THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Import ant Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Situation. From the Times.

A course of lectures is in progress in Brooklyn in which Carl Schurz, Wendell Phillips, and Henry Ward Beecher have spoken on the aspect of national affairs. Mr. Schurz contented himself with an essay on political economy in general, devoting himself to the culture of Mr. Johnson in the colored classics in particular, while Mr. Phillips, in his bland and oleaginous manner, damned the Administration, and classed the President with Burr, Arnold, and poor old Jeff. To an audience of his fellow-townsmen, larger by far than those which assembled to hear his predecessors. Mr. Beecher spoke on Tuesday night for an hour and a half in a manner as felic tous as his matter. Standing squarely on the rock of universal liberty, of equal rights to all mankind, he remembered that there were two sides to every question, and suggested in his pecuharly humorous way that the ultra friends of the negro were so very near him that they failed to see him in his proper light, and that in their cagerness to do him a benefit they were, by in-juring everybody about him, doing him an essen-

Without entering upon a discussion of the provisions of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he sustained the President's action, saying that his veto had produced upon his mind a strong and deep impression. His eulogy of the President, his tribute to his personal and official purity and honesty, were eminently gratifying to an audience which a week before had been insulted in the person of their Chief Magistrate, and his argument in favor of the immediate admission of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, was re-ceived with a storm of applause, equalled only by the burst of laughter which greeted his rea son for leaving South Carolina out in the cold. We regret that we cannot reproduce the address entire. It was full of point, pith, and fire, and will produce a sensation throughout the country second to no one thing that has fallen from his lips before. His friends and those of Governor Parsons, of Alabams, will be pleased to note that he denies point blank the statement made by Mr. Phillips in regard to the reception awarded Governor Parsons and his proposition for a loan of \$1,500,000 in Boston.

The Fenian Regiment in Want of New Clothes. From the Times.

We understand that the 99th Regiment New York National Guard, Colonel John O'Mahony commanding, have made application to the Inspector-General's Department for the necessary certificate to enable them to make requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for new uniforms. During the summer of last year numerous Fenian celebrations were held in and around this city, and on each occasion the grounds were kept clear by companies from this 99th National Guard, who appeared in the uniform furnished them by the State, and who carried arms drawn from our State arsenals. In one instance we were cognizant of a company from this "Fenian Regiment," as they are popularly styled among a certain class, doing guard duty at a Fenian celebration held at Elizabeth, N. J. The fact of a Fennan guard, drawn from the ranks of the 99th, doing military duty at the portals of the "Fenian Congress," so called, was

ceeding:-"The improper use of these uniforms is even frequently allowed by the officers, an example of which has occurred recently. The deliberations of the several branches of the Fenian Government in this city have been guarded by persons clad in the National Guard uniform. It has been observed that very many of the members are possessed of loose ideas in regard to public property; they consider their uniforms as gratuitous gifts, at their own in-controlled disposal, and, if recklessly injured or lost, they argue the State is right."

animadverted upon in these columns, and we find in the recent report of the Inspector-Gene-

ral official comment upon this outrageous pro-

These fellows now ask the State of New York to buy new breeches for their precious limbs, and put them in passable condition to guard the doors of some Union-square "State Department." They ought to have the clothes and the arms now in their possession stripped from them, and be ignominiously dismissed from military ser-

Great Britain has done us grievous wrong; we have abundant cause of complaint; but we can never be so far wronged as to imitate her base example, and to permit upon our soil the organi-zations of expeditions aimed at her safety.

These Fenians are as harmless as Nick Bottom

in their roar; yet if they are to bellow in our uniform, and get arms from our arsenals to keep the vulgar American mob away from the doors of their "State Departments," we should not be surprised if the idea got abroad that we winked at, if we did not directly encourage their illegal organizations. If they want new uniforms they can buy them in Ireland at less than half the price charged in Broadway. How soon may we expect to hear that they are cheapening the Dublin market?

Mr. Stevens and Tennessee. From the Times.

To some other weaknesses, Mr. Stevens now adds indiscretion. So long as he retused admission to Tennessee, in common with other States, on the ground that its rights had been forfeited by rebellion, there was an appearance of principle in the refusal. We might not accept it, but at least we were inclined to respect it. All this is changed, however. Mr. Stevens now avows that Tennessee shall be excluded, not on the score of principle, but by way of punishment, The distinguished Tennesseean who occupies the Presidential chair, has dared to utter convictions clearly and courteously, but firmly, and Mr. Stevens, with a pretense of liberty on his tongue, and a pretense of conscientiousness in his conduct, threatens to visit his wrath, not upon the President, but upon the State to which the President belongs.
We call this an indiscretion on Mr. Stevens

part. It leaves him no principle to talk about. It exposes him as a factionist. Tennessee was entitled to favorable consi-

deration on Monday, as Mr. Stevens admits, Tennessee is equally entitled to favorable consideration to-day, whether Mr. Stevens loves the President or not. And to talk of disregarding the claims of Tennessee because President John-son vetoed the Freedmen's Boreau bill, is to show an obliquity of moral vision not exactly in harmony with the character of a great re former.

Rebel Fun.

From the Tribune. The officers of the United States forces stationed in Virginia recently gave a ball in Richmond, and invited the attendance of many Virginia ladies. Some saw iit to attend, others to stay away, as it was their perfect right to do. The Richmond Examiner had an account of this ball which held up every lady thus attending to scorn and loathing, as recreant to the memory of her dead kindred, false to her native State, of her dead kindred, false to her native State, and callous to every noble impulse. A more malignantly traitorous and fiendish article has rarely appeared: and General Terry, commanding in Richmond, after counselling with General Grant, felt constrained, in the interest of peace and loyalty, to suppress the Examiner.

The editor came to Washington and persuaded the President to overfule General Grant and let him resume his assess. To effect this, he told the President that the report of the ball "was written by a local reporter, and without my (Pol-

ten by a local reporter, and without my (Pol-

lard's) knowledge, and really in a spirit of fun."
Now, as the Examiner made a boast that the report had sold its entire edition, and that copies could no longer be furnished, we must think that its conceptions of veracity seem about on a par with its notions of fun. The fun evinced in the ball report is exactly that which battered Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter-"only that,

It need not be added that the Examiner is a vehement champion of what it calls "President Johnson's policy," and especially of the instant admission of all the Rebel States.

Opening of Parliament.

From the Tribune.

We gave in our paper of yesterday the Queen's Speech, with the reading of which the English Parliament was formally opened on February 6. As is usual with both the English and French documents of this class, the address was entirely non-committal on nearly all great questions. Its reference to American affairs is very brief, and a little less reserved than the corresponding passages in the speech of the French Emperor, as will be seen from the following comparison: -

"I have observed with "North America, isau-satisfaction that the ing victoriously from a United States, anter ter-formidable struggle, has minating successfully the re-established the Union mining successinity the re-established the Union severe struggle in which and solemnity proclaimed they were so long entire abolitish of slavery, gased, are wisely repair. France which torgets no ing the ravages of civil noble page of her history, war. The abolition of offers up sincere wishes slavery is an event calling for the prosperity of the forth the cordial sympathies and congratula- and for the maintenance tions of this country of the amicable relations which has always been which soon will have had recement in showing its a century's duration." abhorrence of an institu-

feeling of justice and The English address, it will be observed, is at least cut-poken on one point—the abolition of slavery—while the French reference to this event is as studiously cold and indifferent as all

the remainder. The great battle-ground between the two parties, during the session, will be the Reform bill. the Jamaica massacre, and the Rinderpest. It is strange that the Opposition should have selected the last as the chief wedge to be used by them for ousting the present Administration.

Kentucky. From the Tribune.

The Rebel army tried repeatedly to take Kentucky during the war, but failed. Since the war stopped, they have tried again, and succeeded. Twenty thousand paroled prisoners from Lee's, Johnston's, and Hood's armies are now the arbi ers of the State, which has become more heartily Rebel than South Carolina. Thus, elections were recently held in the districts nearest Cincinnati for Senators, and the candidates supported by the Rebals succeeded in each. The Union vote was as large as ever betore, but the Copperhead, swelled by the returned Rebels, overbalanced it. South Carolina has ratified the Constitutional amendment; Kentucky repeatedly and contemptuously rejects it. The State will never again give so beavy a proslavery majority as she gave McClellan; but she will probably give twenty thousand majority next year, and consign her negroes to virtual slavery by acts of her next Legislature. has not been whipped; South Carolina has, and by so much the better for it. Kentucky badly needs reconstruction.

The Veto—A New Departure or the Disso-lution of the Republican Party. From the Herald.

The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill has fallen like an exploding bombshell smong the rank and file of the dominant party in Congress. Though somewhat prepared for a return of the bill with his objections, they did not expect a catalogue beyond the reach of a compromise; they seem to have had no appre hension that their pet measure of Southern reconstruction would be cut up by the roots. The proceedings in both Houses yesterday beiray an extraordinary degree of disappointment, excitement, anger, and perplexity in the Republican camp. All this, under the circumstances, was however to be expected. It is true the conservatives of the Senate, on the vote to pass the bill over the veto, finally met the question in the proper spirit and killed this pet scheme of the Radicals. But it is to be regretted, neverthe-less, that in the midst of these fulminations of war against the Executive there were so few in-dications of a disposition in either House for a treaty of peace as to suggest nothing but crosspurposes and confusion worse confounded bencetorward, to the end at least of this session of

Unquestionably the issue presented in this veto against the theory and policy or the joint Committee on Reconstruction is so broad, so distinct, and so far beyond the landmarks of a compronise as to submit but two alternatives to Congress from which to choose-the abandonment of the programme of the Reconstruction Committee or the abandonment of President John on. The House incline to the latter alternative; but what can they kope to gain by this course? The Southern restoration policy of President Johnson carried the Republicans victoriously through all the Northern State elec-tions of last autumn, from Maine to California; and in preparation for the opening New England elections of the present year the party still depends for its success upon its adhesion to Andrew Johnson. What, then will most proba-bly be the consequences of a break between the party in Congress and the Administration? The demoralization and disintegration of the party throughout the country and in Congress uself, wide-spread confusion in our political affairs, and truitless legislation, for a year or two longer at least, upon all the great questions of the day so urgently demanding a settlement. What else can we expect from a declaration of war against the Executive from the legislative department of the Government under the present state of

The Administration may survive without the co-operation of Congress but the dominant party in Congress cannot survive a rupture with an Administration of its own choosing. To cast loose from the Administration is like cutting off the right wing of an army; it leads to the inevi-table rout and dispersion of the main body. The time has come when favorite theories, pet projects and foolish notions of party pride must be cast away in view of the paramount interests of the country, and the manifest line of action accessary to sustain the party before the ocople. It is evident now that the Southern policy of the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction n cans nothing but an "irrepressible conflict" with the Administration; that it is a policy of olstructions to Southern restoration, and nothing elie. It is equally manifest that the President's policy of simple, feasible, and positive measures for the speedy resteration of the South has taken a frm hold upon the public mind of the whole country. Like Webster's famous mariner, therefore, the Republicans in Congress, with the clearing away of the fog, and the first unclouded glue pse of the sun, should proceed to take an observation, in order to ascertain how far the wines and the waves have driven them from

their true course, In plainer terms, there should be at once a general caucus of the Republicans in Congress on the momentons questions of their present situation and their future course. The veto incicates the proper course to pursue. It suggests the saving necessity of a new departure—the abandonment of the course marked out by the Committee on Reconstruction and the discharge of the committee itself, the admission of the members returned from the South upon their individual merits, as in other cases, and the general adoption of the simple, safe, and popular programme of the Administration. In this way the integrity of the Union, of the Treaury, and of the Republican party can be secured

country in retarding the restoration of union, peace, law and order, harmony and prosperity

peace, law and order, harmony and prosperity all over the land.

The scheme of enlarging this Freedmen's Bureau into a permanent and al'-pervading military establishment, and of making in its behalf the Treasury of the United States an almshouse for the feeding and clothing of the masses of the Southern blacks and idle white refugees, is a scheme which cannot stand against the veto before the tax-paying American people. The true course, therefore, of their Republicans The true course, therefore, of their Republic in Congress is to abandon it and the Committee of Fifteen, and tall in with the sate, simple, acceptable Southern policy of President

Begin at the Beginning.

From the World. We have received a circular, addressed to editors and the publishers of arithmetics, setting forth the importance of uniformity in the weights and measures employed by the civilized world. Among its sixty-one signers we find eight presidents and thirty professors of colleges; ten principals of high schools; an agent and a secretary of State boards of education; a school superintendent; two State geologists; a member of the Coast Survey; a rear admiral; the secretary of the Smithsonian; and four private citizens who have made their names eminent in science. They solicit our attention to the following

1. The decimal system of weights and measures which has the metre for its base is in partial or exclusive use in nearly all the countries or Europe, and its use is increasing.

2. in almost every department of science these

weights and measures are sometimes employed, while in some departments all others are obsolete. 3 The terms of the system are gradually becoming ore common, and will doubtless at no distant day hore common, and will doubtless at no distant day be met with in jopular journals

4. Preliminary steps have been taken by two dif-ferent branches of the United States Government locking to the possible adoption in this country of this, or a similar system, in page of the incongru-ous weights and measures in use. In case of such

an adoption by the Government, the necessary money convenience at ending the change by the people will be very largely diminished, if the metrical system shall have been previously taught in the schools. 5. This system is, however, i.e. out from many of our best arithmetics, and in most of the remainder, if not in all of them, it is very imperfectly de

In view of these facts the signers urge:-1. That to the writhmetics now published an appendix be at once added that shall contain a full explanation of the 'Metrical System o' Weights and Measures," and of their relation to the weights and measures now in common use, and that the whole be strated by suitable and numerous examples. 2. That in every revised edit on of arithmetics now used, and in every new arithmetic, a proper development of toss system have a place in the body of the

work, and that in examples for the practice occurring t creater there be request reserence to these We would gladly see the movement in favor of a uniform system of weights and measures expedited by means still more radical and comprehensive. The eminent men who concur in the appeal begin at the right end when they propose to reform our unwieldly system by training in a better one the generation which is to work the computations of commerce, art, and science, after our own adult slates are broken, and our worn-out scales have kicked the beam. "Max-

ima recerentia pueris debetur"-take care of the sophomores and the savans will take care of themselves. Through the daily drudgeries of business, and the painful pilgrimages of science, the mature man of the mineteenth century carries a burden which hampers him at every step, which has no plea of necessity to make it tolerable, no advantage to compensate it, but which is still borne as unconsciously as the conderous Mexi-can saddle is borne by a native mule, iznorant of anything lighter since his colthood. in the present, as in all other reforms, the most hopeless obstacle to be encountered by its friends lies in the fact that people born into a faulty system grow up in ignorance of its defects, and insensible of its discomforts. Fortunate, indeed, will it be for the reform, the reformers, and the reformable, if an adult generation stop at indifference to its advan-tages, instead of going on to an absolute com-

placency with them. In dealing with children the case is much more hopeful. The reformer of weights and measures, who meets proscription, prejudice, pseudo-conserva-tism of all kinds among the fathers, finds nothing but a fair-field among the boys. In the school-room be disturbs no surveyor with the prospect of baying to paraphrase his field-book; no grocer objects to burning his pecks and bushels for him; no tailor is appalled at the expense of a new set of tapes and the job of learning the new marks on them; here the reformer sets no carpenter trembing for the intelligibility of his foot-rules; he puts no navigator in a stew over his log; he arrays against him no publi-can's stoups and barrels; he terrifies no coal-vender with the bill for a new platform-scale, and the necessity of selling his weights as old iron; he treads on the toes of nobody's laziness, nebody's tondness for against methods. nobody's londness for ancient methods, symbols, and nomenclature. On the elementary benches he finds the first jury which has not made up its mind and expressed its opinion.

It there be any partiality it is on his side; for, uniess boys have greatly changed since we our-selves ranked in their noble army of martyrs, the man who enters a school room with proposals to simplify the way through that melancholy moraes of Entick's territory known as "reduction" and "denominate fractions," must, indeed, be hailed as a bearer of glad tidings. So, then, if the signers of the circular can induce arithmetic makers to insert sections or appendixes descriptive of the rational system of weights and measures, there is no doubt of their success in thoroughly disgusting the next generation which is to gauge and poise the world, with the system—or, more accurately, the no-system—now in use among Anglo-Saxon nations. Singularly enough, considering their weights and measures, these are also the scientific and commercial nations of Christendom.

The signers show a well justified confidence in the intrinsic reasonableness of their movement when they ask for it simply "explana-tion" and "development" to the understanding of children. Nothing else is necessary. Grant those, and the pupil will not wait for a barris ter's plea in behalf of its excellences to make him thoroughly in love with a method of nominate numbers which, compared with that now in vogue among us and the English, is as superior for all the purposes of practical life and science as the decimal system of notaby Arabic numerals to the Roman, employing the letters of the alphabet.

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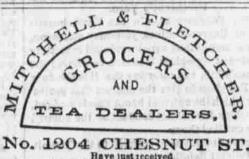
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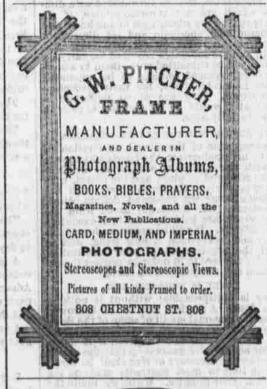
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