

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Cattle Plague.

From the Tribune.

Our last accounts of the cattle plague in England show that up to the 3d of March, during the six months in which the epidemic has so far prevailed, 137,059 cattle have been infected, of which 117,654 have died directly from the disease, and 20,136 have been killed by way of preventing its spread.

By the middle of November, 20,000, or, as was stated, one in a thousand had perished; and up to December, 40,000 had caught the disease. By the 1st of January the number reached 73,549; 7683 dying in one week; and in the last week of January, 9243. By the middle of January, 107,098 had been attacked, only 15,677 remaining under treatment.

Several opinions have been current in England as to the origin of the pestilence. Some of the country farmers satisfied themselves in tracing it back to the cow-keepers of the metropolitan districts (a class more or less kindred with our own metropolitan seal-milk makers), and there stopped inquiry.

The abrogation of the treaty, and the refusal of Congress to sanction a new arrangement with the Provinces, bring back the controversy which, as Mr. Sabine has shown, was disastrous to New England interests, and lay the foundation of fresh issues, involving what Mr. Webster described as "questions of a very serious nature, threatening the peace of the two countries."

There is yet time for negotiation, pending the completion of which all necessary points may be provided for by temporary legislation. Members will have to ask that our British cousins shall abstain from pushing pretensions in the justice of which this country has never acquiesced.

All methods of treating the plague have thus far proved ineffectual, except in a few cases. Allopathy and homoeopathy have been explored in vain for a curative. Vaccination, after a thorough trial, has failed. In Holland, where the pest is also at its height, a number of cattle, it is said, have been cured at a very early period of the disease by the well-known hydropathic practice of rubbing and wet-packing.

Another danger from England assumes its true form when we are reminded that the disease is not at all unlike that which was so alarmingly epidemic in Florida some years ago, where cattle were stricken down, after a short suffering, in apparently "good condition," till a post-mortem examination proved the contrary.

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The Fisheries - A Dangerous Question.

From the Times.

The other day a telegraphic item informed us of the fitting out of national vessels to protect the interests of American fishermen on the coasts of British North America.

Now, we have tidings from England, on the authority of the London Times, which indicate the approaching departure of a war vessel "to see that the rights of the fishery, which revert to the British Crown, are not infringed upon, and also to prevent collisions between the fishermen of the Provinces and those of the United States."

A reference to the treaty, now defunct, is of itself sufficient to prove the importance with which the question was regarded by contracting parties. The essential provisions of the treaty were embraced in four articles, and of these two pertained exclusively to the fisheries.

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could possibly have equalled. This second veto message will add to his popularity here, and will increase the respect entertained for him abroad. It is clear, calm, and judicious analysis of the Civil Rights bill, its scathing exposure of the faults and defects of the measure, and its eloquent statement of the policy which the President has deliberately adopted, and to which he intends to adhere, are such as will make the reputation of any other official; but they can only strengthen the reputation of President Johnson.

Some Congressmen who profess to be his supporters, who had not examined the subject with sufficient attention, presumed and predicted that he would give the bill his signature; but, with a keener insight and a more inflexible sagacity, Mr. Johnson at once detected the danger of this special legislation, and the evils with which this measure was fraught.

The veto message shows irrefragably that the radicals desire to make this a mongrel Government. It has unmasked them; they can no longer maintain their hypocritical pretense of white people's friends, and expect to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes.

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Through the entire course of his argument Mr. O'Connor once his opinion on the construction of the statute. If he were sitting on the bench he would probably decide that the statute itself had no validity, and most good lawyers would probably agree with him.

All of these statutes, we presume, were, by the Congressmen of the period, saddled on the back of that poor scapegoat, "War Powers." The idea seems to have been that, once granting that the men in arms against the Government were alien enemies, you also deprived them of all right to hold their own property.

The reasons in support of all these Treasury agent proceedings would not command an instant's consideration were it not that they are urged by men in high places. Mr. O'Connor, in his opinion, has carefully confined himself to a course of reasoning which he might safely have followed with the pretensions of a radical Republicanism.

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