THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

TOMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Inflation Quackerles

From the Tribune. A correspondent gravely sends us the following, which he evidently regards as the quintes-

"Axiom.—There can be no safe resumption of specie payments without a tariff high enough to prevent our imports of commedities (other than specie) exceeding our expuis. Without such a tariff any baking system founded on specie payments will be a rickety concern, make to be staken and toppled over by the first heavy balance of foreign trade against us." sence of financial and monetary wisdom:-

BEMARKS BY THE TRIBUNE. We presume nobody will accuse us of hostility to protection by means of differential duties-in some cases, high duties. And yet we say the writer of the above does not know what he is salking. The real fact is, that an inflation of prices, caused by a redundant and debased paper currency, powerfully counteracts the influence of protective duties, and floods the country with imported goods in spite of them. Of this, our country now affords a striking construction.

For two or three years past, but especially during the year just closed, our importers have been making money rapidly. The abundance of what we call money created a market for costly gilks and satins, laces and shawis, and they have pressed upon us in a flood. This way there is pressed upon us in a flood. This year there is a currency contraction, with a prospect of resumption; and the dry goods traje drags; costly, sumptions fabrics sell slowly; and the importers are curtailing their orders wherever they car. and many wish they could countermand theirs altogether. Intelligent merchants will confirm our assertion that there is not likely to be half so many fabrics imported in the latter half of 1866 as there were in the corresponding months of 1865. And if we should meantime resume specie payments we know there would not be.

The reason is plain and at hand. While the currency is contracting and hardening, men

seem to be losing money; many are losing it. He who bought and held any staple while our currency was undergoing debasement made money, of course; that is, if he bought 10,000 barrels of pork at \$25, he sold it three months later, for \$30, paid his load, if he made one to buy with, and put \$45,000 or so to his credit in bank. And then, if his wife wanted a \$1000 shawl, and his daughtess \$200 dresses "all round," was their

time to ask for 'aem. But now, under the influence of contraction cr approach to resumption, prices are tending downward. Pork, coal, domestic goods, and almost everything else, are 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than they were three or four months ago; and, if we shall earnestly try to resume, n ust grow cheaper and cheaper. And now, the merchant and speculator who sells almost any staple, sells it at a loss; and it isn't a good time for wife to mention the shawl or daughters to insist that they have "nothing to wear." If they do, they take nothing by their motion. Nearly all prices are declining; hence, it is

not a good time to import, as importers well know. And the faster we gravitate towards specie payments, the smaller and fewer will be the orders sent out for foreign goods, Turning our correspondent's "axiom" end for

ei d, therefore, we say:— We cannot stand an inflated currency, because our tariff is too low. If it were high enough, and smuggling could be suppressed, we might get on with such a currency as we now have; but with a tariff in many particulars so low asin view of our heavy internal taxes-to invite excessive importation, we must resume at the earliest moment, or we shall be swamped by excessive importations and an enormous foreign

The Danger of the Republicans-The Fate of Sectional Parties.

From the Berald. The Republican party, in the plenitude of its power, is in danger of going to pieces. After carrying the country safely through the most formidable and perilous Rebellion in the history of any nation, this powerful party is suddenly brought face to face with an administration of its own choosing on the comparatively simple question of the restoration of the Union. The associate of President Lincoln on the Republican ticket of 1864, representing the principles upon which this ticket was elected, and pursuing the policy inaugurated by the lamented Lincoln, is pronounced faithless to his high trust by a ruling faction in Congress because he rejects the new platform of reconstruction which they have set up. The conflict tous brought about between Congress and the Executive brings the Republican party to the alternative of a change of front, or a mutiny in the camp and the speedy overthrow of its adhering forces by a new or-

ganization. In a conflict between the broad, comprehensive national policy of President Johnson and the narrow, fanatical, sectional ideas of Thaddeus Stevens, it is munifest that Stevens and his faction must go down. The battles of the loyal North against the rebellious South have been tought out to the ultimatum of Southern submission. The war is over. Peace has returned. The late rebellious States, complying with the terms demanded of them as the practical and legal consequences of their Rebellion, are awaiting their readmission into Congress. In all other respects, excepting the existing Freedmen's Bureau, the Commander in Chief of the army and navy and the Chief Magastrate of the army and have sud the Chief Magastrate of the Union has reinstated them as loyal members thereof. He holds, too, that so far us ther can produce loyal representatives, duly elected, said States are entitled to a readmission into both Houses of Congress, and in all this we have abundant evidence that the President is sustained by the public counton of the States which have put down the Rebellion by the havenet.

Mr. Thaddens Stevens and his retainers, however, reject the President's work and his arguments, and demand a course of treatment towards the excluded States as against a section disarmed but still rebellious, professing submission but still deloyal, and not to be trusted short of new conditions for the security of the black race and the national treasury. In a word, the programme of Stevens is simply the government of the South as a hostile section by the sectional party to which a sectional rebellion gave possession of the Government. The President's plan is to do away with these sectional divisions of the Rebellion, and to nake the Union war party a Union peace party.

Now that a mere sectional party under the pence establishment cannot stand is proved by all our past experience. The old federal party, which we may say came into possession of the Government with Washington, went out with the first Adams, and was extinguished in the war of 1612, because of its degeneration into those contracted sectional New England ideas that fulminated from the Harford Convention.
The spiendid old national Whis party, built up
by Henry Clay, began to decline from its
Northern sectional abolition affiliations of 1844. and went down with them in 1852, never to rise again. In that convass the old Democratic party, on the national platform of Clay's great compromise measures on the slavery question, corried all the States of the Union except Massachusetts and Vermont, Kentags, and Tennessee; and from that victory the Democracy had no six a prespect of a long reign of powerse had the Kepublicans from the election of 1864. had the Kepublicans from the election of 1864, olini pour Pierce and other trading politicians of his carry North, who for years had been playing the debasing role of funkies to the proslavery fire-enters of the South, made the latal mistake of the repeal of the Missouri, Comprain se as a burnt offering to the South for the Presidential succession. From that fatal mistake of 1866 the Democratic party became a sectional party, and as such, the flave of slavery, and as such, the flave of slavery. leaves. The season pronues well for a large.

and started full drive on the downward road to destruction till it went over and was lost in the abyse of the late Robellion. The work of ruin that was commenced under the periody of poor Pierce was consummated under the whining in becility and cowardice of poor old Buchanas Such has been the late of all our great politics such has been the late of all our great political parties of the past, on their descent from a broad national policy to the foolish adventures of a sectional organization. The old Jeffersonian republican party died a more natural death. From 1800 it went on increasing in strength till 1825, when, left without an opposition party in the field, it was broken up and disbanded in the Presidential scrub-race between Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay.

Crawford, and Clay.
Whether the natural dissolution of the old Republican party, or the violent and bloody ending of the old Democratic party, or the inglorious fate of the old Federal and the old Whig parties, fate of the old Federal and the old Whig parties, is to be that of the present party in power, we cannot yet undertake to conjecture. The issue will be determined as wisdom or folly, a national or a sectional policy, may gride the party councils henceforward. One thing, however, has been settled. The President holds the balance of power; and from this fact we may safely conclude that if the Republican party still adheres to him it will hold its present position in the Government, but that it cannot break with him will have being divided and divided. without being divided and displaced.

The Relation of the President to Political

The Tribune has thrown off the mask under which it has for some time assalled the Prest dent, and openly arraigns him on a charge of disloyaity to the Union party, by whom he was

We fancy that our city contemporary has dis covered the futility and unprofitableness of its recent tactics. It has found out that to strive by cowardly inuendo to damage the reputation of Andrew Johnson-to print filthy accusations under the garb of correspondence, and to keep them before its readers by a little editorial by-play—is not to promote its own interest or the interest of the disunion faction of which it is the unscrupulous instrument, or indeed to do sught beyond the excitement of popular discust. Whatever the cause of the change, the fact is apparent. The lies about the associations of the President and the slanders about his habits which the Tribune has endeavored to force into circulation are at length dropped, and missiate-ments of another character are used in their

It would be an amusing, though perhaps an unprofitable task, to trace the stealthy steps which have led the *Tribune* to its present position. So long as a nope remained that the radicals might use President Johnson for their own purposes, so long the Tribune played the fawn-ing apologist and the sycophantic delender. At times it assumed the role of the patron, applauding the course of the President, and patting him encouragingly. Gradually, as events seemed to indicate the weakness of the faith on which it had depended, it put on the broad phy-lactery of the Pharises, implored the President with a genuine nasal smille, prayed for him at street corners, and, with upturned eyes, trusted that all would yet be well. When the veto mes-sage upset the last of the radical calculations, it might have been supposed that the Tribune would be ierocious. But it was not. It was simply for the moment paralyzed. With the return of conscionsness came the cowardly manceuvring to which we have adverted—the lie by implication, and the stander in a shape embodying the least po-sible responsibility. Now, after days of effort and nights of cogliawhich a manly adversary would have occupied at once, and flatly charges the President with cultivating Rebel sympathy, and acting dishonestly towards the Union party.

The coullition of spleen to which the Tribune treated its triends yesterday has not taken outsiders by surprise. Everywoody has seen that to

siders by surprise. Everybody has seen that to this complexion the affair would come at last, and there is a general feeling of rehel now that the Pharisee is seen to be an unsancitmonious partisan, and the virtuous reviler an unmistaka-

ble enemy. There are some, probably, who will be content, in the present aspect of the controversy, to exhibit in juxtaposition the respective political characters of the accuser and the accused As between the Tribune, the complainant, and Andrew Johnson, the individual complained against, the popular judgment will not be difficult of interpretation when the issue to be decided is one of patriotic consistency and party integrity. What has Andrew Johnson done, it will be asked, that he should be arraigned for listening to "treasonable inculcations" without rebuke, and dealing disingenuously with his Union triends? Is not his record during the war an answer to all such accusations? Is he to be abused as an ally of traitors who defied treason when it was powerful, and perilled life and property by resistance to their machinations? Is he to be assauled as false to the cause and party of the Union who stood by both in the most trying hour, and worked for both with an energy that yielded to no difficulty and a resolution that never succumbed to despair Above all, is he to be convicted on an indict ment of this nature preferred by a journal which before the war began counselled that the South-ern States should be allowed to secode in peace -which, under the shadow of defeat, urged peace on the basis of a dismembered Union—which intrigued with notorious Rebels for the settlement on terms that would have been alike disastrous and dishonorable to the Union cause Is Andrew Johnson to be suspected of easting "in his lot with the Copperheads," and "disgulse and equivocation" towards the Union party, on the testimony of a journal which a few months ago divided, and by its faithlessness defeated the Union candidate for the mayoralty, and on that occasion became the avowed and condential ally of no less a "Copperhead" than Mr. Fer-

nando Wood? These are interrogatories which must thrust themselves into the mind of every intelligent observer of the Tribune's course; and it may be that in the only possible answer to them we have all that is required for the justification of the

President in the matter before us.

No necessity exists, however, for thus limiting a detense of the President to a comparison of his career with the career of the newspape

which assails him. His position is good not only against the Tribune as an accuser, but against all accusers.

Ever since it became evident that the President would adhere to the line of constitutional duty as he understands at the pimps and presof the disunion faction have sought for pretexts for the since of constitutions of the disunion faction have sought for pretexts. for the distinct factor have sought for pretexts for throwing doubt upon his party fidelity. The telegraph has been loaded with instinutions designed to convey the impression that he was about to "Tylerize his administration," and generally to act falsely towards the party whose suffrages elevated him to power. But at no time has a particle of evidence been adduced in support of this view. All the vigilince with which he has been watched has failed to bring support or this view. All the viriliance with which he has been watched has falled to bring to light a single excuse for suspicion. His canfidence has been given uniformly and unreservedly to prominent members of the Union party, who have been at once exponents of his purposes and witnesses as to his adelity. He has steadily refused to hold the Union party responsible for the destructive policy of the extremists, and has vindicated his own conduct as well by reference to the written organic law of the nation, as by appeals to the policy of his lamonted predecessor, and the purposes of his party, as declared both in Congress and in the States. He has carried torward Mr. Lincoln's work as Mr. Lincoln himself began to his dealings with the States lately to rebellion he has upheld inflexibly the most right requirements of his party, conferring offices of trust upon men who have justified his choice, and obtaining from their Conventions acts which render the triumph of the Union arms complete. He has publicly precisioned his intention to abide by the principles and the leaders of the finion pregarization, and to disappoint those who have precicled his some over to the Denneracy; and he may salely challenge the most uvertarize of his adversaries to shew word or deed at variance with these declaration.

But, we are inid "the Copperheads and im-

with these declarations, but we are fold the Copperheads and im-pention Rebula had the veto message and the with object evers and with Carletians of other denotations, - N. F. Reening Post,

22d of February speech as their thunder." What does this prove as against the President? Surely he is not to be held accountable for what "Copperhends and imperion Rebels" choose to "hail," but only for what he himself savs, judging of it according to the provisions of the Constitution and the standards of his own party. The question for the true Union men to cois, not whether their opponents are gladdened or depressed, but whether the principles councisted by their official chief are constitutional and right, and whether the policy he indicates is calculated to seture an enduring restoration of the Union. The soul must indeed be narrow which cannot regular of the Union. The soul must indeed be narrow which cannot rejoice in the just and true because others to whom it has been opposed also express satisfaction. And we suprehend that he has a very weak title to the name of a patriot, who, in a period like this, would prefer the allenation and hostility of any party to the cooperation of all parties in the great work of building up the Urlon on a basis of liberty and justice.

Instead of seeing in the support which a por-tion of the Democracy give to President John-son evidence of his party infidelity, we trace in it testimony to the saggetty of his statesmanand the strength of his position. The judices, personal and political, which stood in the way of such a result have been of no ordinary kind; and we would rather rejoice in their obliteration than desire their continuance as a partisan foil. Only let the President adhere to the course which he has thus far pursued, to the principles which he has until now upheld, and the alliance with Union men which he has cherished, and we shall find no cause for grief in the support which may be accorded to him by former opponents. The country has need of all the intelligence and all the effort that can be enlisted in its service; and the more of either that rallies around the Government and aids it in the work of reconstruction, the greater in our judgment will be the tribute to the tact, the consistency, and the patriotism of Andrew

INTERESTING ITEMS.

THE MOTHER OF THE REGIMENT. - A letter from Loupoigne, in Belgium, says:—"The venerable General Wantier, who, notwithstanding his nmety-five years, went to meet his new sove-reign, Leopoid II, when making his entrance into brussels, would be, perhaps, surprised if he knew that there still lives, at the village of Viesville, near Gosselies, a former cantiniere of La Tour's Dragoons, now one bundred and two years of age. She is in the enjoyment of all her intellectual faculties, taking long walks, and even danced the first quadrille at the jete of Thimeon, a village near Viesville, in September last. She is tond of relating her life of adventures, passed in the midst of camps and battles. was at Fleurs in 1794, and, during the battle, gave birth to a son. She only quitted the army after the death of her husband, to return to her native village."

ABOUT BOOTS AND SHOES.-The coatliness of shoes and booss, like other things, is on the increase in Paris. Shoes for evening wear are made either or white gros grain or satin, or salk to match the dress, elaborately embroidered with beads. For evening home wear mule slip-pers are generally made either of velvet or of unglased kid, also embroidered with crystal beads. White shoes are triumed round with ribbon ruckes of a gay color, generally selected to match the flowers in the head-dress—the mule comments the howers in the head-aress—the mule shippers are ruched with guipure over either cerise or blue satin ribbon. For out-door wear, in dry, fine weather, brown kid boots, with black patent-leather tips, are general; they are fastened with black buttons, and ornamented at the top with black tazsels. For children this style of boot is particularly fashionable; it is more youthful in character than black kid.

CHARLES DICKENS.-The London correspondent of the Tribune thus speaks of Dickens' per sonal appearauce:—"Dickeus will be ufty-tour years old next Wednesday. He was born Feb-ruary 7, 1812. He is on the short side of middle height, his hair and beard almost, or quite grey, the latter worn after the French or American tashion, with shaven cheeks, the former brought forward, and I should think elaborately oiled His eyes are dark, handsome, and vivacious, the lines below and about them deeply defined; the eyebrows appeared thick and arched to semi-circularity, though this might be from his mobility leatures in reading. His nose is of no par ticular recognized order, odd, and full at the nostrils, the humorous lines running from them to the corners of the mouth very marked and noticeable. His complexion is not very clear, and reddish about the rather sunken cheeks. He dresses in good taste, quietly, with dainty linen.

A FALSE ALARM .- A good story is told in Paris of telegraph clerk to whom a commis-sionaire delivered a written message he had been desired to despatch. On reading it the clerk sta ed and inquired by whom the message was sent; to which the messenger replied—"A gentleman living in the Rus la Fontaine." The clerk requested the man to step into his office and take a seat. Meanwhile a pollorman was summoned, and the message shown to him. It ran thus:-"I have thought of a better and more expeditious mode of killing Faure," signed Mery. The agent started for M. Mery's residence; Mery. The agent started for M. Mery's residence; he was in bed, but was in the act of announcing to his collaborator, M. Dulville, with whom he is writing Don Carlos, for which Verdi is composing the music, that he had thought of another mode of despatching the "Marquis of Rosa" (which part was to be enacted by Faure) than by a pistol shot, as in Schiller's tragedy, and had telegraphed to that effect to him.

SPRING STYLES-SOMETHING NOVEL IN DRESS.-We may state for the benefit of such of our readers as fike to be beforehand in their information on tachions, that, in Europe, stripes prevail on all the thin materials which have as yet been prepared. Not that the spring dresses vill be made up from one piece of goods, the design on which represents stripes of equal width; but with three or four different pieces, the groundwork of which is similar, but the stripes are of different widths. The skirts will composed of these different pieces, but the bodices will be made at self-color, matching the ground-work of the skirt, and they will be trimmed with the stripes. Built or markeen color, as hist spring, will be fush onable for morning wear, and the stripes will not be solid lines, (either broad or narrow), but clusters of the lines, which are solter in effect than when the lines are solid, a year unique but all

THE "SLANG" OF THE PACIFIC COAST. -Mr. Bowies, in his new book, "Across the Conti-cent," gives there lacts as to the slane of Calfornias—The slong phrases and isloms, original and in use among the people of these States, are very odd, and some of them quite expressive. Few or none of those I noticed in Colorado are known here. Each section has a sec of its own. You bet? is one of the most common here; it is a strong affirmation or approval, as the "That's so" of the East. "Get" or "You get" is go, so along, clear out; drivers shout this to their horses; "Set up and get" and "Get up and dust," are enlarged, emphasized forms of the tame. "You can't prove it by me" is also very common for doubt or disapproval or knownee; and "Note of it in mine" is drelling that the large and was received. tion of proffer and the likepend was probably borrowed from the declination to take "bit-ters" or any extra fillip in one's drink. "Bik" stands for a humbug, an impostor, a "poor poot." "On it" is a much used, condensed, apigrammatic phrase, with varying applications, it signifies in that line, after something especial, determined, in earnest, and the loke. "Weaken" and "To weaken" are very expressive, meaning falling strength, countries or burpose. 'A man "wessens" as that he is backing down or his kind out. The filter introish many new phrase. "Pan out," for turning out or amounting to; as a man will "pan out" good or amounting to; as a man will "pair out" good or bad, or an enterprise "pans out" much or little. "Peter out" is comme to nothing, failing, giving out altogether. "Show and "color" nome from the syndences of noid found in washing sand, and are applicated persons, things, and undertakings. "Lorgal," from the Spanish word for cattle gnand, or high lence, is applied to such ing, cornering, getting into control. Thus I heard a mean on Nevada say the Montgomery street brokers had "correlled" all the stock of a certain mines and could, therefore, put it up or doe regs they pheason. doe is the United States in 1887 for 1817 within at



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Baving an ore that readily yie.cs \$200 per ton, some estimate can be made of be value or his property. With the present imperiest system at mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shart opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton leaving a net daily profit of \$1750 for each shaft worked by the Company

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yesil oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use,

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,

Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, Soptember 3, 1858,
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE
WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Whatton, Jr., of
Phinderphia: and having carefully tested M. I am
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or Deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure
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JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

Bosron, March 1, 1858.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial sam-

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CLEESNUT GEOVE WHISKY, which proves to be tree from the heavy Fusii Olis, and perfectly pure and unadditerated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,

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