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

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Unqualified Sufrage-Its Tendency. From the Times.

In the recent debate in the British Parliament on the reform question, the member for Hull, Mr. Clay, presented a proposition for a basis of suffrage, which excited much attention, but which the Ministry did not feel at liberty to commit themselves upon.

He urged that the transhise should be given to all who could read, write, and pass a certain examination in arithmetic, and who possessed a certain small amount of property. In some respects Mr. Clay's measure was not so broad a that expected from the Ministry; for a thirty dollar rental must include some who can neither read, write, nor pass an arithmetical examination, though, on the other hand, many might pass such an examination who did not occupy

even a cottage as a tenant. The proposition which has met with at least a respectful consideration in England, is a straw wing how strong the drift is now in Great

Britain towards a wide, popular suffrage.

The current on this side, among persons who think, is at present in the opposite direction.

All our city commissions, which are conferring such untold blessings on this community and others, ore in direct opposition to the government of universal suffrage in local communities. The whole Union is feeling the evils and carses of ignorant and victous suffrage, especially in that form of opposition to the principles of the Government which the low Copperhead party of our great cities has shown.

Almost all reflecting men are beginning to see that the whole matter of suffrage is a pure question of expediency. It can be given or withheld or limites, according as the best interesis of the State demand. The claim to it is not like the claim to liberty or legal justice—analural right. We withhold it from many a deserving young man between seventeen and twenty, and from still more deserving women, and from certain foreigners, because we judge that on a broad scale society will be the better off for the limitation. We give it unreservedly to all free white male citizens over twenty-one, because our theory has been that the educating influence of suffrage and its equalizing effect, and its attraction to the peasantry of Europe, will more than counterbalance the evils of our ignorant and debased voting population. The great weakness in the position of our friends, demanding universal suffrage for the freedmen, was in the general opinion of the North, that we had gone soo tar even in white suffrage; and that what we had felt the evils of in our own system we ought not to extend to Southern

They claimed as a right what was merely a question of public beneat. The strength of their position—which we fully concur in—was in the claim that suffrage should never be limited by

The true and just middle course in this matter, it seems to us, is to urge for the whole commu nity an intelligence suffrage; that is, to make the basis of the right to vote everywhere the ability, for instance, to read any passage, selected by the usual judges of elective qualification in the Constitution of the United States, and to write one's name legibly. Such a test could be recommended to every Southern Legislature to be applied to every negro, and on his suifilling the requirements he should be allowed

A similar test should be established in the other States for every future voter (as it will not be possible to exclude present voters under it). Such a law would at once shut out in this city two-thirds of the new voters in such places the Five Points, Water street, the First Ward, Rotten Row, and all the dens of crime and ignorance. It would shut out in all our cities the great proportion of the low, dangerous and victous class; it would exclude the children, as they grow up, of some et eur most degraded mountain districts, unless they are educated; it would give a new prop to the bulwark of our liberties—our common schools; and would transform demagogues into school committees and turn primary meetings into primary schools. The alphabet would become of more importance than the brogue to our ward politicians, and a good teacher of writing become as influential as is now a porter-house keeper.

Such a provision at the South would indeed shut out for a time the great mass of the blacks; but not long, eer perhaps lenger than is de sirable. They learn fast. It would give a new start to what has been so lamentably defective the popular education of the poor whites, and would tend to remove one of the causes of the late Rebellion-Southern ignorance.

e interest of the white class would lie immediately in educating its poor and degraded members. The negroes would strain every nerve to educate themselves and their shildren. There would be a competition at once in the primary education of the two races, a result the most desurable that could be imagined for the inter-ests of the Union. There might appear to be an injustice in giving suffrage now to ignorant whites and denying it to ignorant blacks. But all that we can say is, that no legislation can secure ideal justice; the whites have the suffrage now and the blacks have not; we can change the future, but it would be difficult, if not impossible to change existing circumstances. And the existence of one mass of ignorant voters is hardly a sound reason for creating another. We would be glad to ex-clude the most ignorant whites both North and South, but we cannot; therefore we must provide for what, perhaps, we can accomplish in the luture—the excluding all ignorant persons of whatever race and color. Even the intelligencesuffrage is not a perfect basis; but the science of statesmanship is to discover the best thing practicable, and as this has been tried in this country with good results, we hope to see the experiment carried out.

### The National Currency Bureau and the Treasury.

From the Herald. The letter of Comptroller Clark, criticizing the official reports and the course of the Secretary of the Treasury. has developed a very singular state of affairs at the national capital. It reveals, however, only what has been for some time past known to exist-a direct antagonistic policy between those two financial officers of the Government. One is in favor of contraction, and asks for legislation which will enable him to control the money market and carry his views into practice; while the other is opposed to any such legislation, or the adeption of any arbitrary measures to secure the resumption of specie payments. It is from this disagreement that the correspondence between Secretary McCulloch and Comptroller Clark originated.

The former was appealing to Congress for the

passage of a bill that would confer upon him un-limited power, both in exchanging one class of bonds for another and the retirement of the Treasury notes of all descriptions, and also in negetiating loans both at home and abroad. This was the measure which the Secretary proposed to use to carry out his centraction ideas and secure a return to a specie basis. This mea-Secretary McCulloch ascertaining this fact, wrote a note to Mr. Clark, stating that he had been informed that he (Mr. Clark) was opposing the loan bill and advocated a policy contrary that which the Treasury Department was laboring to enforce. In conclusion, the Secretary requested the Comptroller to favor him with his views, either in person or in writing, in the hope that in so doing they might be able to agree upon one and the same policy, and act together

in larmony. lo this note Comptroller Clark replied on the

bill. Secretary McCulloch subsequently denied some of the facts stated by Mr. Clark, as I the result is the rejoinder of the latter, which has proved to be the gnancial sensation of this hour. appears, however, from the explanation of Mr. It Hooper in debate in Congress, that the Comp-troller was in error in his statements, in his

troller was in error in his statements, in his assertions in reference to the Secretary's report. The correspondence has developed an anomaly in affairs at Washington. That there should be an open rupture between the two principal shannel officers of the Government, and both retain their places, is looked upon as extraordinary. It has been generally supposed that the Comptroller of the Secretary of the Treasury, and amenable to him. That the Secretary should retain a person in effice under him who is openly opposed to his policy is looked upon as mysterious. But when we come to examine the bill creating the bureau and office of Comptroller of the Currency, we had that he is not a troller of the Currency, we and that he is not a subordinate officer of the Tressury, but holds an independent position, responsible, in fact, only to Congress. His official reports and communications are made, not to the Secretary, as those of the heads of bureaus in that department are; nor are they made to the President, as is the case with the members of the Cab net,

but to Congress direct. There is no official or power between him and Congress: no provision for revision, save with the lawmaking power. The appointment, it is true, is made by the President, upon the recom-mendation of the Secretary of the Treasury; but when once appointed no removal can take place except upon a written statement of the reasons, which shall be satisfactory to Congress. With the present temper of Congress it is doubtful if the President will be able to furnish reasons which Congress will deem satisfactory. We cannot therefore fail to look upon the precedent established in creating this bureau as detri-mental to the interests of the Government, and a serious mistake. It is the commencement of the system of disintegration which has brought al. the trouble, corruption, and profligacy in our present city government. It is opening the doers to the same evils that we have experienced in this metropolis, and the first step towards a similar siste of affairs in the National Govern-

ment. The Bureau is a creation of ex-Secretary Chase, and was adopted by Congress at the time that the majority of the Senate sided with Chase against Lincoln. It was no doubt purposely made an independent branch of the Gov-ernment to subserve the political interests of the present Chief Justice, and enable him the better to make the national bank system a grand political power to advance his claims for the Presidency. Hence it was removed from all danger of interference on the part of the President or Secretary of the Treasury. Just as the independent bureaus were created in our city government to advance personal ends, so was this to subserve private ambition, instead of the taterests of the country. One of the first fruits is now seen in the disagreement of two financial officers, and want of harmony in the executive departments. This evil should be corrected at once, or still more serious and alarming results may follow.

The President and Congress. From the Tribune.

The editor of the New York Times has been exclusively favored with an avalanche of letters from all parts of the coun'ry, whereof the burden is approval and commendation of his course in Congress and elsewhere relative to reconstruction. He is one of the 6 or 8 out of the 140 Representatives in Congress elected on Lucotn and Johnson tickets who oppose the large majority of both Houses and uphold what is called "the President's policy;" and these 6 or 8 dissenters are in accord-so his correspondents assure him- with the prevailing sentiment of the Union party! Here are a few specimens of their views:-

New York, January 18.

\* Stand by the President, with all the strength
el your position and character. Your constituency
is greatly conservative. Do not compromise yourself in any way with the dawning element of fanati-

cism new so rampant in Congress.

New York, February 1.

I have read with thankful delight your speech on feeonstruction. It is full of good sense and patriotic wisdom. I thank you for it. You are clearly right, and will be honored when men of one idea l'ke l'had. Stevens are regretted like the cholera, not as good things lost, but as evil ones—regretted because they ever happened. Fersevers. You have Webster with you, and all the statesmen from Marshall down to thate. \* \* \* \* The only excuse I have for Mr. t have. \* \* \* The only excuse I have for Mr. Stevens and his followers us, that he and they are non, compos mentis, and this very aberration of mind must and will lead to their desiraction.

I hope I may be allowed to say that, personally, I have admired your course in Congress, and hear but one opin on from all I meet. If the people could have an opportunity of expressing their opinion, Mr. Stevens would be 'nowhere."

-There are several columns like the above, but these are enough. They constrain us to say that the editor of the *Times* is not deceived but deceiving. He knows that the sentiment of the Union party is not such as he represents it. For here are the Legislatures of many, perhaps most, of the loyal States in session; besides which, there have recently been held State Conventions of the Union party in Connecticut, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. These Legislatures, these Conventions are authentic expositors of Union sentiment. Which one of them—barely one—has spoken of "Thad. Stevens," his followers and his views, in the spirit of these letters? Which one I them has declared that, so far as they differ, the President is right and Congress wrong? We challenge the production of barely one!

But more:—We have in this city a Union Cen-

tral Committee, largely composed of Federal office-holders, and whereof a decided majority was chosen by that type of "conservative" Unionism whereof the Times is the recognized organ. If it could be counted on to indorse "the President's policy," is would have been assem-bled to do so long ago. Why is it not assem-bled? Why does it not indorse? The facts suggest the answer.

The worst of the Times' manifesto is 'lits obvieus tendency to widen the breach between the President and Congress. It assumes that Congress is to be overridden and broken down. It does not suggest nor invite conciliation. It does not treat the matter in difference as one susceptible of accommodation and adjustment. Its tenor is belligerent, rampant, reckless. True, it coes not quite accord with the Daily News and other Rebel oracles in demanding the proscription of all Federal office-holders who dissent from "the President's policy:" but it goes quite as far as the World in treating the majority of Congress as practical if not intentional disunionists, and so deserving of the strongest reprobation.

This is not the spirit in which our grave re-sponsibilities are to be met. It certainly will not aid us to discharge them. We hold that there is no necessary incompatibility between the President's essential position and objects and those of Congress. The President wasts the States lately in revolt restored to a full participation in the national councils; Congress wants their freedmen fully protected and their rights as free citizens recognized and established. The Pretident thinks that loval men should bear sway in the States lately in revolt; Congress adds—"without distinction of color." Why cannot these differing views be harmonized? We insist that they can—they may be. Only let the South admit her blacks to all the rights of free manhood; thereupon let the North agree to a perfect universal amnesty, and oblivion for all arts done under color of secession, and we shall once more be a united people, with our States thoroughly restored, and the Union reconstructed. Why is not such an adjustment

#### Mr. Huburd on Finance. From the Tribune.

We take all reasonable precautions against satonishment, and yet Mr. Hulbord's speech on the finances has amazed us-not that such a speech should be made-there are several members from whom we could have heard of such a 24th of February at some length, giving the sub-times of his reasons for opposing the loan Hulburd, whom we have always tied to as a Brushes, etc.

Just consider this passage:-"He stremously objected to granting the power in addition to retire by paying or funding the non-interest-bearing legal tensers—a species of currency every where popular and acceptable—until the short or ligations were provided for."

-Does Mr. Hulburd take the Secretary of the Treasury for a born idnot? If not, how can be imagine that that officer will begin by contracting the currency, thus creating a stringency in the money market, and so rendering it impossi-ble to place new bonds, just when he is attempting to convey nearly one billion of short-time interest-bearing obligations into long bonds? I not, what can be mean by taking as above? Why not propose that the Secretary shall not have power to take all the long bonds himself at ten per cent, above their market value? Hear him again:-

"He objected that the bill continued in peace the vast was powers of the Secretary over the currency and the business of the country. He thought the Secretary should give public notice of the kind and smount, and the priority of presentation, of the Ha-bilities to be retired "

That is to say:- The Secretary should always redeem the dearest instead of the cheapest secu-rities in market, and should so act as to run up the price of any description of the National debt that he wishes to redeem and cancel. We dely any man who knows even the A B Cs of finance to say that this would not be the precise and necessary effect of the Secretary's giving such "public netice" as is here demanded. If Mr. McCulloch were to-morrow to give notice that be will proceed next month to purchase and cancel the interest-bearing Treasury notes, or the Certificates of Indebtedness, or any one description of the public debt, that description would inevitably be rendered dearer and more difficult to purchase by that notice. To adopt Mr. Hulburd's suggestion on this point would thus cost the country many millions of dollars.

And for what?

As to the Secretary's "vast war powers," they will cease when our debt is funded and specie payments resumed. We had counted confidently on Mr. Hulbard's aid in effecting that most righteous consummation. That we are to en-counter instead his opposition is a painful sur-prise that we receive "more in sorrow than in

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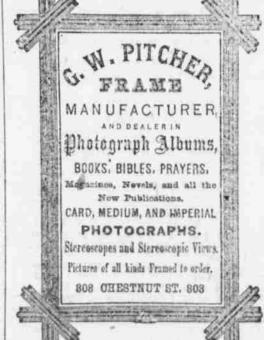
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Eaving an ere that readily yie ds \$200 per ten, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperiect system of mining, ten tons of this cre can be taken out and reduced daily from every shart opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton leaving a net daily predit of \$1756 for each shaft worked by the Company

The large working capital reserved will anable the Company at eace to procure and orecities best mode, a machinery for manipulating the eres, by means or which the yield will be in gely increased. These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colondo er Acvada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of first and chesp labor, and the faculty with which they can be werked during the entitle year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN WILSON MODRE, M. D., deceased,
The Audi or appointed by the Court to audit, settle,
and adjust the account of RACHEL WILSON MOORE,
WILSON MOGRE JENKINS and JACON M. ELLIS,
Executors of JOHN WILSON MOGRE M. D., deceased,
and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of
the accountant, wil meet the parties interested for the
purposes of his appointment, on TUZ-DAY the 20th
day of March, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'c'ock A. M., at his
office, No 492 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphin.

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3 9 (mw5t\* IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMEN S. SMITH, Jr. deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN B. AUSTIN, Trustee under the will of JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accouniant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 26, 180s, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of JAMES W. PAUL. Esq., No 220 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Fhiladelphia.

3 16 fm wot ESTATE OF ROBERT B. WOODBURN, DE-Letters of Administration having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay. JOSEPH M. PILE, Administrator. 3 19mst No. 433 WALNUT Street,

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