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COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President and the Mother of Presidents.

From the Tribune. Eight members of the Legislature of Virginia waited on President Johnson, on Saturday, to present certain resolutions unanimously adopted by their respective Houses, endorsing his views and pledging their support to his policy of restoration.

These gentlemen are set forth in the report as representing every section of the State, and "every shade of [ber] past and present politics;" yet we cannot recognize one of them as having been a Unionist in the struggle that so recently convulsed our country. Unionists there were in Virginia-white Unionists-good and true, if not many-and some of these are members (elected when Rebels scorned to vote) of the present Legislature; but we recognize none of these as having been deemed worthy to convey to the President the satisfaction with which his policy is regarded by the other sort. The conclusion seems significant and notable.

Then there are half a million of native Virginians who were heartily loyal as a class-who were Unionists by instruct and from the outset and most of whom owe their personal liberty to the triumph of the Union over the utmost efforts of those who elected the geatlemen who represented Virginia in the conference on Saturday. This half million are not quite half the surviving inhabitants of old Virginia; but, add the whites who were also Unionists throughout, and they constitute a full moiety of the Virginians of today. Is it quite fair that all these should be suppressed and excluded where the loyalty of

rginia is to be certified and guaranteed!
The deputed eight make no pretense of repr \*senting or speaking for "niggers"—they would scorn the idea. But they would vouch for the good intentions and kindly feelings of those they personate towards their colored neighbors; so let us hear them on this point:-

"The condition of the freedmen among us, and the policy to be adopted with regard to them, will be re-cognized by you as calling for the exercise of the highest faculties of the statesman and the best feel-ings of the Christian philanthropist. The General Assembly of Virginia is engaged carnestly in the consideration of the e-subjects; and in anticipation of the results of their labors, we can only say that whatever pohey may be adopted will be adopted in good faith and with kind feeling to the improvement of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of our freedmen. You can understand and readily believe that the feelings of our people toward these freedmen are those or kindness are stated. these freedmen are those of kindness, sympathy, and good wil; and that to treat them with harsiness and injustice is opposed as much to our feelings as it is to our interests and our sense of right."

Fair words, certainly; but they compel us to remember what the "interests" and the "sense of right" of these geatlemen and their consti-tuents have prompted them to do and to forbear towards these, their humble neighbors and former dependents, up to this time. Not only has Virginia—the Virginia of Messrs. Baldwin and Co.—never yet made any provision whatever for the education and intellectual development of her blacks, but she has made it a felony to teach them even to read the Bible, while she has systematically sold their children into even a harsher bondage than their own, until it has been carefully computed that all the property in old Virginia at the outset of the Rebellion was not worth so much as the had realized since 1800 for her own human flesh and blood, sold to subdue and till the cotton-fields, rice-swamps, and cane-brakes of the further South.

And that this bourible traffic is now ended forever, and a legal possibility of education and in-tellectual progress opened to the Virginia blacks is solely due to the detent and overthrow of those on whose behalf Messrs. Baldwin and Co. scout the suggestion that they could regard and treat the freedmen otherwise than humanely and justly. Would not their assurance on this point have been strengthened and they been able truly to say, "Mr. President, we, the legislators of Virginia, have abolished all our laws which l any class or race to legal or civil disabilities; and this is our answer to those who question or distrust our disposition to deal fairly with the freedmen "

The President, in his reply to the delegation, forcibly savs:-

"I feel that the day is not distant, I speak confidently in releience to the great mass of the American people, when they will determine that this Union shall be made whole, and the great right of representation in the councils of the nation be acknowledged. Gentemen—that fundamental principle 'No taxation exthesis and the second state of the second state of the second s without representation was one of the principles which carried us through the Revolution. This great principle will hold good yet; and it we but perform our duty, if we but comply with the spirit of the resolutions presented to me to day, the American people will maintain and sustain the great doctrine upon which the Government was insugarated tan be done and it will be done; and I think that if the effort be fairly and fully made, with forbear-ance and with prudence, and with discretion and wisdom, the end is not very far distant."

-Truer words were never spoken; and they indicate the true and final solution of all our remaining troubles. Let Virginia adopt for herself the "great principle" here enunciated by the President, and no power on earth can prevent her complete restoration, not morely to representation in Congress, but to fraternity with her stendingtly loval sister States. No matter what a few prominent men may say, the North is eager to shake hands with the South and forget all that ever divided them. The chief obstacle to this is the determination evinced by those who monopolize power in the South to keep the blacks forever in vassalage, and thus proscribe and trample on those whites who have been always for the Union.

claim that the South was never heartily Rebel-that it only seemed so because the aris-tocratic caste so used their monopoly of power as to crush out or stille the Union sentiment that nevertheless existed, and thus plunge the country into a sanguinary and destructive war, for which there was rever any need or reason, And now we ask to be secured against a recurrence of this desolating horror by a universal recognition of the principle so tersely embodied in the maxim, "No taxotion without representation." Establish hencestly and iniriy the rule that all men who possess the requisite intellectual and moral qualifications shall thereupon be recognized members of the body politic, and the restoration will torthwith be complete. Say, if you choose, that a man must read, or read and write, before he can vote; say that he must have paid a fax, or even that he must be the owner of real property—and we are content, so long ou interpose no barriers to the acquisition of whatever you require, even though its instant effect should be an exclusion of ninety-nine of every hundred blacks from the electoral body Give them a tair chance; and if the great mass prove vagrants, idlers, and prodi-gals, we are content that they be, for that reason, debarred from voting. But a restoration based on caste-on the principle that only whites are fit to be intrusted with powerthat representation shall be arbitrarily divorced from taxation-will give us no genuine lasting peace, but new and ever-recurring fends and contentions. The "irrepressible conflict" be-tween Democracy and Aristocracy—the rights of man and the privileges of color—cannot be juggled nor mesmerized into any other than a superficial, momentary, fallacious truce. In rebullding our nat onal edifice, the rock of principle, not the sands of compromise, should be insisted on as a foundation; and there is neither peace nor salety in any basis less ample than

The Commercial Relations of Canada and the United States.

From the Times.

that of all rights for all.

When it was stated, a few weeks ago, that members of the Canadian Government were ou their way to Washington to negotiate for a re-

deavored to show the inexpediency on the part of this country of consenting to such an arrangement. In general terms we pointed out the facts upon which the American people rested the con. clusion that the spirit which alone imparted vitality to the convention has been in some re-

the treaty has consequently been less reciprocal in its advantages than its promoters designed it to be. These points established, the wisdom of Congress in abrogating the treaty became apparent. And we contended that in any new ar-

spects disregarded, and that the operation of

rangement as between this country and the British Provinces, due regard should be had, not only to the enforcement of a genuine reciprocity, but to the peculiarity of our position in view of the indebtedness and taxation resulting) from

the war. Whatever expectations the Provincial delegates may have cherished touching the expiring treaty, a brief period of observation at Washington appears to have convinced them of the hopelessness of any effort to secure its renewal on the old basis, or with anything like a strict adherence to the old form. It is creditable to their judgment and candor that, instead of wasting time and strength and temper in a vain attempt to controvert the general conviction expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report, or to induce a reversal by Congress of its action in the premises, they at once acquiesced in the judgment that had been pronounced. and addressed themselves to the question in its practical relations to the future. Wisery allowng the present treaty to go by default, and passing over the many vexatious issues which have entered into the controversy in reference to past intercourse, they applied themselves to this single problem—On what plan may the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Provinces be hereafter conducted with the greatest advantage to all parties?

Had Messrs. Galt, Howland, and their co-delegates pursued a different course, their mission would have been a signal failure. They would have been brought into immediate colli sion as well with the ultra protectionist, contending for an abstract principle, as with the great body of moderate men, who see in protection mainly an incident generated by necessity, and whose aim is to cultivate ex-tended trade, with no other restrictions than those which may be necessary to shield from unequal competition our heavily burdened industry. By adapting themselves promptly to the situation-by recognizing the logic of ne-cessity at the very outset of their negotiations -the delegates averted no inconsiderable amount of hostility, and secured for their propositions a degree of favor that would other-

wise have been depied them.
What are those propositions? They come to us in an official - hape in the memorandum sub-mitted by the delegates to the House Committee of Ways and Means, after a series of lengthened conferences with that body. Here is the document, brief and suggestive:-

"The trade between the United States and the British Provinces should, it is believed, under ordinary circumstances, be free in receives to their natural productions; but as internal taxes exceptionally exist in the United States, it is now proposed that the articles embraced in the free ust of the theci-procity treaty should continue to be exchanged, subject only to such duties as may be equivalent to that internal taxation. It is suggested that both parties may add certain articles to those now in the

"With reference to the Fisheries, and the navigation of the internal waters of the continent, the British Provinces are willing that the ex sting regulations should continue in office; Thus Cavada is ready to enter into engagements, with the view of improving the means of access to the ocean, provided the assurance be given that the trade of the Western States will not be observed from its natural channes by legislation. And if the United States are not prepared to consider, at present, the general open-ing of their coasting trade, it would appear desirable that, as regards the internal waters of the comment, no distinction should be made between the vessels of the two comments. of the two countries.

"If the totegoing points be satisfactorily arranged. Canada is withing to adjust her excise duries moon spirits, beer, and totacco, upon the best revenue standard which may be mutually adopted after full consideration of the subject, and if it be desired to treat any other articles in the same way, the disposition of the Canadian Covernment is to give every facility in their power to prevent i her trade. "With regard to the transit trade, it is suggested

that the same regulations should exist on both sides and be defined by law.

"Canada is also prepared to make her Patent Laws similar to those of the United States."

It is understood that the Canadian represents tives are prepared upon one or two other points to make concessions designed to obviate objec-tions arising out of the present system. This memorandum seems to have been intended simply as the basis of negotiation; and considered in this light, we must confess that its liberality and its appreciation of our national position invite a friendly response. The trenty and all attendant considerations are thrown aside; there is neither need nor room for further discussion concerning them. We start afresh and unincumbered, with an evident disposition on the part of the provinces to meet us on the ground of genuine reciprocity.

Glince again at the details of the above memo-randum, and they will be found in many particulars to harmonize with requirements which have for months past been urged by those who like ourselves, were dissatisfied with the work

ing of the treaty.

It has been contended that the taxation to which, since the war, every branch of industry and trade is subjected renders necessary the exaction of auties in some measure corresponding to the burdens borne by our own products, whether of the farm, the forest, the mine, or the workshop. Free competition, howsoever admirable in theory, presupposes a certain equality in the conditions of production; and this certainly does not exist as between Canada and this country in our present circumstances. Therefore it has been suggested that the articles now admitted free from the provinces should be subject to duties not corresponding to the internal taxation which falls upon the same articles when produced by our own people. The suggestion has been indersed by our boards of trade and others opposed to the treaty as it is; and really it seems to meet the equity of the

case.

Well, that for which our people have contended is unreservedly conceded by the provincial delegates. "It is now proposed," they say, the orticles embraced in the free list of "that the articles embraced in the free list of the Reciprocity treaty should continue to be exchanged, subject only to such duties as may be equivalent to that internal taxation which exceptionally exists in this country." What more could be desired on this head? What more is needed, in fact, to prevent a recurrence of the hardship and injustice of which our lumberers, wool-growers, and others have with more or less reason complained, and to secure a continuance, on fair terms, of the large trade which the treaty

has undoubtedly developed? In one particular, and one only, may more be sought, and even this, we think, is covered by another sentence in the memorandum. The free list, so called, ought to be so extended that it shall open the provincial markets to certain of our manufactures; a change not difficult of ac-complishment, if we interpret aright the suggestion of the delegates, "that both parties may add certain articles to those now in the said list." The precise articles to be embraced in this extension of the list are a proper subject of nego-

tiation. Moreover, we are offered such an adjustment of the Canadian excise duties upon spirits, beer, tobacco, and other articles, as shall serve in a large degree to prevent the illicit trade now ex-tensively conducted on our northera frontier. By accepting the proposition, and so securing the co-operation of the provincial authorities for the repression of smuggling, our honest traders would be protected, and our revenue penefited to the extent of millions annually, To neither of these objects can we afford to be

The proposed amendment of the Canadian patent law is a matter of no small concern to yet another class. Hitherto this law has operated most unjustly to our inventors, who have seen the results of their labor, ingenuity, and enter-prise appropriated by the Provincials, without consideration or even acknowledgment. For years past the grievance has been a subject of complaint; and the adoption of a wore equitable

as a condition of reciprocal trade. Hence, the declared willingness of Canada "to make her patent laws similar to those of the United States," s a noticeable feature of the overtures submitted to the Congressional Committee.
With regard to the fisheries and the naviga-

tion of the internal waters, no change is proposed. The general tenor of the memorandum however, affords ground for the hope that in the adjustment or the canal toils, the virtual discrimination of late years employed against our lake shipping will be abandoned. At any rate, this is a point to be remembered, and it is not one on which we are likely to encounter for-midable difficulties.

To the great West, with its rapidly growing population and trade, and its varied and inexhaustible resources, the readiness of the province to undertake the enlargement of its canals, with the view of afforoing more perfect access to the ocean, is of the very highest importance. The recent utterances of the citizens of St. Paul and the opinions expressed by the merchants and influential journals of Chicago, invest this proposition of the delegates with unusual in-

Altogether, then, the memorandum is calcu-Attogether, then, the memorandum is calculated to impress most favorably the minds of our people. It evinces farmess and a breadth of view for which, in the beginning, we were not inclined to give the delegates credit. It is proof of an anxiety to establish trade on a satisfactory foundation. And we apprehend that in its gene ral scope it will command the approval of the great majority of our liberal politicians. The ultra protectionist who would a build a Chinese wall of prohibitory duties around the country will of course oppose this or any similar scheme To him everything is obnoxious which clashes with the protectionist theory. He desires prohibitory duties for the benefit of special interests, and has no liking for reciprocity on equal

it is to be regretted that the strength of the protectionist interest in the Committee of Ways and Means has for the time put an end to these negotiations. Of the counter plan presented by the Committee, we shall speak more critically on another day. For the present we will but remark that it wears the appearance of having been intended to render negotiation impossible, and that to this extent it is unquestionably a

### The Party of the Future.

From the World. While the waves of our political sea are strewn with the wrecks of the Republican and Union parties, one barque alone-the Democratic party -keeps stendily on its way, with rigging taut, timbers staunch, sails well set, its compasses unseduced by the loadstones of office, and its wheel in tried and steady hands. There is one piratical cock-boat sculling about, changing its flag daily, and constant in nothing but its vain attempts to seduce the crew out of the only sound craft affoat. Of course we mean the Lierald, whose daily advice to Democrats is to abandon the Democratic party; which daily denounces the Democrats in Congress for voting as their principles bind them to vote; and which paddles about industriously on the political waters among the awimming or drowning fragments, trying to pick up and organize the "party

Inspired by Seward, to whom it is grateful for the oper of a foreign mission and the gift of consulate, the Beraul is blowing its horn in dustriously, and doing its best to assemble a convention at Washington of the Republican llotsam and Democratic letsam. All possible success to its diligence. The future party has a worthy herald.

There is a party of the past which will be the party of the inture. Its time-honored legend and creed is "Democracy." The future will honor its standards, for the past has covered them with gory. It knows its watchwords; it s compact; it is unterrified.

Opposing the conduct of a domestic war, encountering armies of office-holders and the pro-nigate expenditures which in four years have neaped up a debt as huge as that imposed on England by a century of wars, deprived of its former Southern majorities, and lighting also the secret frauds of a corrupt administration, the Democratic party, nevertheless, came within less than 33,000 votes of winning the last Presidential election. The change of that rum-ber of votes in the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, Oregon, and Nevada would have given their 96 electoral votes to McCiellan, which, with the 21 he received, would have made 117-a majority of the total num-Connecticut and New Hampshire were carried for Lincoln by soldiers' votes-some fraudulent, some not-Democratic documents and Democratic ballots being excluded from the army. Indiana was carried by whole-sale and fraudulent importations of soldiers' votes; Pennsylvania by money, and New York by as shameful a swindle as political villary ever concocted. Maryland, also, was under the heel of military despots, and her votes came filtered through the martial law of Fiskes and Schencks and Butlers. Yet, in spite of these enormous odds, which should have seemed to make any contest at all utterly hopeless, the Democratic party only asked 206,000 more votes to carry a majority of the popular vote in a poll of over 4,000,000; and, distributed as above, 33,000 votes would have saved the election.

We devoutly trust that President Johnson will be able to restore the South to its normal rela-tions in the Union before the expiration of his term of office. He will have the cordial assistance of every Democrat in the land to that end. He has had it from the first hour his intentions in that regard were declared. These columns have assured him of it, emphatically and authentically. Ex-President Pierce uttered the same opinions, and with equally good reason and weight, in his late speech to the New Hampshire Democratic Convention. We repeat, President Johnson may reckon and rely upon the unfall-ing, cordial, and united support of every Democrat in the United States in every measure of his tending to restore and reunite the sundered Union. And it is the most earnest wish of every true Democrat that he may succeed in this patrictic purpose before the expiration of his own term of office.

But whether he succeeds or not, the figures shove given of the strength of the Party of the Past shows that the same party, which is also the Party of the Future, is able without assistance from the South or the President, and in spite of any possible opposition whatever, to finish the task and restore the Union.

### The Speculations of Currency Doctors. From the Herald,

There are certain classes of diseases of the body physical for which there are more doctors, more quacks, and more advertised nostrums than for others, such as those of consumption and scrofula, for example, because they are more difficult to cure, and because presenders can more effectually humbug the ignorant. So it is with regard to the currency and national finances. When the body politic is affilicted with a disease of this kind, as at the present time, from the fact that currency bears the relation to gold as one hundred to one hundred and forty, every tyro, newspaper paragraphist, or bank clerk advertises his nostrum. Just at this time the press is unusually exercised upon the subject. The burden of the theme is, let us return to specie payments—let us equalize gold and paper without dalay.

without delay. This sounds very agreeably, and the ignorant may be deceived by such currency dectors, just as they are by the quacks in medicine. It is a beautiful theory; but, unfortunately, those who advocate it give us no satisfactory argument or reason to show that it is practicable. It is easy to say let us return to specie payments, that gold is preferable to paper money, and that it is a sater and sounder currency. Who does not safer and sounder currency. Who does not prefer gold? Who does not wish to return to specie payments at the earliest practicable period? We all do. But the question is, How and when can this be done safely and prodently? Upon this very necessary preliminary newal of the existing Reciprocity treaty, we en- system has been again and again insisted upon take to throw any light.

The matter is governed by an imperative law, which can no more be suspended or violated without injury to the violator than any other law of nature. We might as well get up at midnight and expect the sun to rise to relieve us from the embarrassment in which we are involved by the darkness of night, as expect to find relief in the financial condition the war has brought upon us by any untimely or sudden effort. The return to specie payments should be left to the operation of natural laws, and the be left to the operation of natural laws, and the least legislation possible there may be upon the subject the better. History affords many examples to warn us against a sudden disturbance of established values and the relations of trade, however abnormal they may be, for the time being. The brilliant theorists of France, during the revolutionary period, at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, and of England during the long European war, and after its close in 1815 up to 1836, brought indescribable sufferings upon those countries. In such cares it is not the commercountries. In such cases it is not the commercountries. In such cases it is not the countries coul or wealthy classes that suffer most, but the laboring people. Those who tell the farmers and others who live by the labor of their hands that it is for their benefit that we should return that it is for their benefit that we should return immediately or suddenly to specie payments know not what] they say—know not the teachings of history. To disturb untimely or violently existing values, the relations of trade and the obligations of debtors to their creditors, and consequently to cause universal bankruptcy and a paralysis of business, would be felt severely by the mercantile and wealthy classes, but the laborers would suffer far more. The mere stu dent in political economy is aware of this fact. Yet this must be the inevitable consequence of a sudden or an undue contraction of the cur-

rency.
It, as these currency theorists maintain, the Government can regulate the relative value of paper and gold at will, independent of the laws of nature and trade, why not bring them to par at once by decreeing that the gold dollar is worth only seventy cents—that is to say, bring gold down to paper, instead of attempting to about as easy to be done as the other, and if this can be done it would be a very simple solution of the difficulty. We believe the British pound sterling has been made worth more than specie Suppose our currency doctors be allowed to try their hands at a similar extraordinary operation; they might make the greenback worth more than gold. The only trouble in that case would be that there would then be a demand for a contraction of the specie circulation to make it

correspond with paper. Seriously, there is a great deal of shallow nonense in the clamors about returning impromptu to specie payments. We shall rejoice as much as any one when we can reach that desirable period when the gold and paper dollar will be exchangeable at par, as before the war, and we do not think it will take many years in the natural course of things to bring this about. If the politicians in Congress do not obstruct the restoration of harmony between the South and North, and the country be permitted to go on in its wonderful career of progress and prosperity, we shall soon grow up to the present amount of currency, or to an approximate amount.

We do not pretend to calculate exactly what amount of corrency the trade of the country, may demand one year, two years, five years, or ten years hence; but we do know that the demand will increase greatly, and that, as a consequence, our paper currency will gradually and healthfully approach the value of gold. And should the Government be wise enough to follow the advice we have offered heretofore, to break up the so-called national banks and issue legal tenders only upon its own credit, as the national currency, the period of specie payments will not be far off, and that without disturbing the trade, credits, or values of the country.

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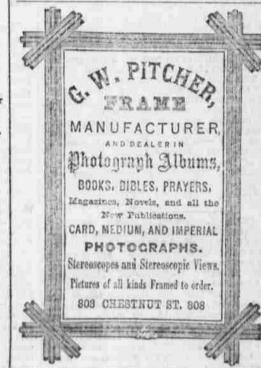
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