THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

come m,

indicates a political game of so much future im-portance that mere consistency is a trifle in com-

parison with it. This game is to be played on a large scale, and is altogether the arrangement of the Euro-

pean Napoleon and M. Bismark. The slate was doubtless made up at Biarritz last year. France a few years since desired to extend her irontier in two directious—towards Italy on the one hand and Germany on the other. Her

wishes towards Italy induced the Italian war. That was a struggle in which France and Italy

fought against Austria to make Sardinia they one Italian power. The programme of united Italy only stopped short of Venetia; and it stopped where it did because if it had gone iurther the war would not have been against

Austria merely, but against all Germany. It

would have become European; the Republicans

would have been up, and anybody's throne

might have gone down in a day. But stop-ping where it did, the consideration to France

was made secure. That consideration was the Italian provinces on her border that she covered. Her desire in that direction was

The object of the war that is now to be made

in Germany is to satisfy the cravings of France towards the Rhine, just as the Italian war did her cravings towards Italy. It is still France and another against Austria. The only differ-ence is that the other is Prussia instead of Sar-

dinia, and that Prossia is to be made the one German power, as Sardinia was the one Italian power. The consideration to France is the whole left bank of the Rhine. Timid reasoners suppose that France ought to hesitate to make

one great German power, even more than one

areat Italian power; but, baving gone so far towards making one, she must perhaps make the other to balance it. It should be remembered also that France, aggrandized by these splendid

accessions of territory in both directions, would

nave little to fear from either power. It this be in reality the arrangement, it mat-

ters not what course Austria may take on the Schleswig-Holstein question. The war agreed

upon will be brought about on that pretext or

some other. It seems, indeed, to be well under-stood in Austria that that power can do nothing

to avert the contest, and that giving way on one point would only cause her to be pushed on some other. She teels that she might as well

The Italian war was stopped at the very point

necessary in order to secure the objects of its originator; but there is reason to suppose that

the greater war to be induced in Germany may

be less controllable. It is possible that the great schemes may at last insure the objects

of their enemies rather than their own. Venetia

will be one more point in dispute. Italy will be active; so also will be Turkey and Russia.

Revolutionary elements will be up wherever they exist. Hungary will make imperious de-

mands for concessions; and, on the whole, it is highly probable that the present year may see greater changes made in the map of Europe

than have been seen since the first Napoleon

The Political Situation-Plans of the Re-

publican Party.

It is not probable that the threatened impeach-

tight where she is as anywhere else.

was Emperor.

From the World.

tratified.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Reconstruction.

From the Tribune. The testimony of A. H. Stephens, as printed elsewhere, will be read with a peculiar interest. The second officer in the Contederacy-but always regarded as a reluctant Rebel-possessing the confidence of the good men of the South more thoroughly than any ot their leaders, his words have more than ordinary meaning. He tells us that an overroling majority of the people of Georgia are now willing to accept the results of the war in all their fulness, to become loyal citizens, and abandon forever any claim to exercise the right of Secession. That experiment is a failure, and if nothing else deterred them the memory of the dreadful war would be sufficient. Emancipation is accepted by the people in good Emancipation is accepted by the people in good faith. The negroes desire to work, and the re-lations between employer and employe are as satisfactory as in any part of the world. Other portions of Mr. Stephens' testimony seem to strengthen the idea generally prevalent in the North that Groups and other Stephens' in the North that Georgia and other States in the South were forced into Secession by the Rebel leaders.

As to suffrage in the South, Mr. Stephens assures us that a proposition to extend it to the negroes would not be adopted in Georgia. His own idea of a limited suffrage is very grateful, as an evidence of enlightcament on the part of Southern statesmen, which we hope to find more general. The hopes of regeneration in the South must depend to some extent upon such men as Steptens and Reagan. Their course now, in the face of public sentiment, shows the error of the President when he failed to accept the golden moment succeeding Lee's surrender. That mistake has made the work of reconstruc-tion weary and difficult. With Congress strenu-ous and bold in behalf of nationality, with leaders like Stephens, willing to lead the Southern people in the path of progress, we shall rapidly advance towards a periect Union-a Union of freedom and peace, and founded upon the bro-therhood of man. With Andrew Johnson's aid therhood of man. With Andrew Johnson's aid the work would have been easy and harmonious.

The Contending Hosts.

From the Times.

The "grand advance guard" of the O'Mahony Fenians, under the generalship of the redoubtable Killian, are making comic history in a style of which Gilbert A'Beckett never dreamed. A quiet vein of the grotesque, verging on the ludicrous, and rising now and then to the laughable, was all of which that funniest of funny historians was capable. But the Fenians and their despatches, as manipulated by Killian, beat A'Beckett's inventions hollow. From the far-off corner of Maine comes an unceasing peal of uproarious fun and folly, the only drawback to which lies in the fraud that taints the whole affair.

In the first place, there was to be a surprise and easy capture of some tangible point of British territory, to which end General Killian advertised in the newspapers that he was on the road thither. So valiant a hero scorned the idea of doing anything except in the most polite and sublic manner, and, therefore, he invited the British army and navy to gatner in sight of the spot, and calmly witness his conquest.

In the next place it was necessary to convey to a wondering world some distinct evidence of the mighty rush of armed Fenians to the scene of the predicted triumph. Despatch number one told us that thirteen stalwart Irishmen had gone by steamer to Eastport, leaving their arms and ammunition to be conveyed by a schooner advertised to sail on the next day. Despatch number two announced the journeyings of nine-teen more soldiers of the same stamp, of whose weapons nothing was said. Despatch number three signalized the arrival of another equally

out of the way; but whether by impeachment or by a political mancuvre, will not be fully deci-ded till after next fall's elections. If the Republicane hold their own in the electo determine the conditions on which they could

Prussia has just been guilty of the same flat contradiction of herself. She and Austria to-gether made war against Denmark for the two If the Republicans hold their own in the elec-tions, and make sure of a two-thirds majority in the next Congress, they will icel strong enough to impeach and depose the President, and will do it without further delay. In that case, they will take Chief Justice Chase as their condidate, and, by excluding the Southern electoral votes, they will stand a fair chance of inaugurating him. According to the Constitution, the Chief Justice must preside in the Senate, when sitting as a court for the trial of impeachments. It will be a scanda-lous spectacle to see Mr. Chase sitting in a mock trial for deposing an officer whose re-moval is necessary to his own success. A judge should have no interest as a party; nuchies. Denmark claimed them as her own; but Prussia and Austria declared that the rights of Denmark had expired; that the duchies be longed now to a German prince, and that the Scandinavian must give way. On this position the duchies were taken by force; but now Prus-sia repudiates all notion that Germany at large or any German prince has any rights in the mat-ter; declares that the duchies belonged of right to Denmark, and now belong to the Powers that tore them from her. She holds to this last view so tenaciously that she is even ready to make war against her late ally simply because that ally insists that the two Powers did not take the judge should have no interest as a party; but Chief Justice Chase would be enlisted for the condemnation of the President by the strongest motives which can appeal to the ambition of a demargoue. A recent Washingluchtes for themselves, but for Germany. our own case, we know very well what turned the radicals round. To cover and carry out party games it was necessary to hold opinions directly antagonistic to those the war was waged ton letter to a Western paper, the writer of which seems to have been iresh from an interon; and they faced about without scruple. They hold that the States are out in order to be conview with Mr. Chase, closes a long recital with sistent with something that they propose for the luture, not caring to be consistent with the past. In the same way the Prussian change of front this remark :--

"Mr. Chase does not think that Congress and the President will ever harmonize. He thinks that the President has not the power to destroy the Union party; that one man, as he expressed it, however elevated his position, fills tut a small space in a nation or in a great party; and that the Union party at this time embodies the intelligence and conse enco of the country; and, turning to the person with whom he was is conversation, he monired. Do you whom he was in conversation, he inquired, 'Do you see any of the intelligent, honest young men of our country attaching themselves to this old, corrupt, and disloyal Democratic party?'

Nothing is probably further from Mr. Chase's wishes than that the President and Congress should "ever harmonize," as his own Presiden-tial hopes rest upon the continuance of the difference and the exclusion of the Souther.

If the Republicans shall lose considerably in the Congressional elections, their tactics are not quite so clear. The adherents of Mr. Chase will still be for impeachment, since it is only by ousting President Johnson that Mr. Chase could hope to be inaugurated, if he should receive merely a majority of the Northern votes. But since a reaction once set in is not likely to stop, a less radical set of politicians will be for dropping both Mr Chase and the project of impea ment, and running General Grant as the Repub lican candidate for the Presidency, trusting that the army would worship rather the rising than the setting sun, and that it would obey the Lientenant-General instead of the constitutional Commander-in-Chief. The Republican party is a unit in their determination to exclude the South from the next Presidential election; they differ only as to the relative expediency of impeaching President Johnson, or running General Grant. If the out and out Radicals shall infer, from the result of the fall elections, that they are strong enough to elect Mr. Chase, we shall be treated to the scandalous spectacle of an im-peachment, the trial of which will be presided over by the party having the chief interest in the result.

*The Northern Abettors of Disunion. From the Daily News.

The Times, commenting on our appeal to the President to protect the States of the Union in the exercise of their right of representation m the National Legislature, says:-

"So far as the *Daily News* is concerned, our re-joinder shall be brief. In its case we cannot com-plain of equivocation or cowardice. With the stead-lastness in behall of Rebels and rebellion which has secured for it a wider circulation in the couth than is enjoyed by any other Northern Democratic jour-nal, it reiterates the permitious views upon which we have a ready remarked, and justifies the appeals to which we have directed attention as pregnant with mischief. Under the pretense of upholding the Con-stitution, it urges the President to assume the role of the dictator, to overcome the decision of Congress by force, and to restore the South to its place in Congress at the point of the bayonet."

If, because we have been true and earnest in delense of the principles that are a part of our political faith, we have earned popularity with our countrymen, we accept with pride and thankfulness the reward of consistency and de-votion. Surely the acknowledgment of our advocacy of Democratic doctrines has been fairly won, for in the hour of trial we suffered in their behalt, the severest persecution of the enemies of our creed. It is a strange manner of rebuking a public journal by alluding to the extended circulation that it has achieved. It that is a part of the offense that we have committed, we are not unwilling nor ashamed to augment the guilt and abide its consequences. But, in this issue between the Chief Magis

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASORY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 16. 1855 - 1 other is hereby given that the assistan Treasurers of the United States at New York, Philadel phia and Boston and the Designated Depositiony at Baits more, have been instructed to discontinue receiving de more, have been in arructed to discontinue receiving de-position as account of component form for Genering House pur, oses at five percent, per annum, on and after May 1, 1964, from which date all certificates outstanding and unpad which carry four per cent. Interest per annum Un waid lat day of May, and until further notice, said Assistant Tressurers and Pesignated Depositary will ra-ceive such deposits in lawful money and issue there or Clearing House Certificates payno e on demand, in legal tender notes with interest at lour per cent. per annum HUGH MGCULLOCH 4 17 3t

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA." The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia," in compliance with the requirements of their charter hereby appoint TESDAY, tas list of May, 1956, for the epsning of the books for subscribtion to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Lise and Trust Company, So. 11 S. FOURTH street. Charles Macalester. Altred Stile.

baries Macalester, lexander Henry, ohn Weish, dolph Borie, harles Borie, eerge Trott.	George A. Wood, Joseph B. Townsend, George M. Troutman, 'harles Wheeler, William C. Kent,
w. Baldwin,	James W. Hazieburst,
and Lea.	Richard Meade Bache
an nel B. Shipley.	4 17 1

CONCERT HALL.-THE HON, JOHN

CONCERT HALL.—THE HON, JOHN W. FORNET Will address the etilizens of Philla-dephia, under the aaspices of the BANNEKER INSTI TUTE, on "HURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1866. Subject— flas the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?" Admission, 35 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets and at TRUMPLE'S'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Lecture to com-mence at 8 o'clock. CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE. BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN. AND AMBOY BAILBOAD 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., for the elsection of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 3 20 14 28 SAMULL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COTTAN COMPANY. The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year. will be held UN FEIDAY, APRIL 27, At the Office of the President No. 417 ARCH STREET, At 2 30 P. M. SIMON POEY, Secretary. NEW LONDON COPPER MINING

FEEDER DAM COAL COMPANY The Anvual Meeting of Stockhoiders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 south THIRD Street, on 7 UESDAY, May let, at 12 M., when an Election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year. 4 Ilwest T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM. -F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectively inform the Public senerally that he has leit nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accom-modation of guests. He has opened a large and com-modator big unrished with ERANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

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extensive band, one half of whom were said to be general officers, deeply in love with the skill and prowess of the illustrious Killian. But we need not recapitulate too minutely. Each succeeding day brought tidings of the same sort; Killian gathering a mighty host at the rate of a baker's dozen daily, and contemplating some prodigious deed, of which the wide awake Provincials were regularly apprised beforehand, that they might render its accomplishment impossible

After having thus whetted the public appetite, and prepared all of us for some decisive blow. Killian transmitted over the wires on Sunday an intimation that "five armed Fenians" had captured a British flag on Indian Island. Here was something to be proud of. Here must have been fighting, with a vengeance. And then the astounding result—"five armed Fenians" over-powering a regiment of New Brunswickers and carrying off the flag, after performing prodigies of valor! The information for the moment astounded us. Our appetite for breakfast vanished as we glanced along the electrifying lines, and we were ready on the spot to do homage to the genius of O'Mahony for planning such a campaign, and the power of Killian for carrying it to a triumphant issue. Further study, however, converted our new-born admiration into intense disgust. For we discovered that there was no fight-no resistance-no capture; the whole affair amounting simply to the carrying away of a revenue flag, which had been hoisted as a thing of course, and the securing of which might, therefore, have been performed as easily by one smart Yankee school-boy as by the "five, armed Fenians," upon whose prowess Killian dwells with evident pride, "Go to In-dian Island to steal a flag, and then proclaim a victory," we said to ourselves; "why five steve-dores might any day or night do the same ten times over without leaving New York.

These mighty movements of the O'Mahonyites, however, are evidently unpalatable to the Sweeney faction, whose glories are thus eclipsed by the warlike Killian. Something must be done to sustain Roberts in the Presidency and Sweeney as the great Fenian Generalissimo, What shall it be? The capture of one of the Thou-sand Isles? A decent upon Manitoulin in Lake Huron? A feint to threaten Goat Island, in the Niagara ? Martial reader, be more moderate in your exactions. Messrs, Roberts and Sweeney your exactions. messrs, Roberts and Sweeney are going—yes, are positively going, are adver-tised to go, and unquestionably will go—to a public meeting to be held in this city this evening! That is all. They don't intend to march to the battle-field until the Fanian bonds have been sold, and when none of these are left, there will be no reason for firthing. there will be no reason for fighting, Just now, the odds are in favor of O'Mahony

and Killian and their bonds, as against Roberts and Sweeney and their bonds. The people are tired of talk, and demand decisive action. Having carried off an unprotected, indefended flag, Killian is at least a league shead of his rivals. Roberts and Sweeney must talk lightning to night if they would overtake him.

The German Question-The Game Against Austria. From the Herald.

The present position of Prussia on the question that agitates Germany is in one sense remarksbly like that of the radicals on the vital topic of our own politics. We made war for four years against men who proposed to carry certain States out of the Union, claiming and declaring constantly that our nationality and existence depended upon the fact that no State could leave the rest. We triumphed; but no sooner was the war over than the dominant party stepped around to the views of our enemies, and declared that the States were out, all the time had been out, and that the question of the day was next

ment of President Johnson will be attempted before, the next session of Congress. The ensuing eight months are needed for ripening the conspiracy of the revolutionists. The Civil Rights bill has not been passed with the expectation that it will have any effect as law, but as a preliminary snare for entrapping the President, and liminary snare for entrapping the President, and more especially as a means of fomenting aliena-tion between the North and the South. Who believes that it can be enforced? Violations of it are made punishable as crimes; but, by the Constitution, "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been com-muted." A Southern jury will no more convict mitted." A Southern jury will no more convict under this law, than a Northern jury would have done under the Fugitive Slave law, from which some of its provisions are copied. There are still other reasons why it will not be en-forced. The Judges of the United States Courts are so few, and so distant from each other, that their courts afford no adequate machinery for

the administration of such a law. There are but ten Circuit Judges in the whole vast area of the United States, and a bill has passed the House for reducing the number to nine. The District Judges are also few and widely separated. In the great State of New York we have only two, Judge Betts, of this city, and Judge Hall, of Buffalo. The principal reason for the passage of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, was that, as the States had refused to allow their magistrates to administer the law of 1793, the distance of the United States Judges rom each other rendered the law a dead letter. Accordingly, the law of 1850 authorized the appointment of Commissioners, who, like State Justices of the Peace, were more liberally dis-tributed and easily accessible. But the number of fugitive cases hardly amounted to a dozen :

year, while the negroes affected by the Civil Rights bill are numbered by millions. The bill authorizes the Circuit and District Courts to appoint as many Commissioners as they may deem necessary. The office of Com-missioner is worth nobody's acceptance but that of a local resident. Southerners will neither stand up against local opinion and accept these offices, nor can they take the test oath it they did. It is plain, therefore, that the Civil Rights bill will not be executed. There will be no adequate machinery for this purpose, and Southern juries would not convict under it even it there were. This must have been perfectly obvious to the concoctors of the bill, and to the members of Congress who passed it over the resident's veto.

What, then, was their object? It was to find in its non-enforcement new topics of invective against the South, and new grounds of accusa-tion against the President. The real obstacle to the success of the law is the repugnance of the Southern people to its provisions, and their dis-belief in its constitutionality; in consequence of which Commissioners will not serve nor juries convict. But its failure will be attributed to the neglect and opposition of the President. The law authorizes him toorder judges to hold special sessions of their courts at places where the law is done of the law authorizes and the law is done of the law authorizes and the law authorizes and the law is done of the law is done of the law authorizes and the law is done of the law authorizes and the law is done of the law authorizes and the law authorizes authorizes and the law authorizes authorizes and the law authorizes and the law authorizes at the law aut the law is disregarded. Its authors expect to ind cases in which this is not done, and to make it a prominent ground of the threatened impeachment.

The main purpose of the impeachment is to have the army under the command of a Repub-lican at the Presidential election of 1868. With lican at the Presidential election of 1868. With President Johnson in office, the Southern States would all choose Presidential electors. If by counting the votes of the Southern electors the anti-Republican candidate should be elected, Mr. Johnson would, of course, hold that he was init's elected, and entities to be insugurated as President. Mr. Johnson being Commander-In-Chief of the army, the Republicans could not in-augurate their can base if he was not duly elected. The President is, therefore, regarded by the Republicant was as an obstacle to be put

trate of the Republic and a mischlevous and incendiary faction, what are the "pernicious views" that we advance, and that elicit the condemnation of the Times? We demand no-thing worse than the vindication of republicanism, and that, surely, is not a crime in a republic. Obedience to the laws of our political system requires the protection of the States of the Union in their exercise of the right of representation in the Federal Congress. An assemblage of demagogues, representing the fanaticism of a section of land, dispute that right, and have conour land, disoute that right, and have con-spired to deprive duly elected members of Congress of their rightful seats in the Capitol, at a crisis when it is essen-tial to the weltare of the republic that the dehberations and enactments of the Na-tional Legislature should have all the ele-ments of Legitimacy, and should have the full former to full the density of the result of the conforce of a faithful record of the will of the people. We have appealed to the President to exercise his authority, in whatever shape it may be ne-cessary, to thwart this conspiracy against the life of our republicanism. If any "mischiel" results from that appeal, the responsibility rests with those who have provoked it, and who, by their revolutionary machinations, render it necessary for the Executive to resort to extreme and decisive measures. The *Times* says we act under "pretense of upholding the Constitution." We point to the Constitution itself to refute the charge of "pretence." That instrument declares that "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the *people* of the several States," and that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State." These plain requirements of the Constitution are ignored and violated by the radical majori-ties in Congress. Therefore their legislation is unconstitutional, and they are no petter than

not listen to reason, should be compelled, yes, even by bayonets, if necessary, to submit to the laws of the republic. Who is the party authorized to enforce that submission ?. The Consti-tation says that the President "shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed;" and what laws can be more sacred and important than those that relate to the existence and function of the national legislative bodies? It is not true that we "urge the President to assume the "ole of the dictator." We ask him only to prevent a faction from assuming the dictatorship in Congress. We do not ask nim "to overcome the accision of Congress by force," for, in the absence, upon compulsion, of the representalives of eleven States rom participation in National Councils, the representatives of the other States, who are guilty of that usurpation, do not constitute a Congress, and their "deci-sion" is overcome by their own incompetency to decide.

But we do urge him to "restore the South to its place in Congress." for it has the right to be there, and the interests and safety of the Repub-lic demand that it should be there. Our national lic demand that it should be there. Our national legislation is fraud and mockery while it lacks the constitutional requirement of full represen-tation. If the North to-day can deprive the South of representation, the South hereafter may find an opportunity to retaliate. We would have no such precedents established. We call upon the President to secure to the republic a constitutional Federal Legislature. There will be no use for bayonets if the radicals do not resist the execution of the isws; but if they per-sist in attempting revolution and disunior, in the sist in attempting revolution and disunion in the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives, ruard of Federal soldiers may be necessary to

-General Burnside, Governor elect of Rhode Island, is in Cincinnati settling up his railroad enterprises.