THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

COMPILID EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Big Profits !

From the Tribune.

The advocates of British free trade have not ceased to foment jealousies among consumers against producers, and to create class interests. One of the most popular delusions they have established is that manufacturers in the United States constantly realize enormous profits. The inquiries of the Internal Revenue Commission, on the other hand, demonstrate that the brave men who have reared through our changeable industrial policy the present structure of American manufactures, have not realized two per cent, on the investments made during the pro-gress of their work! It can be shown that more clear profit has been made in the United States by foreign manufacturers than by our own. Indeed, it the history of manufacturers in the United States were truthfully written, it would be written in tears.

There is not a county in any one of the older States which has not plentiful monuments of d'sastrous industrial enterprises, in which generous projectors consumed their estates and wore out their hearts. The account-books of American manufacturers will show that their profits are large in only two or three years in ten; that for two to four years of that time their profits are small; that they never escape ten years with-out years of heavy loss, or total bankruptey; and that half of all their time is black with years of anxiety and care. Never for one hour, ince the Government was organized, has the ciutch of the British traders' fingers been wholly off the threat of American manufacturers. On the other hand, Great Britain maternally gave her manufacturers 200 years of vigilant and continuous protection.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

From the Tribune. We published on Saturday morning two further

despatches from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams. In the first, the Secretary of State refers to the anticipation on the part of European Governments of retallatory measures. He again reviews the grievances of the United States against Great Britain as well calculated to produce an expectation of retaliatory measures, but depre-cates any intention on the part of the United States to go to war on account of these

More important is another despatch of March n, communicating to Mr. Adams a copy of a despatch in cypher from a Rebel emissary in Canada to Jefferson Davis. It gives an account of the endeavors, of the Rebel agents in London and Paris to find out on what terms assistance or recognition could be obtained. It seems that these agents were instructed to intimate that au armistice might be concluded between the two belligerent parties in North America, for the purpose of undertaking conjointly a foreign war, for instance, for the expulsion of the French from Mexico. The hint was treated in England "in the usual unsatisfactory, non-committal manner;" but in France at at once met with the declaration that no such alliance could pe permitted; that the Emperor would punish my attempt to enferce the Monroe doctrine; and that if it could be made sure that the Federal Government was pursuing such a course, France would promptly recognize the Southern

Libels Upon the President. From the Times.

The fertility of invention and recklessness of assertion of those whose political stock-in-trade consists of enmity to the President, are tempting them to play on the intelligence of the American people at the same time that they attempt to inflame their passions. Their modes of warfare are as disgraceful as some of those practised by the late Rebels. They have exhausted the nos. A more peaceful, the late Rebels. They have exhausted the possibilities of personal slander and vituperation, and finding that this is already losing its power (we warned them it would soon become powerless when they began it), they are concecting charges against President Johnson of entertaining the most violent revolutionary purposes, and of an intention to commit the most fearful politi cal crimes.

To cool-headed people, possessed of a fair degree of reason and digestion, it will seem all but incredible that there are before us at this moment some half-a-dozen journals (we suppose we could by looking further find twice as many which, in leading type, accuse the President of compassing the overthrow of the Government by a coup detal, and of usurping supreme power by military force. This, too, not in sarcasm, as sane people might suppose, nor as an exercise with intellectual sky-rockets, but with that sort of hydrophobic earnestness which is so often a characteristic of those who are swayed by other forces than reason, led by other guides than conscience, and have other aims than the tri-umph of justice. We take the first of these articles at hand and quote from it as follows:-

"We do not mean to say that the President at the present moment thinks of carrying his point by force. But he is surrounded by desperate men, and the most dangerous advice is poured into his ear incessantly by individuals and public papers. The Copperhead and Rebel press, North and South, has already lamitarized itself, as well as those who are under its influence, with the idea of a comp d'etat. The President pay not yet counterpage, the idea. The President may not yet countenance the idea, but the country has seen and heard enough of An-drew Johnson to know that the violence of his temper, heated by agencies the effects of which are beyond calculation, may at any moment override what there is left in him of seber judgment."

An imploring appeal is then made to General Grant that he will not leave the country for a European tour at such a "critical juncture," as it is known "he will never permit himself to be made a tool of in an unlawful and sinister enter-prise;" and the President will thus find it "difficult to find an instrument for a revolutionary act among the other chiefs of the army." The President is thus to attempt to use the army, in some way or other, as an aid in his projected coup d'etat; and General Grant, as the active head of the army, is conjured to employ the influence of his position to thwart this desperate scheme. That such a tanfaronade should be written, and repeated and reiterated, may seem as absurd as it is criminal; but it is evidently believed that even such charges will find an abundance of credulous listeners, else the intelligence of the country would not be insulted by their being put forth in journals of the most extensive circulation and at points widely

If those who make these charges were to indulge in the needless trouble of giving any appearance of a basis to them, they would doubt-less find it in such utterances of the President as his annual message delivered to the present Congress, in which he defended in so masterly a manner the principles of the Constitution. They would find it in his first Veto Message, in which he urged the limitation of the Executive power in all feasible ways. They would had it in the second Veto Message, in which he argued for the rights of the States as reserved by the Constitution, and exercised his legitimate power to present approach west upon them.

tion, and exercised his legitimate power to prevent encroachment upon them.

They would find it in his efforts to extend the scope of Congress and make its membership conterminous with the Union. They would find it in his rapid reduction of the army. They would find it in the antecedents of his public life, in the opinions he has uniformly expressed, in his supreme regard for the popular will, in the character of the Cabinet he retains, and in the preparations he has made for the awful deed he is to do. And if they failed to find a basis for such base and foolish charges in either or all of these things, then they could do again as they have already done, and fall back for a basis upon their own malignant fancies. basis upon their own malignant fancies.

From the Dally Netes. Oliver Wendell Holmes says somewhere-in the "Autocrat," we believe-that it is essential to the impartial investigation of truth, that certain words should be "depolarized," by which he means that such words should be disconnected from the ideas which, from time immemorial, have been associated with them, and be launched afresh, as it were. This fanciful idea the Radicals have attempted to reduce to practice, not indeed in the service of truth, but in the propagation of error. And it must be ad-mitted that they have met with but too much success in their disloyal tampering with some of the most sucred and time-honored words in the language. Not the least important of the words, whose meaning they have so perverted, is

loyalty.
This word, so racy of the soil, so suggestive to those who are capable of appreciating our noble mother-tongue, of all that is trank and sincere, of all that is truthful, and self-sacrificing, and honorable, the radicals have attempted to degrade to the basest uses; and, by dint of perpetually ringing the changes on it, in season and out of season, in Congressional halls and political pulpits, in lying telegraphic despatches, and in the editorial columns of (so-called) respect-able journals, they have contrived to bewilder many worthy people as to its true signification or, at all events, to induce them to attach to the word ideas wholly foreign to it. Primarily, loy-alty signifies obedience to law, or, in other words, the acceptance, in good faith, or all the obligations imposed by any compact, express or implied, to which one is a party; and by the word acceptance we mean both a willingness to perform, and the actually performing, as far as possible, such obligations.

Hence we speak of a leval wife, brother, etc. meaning thereby one who performs all the duties which the conjugal, fraternal, or other re-lation imposes; and this is all that the word means. But the radicals, if, indeed, they have any fixed and accurate idea of what they really do mean, and were bold enough and honest enough to declare it, would tain nave the people believe that loyalty consists solely in a slavish submission to power. According to them, those only are loyal who, regardless allke of principle and self-respect, obey blindly the behesis of the dominant party, and are ready to shout with the "loyal" Fitzgerald:—

'And oh! in Downing street should Old Nick revel, England's Prime Minister—then bless the devil The fallaciousness of this will be apparent when it is considered that if the dominant party in a State should undertake to override the Con. stitution, disregard the laws, and subvert the Government, adherence to them would be wholly inconsistent with obedience to the law, which, we have said, is the primary sense of lovalty; and, as this is precisely what the redicals are now doing, it follows that they are themselves wanting in that loyalty the absence of which at the South they profess to lament so

The South, on the contrary-and we do not hesitate to affirm it—is loyal. Her people are not seeking to destroy the wisest provisions of the Constitution by hasty and ill-considered amend-ments, and, failing that, to set the document aside altogether; they are not seeking to poison the stream of justice at its source by one-sided legislation on the one hand, and lettering the Judiciary on the other; in tine, it is not they who are keeping alive the agitation that is shaking the joundations of the Government. contrary, they are wholly absorbed in industrial persuits, and are endeavoring, by steady, patient labor, to repair the losses they have sustained. The people of the South have, at this moment, but one wish. It is to be permitted to earn in peace the means of teeding and clothing their families, and paying their

They are minding their own business and let-ting other people's alone, and it is a great pity the Radicals don't do the same thing. It is true they don't believe in Sumner; are not willing to perform kow-tow to Stevens; and utterly repudiate the radical gospel as preached by the Tribune, and other disloyal sheets. They could not do otherwise if they would, for they have promised to be loyal, and both honor and in-terest require them to keep their word. We do not expect that the Tribune and its party will cease to abuse and oppress the South, but we must insist that they shall be a little more conquiet, orderly, law abiding, and loyal people than the late Confederates cannot be found any where, and the only disloyal people we know of in the United States are Sumner, Stevens, and their followers.

Andrew Johnson and Andrew Jackson-The Moral Power of Moral Courage. rom the Herald.

The strong and earnest vetoes of Andrew Johnson carry us back to the stormy times of Andrew Jackson. Brought up in the same school, and fighting his political battles under Jackson in the same State, Johnson, in one great essential especially, is a worthy representative of Old Hickory. We allude to that high quality of moral courage which enables a man on the right course to confront and overcome all impediments. To the exercise of this quality, his readiness to assume the responsibility on critical occasions, we may justly attribute the moral power of Jackson's Presidential policy, and the popular strength and the long succession of victories of the old Jacksonian Democratic party.

General Jackson was first elected President upon the glory of his battle of New Orleans—a small affair compared with that of Admiral Farragut, and a mere flea-cite compared with the Vicksburg, Chattanooga, or Petersburg operations of General Grant; but it was a grand military lesson until all our previous wars, armies, and battles were dwaried by those of our great Rebelliou. New Orleans, however, would hardly have served Jackson for a second term. Upon the merits of the first four years of his Administration depended the question of his re-election. Had he been satisfied with a passive submission to the will of Congress he passive submission to the will of Congress he inight bave had an easy time, but there would have been nothing left of him upon which to make even a respectable fight for the succession. In declaring war against that obnoxious financial monopoly, the old United States Bank, and in vetoing the bill for the renewal of its charter, he consolidated the elements of his Administration, and fixed the majority of the American people around his standard, in the

and of the Democratic party.

His decisive method for obtaining a harmonious Cabinet; his prompt and effective treatment of South Carolina in her nullification movement; of France in regard to certain indemnities, and of refractory office-holders right and left, and his frequent collisions with an opposition majority in one or the other branch of Congress, and sometimes in both, all contributed to strengthen him with the people as a man who was not to be sometimes in both, all contributed to strengthen him with the people as a man who was not to be frightened from his course by dangerous obstacles, nor diverted by the allurements of expediency or popularity. But it was the war with the United States Bank, and the moral courage he developed in that conflict with "the bank monster," that made him irresistable before the people. Thus the moral heroism of Jackson built up that great national Democratic party which fell to pieces under the imbeciliacs and cowardice of poor Pierce and Buchanan, fixedving as in all the horrors of the late Rebellion.

Out of this Rebellion and from Tennessee we have in Andrew Johnson a disciple and a repre-

Out of this Rebellion and from Tennesser we have in Andrew Johnson a disciple and a representative of Andrew Jackson; and in the vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Chill Rights bill we have in the highest degree a reproduction of the moral courage of Old Hickory, as illustrated in his bank veto. The fight in the one case was against a powerful financial monopoly; in the other it is upon the larger issue of the blending of all races of men in this country—whites, blacks, yellows, reds, and browns, Caucasians, Africans, aborigines, Mongols and mongrels—upon the common level of political and social equality, President Johnson, against a two-thirds majority passing the son, against a two-thirds majority passing the measure in each house of Congress, has boldly taken his position against this startling revolu-

abide the judgment of the people.

The odds in Congress appear to be against him; but so they appeared in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and not that veto has been suctained. The same result will probably tollow in regard to this Civil Rights bill; but in any event the question is now before the people, and upon the broad and general issue raised between Thaddeus Stevens and Andrew Johnson, the abolition radical and the national conservative. It is already apparent that the Johnson, the abolition radical and the national conservative. It is already apparent that the indomitable pluck of Mr. Johnson has given him a powerful hold upon the public confiderce. The American people like a man of pluck, and especially do they admire this quality in the occupant of the White House, when they behave him to be right. Hence the popularity of Jackson, and hence the great and growing popularity of Johnson in the first year of his aministration. At this rate, with the masses of the people on his side, we may be sure that the party of the Administration will

The New Jersey Senator.

sure that the party of the Administration will be the oversnadowing perty in the field for the

From the World. The radicals are beginning to appreciate the moral with which Burns winds up one of his songs, that the best-laid plans of mice and men "gang alt agley." Apprehending a veto of the Civil Rights bill, they determined to prepare for it by ejecting Senator Stockton from his seat, in season to give the Republican Legislature of New Jersey an opportunity to elect a radical successor and have him present to vote against the veto. Although a committee of seven, five of them Republicans, reported, after careful investigation, that Mr. Stockton was duly elected and legally entitled to his seat, the radicals voted to oust him, and barely succeeded by the sneaking course of Senator Stewart. Their calculation was to gain, by this course, what would be equivalent to two votes—one by displacing Mr. Stockton, one by the election of a radical successor. The first half of this factious programme succeeded; but as their ability to countervail the veto may depend on a single vote, the lors of the expected successor may frustrate all

In the New Jersey Legislature, on joint ballot, the Republicans have forty-seven members, and the Democrats thirty-lour; the Republican majority being thirteen. But twelve of these increen belong to the Assembly, the Republicans having in the Senate a majority of only one. The Senate consists of ten Democrats, and eleven Republicans, including the presiding officer, Senator Scovel When, day before yesterday, a motion was made, by a Republican Senator, to go into joint meeting with the Assembly, to elect Mr. Stockton's successor, Mr. Scovel made a speech, stating his belief that Mr. Stockton was legally elected, that he, Mr. Scovel, supported the Union and the policy of President Johnson, and that he should, at present, vote against going into joint meeting for the election of a Senator. So long as he persists in this determination, the radical game is blocked. Considering the factious motives which prompted the expulsion of Mr. Stockton, Mr. Scovel is perfectly ustified, as a supporter of the President and a lover of fair play, in using the power which be longs to him, to prevent the factionists from reaping the expected fruits of their mjustice. All true patriots will honor him for the manly independence of his action.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BOR-ROMEO.
THE CORNER-STONE
of the New Sominary of St. Charles Borromeo will be

aid
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4,
At 3 o'clock.

Addresses will be made by
THE RIGHT REW. BISHOP WOOD,
THE REV. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, S. J.
(formerly Rector of the Seminary),
THE VERY REV. DR O'HARA, V. G.,
And others.

Most of the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese will be present.

present. A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN
will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, scross
the Market Street Bridge, on Wednesday Anternoon.
April 4, at 2 e'clock, for the grounds of the New
Seminary, and will return to Philadelphia at halfpast 4 o'clock.
Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Can be had at any of the
Churches

FENIANS, ATTENTION! A BEAUTI-FENIANS, ATTENTION! A BEAUTIful Card Photograph of the Irish Fenian Executive, comprising likenesses from like of Stephens, Luby,
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THERTY-NINTH, above MARKET Street —
Lecture by Professor HE NRY MORTON, on TUESDAY
EVENING. April 3, at 80 clock EVENING. April 3, at 8 o'clock Subject—GALVANISM. To be illustrated with Experi-Tickets for the Course, \$1. Ringle tickets, 25 cents.
For sale at the LIBPARY, at MARK'S DRUG STORE,
COOMBE'S DRUG STORE, and by any of the Board of
Managers.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE. BONDENTOWN, March 28, 1896, NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., tor the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 t4 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARBIAGE: - Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130
me Plates and Engravings of the Snatomy of the Human
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A test assay or an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the fol-lowing certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

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DENTISTRY.

TSAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1863-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street. Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisactory attention to all who may require his professional services.

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