude either regulars or volunteers. Both are deserving. Let Congress provide a rigid exami-nation for all candidates, and let him who passes the ordeal best be the first on the list of fifteen,

and so on to the end. As the law now stands, no assistant surgeon can be a surgeon in the regular army till he has served five years, and not then unless there be a vacancy in the list of fifty surgeons. There may be, for example, ten or fifteen assistant surgeons who were commissioned a few month before the war, who served on the frontier, ann have toiled and suffered throughout the war. Ought they to be excluded from competitive examination for the fifteen new appointments proposed by Senator Wilson? Clearly not. If fitteen volunteers are, by a rule of unfair discrination, appointed over the heads of these regulars, who have seen more service than the volunteers are the service of the teers, and are willing to submit to examination to test their relative acquirements, the avenue of promotion in the corps of surgeons will be more effectually blocked than it was before. In a word, the bill of Senator Wilson makes it a disadvantage to have thought enough of the

army medical staff to enter it before the war The bill before the Senate provides for the creation of the offices of surgeon-generals, assistant surgeon-general, and five medical inspectors, which exist under the act of April 16, 1862, but which will all fall and cease in that glad and welcome hour wherein Mr. Johnson pronounces the "existing Rebellion" ended. But

the bill does not limit the selection of such ap- | RARE CHANCE pointments from volunteers and proscribe regulars. Why is the distinction made between these original vacancies and those of the fifteen surgeons? We would like to hear an explanation.

Free Negroes and the Naturalization Laws. From the Times,

There are certain advocates of negro suffrage who profess to be willing, under certain conditions, to see the Southern States restored to their true position in the Union without requiring them to assent to a general enfranchisement of the negro population. Thus, a city journal, published mainly in the interest of the blacks, says:- "Only render it certain that an honest, industrious, thrifty, intelligent negro shall not be proscribed merely because of his color or race, and we will agree to almost anything." If the journal from which we quote-speaking, as it is presumed to do, for a very considerable radical party-is sincere in proposing to compromise, there ought to be little difficulty in coming to terms. All that our contemporary professes to ask for his special clients is provided for in the

Naturalization bill now before Congress.

As far as Congress has the power of enfranchisement, that bill gives to the native-born negro the same privileges of citizenship as if he were white instead of black. It proposes to amend whatever Congressional acts of naturali-zation now exist wherein the distinction of race or color is drawn between the two classes of our population. Wherever the explanatory term "a free white person" occurs in any of these sta-tutes, this bill provides that such term shall be stricken out. So, that hereafter all persons born, or to be born, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, are declared citizens, and entitled to all rights and privieges as such.

This is the broad ground on which conservative men believe that the advocates of negro enfran chisement may meet. It is safe ground, because it is constitutional; it is liberal ground, inasmuch as it forever abolishes that arbitrary distinction in our naturalization laws founded upon color; and it is fair compromise ground between the great popular party represented by the President and the party of centralization. It there be any half-way meeting-ground between the two parties, it ought to be found in these

proposed amendments to the naturalization laws Those who desire to go further and provide special enactments for the government of every parish district in the South, overlook the fact that the same authority enacting a municipal system for the South would be compelled to establish local executors to carry it into prac-tice. The details of State and county legislation for every portion of the late Confederacy might possibly be arranged as well in Washington as n the special localities concerned. But if even the barest semblance of State Government is to continue to exist, the local authorities would have in the end to be trusted to give the laws effect. It is not difficult to understand how such laws would be executed, or rather how they would fail utterly of being executed, unless at the point of Federal bayonets.

duty which Congress and the National Executive owes to the emancipated slaves is a duty entirely compatible with the full and speedy remission of every question of local con-cern, including that of negro suffrage, to the States that have been temporarily alienated. such a provision for the recognition of the citi zenship of the native-born blacks as is offered in the Naturalization bill, the freedman will have thrown over him the same protection that any white citizen can lay claim to either at home or abroad. He will have an equal standing with the latter before our National Legislature and the National Executive. And with this vantage ground he is left to work his way out of whatever temporary political disabilities the existing

laws of his State may impose upon him.

The assurance of national protection and national recognition which the black citizen thus acquires on the one hand, and the tutelage which on the other hand he undergoes while working his way by industry and intelligence towards local enfranchisement, ought to be alike advantageous to himself and to the whole community. He is at once assured that he has cer-tain inalienable rights as a citizen of the republic, and encouraged to labor and to self-improve-ment, which will hasten the day of his partici pation in the rights and duties which belong to the possession of the suffrage. If any fairer ground of compromise is likely to be found on the subject of early reconstruction, we have not heard of it.

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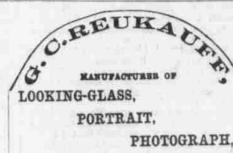
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Saling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line,
saling SE MI WEEKLY, carrying the U.S. D.

EDINBURGH. Wednesday. January II.
CITY OF BALTIMORE Saturday. January 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER. Wednesday. January 24.
CITY OF NEW YORK. Saturday, January 27.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin to London 35 00 Steerage. January 24.
OF PASSAGE.

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Passage by the mai steamers, salling every SATUR-DAY, payable in gold Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States cur ency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, \$90, Steerage \$35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage \$35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage \$35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their triends. gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

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FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and karnan t anal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock F. M., from third pler above Wainut street.

For freight, which will be taken on a commodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & Ch., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

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ON VESSMLS.,
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FREIGHT INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Ca
all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES

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November I, 1885.

\$100 000 United States 5 per cent loan, "Il.... \$25,000.00

120 000 " T 2-10 per cent loan,
Treasury Notes.

100 000 State of cansylvania Five Per Cent.

Loan.

54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent.

125 000 City. 125,000 State of Fennsylvania Six Per Cent.
Loan.

125,000 City of Fhiladelphia Six Per Cent.
Loan.

112,812.53
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgase Nix Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Fecond Mortgase Six Fer Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Westero Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgase Six Fer Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Westero Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgase Six Per Cent. Bonds.

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guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.

7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvacia Railroad company.

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6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of 80000

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ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1855, \$2,501,207-04.
CAPITAL \$400,000
ACCRUED SUBILUS 997-869
FREMIUMS 103,428
Unsettled Claims, \$12,745. Income for 1865, \$391,900
LOSSES PAID SINGE 1829, OVER \$5,000,000. FERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON

CHARLES N. BANCKER, ISAAC LEA,
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PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1894—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 214 WALNUT Street opposite the Exchange
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE
this Company insures from loss of damage by FIRE, on
iberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc.,
for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by
deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more
than SIXIY YE ES during which all losses have been
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This Company, invorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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No los S. FOURTH Street.
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Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country. DIRECTORS.

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