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

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Denunciation of Congress. From the Tribune.

The XXXIXth Congress has now been two months in session. It has not seted with that energy and decision which the state of our currency, finances, and taxes imperatively requires. Whatever is to be done with regard to these should have been promptly done, so that industry and business might have adjusted themselves to the policy of the Government, instead of being exposed to shipwreek through non-conformity. Men are buying, hiring, renting for the year before us; and any great change hereafter made at this session will bear hardly on thousands. Yet changes must be made. We must get back to solvency forthwith; for an unsound currency is always a grave peril, and may at any moment evoke a whirlwind of commercial disaster. There is no safety but in getting back to a currency at par with specie at the carliest moment. How long it will take to reach this end, is a question; it may take years, as some say, or months only, as we think; but there should be no delay in initiating victorous, determined efforts to get back to hard-pan so soon as may be. Unavoidable insolvency is a misjortune only; calculated, persistent, purposed insolvency, is at once a blunder, a peril,

and a crime. But Congress is not assailed for its laches with regard to the currency, but for its earnest endea vors to render the freedom of four millions just released from life-iong bondage substantial and abiding—not for its ensregard of the public fath, but for its devotion thereto. For years, the champions of slavery have been warning us that the liberation of the slaves would result in their extermination-that they would be far worse off in freedom than in bondage—that they would be ground to powder under the heel of "the superior race," if they should ever be deprives of the pro-tection afforded them by the interest and affec-tion of their masters. And there are many facts occurring at the South which prove these admonitions not wholly idle. Leave the blacks of the South to such protection as the ruling caste is disposed to accord them, and as is evinced in the burning of their school-houses, in the legislative denial of their tight to testify in courts, and in conspiracies to refuse them theprivilege of buying of renting lands, and they may very possibly be brought to regret that they were ever guided "out of the house of bondage." Mr. Trumbull's two bills—to enlarge the pow-

ers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to protect all the American people in their natural civil rights-are notoriously demanded by and adapted to our existing state of facts. If the laws and usages of the Southern States were just and equal, they would be superfluous. They are needed simply because at the South a black man, solely because he is black, is denied the common rights of human beings-is treated as having no rights that whites are bound to respect. The laws of the South, and still more the dominant opinion and spirit of the South. treat the blacks as brutes rather than men. All this will pass away; but, meantime, a good many of the humbler race will be starved or lashed to death, unless Congress shall protect them. This, and nothing more, is what Mr. Trumball's blils aim to do—what they seem admirably calculated to do; and Congress is not merely justified in passing them—it could not fail to do so without a gross and cruel violation of public faith.

Now, look again at the Constitutional Amendment, which has passed the House, and which we trust will soon pass the Senate, and see what it provides :--

'Article -.. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective num-bers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: provided, that whonever the elsenve tranchize shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, all porsons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation." -What is wrong in this article? What is harsh, proscriptive, or oppressive? South Caroima sees fit to say, "Negroes have no right to form a portion of our body politic; we will not educate their children; nor seek to qualify them for a beneficent exercise of the right of sunrage; nor let them vote." "Very well, then," says Congress, "your blacks shall count at your own estimate of their capacities in making up your basis of representation in Congress; and so with those of every State." If this is not fair and equal, what could be? Is it not monstrous to insist that they shall have no voice in public affairs, yet that those who stifle that voice, and insist that it is unfit to be heard, shall enjoy double power on their account-four millions of blacks affording the basis whereon blacks are to be kept dumb and fettered evermore? If there ever was a proportion truly con-servative, we claim that character for this amendment. It leaves the right of suffrage to be regulated by the States; but it supplies them with the strongest motives for regulating it wisely, justly, humanely. It puts the rights of every race or caste under the guardianship of a force as potent and pervasive as gravitation. It can be denounced and abused: but who has seen an attempt to prove it untair or unjust? And yet the daily press of this city almost unanimously assails Congress as though it were a gathering of lunatics or fiends, and compares the leading members with those demagogues whose names are blackened with the execution of history. Our sham neutrals are all at the head of the hunt, vieing with the *Daily News* in the flercer cas of their d atribes. Never before was a Congress so villiged; and hardly ever was one which had so little deserved it. The imputes to these senseless invectives is largely supplied by our importing interest, which sees no prespect of breaking down the protective features of our Tariff, unless the Unionist party can be overwhelmed by an introduction of the ex-Rebels into Congress in the greatest possible lorce, joined with a Copperhead revival at the North which shall bring the affiliated factions into power. Then the Tariff must be recast to suit the interests of foreign rivalry to our mines and factories, and heaps of mone coined by the importers prior to the grand smash certain to tollow. But the coalition has not yet triumphed.

lence of loyalty, certainly this should be suffi-cient. At every stage of his course the Presi-dent has evinced his anxiety to secure all reason-able guarantees. He has taken nothing for able guarantees. He has taken hotang to granted. In every instance he has exacted pledges of good taith and good intentions on the part of the people. More familiar than most men with the dangerous spots in the organiza-tion of Southern polities and Southern society, before and during the Reballion, he has been correctly advise the adoption of measures calcucareful to advise the adoption of measures calou-lated to assure the country that hanceforward there need be little anxiety with regard to the relations of Southern State governments to the Union And the promptitude with which there mea-

And the promptitude with which these mea-sures were acceded to by the South-the desire manifested in the majority of instances to ac-quiesce in surgestions designed to establish cordial relations between the two sections-the enactment of legal provisions to which the strongest repugnance might have been antici-pated-are considerations by which the Presi-dent has, conferently, been greatly influenced, and which should properly sway the confidenced dent has, conferently, been greatly influenced, and which should properly sway the optations of the Union party. For the presumption is that in each case the President based his proceedings upon information derived from officials whose loyalty and fitness could not be impugned. No better facilities for obtaining facts could be had than those afforded by the Provisional Governments, whose administrators had no motive to paint in inappropriate colors the position and purposes of the communities by which they were respectively surrounded. Of course a certain class of radicals would have preferred the selection of Provisional Governors from the list of expectant military heroes who, during the war, won renown everywhere but on the battle-field. But the country, which has little faith in the shoulder-straps which judiciously keep beyond the range of bullets, was, we apprehend, entirely satisfied with the choice of civilians to superin-tend the provisional administration of State affairs. And as every one of these not only possessed an intimate knowledge of popular feeling in his own State, but possessed a reputation for attachment to the Union which, though often assailed, never was tarnished, we may assume that he formed the best possible medium for con-veying to the President correct impressions as the foundation of subsequent Executive action. Assailing the policy of the President, however, the more ultra of the radicals have called in question the securacy of the information upon which he relied for guidance. To this end Con-gress is favored almost every alternate day with passages from the letters of unknown, irresponsible parties, whose averments are in some manner made uniformly to tally with the views of those who believe in the subjugation of the Southern whites and the divine right of the Southern blacks to power and pre-eminence. 12 is of no avail that for every one of these anonymous writers counter-statements may from Southern citizens of known repute. The latter are of httle avail as against the one great hobby. Newspaper correspondents, two, are paraded as witnesses before whom President Johnson and his Provisional Governors cannot stand.

It matters not that for every aspersion cast upon the South by emirsaries sent there in the interest of the agitators, a vindication of the South may be had from letters published in other journals, from the pens of acknowledged character and intelligence. The practice is to ignore the vast mass of published correspondence, tending to show the gradual but apparently genuine adaptation of the Southern people to the new order of things, and the growth of proper industrial relations between the whites and the blacks. Thus the evidence afforded in our own columns by writers whose every letter indicates extensive observation, familiarity with facts, and a power of discriminating between the pretended and the true, goes for nothing in the radical mind, as compared with scraps culled from nameless sheets, conducted by parties in-tent upon nothing but the promotion of the disorganizing policy.

But General Grant-should he not be accepted as a creditable wilness? May we not rely upon the conclusions arrived at by one whose career has been distinguished by devotion to the Union, and against whom none has yet ventured to pre fer the charge of partisanship? May we trust to his determination to perfect the work of extinguishing the Rebellion, and to take care that the restoration of the Union shall be so thorough as to be enduring? Surely, if any man is entitled to be heard respect/ully, and as an authority upon matters coming under his profes-sional observation, it is General Grant. And what he says upon the subject the country knows. In his judgment, the work of the war is virtually ended. The South, as he sees it, accepts the situation, and gives satisfactory indications of renewed loyalty. He regards the authority of the Union as re-established there, and the suggestions he offers for utilizing the small remainder of the military force in connection with the business of the Freedmen's Bureau, proves that in his judgment the one-sidedness of the Northern negro worshipper is the most for midable obstacle to the adjustment of difficulties between the two races.

sion to systematic labor. Colonel Themas p ints out the duty of the white employers in the premises, and urges upon them the expedi-ency of educating the freedman up to the standard of usefulness as a citizen. On the other hand, he reminds the freedmen of the necessity of laboring for themselves, instead of relying upon the bounty of the National Government. "I often hear," he says. "that you are crowding into towns, refuse to hire out, and are waiting to see what the Government will do for you." to see what the Government will do for you." He tells them, morecver:--"Iknow you can get good wages, with considerate employers, who will treat you well and pay for all you do." And he counsels them to enter into contracts to work for their living, obey the laws, pay no attention to mischiet-makers, and rely upon the Freedman's Bureau for protection only so long as they are deserving of it. The interences suggested by these orders are very plain. Evidently, the obstact to improve-ment in the condition of the freedman in Missis-slppi is his own aversion to steady employment. And this aversion as evidently proceeds from

And this aversion as evidently proceeds. misconceptions conveyed by emissaries of Northern agitators.

But what will now be said of Colonel Thomas? Gentlemen of the Fred. Douglass stripe will forthwith denounce him as the enemy of the colored race. We know now malignantly and persistently President Johnson has been abused or having suggested to discharged negro troops the necessity of working steadily, and so proving themselves worthy of recognition as citizens. That advice has been held to be an outrage upon That advice has been held to be an outrage upon the negro's right to do nothing, and we suppose is one of the counts of the indictment under which Andrew Johnson is to be tried as a "traitor." "tyrant," and "usurper." Is it proba-ble that Colonel Thomas will fare better? We expect to hear him denounced in Congress within week, and a call made for his head by outside demagogues.

Whatever fate befall the author of these orders. the lesson they convey will not be lost upon the country. They show how difficulties on the abor question originate, and where the responsibility for suffering belongs. And they furnish a rebuke to those in Congress who, under the pretense of protecting the freedmen, are encour-aging them in idleness, and laying the foundation of difficulties from which they will be the greatest sufferers.

The Troubles of England, France, and Spain-Retribution Comes at Last. From the Herald.

Fiance, England, and Spain conspired against the United States when this country was in the throws of civil war. Our national existence as one -power was seriously imperilled, republican institutions were undergoing the severest trial, and that grand destiny which we believed Providence had promised to us seemed as if it were about to be cut short. In this, the darkest hour of our history, the three powers named combined to give us an unfriendly kick in the dark, with a view of completing our ruin and cutting short our glorious career. The successful example of republican institutions on this contipent was a standing reproach to monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy, and class government in the Old World. The oppressed people there began to cast their eyes across the Atlantic and compare this irce government and great and happy land with their own countries. The comparison could have no other effect than to make them dissatisted and to long for a change in their own institutions and condition. Their ralers had the sugarity to see this, and feared the consequences to themselves.

These monarchs and privileged classes, doubt-less, would have taken steps before to have clipped the wings of the soaring eagle of repubican America had they dared to do so, or would have found a pretext, but they were not able. When, however, we were plunged in civil war they believed their opportunity had come, and they were not slow to take advantage of it. We do not know yet, and may never know, what were the terms of this secret alliance or understanding among the European powers, or how many of them entered into it, Some, it is probable, as Russia, and some of the smaller Stat's, who has nothing to fear from the growth of the republic, and who had always been friendly to us, were not parties to the hostile combination. But we know, from the acts of England, France, and Spain, that they proceeded in accord with each other in the general policy laid down or understood. England hastily recognized the Rebels as belligerents, giving an example for other powers to follow, and cheerinly consented to the spoliation and destruction of our sister American re-publics, thus aiming a blow at republican government over the entire continent. France, or rather the Emperor Napoleon-for we make a distinction between him and the French people undertook to blot out the republic of Mexico and to erect a monarchy on its rains. Spain combined with him at first in this great national outrage, and finally took upon herself a separate roe in attacking the other republics of America. These were the parts which each of the three powers to this most unholy alliance, conspiracy, or combination took, and in which two at least have not yet ceased acting. True, they disa-greed about the spoils soon after they commenced o carry out the programme, one trying to overreach the other, but each continued to be moved the same spirit of hostility to the United States and to republican institutions on the Ame rican continent. Now they are suffering the fate of all who follow blind ambition and ignore the principle of right and justice. Influenced by their own passions and selfish policy, regardless of the well-being of the masses of mankind, these monurchical and aristocratic rulers listened to false prophets and behaved a lie. They were told that the great republic was broken up, never to be restored, and they believed it. But it was not written so in the book of fate, which was closed to their eyes. The rapublic is pre-served, and is stronger and mightier than ever. The ripple which a few agitating fanatics make in our domestic political affairs will be calmed down soon, and we shall become more firmly united than heretofore. Our destiny, so far from being circumscribed or arrested by the events of the last few years, is enlarged. We have bound up to be the first power of the world. On the other hand, those who combined against us are full of trouble. The thorn is in their side. Retribution has followed them. England is sorely distarbed both in the United England is sorely disturbed both in the United kingdom and in her colomes by Fenianism. A rebel apparition haunts her slumbers now. A widespread organization which was ancered at months ago turns out not to be so cona lew holms ago turns out not to be so con-temptible, and no one can tail how scrious it may become. There are, too, other latent causes of trouble both in Canada and Australia. The financial condition of the kingdom also is evidently in a very deranged condition. Then there is the difficulty with this country about the Anglo-Rebel claims hanging over her. With regard to France, the very measures the Emperor Napoleon took to check the United States and to increase his power in America have proved his greatest trouble. The irnit has turned to ashes in his mouth. He has become aware that he cannot remain in Mexico, and that his experiment of creeking an empire and making an emperor is a failure. He does not know how to get out of the dilemma without disgrace. The loss of his prestige for sagacity and statesmanship might materially weaken his hold upon the French people and his power in Europe, to say nothing of the cost of his effort to manufacture imperialism. All this may strengthen creatly the opposition, which begins to show vitality, and, amid the revolu-tionary elements that are formenting in Europe, might endanger his dynasty. The retributive hand of Justice is raised over his head, and makes him feel very uneasy about this Mexican business. Undoubtedly he wishes he had not touched nt. touched it. As to poor Spain, her quixotic part of the European intervention with America is proving equally disastrons. She came out of the St. Domingo affair, as well as out of the Mexicau, in a humiliating manner. Her attack upon the republies of South America is involving her in the greatest difficulty. The prospect is that she will be competied to succumb in the straggle. Under any circumstances she cannot come out Under any circumstances she cannot come out with credit. At home the whole kingdom is in

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a ferment of revolution. The dynasty of Isa-bella itself hangs upon a slender thread. Thus, we see, the aventing Nomesis pursues also this other monarchical conspirator against republi-can liberty. The United States is not only a great republic in itself, but is the representative of republican ideas and of freedom for the peo-ple of all nations, and any assault upon ple of all nations, and any assault upon our Government, openly or in-diously, must recoil upon the assailants; for the people everywhere are our friends, if the crowned heads and privileged classes are not.

The Pacific Railroad-Political and Material Development of the West-

From the World. The marvellous mineral wealth of the Rocky

Mountains, especially in the two precious metals which have always been the darling objects of human cupidity, renders the speedy completion of the Pacific Railroad an enterprise of the first magnitude.

The through traffic on so long a line as that between the Pacific and the Mussissippi could never pay the expenses of the road. But the mining industry of the mountain regions will immediately furnish a vast amount of way business; and the racid development of the mines consequent on the completion of the road will date agriculture all along the route furnishing a market for its products. Colorado is richer in the precious metals than California; and the only reason why it has not filled up as rapidly with inhabitants as California did in 1848, is because it is not so early accessible. The close of the war, and the re-lease of so many young men who have enlarged their horizon of thought by traversing immense distances, and whose military life has filled them with the spirit of adventure, will cause the tide of emigration to set powerfully towards those tempting regions. It is fortunate for the country that, at the close of so great a war, this magnificent field of enterprise is newly opened, to dram off the restless spirits who might otherwise disturb the p ace of society. Inured to hardship, adventure, and locomotion, to inhale the open air, and gaze at wide pros-pects, they will find their old occupations insufferably tame and irksome, and will naturally swarm to the mineral regions of the West. They will there find scope for the courage, as well as the hardiness of soldiers. The remnants of the Indian tribes are scattered through these regions, and with advancing civilization pressing against them, both East and West, they will be likely to make a desperate effort to save their race from extinction.

So great are the attractions of that part o the country, that, in spite of long and tonely wagon roads, the traffic toither is already amazing. The following interesting statements are taken from the recent message of Governor Cummings, of Colorado :-

Probably no data could be collected which would show accurately the immense amount of traffic oc-tw en the Esst and the Weit, but 1 present here a tew facts which will suggest the extent and import-

ance of it. I am informed that the keeper of a toll-bridge on the Santa Fe road, which traverses Southern Colo-rado for a distance of about 200 miles, kept a register of the number of men, wagons, and animals engaged in the transportation of freight on the road, for the six months ending November 20, 1865, and reports as

follows:-Number of men employed.... From the single house of the Overland Despatch Company alone was shipped, from Atchison to Denver City, during the seven montas ending De-cember 1, 1865, 3 076,0 0 pounds, and through Colo-rado to Sait Lake the additional amount of 2 871 000 pounds. Bendles this a very large amount of 1871 000 pounds. Bendles this a very large amount of freight has been chipped by other forwarding houses, from Atchnon, it, Joseph, Conaha Nebraska City, Plats-meuth. Leavenworth, Kansas City, and Indepen-dence, so that it is estimated with rairoad transuor-nation it would regire forty end per day to move the amount of treight that would be required to supply the very ut demend.

But what is much more remarkable than all this is the statement to be found in the report of J. T. Herrick, the engineer appointed to survey the route for a milroad from Go uci City, at the entrance to the mountains, to Black Hawk, the centro of one of the multip district, a district of less than twenty-five multip district, a district of less than twenty-five multiple district of the upon inquiry of the mer-chants of Centul, Nevada, and Black Hawk cites, he ascertanced that the amount paid by them for freight during the last year, principally in the summer and autumn, for suf n over this shorl distance, was over six hundred and fifty thousand dolars, was over six housed and her modeand dolars, and this sum dece not neude anything paid for machinery or supplies forwarded drisely to the mining companies, which would probably be not less than two handred thousand dolars in addition to the former sum. If there facts were not verified, they would appear incredible. By comparing the number of men with the

feeling, which will be inspired by their local circumstances, is doubtless in pursuance of the design of the Author of nature. During the FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BAFES long geological cycles while the earth was being prepared for the habitation of the superior an mals, it was tenanted by fauns which gradually became extinct at the opening of a new epoch. Just in the same way, while navigation, dis-covery, and the arts necessary to rapid coloniza-tion were being perfected, the greater part of the earth's surface has been given up to interior tribes, which must recede and disappear before the advance of civilization. In one or two can-turies, the last relics of the aboriginal tribes will have vanished from this continent, which will

be peopled with inhabitants from various Euro pean stocks. can stocks. The human race is so prolific, the procreative instinct has so much energy, that the best stocks, should they multiply without check, would over-run the world and outstrip its capacity to sup-port its inhabitants. It is better, now that the world is ripening for it, that the earth should be tenanted by the superior and progressive races. Whether this be true or false philosophy, the people of the Rocky Mountain States are pretty certain to act upon it; and they will accordingly, as a community, have no sympathy with the mawkish philanthropy which exalts the interests of the Southern negroes into equal competition

with those of the white race. The people of the Mountain States, from the immense distances they must traverse to get there, from the enlargement of ideas and imagi-nation incident to the habit of looking out upon the two great oceans in following the channels through which their productions will find a market, and from the wide areas from which their original population is gathered, will be exempt from the illiberal narrowness which gave birth to the late terrible contest. That contest was the culmination of a long conflict between Massachusetts and South Carolina ide is. Each of those States is inhabited by a white population which is almost homogeneous. In lassachusetts the sameness of race 0.010 general equality of conditions tostered general equality of conditions fostered the doctrine of perfect human equality; while in South Carolina the presence of an in-ferior race led the people to regard this doc-trine as absurd; and in both States a population living for nearly two centu-ries on the same confined patch of territory, a majority of whom had never been a hundred miles from home, naturally measured the world by their own petty standard. The people of the mountain States will naturally hold all such narrowness in contempt. They will have the enlargement of view and liberality of sentiment which befit the people of a vast and magnificent country, whose diversity of soil, climate, productions, and local circumstances create a corresponding diversity of interests, which no one Government is competent to care for in detail; and yet have great general interests requiring central regulation. Their mining interests, for example, require a set of regulations to which it would be absurd to apply the general principles relating to real estate in older communities; and those people will be quick to appre clate the advantages of local control over affairs, while setting a due value on the common protection alforded by the common Government. We therefore conclude that the growing Western influence in our politics will be salutary and beneficent.

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Affairs in the South-The Adjustment of Matters between Employers and the Employed.

From the Times.

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To justify their continued warfare upon the South, the radicals find it necessary to allege the existence of a hostile, unmanageable spirit among the people lately in rebellion, and of a disposition to bear unjustly and even cruelly upon the colored population. Both allegations are essential to the radical programme. Lot it be once admitted that throughout the South a sincere acceptance of Federal authority prevails, and that a genuine determination exists to work well under the altered circumstances of the war, and the pains and penalties which the agitators propose would not admit of defense from their or any other standpoint. So also it must be understood that the negroes are improperly treated by those who were recently their owners -that neither local law nor local teeling renders it possible for the negroes to hope for fair-play--or various measures already before Congress, or soon to be there, would on the instant become od ous,

There is, then, a necessity for watching sedu-Inere is, then, a necessity for whiching sedu-lously and analyzing carefully the evidence which from time to time finds its way into print. In the judgment of ordinary people, the policy of the Executive probably afferds conclusive of the Executive probably affords conclusive because showing that any suffering of the testimony. With regard to the general preva-

What do the radicals say in reply to General Grant? It were too much to expect of them the adoption of his version of facts, or the abandonment of their grasade in conformity with his opinions. A counter-witness is needed, and they have him on hand. Mr. Carl Schurz is the man: by courtesy, General Schurz. Take him as an suthority, and we must consider the cam-paigns of Graut, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas failures, so far as the restoration of the Union is concerned. Does anybody doubt the difference in the de-

grees of authority which the country attaches to the declarations of opinions of these two wit-nesses? Is it pretended that Carl Schurz is a closer observer, a clearer thinker, a more im-partial judge, a better patriot, than General Grant? Is it alleged that Carl Schurz is a more initial quark and the presence of the start vigilant guardian of the process of restoration, on constitutional principles, than General Grant? On the contrary, is not the conviction all but universal that while Grant is a patriot Schurz is a mete parti-an ?--that while Grant. happily independent of parties, desires nothing more than the reassertion of Union, authority over the South and the quickest possible ac-ceptance by the South of the logical sequences of the war, Schurz is the mouthpiece of those who would reduce the Southern States to the condition of conqured provinces?

It is further noticeable that while several o the partisan, non-fighting, bomb-proof beroes of the war insis, upon the desperate state of affairs in the South, every real hero who has yet been heard from substantially agrees with the conclusions of General Grant, and indirectly decidedly exhibits the success of the President's

General Sherman is one of our latest wit-esses. His report of affairs in the department nesses. of Arkansas, communicated to the Senate on Friday, embodies representations which should have the careful attention of every conserva-tive in and out of Congress. "So far as my observation goes." writes the gallant soldier. "there is perfect satisfaction felt by all classes of people, except on the part of a very few, who are looking to future combinations involving the local and unimportant State offices." And what of the radical stories concerning the treatment of negroes? General Shorman shall answer: -- "The negroes in Arkansas can all find profitable and lucrative employment, and are protected in all their rights and property by the civil authorities. I met no one citizen or soldier who questioned or doubted that their freedom was as well as-sured in Arkansas as in Ohio." Could more in the meantime be desired ? Is it not enough that the meantime be desired? Is it hot enough that the negro so recently a slave is now protected in his treedom, offered opportunities to labor on his own account, and assured of propar privi-leges in civil courts? Or is equality to give place to negro superiority, in accordance with the idea that the negro troops put down the Re-ballion and so not to barrot the lactons of white bellion, and so put to shame the legions of white soldiers to whom the fictions of history have hitherto awarded praise?

The informal testimony of another witness we printed yesterday. We refer to two orders addressed to the colored people of Mississippi by Colonel Thomas, the officer charged with the attairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State. Both of these documents refer to contracts for labor during the present year, and are valuable

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number of animals, it will be seen that each man must drive either two teams of from four to six mules each, or single terms of eight or ten. By comparing the men with the freight, we find that the average is 5000 pounds, or two and a halt tons, to each driver. Of these teams thus loaded, making allowance for night stop pages and detentions by stormy weather, there must have been something like three (or, if cach driver had two, six) teams an hour pars-ing the toll-bridge; which would keep the whole route dotted with teams at distances of less than a mile apart. And this on one only o the two great routes.

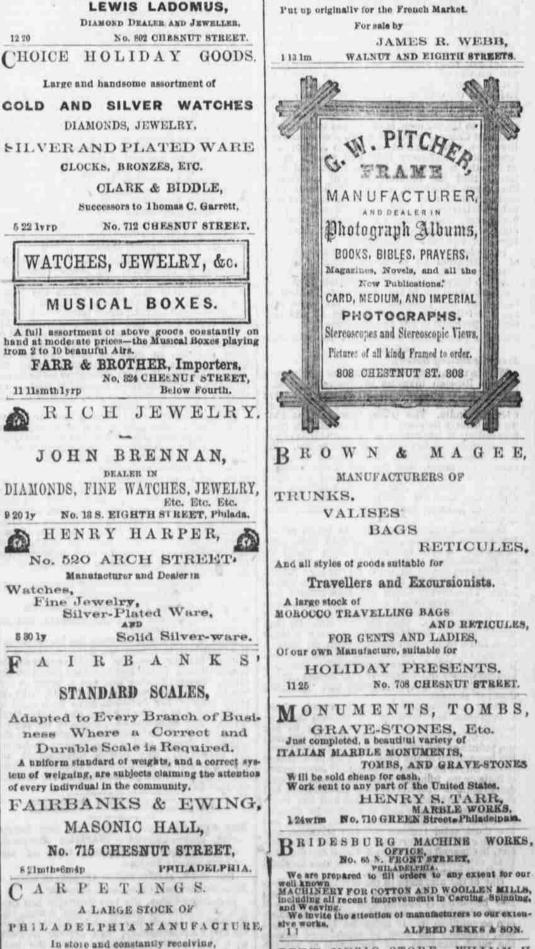
It is obvious, from these statements, that the Pacific Railroad will do a large business from the moment of its completion, and that the rapid development of the country caused by it will, in a few years, overwhelm it with an unmanageable traffic.

The speedy settlement of that vast region, embracing ten Territories, soon to become States. will have a great influence on the distribution of political power in this country. Owing to the pecultarity of our Federal institutions, the transfer of political influence will very much outrun the Western flow of population. Most o those Territories will be admitted into the Union as States before they have as many inhabitant; as entitle one of the older States to an additional representative. But from the moment any one of them becomes a State, its weight in the higher branch of Congress is equal to that of the most populous member of the Union. Those ten new States will add twenty members to the Senate before they have population enough to make any perceptible difference in the House of Representatives. They will probably hold the balance of power in the Senate before the pas-sions which now acitate the country have spent their force. In what direction their induced will be exerted is a question of great interest. To estimate the political tendencies of that/ great region, we must take into account both the probable character of its settlers and the local influences by which they will be surrounded. The best part of its early settlers will be furnished by the disbanded armies of the two hostile sections. Those who enlisted, on either side, embraced all the young men of enterprise all that class to whom the ordinary routine of tranquil pursuits seemed tame; all who were full of energetic impulse, restless ambition, and the love of excitement, hazard, and adventure. Their military experience has increased their natural restlessness, and they can never settle down with content in the doll round of their old pursuits, especially when such a tempting deld is opened before them as is presented in those magnificent mountain States, abounding in sublime scenery and mineral wealth. More settlers, in proportion, will go thither from the South than from the North, both because their homes have been blasted by the desolation of war, and because the plasted of the version of war, and because the elevation of the negroes to the rights of freemen will incite the poorer classes of the South to escape a fancied degradation.

South to escape a fancied degradation. But when the soldners of the two disbanded armies meet and intermingle in the virgin tegritories of the West, they will be better friends than if they had never confronted each other in deadly conflict. Neither side has any reason to be ashamed of its soldiership; and men of tested braver soldiership; and men of tested bravery seldom fall in mutua respect. This is one reason why the political influence of those new States will be invorable to conciliation.

Another reason will grow out of their close proximity to the doomed Indian tribes. As redominant feeling in those new States will not be that all men of all colors are equal, but that bat barism and savagery must give way to the higher claims of civilization; and that the interior human races must yield to the superior. Th's

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