# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866.

# THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Resumption.

From the Tribune.

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They say that the Resumption bill is to be killed in the House, and that some who vote to do it will shelter themselves under a protest of hostility to the President, or dislike to intrust so much power to Secretary McCulloch. Such a pretext, if set up, will be a cheat-there is not a scrap of sense in it. The Socretary's powers are awful-he can make rich or poor in an hourbut only because our circulating medium has no fixed, determinate value. A return to specie payments would at once divest him of nine tenths of his pecuniary power. Make gold the legal standard of value, and the Secretary of the Treasury is a shorn Samson thenceforth; but, let suspension continue, and he can make or mar whomsoever he will.

It saddens us to hear usually sound and capable legislators like Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, talk of resuming specie payment five to ten years hence! It seems to us like a man resolv-ing that he will be honest, or a woman that she will be virtuous, after 1875. It is difficult to compute the present value of such prospective integrity.

### A Word for Railroads.

From the Tribune.

The railroads of this country are seeing hard times. A few are doing well enough, but the great majority are not. The close of the war has cut off a part of their business, and drawn away a part to pavigable waters. People hate to pay higher fare or freight, yet exact twice as much for fuel, timber, iron, labor, etc. etc., as was formerly paid. Then the taxes are very heavy, and the railroads are saddled with an undue share of them. The assessors who raise railcoads to \$50,000 per mile, and put farms dewn to a third of their cash value, will stand a good chance for re-election. So we calculate that a good many railroads will pay no dividend this year, unless they borrow them.

this year, unless they borrow them. We suggest that this is a good time to cut off free passes in the lump. Retrenching them will never amount to anything—they should be ut-terly abolished. When a person travels on the busivess of the road, let him pay his fare and charge it. Knock the whole "dead-head" system stiff and railwads constally would be used. stiff, and railroads generally would pay one per cent, more dividend than they now do. Don't wait for legislation-there is no need of it. Let us hear soon of a General Railroad Convention and a final abolition of all free passes.

### Our Foreign Trade and the Tariff. From the Tribune.

There is much discussion and citation of opinions on the supposed advantages of leaving internstional trade to the natural operation of the laws of production and transfer; but whatever may be the theoretical benefit of unrestrained trade, its practical working is evidently ruinous to us as a people. We can conceive of a time so remote, when men and nations, in a kind of millennial community of labor and commerce, may be governed by the Christian law of doing unto others as they would be done by, and it may do no harm to advocate the extension of the rule to the limit of prudence; but so long as individual avarice and national selfishness prevai', it will be well to provide tariffs and custom houses, as well as bolts, hars, and police.

As for the pacific and civilizing influence of international commerce, we have recently had a rich specimen of it in British neutrality; and, if peace is to be maintained with other nations. we submit that an intelligent volunteer system, coast delenses, and independent manufactures, are much more efficient and cheaper means than large importations. The English newspapers, manufacturers, and their jobbers on this side been, and are, industriously

world. When this wonderful speech has been stientively read and digested by the American people, President Johnson will be as firmly es-tablished in the irconfidence and affections as the

tablished in the irconfidence and affections as the most popular of his predecessors. There is not a point touched in the speech that does not find response in Union-loving hearts. Its rebuke of traitors and demagogues is alike stern and deserved. The demunciation of Slidell and Toomba for attempting to destroy the Union by Rebellion, and of Stevens, Summer, and Phil-lips for resusting the work of reconstruction, is as great as it is severe. The intustice and crusity as great as it is severe. The injustice and cruelty of Congress towards Tennessee and her repreof Congress towards Tennessee and her repre-sentatives are made so clear that "all who run can read." The inconsistency and absurdity of declaring, as we did that Slittes ware not out of the Union and could not be taken out, and after expending thousands of millions of dollars and deep rivers of bloed to establish that fact, to torn round and say that Slates are out of the Union and shall not come in, are made as clear as the sun that brightened this morning. The les-son of duty towards offending brethren who ac-knowledge their offense and promise amendknowledge their offense and promise assend-ment is eloquently and reverently impressed. The interview with President Lincoln, showing what were the views of the late President on the subject of constitutional amendments, is full of instruction.

The assurance found in every sentiment and sentence of this enlightened speech that Presi-dent Johnson adheres inflexibly to all the prin-ciples avowed during the Rebellion; that he re-Iterates his solemn conviction that "treason is crime," and that official traitors should be puncrime, and that one initial tratters should be put ished, and that the enemies of the Union are his enemies, and its friends his friends, is full of en-coursgement, and will unite and invigorate a people upon whose indement and patriotism he so frankly and confidingly reposes. His faith will save him and the country. Indeed, from the 22d day of February, 1867, the Union, with all the stripes and stars by which it is symbo-lized, is a fixed fact.

#### The President and the Union.

From the Times. The demonstration on Thursday in support of the President's policy was, perhaps, the most notable political assemblage since the opening of the sectional conflict five years ago. There was a remarkable fitness in the coincidence of Washington's birthday having been designated for such a demonstration. The occasion-apart from the immediate interest of current political action-was one for the suppression of every-thing like mere party or partisan feeling. And, unless we greatly misapprehend the temper which marked the vast gathering at Cooper Instimte, only the most single-minded purpose on the part of those whose countenance and speech were invoked for the occasion. Mr. Seward and Mr. Dennison left their posts to be present at this Union gathering, at a sacrifice which it would be impossible for those not familiar with the exactions of official life to estimate.

The Secretary of State could only have been present in obedience to a call far higher than any mere party obligations impose; and the whole bearing of his temperate and judicious speech will convince even the most bigoted of partisan opponents that nothing is further from his thoughts than a party triamph, on a question where the integrity of the Union and rational adjustment of the rights and liberties of all classes within the Union are concerned. "Say what you will or what you may," are Mr. Seward's words, "the States are already organized in perfect harmony with our amended Constitution, and are in earnest co-operation with the Federal Government." These are not words lightly or heedlessly spoken. They are the words of a statesman whose record is so clear before his countrymen and before the world on all that appertains to the vindication of right and justice, without regard to creed, or race, or section, that there is no one to-day in the ranks of sober and intelligent men to impugn it. What object has Mr. Seward to gain in coming

here to tell us that the President is acting thoroughly and unfinchingly with the friends of freedom and equal justice? Mr. Seward has nothing to win in the shape of popular favor from the citizens of his own Scate -nothing to deprecate in the way of popular rebuke. He came here because the people, without distinc-tion of party, desired to hear from him directly upon questions on which his voice, as first minister, according to our constitutional forms, is not otherwise heard. He came here with his colleague, the Postmaster-General, to announce the essential agreement of the principal advisers of the President on the great practical points of the policy thus far pursued by the Executive. And he came here to assure those who may have been inclined to distrust the President's kindly intentions towards the freedmen, how thoroughly protected the emancipated class at the South already are under the existing Bureau Law, and how encient that law may be in the hands of such a President as Andrew Johnson. In all these points of view the presence of members of the Government on Thursday was a public benefit of incalculable value. In other respects the demonstration was an almost un-paralleled success. The people were there in overwhelming numbers, eager, earnest, decided in their enthusiasm for the President and the In their entrustation for the President and the Union. The intelligence of New York was, per-haps, better represented than it has been since the great gatherings which enlisted the North as a body for the Union five years ago. Then, as now, there was neither party trick nor party spirit to summon the people to their duty. Then, as now, the question was not who should gov-ern, but whether there should be a country to be governed. Inco, as now, the sound, sober, solid judgment of the people was evoked, and Congressional devices were blown to the winds. The great soul of the world is just. And the oftener its sympathies find expression the better fer those who govern and those who are governed.

rican people that politicians, political cliques, and parties are not to be trusted—that their projessions are fraudulent, that their promises are deceptions, that they are utterly selfash and unscrupulous, and that to seenre power, spoils, and plunder they will stop at nothing. We are indebted for the late Rebellion mainly to the reck ess politicians of the old Democratic party, and their hideous scramble for power and spoils. One Government did not furnish them a sufficient number of Presidents, cabinet members, ministers abroad, congressment, int them a sufficient number of Presidents, cabinet members, ministers abroad, congressmen, iat offices, jobs, and spoils, and so, iailing in the election of 1860, the Southern Democratic party leaders, such as Jeff. Davis, Mason and Stidell, Toombs and Yancoy, Breckinridge and Hunter, Wighall and Yules, Berjamin and Iverson, C. C. Clay, Cobb, Thompson and Floyd, and the whole Southern Democratic Conventicle, with poor old Buckaran as their tool or their victim, their Buchanan as their tool or their victim, their considerate or their slave, hitched their for-tunes to the black and suphurous charlot of South Carolina, and started full drive down the

and the sea

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broad road to Dante's Inferno. This was the horrible and bloody ultimatum of the Southern secession radicals, the controlof the Southern secession radicals, the control-ling wing of the old exploded Democratic party. Like Lucifer, they would rather rule in hell than serve in Heaven, and like Lucifer, they have failen never to rise again. The civil war which they brought upon the country ralled the people to the rescue. The people have saved the coun-try from the Southern radicals—one gang of destructive politicians-in putting down the late rebellion, and the people are now required to step in and save the country from another set of destructives-the Northern radicals-in the work of restoring the Union. In this good work the Administration and its policy furnish a satisfactory base of operations. The clamer and can-nonading of the Copperheads amount to nothing. It is all only the exuitation of a nothing. It is all only the exuitation of a discarded political faction over a timely rebuff from an honest President against another corrupt and reckless political faction, which ought to be discarded, and is destined in its turn to be cast out. Misery loves company, and so the Copperheads reloice.

But what is the prospect before us? From the issue raised between Congress and the Presi-dent there is but a cloudy prospect of Southern restoration during President Johnson's term of office. With timely assistance from the people, however, he may carry through his safe, sound and acceptable programme. Otherwise, before the end of his term our financial labric of debts, credits, and currency, may be shaken as by an earthquake, and our political affairs thrown into something like Mexican confusion. A Government with its legislative and executive do partments at cross purposes is like a house divided against itself. It can do little or nothing to any good purpose, but it may do a world of mischiet. The first duty, therefore, devolving upon the people is to bring such a pressure to bear upon Congress as will effect a harmonious co-operation between the two houses and the Executive. The Union will be endangered if the Government is brought to a stand-still by "a balky toam." The balky horses must be made to pull or be taken out.

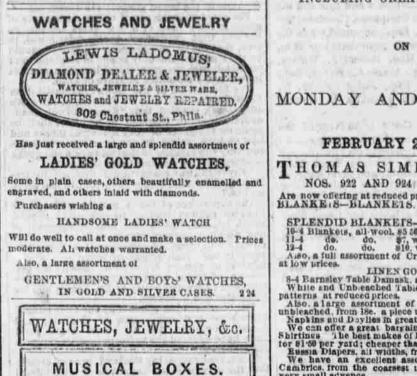
All this trouble results from the selfish intrigues and schemes of base politicians for power and spoils. Copperheads and radicals and so-called conservative Republicans are all scheming for the next Presidency. The game of some is to abuse, and of others to use the President; of some to cheat him, of others to deleat him; but he has too much judgment and too strong a will of his own to be or begome the Presidential champion of any of these cliques of politicians. Moreover, he has declared that he has no aspirations for the succession, and we know that when he speaks he speaks what he means.

Against all these double-dealing cliques of politicians, tacrelore, and to flank them in their schemes to use or abuse the Administration, we proclaim that favorite of the people, the idol of the army and the pride of the country, that houest, incorruptible soldier-General Grantthe people's candidate for the next Presidency. He can be selected without the aid of party caucuses or conventions, or party platforms of any kind, and he will sweep the country like Abraham Lincoln. With this disposition of the Presidential question in advance, the difficulties between Congress and the President may be overcome, and especially when we know that Andrew Johnson is not a candidate, and has no other ambition than that of restoring the South, and the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the Union. In this view he has a tower of strength in the name of General Grant against the Predential schemes of conflicting political cliqu and parties aiming to cheat or destroy the A ministration. Andrew Johnson has no favors ask, and with Grant in the field for the succe sion, the politicians may as well hang up the iddles, and assist in restoring the integrity the Union, for against Grant and the Admir tration all their little Presidential schemes w come to nothing.

1866. SPRING OPENING. 1866.

elections were founded in the President's face as a proof that the Republican party is too strong for him to cops with. The same game was attempted the other day by the Republican Convention in Connecticut. It was repeated yesterday by the Republican Convention of In-diana. These conventions affect to endorse both the President and Congress. They mean to lay stress on the former, walls the election is pending, and to point to the latter after it is over, as the true interpretation of the result; thus using the President as a sort of the result; thus using the President as a sort of the result; they need to not way in which this abuse of the President's name and influence could be stopped; and that was by Mr. Johnson's exer-cising his privilece of a cittizen to address his fellow-citizens in outspoken language, divested of official reserve. The great body of voters are not men of fastidious taste or refined education. In their intercourse with each other, they use blunt phases, and utter their whole meaning. Multitudes of them do not very well apprehend the distinction between official and ordinary pagase. It was, therefore, both proper and necessary that Mr. Johnson should explain his pendents in such a way that no intrepreter would be inton in such a way that no intrepreter would necessary that Mr. Johnson should explain his position in such a way that no intropreter would be necessary to "explain his explanation." The most fastidious critics of his speech must admit that he has done this. It is because he has done it with such complete success as to foil all fur-ther attempts to use his popularity to break dewn his policy, that they raise this outcry about his want of decorum. Mr. Johnson has been indebted for much of his success in public life to his honest appeals to the plain people. Finding Congress ngainst him

the plain people. Finding Congress against him he now asks the people to decide in his favor, and addresses them in the manner on which his long personal experience has set the seal of success. In addressing Congress, he always uses it and dignified language; in appealing to the people against Congress, he uses language which the people understand and demagogues cannot explain away. Voters of the rudest in-telligence cannot hereafter be deceived into the beliet that it is possible to support the President and Congress at the same time, as the Republican party have been pretending to do.

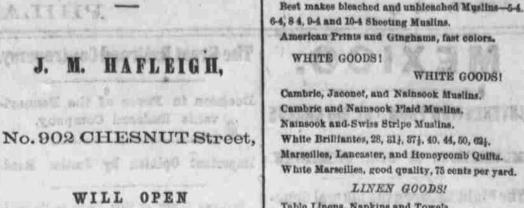


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White and Unbeached Table Likens, all widths and Also, a large assoriment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from i8e, a piece up. Naphins and Daylies in great variety, cheap. We can offer a great bargain in Linen - heetings and Sbirtings The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10 4 wido, for \$150 per yard; cheaper than musiln Eussine Diapers, all widths, from \$259 a piece up. We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.

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WHITE GOODS!

TYING 10 incite disaffection among the classes of our people in order to stille our manufactures and enrich themselves; and there are simple people among us who believe that the free trade which Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill advocated is practised by England. The position of Great Britain is peculiar, as she has to buy breadstuffs and raw products in her attempt to become the workshop of the world. Of sixteen of the principal articles, however, from which her revenue is raised, eight of which we expert, the following is the average rate of duty exhi bited, both in periods of peace and war:-

It would be difficult to cull eight articles of importation from which, with our present neces-sities, we raise an average duty of 50 per cent. In fact, the sc-styled tree trade system of Eag-land has a most convenient laxity, and is closely studied with reference to breaking down foreign competitors. We lately published a table of the production of manufactures, mechanic arts, and mining of the United States from the years 1850 to 1860, by which it appeared that the increase in the whole was only 30 per cent. in ten years. A more forcible illustration of the oppressive influence of low tariffs could scarcely be found. The increase of production in mining must have been more than 200 per cent., while that of agriculture was about 200, thus reducing the decenmial improvement in manufactures and mechanic arts to a bergarly 50 per cent.! The trading and importing interests of this city are organizing all over the country their tree trade leagues, while their agents, furnished with funds, are keeping open house and plying all the known arts of the lobby at Wasain ton to pull down the tariff and still further prostrate our rising manufactures

It happens that the Committee of Ways and Means must find the Secretary of the Treasury with means to meet the expenses of the Govern There are three sources from which they ment. may be drawn-customs, direct tax, or a mixed internal revenue. The Constitution forbids an export duty, and the tax on imports has met the ordinary expenses of the Government. Mr. McCulloch must have about \$150,000,000 for the interest on the National debt, \$100,000,000 more for the current expenses, and, it possible, \$50,000,000 more to wards liquidation. From the tayl; substantially as it stands, he may expect to raise \$100,000,000; from internal revenue, pruned of its unequal and vexations tentures, \$200,000, 000; and from miscellaneous sources, \$20,000,000. If these traders and lorwarders who are clamoring for a low tariff are alone heard, they will surely saddle the bulk of the taxes upon the producing portion of the population. A judicious encouragement of manufactures,

while raising the revenue, would have the additional effect of furnishing a home market for our produce, work for our fine, skilled labor. would curb luxury, enhance the stability and value of property, give us indeed dence, and constitute us a homogeneous people. Such a policy, we contend, is ultimate gain, the highest economy: but if it were not, would not these blocking be worth blessings be worth paying something Will the opposite policy give us anything beyond the wretched privilege of consuming foreign finery, and enriching those who dole them out to us?

### President Johnson's Speech. From the Times.

The birthday of Washington was fittingly chosen for popular demonstrations in favor of, the Union. That in this city was [triumphant. That in Washington, equally enthusiastic, was even more significant, for there the President himself uttored "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." That great effort of wisdom and patriotism will secure for him the gratitude of his own country and the approbation of the

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#### Stay Laws Unconstitutional. From the Times.

The highest court in the State of Mississippi has declared the Stay law passed by the Legislature of that State to be unconstitutional. The same result is inevitable whenever the question shall be brought to a final test in the States which have by similar enactments sought to impair the obligations of contracts, and enable their citizens to repudiate their just debts. Cer-tainly the United States Supreme Court will decide against all these laws as far as non-resident creditors are concerned. What folly it is, then, for the legi-lative bodies of Virginia, North Carolina, and other Southern States, to fritter away their time in the discussion of "bills to prevent the collection of debts," when, after they agree upon a particular form the law will not be worth the paper it is written upon. They cannot even gain a temporary delay, while they may so exasperate Northern creditors as to over-come the present lenient feeling towards Southern debtors. The people of the South ought to realize that their attic enactments only make them enemies among the very class that they must look to for favors-a class that has hitherto been friendly to them and has an interest in their advancement; that they are runnous to State credit, odious to every principle of justice, and unst seriously relard the restoration of commercial and business prosperity.

### General Grant and the next Presidency-

The Administration, the Politicians and

## the People.

From the Herald.

We are within two years, eight months and twelve days of the next Presidential election. Time flies rapidly in these days, and the great struggle of 1868 will soon be upon us. The politicians, this clique, that clique, and the other. are sapping and mining to secure the prize, and working to turn the Administration to their parpose and to befog and betray the people. To head them off, and to simplify the radical war upon the Administration, we proclaim General Grant as the independent champion of the army and the people for the next Presidency.

The late sangulaary Rebellion and its tre-mendous consequences have taught the Ame-

#### President Johnson's Speech. From the World,

We do not enter into the feelings of the fas dious people who claim that the Presiden speech on the 22d wanted dignity. He was a speaking as President, but as a private citize A few weeks ago, the most influential member Congress arraigned him for remarks made in private conversation with Senator Dixon, ar was insolent enough to suggest that the Predent descrived beheading for expressing his of nions. When the leader of the House of Rep-sentatives, speaking in his official capacity, th denies to the President the most ordinary right of a citizen, he is justified in practically a ing his rights in a pretty strong form. He too strict an observer of decorum to overst the reserve of official forms when speaking a public officer; but as a simple citizen, addre ing his fellow citizens, he showed his practic contempt for the Congressional denial of 1 ight to say that his soul is his own.

We have had a Tennessee President befor whose intrepid openness made the nincompoor and red-tapists of his day "stare and gas General Jackson's treedoms of this kind wa official as well as unofficial, as his replies certain delegations and committees in the Ba days bear witness. Anybody who is curious see specimens may find them in the third voluof Parton's "Life." To a son of Bulus King, w and bankers from this city, General Jacks said:--'Well, sir, Ruins King was always Federalist, and I suppose you take after hi Inscient, do you say? What do you come to r for, then?" To another delegation he said: "Why am I teased with committees? Here I receiving two or three anonymous letters eve day, threatening me with assassination it don't restore the deposits and recharter t bank-the abominable institution-the monst that has attempted to control the Governmen i've got my toot upon it, and I'll crush it." I was perpetually saying he had no confidence Congress, and expressing the opinion that i members had been bought up with bank gol "The d-d internal accundrel!" was the epith he applied to one member of Congress. Aft reaoing one of Mr. Clay's philliples against him he exclaimed:--"Oh, it I live to get these rob of office of me, I will bring the rascal to dear account." Fresident Johnson has not a proached the passionate outbursts of his Tenne see predecessor; and, indeed, has said nothin not justified, and even domanded, by the circum that has attempted to control the Governme not justified, and even domanded, by the circ SIBUCCE.

It is a duty which Mr. Johnson owed to the Union cause to disabuse the country of a deser-tion industriously practised upon it by the H publican party, and we do not well see how is could have done it *effectuality* in any other was For the last six months that party has been using his name and prestige to enable them carry the elections, and then presuming on it result of these elections to overawe him in submission to their policy. Their arrogances Congress rests on the fact that they have carry all the Northern State elections, which the hold over the head of the President as a pro-of endorsoment by the people; when, in trop It is a duty which Mr. Johnson owed to hold over the head of the President as a pr or endorsement by the people; when, in tru without the aid of the President's name to Northern majorifies would have been again them. It is necessary that this dishonest ga of playing the President's popular influent against his otheral influence should be stopp All the fall elections were carried by t stratagem, and as soon as Gongrees me, th

th esi- ues Ad- to ces- eir	SILVER AND PLATED WARE CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC. CLARK & BIDDLE, Successors to Thomas C. Garrett, 522 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.	Baimoral * kirting, 75c, a yard up. Also, a full acsoriment of Skirts. Fisin Black Alpaca 31c up. Gailcocs, ifc. up. Ginghams, cheap. English and French Chintzes and Percals, beauti patterns at a very small advance. HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS. We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious sell it off. We, iherefore, have reduced the prices t very low figure Ladies' white Hose, from 13c, a p up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good qua 1 ali sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, che A good assortu.ent of Wollen hose. Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at 1 prices. We have all makes, widths, and qualides of Musi
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