THE DAIL ? EVENING TELEGRAPH .-- PI

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Canada-The Fishery Question. From the Times.

The writer of the letter from Canada which we printed on Saturday is well informed upon the matters referred to, and his statements are therefore entitled-apart from their in-Erinsic interest-to very careful attention. His Information as to the effects of the repeal of reciprocity, and the feeling thereby engendered among our neighbors, will perhaps surprise Those of our wise men who anticipate a cry for annexation as the immediate result of their Sapanese policy. The truth is, that for certain qualities of lumber, and also for barley and long wool, we must continue to a very large extent dependent upon Canada; and the extra cost of these articles in our markets, produced by cus-toms' duties, will fall upon our own people as consumers, not upon the Provincial farmer or

lumberman. The most important of our correspondent's Biatements, however, relates to the fisheries, and the course which the Canadian authorities are represented as willing to pursue to avert difficulty. A licensing system is suggested by which, at what we presume will be merely nominal rates. American ishermen may acquire a right to ply their vocation in Provincial waters. Such a system would not differ essen-lially from the plan recently proposed by a city contemporary, namely-the imposition by the P ovince of a light tonuage tax, to be paid by American fishermen resorting to the in-shore ing-grounds. Both plans are practical, and, he present state of the question, equitable, i would equally meet all pressing require-nts, by enabling our fishermen to visit the st valuable fisheries on the northern coast juletly as during the existence of the Reci-city Treaty. Neither a license nor a tonnage could be complained of as oppressive; and time would be obtained for a satisfactory settlem at of the whole question. We share our co. respondent's hope that a sense of common In onventence will lead to a just and mutually adv intageous arrangement at no remote period.

Kentucky Democracy. From the Tribune.

We do not deem it wholly a misfortune that the Rebel Democracy of Kentucky have reorganized, and will probably take possession of the State. The day that sees ther return to power will be laden with calamity to the Unionists, white and black; but it may save the country from seeing eleven other States handed over to a similar despotism. A Georgia Unionist sugpested, lately, that the Government should withdraw all troops from the South, and leave The Rebels to take charge of the States. He was confident that in less than thirty days not only the Unionists, but the Rebels themselves, would pray for the restoration of military power and of order. Perhaps he was over sanguine; but we do not doubt that the example of one State in the entire control of the Rebels would serve as a warning for all the rest. Hence, we hope for a good result, ultimately, from the prospective triumph of the Kentucky Democracy.

Its convention in Louisville on Tuesday mani-testly expects such a triumph. If its managers had been in doubt, they would have put the Union toot foremost -as they tried to do during the war, when a great proportion of their rank and file were in the Confederate armies. The conflict being now transferred to the ballot-box and the Rebels all at home again, their party leaders wisely refuse to run any risk of alienat ing their followers by allowing control or promimence to the men who kept up even a sham Unionism during the war. The only name of

Scoretary Stanton's Coup d'Etat - The Radicals Flanked From the Herald.

Galileo was right. The world does move. The great gun of the radicals in the Cabinet, supposed to be as firm as a rock, has been turned against them. Secretary Starto 1, the slayer of the Philistines, has declared in favor of President Johnson's restoration policy. The radical reconstruction scheme of the joint committee of Congress has proved too radical for Stanton. Perceiving, with the sagacity of an old cam-paigner, that his scheme is sure to prove a bad investment, he selzes the first occasion of a Cabinet council to express his unbounded admi-ration of the wise and beneficent policy of the Adminis ration. This movement of the enthusiastic Stanton at this crisis is as remarkable as the abandonment of the Jaconins by Danton in the midst of the bloody French "Reign of Ter-FOF

Danton, like Stanton, from the profession of a lawyer, became a republican leader remarka-ble for his energy and terrible activity against the rebels and copperheads of his day; but Danton, in pleading for mercy to the Girondists, brought upon himself the wrath of Robespierre, and the axe of the guillotine. Stanton, like Danton, has evidently had blood enough of his own countrymen, and will also have to answer to his Robespierre of the convention; but, unlike Danton, Stanton, in having the balance of power on his side, will come off the victor Thus the great outrage against justice and hun an ty perpetrated in the execution of Danton will, as an event in history, be rectified in the lumph of Stanton.

The lover of Plutarch may enlarge upon this para lel between Danton and Stanton, for there are abundant materials in the public career of the c two distinguished men to pursue the comperison to any extent, but our purpose is sea red in vincicating the memory of Danton in he living and successful example of Stanton. Everything depends upon the circumstances by which we are surrounded. The same virtuous ct which one day and in one place adds another victim to the guillotane, on another day and in another place opens the door to a new epoch of power and glory. Secretary Stanton, with more patience and calculation than his French protoype, Danton, uses the political factions of his day, and awaits his opportunity. Thus, with the decline of Cameron in the War Office, Stanton, by his advoit and successful flatteries of General McClellan, secured the then powerful influence of that officer in his favor, till firmly fixed in the War Department, and then quick to perceive the weak points of McClellan, Stanton, without remorse, cut him down. A politician of the shrewd and energetic character of Secre-tary Stanton, brought up in the school of Mar-tin Van Buren and James Buchanan, and in the midst of a great revolution, perfected in his studies under Secretaries Seward and Chase, is not the man to play the subordinate to Thad-deus Stevens a moment longer than is necessary. As it has been the rule of men in power, in all ages of the world, to seek a still higher elevation, we may assume that Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, has not torgotten himself in his services to the country. We may assume that there was something of personal ambition in his shelving of McClellan, and in his attempt to disgrace Sherman, which, under all the circumstances, but for the prompt and effective interposition of General Grant, might have been successful. We may even venture upon the theory that the Secretary of War, as a profes-sional politician, has learned how to trim his sails to the popular wind, and that he tries them accordingly, and has no more reluctance in parting company with Forney and Greeley, than he had in cutting loose from the old broken-down hulk of the Democratic party. Certainly, as he has little to lose, and a fair respect of much to gain, by a cordial support of President Johnson, there is nothing very sur-prising in this decision of the Secretary of War, with the report of the Committee of Fifteen be-fore him. He sees that his radical triends in Congress are on the road to ruin, and he has no isposition to be numbered among the victims

of their folly. The radicals profess to be incredulous; this thing is impossible, they say, but they are none the less alarmed. If Stauton deserts us, who can be trusted? This is the trouble. The dis-cipline of the party camp is disturbed, contusion is introduced, and the conservative elements sympathizing with the Administration are invited to take possession of the field. With Star ton in cordial co-operation with the President's policy, the State of Pennsylvania, in October, will cast out the faction of Stevens and Forney for, according to the resolutions of their late convention, Stanton, in Pennsylvania, i embodiment among the Republicans of all that s good and great. And as Pennsylvania goes so will go the other great central States of the North, from New York to Illinois inclusive. Secretary Stanton, in falling in with the policy of the Administration, makes an important change among the figures on the Presidential cl.ess-board; for thus, Secretary Seward, as the head of the New York conservatives, may be overshadowed by the more vigorous Stanton, and the first gun of the fall elections from the Keystone State. It is probable, too, that the Secretary of War and General Grant, as in all their relations heretofore, will soon be found in perfect accord on this paramount question of Southern restoration. The principles of Mr. Stanton may be patriotic, or they may be the seven Democratic principles of John Randolph --the five loaves and two fishes; or the prin-ciples of the Albany regency, Machiavelli and Mephistopheles combined: but whatever they may be, when Stanton abandons his party worshippers of the radical camp we are safe in the conclusion that they are weighed in the balance and found wanting; that they are near the end of their reign; and that their kingdom is already divided among the Medes and Perstans.

this band of territorial spollators and kidnappers, who did not care a fig (however "loyal" they might be) for the Head Centre Stevens and his followers; and hence his untimely and intrusive "resolution" met its summary fate. Stevens & Co. might do very well to decide unon the ad-mission of the Southern Representatives upon the floor of Congress; but Stevens & Co. were not the proper judges to arbitrate in the little se-parate State Government plan. That was res rved for the dignified and lotty-minded Brown-

low and his parlisans. The incorrigible and bloodthirsty knave who now disgraces the Gubernatorial chair of Tensee sees, in the near luture, the expiration of his term of office, and it is he, doubtless, who is at the bottom of all this impudent and trea-sonable talk of splitting Tennessee into halves. In order to insure him ell another term as "Governor," this defer of all law—this King Stork who daily feasts his eyes on the spectacle of murdered and persecuted Southern men-wishes to size off from the State that vulgar fraction thereof that is in sympathy with him, so that he may continue his roign for a little while longer, even if over that iraction. Brown-low knows very well that at the next election the people of Tennessee will kick him from their path as they would any vile and obscene thing, and for that reason he has set his underlings to work to agitate the question of the partition of Tennessee. The "Convention," at the close of its session, instructed its "President" to appoint a committee of three to bring the question be-fore the Levich time. fore the Legislature. It now remains to be seen whether that body will bring this little band of revolutionists to their senses, or will advance the theft and outrage that they contemplate. The division of one American Sovereign State, as in the case of Virginia, without the consent of its citizens, is sufficient for this century. It will, perhaps, not be safe to repeat it.

Letters to H. G. From the World.

There seems to be a perfect mania on the part of some Southerners to write letters to Horace Greeley, as if that modest philosopher had not explained himself very often, or as if he were accessible to an argument or capable of a conclusion. If they could only understand his for, mula they might save themselves and him a good deal of trouble. All the lucubrations of the Tribune may be easily summed up in a few words :- Major, Horace Greeley; minor, Horace Greeley; conclusion, Horace Greeley, to which he properly adds, with a consciousness of tri-umph, Q. E. D. We dety any human being, after sutting down anything which the white-coated philosopher has written, to come to any other residuum. Let us take his last to Governor Perry, and you see at once that his mind is as slack-twisted as his frame, and that his logic is as shanoting as his gait.

Before the war, at least, there were four millions of human beings in the Southern States who were no more citizens nor parts of the people than the Gladiators were citizens of Rome, or the Helots citizens of Sparta, Since the war, they do not occupy any other position towards the States or the Union than they did before. They are no part of the people, and they cannot be made such without an amend-ment of the Constitution. Such is the law as settled by the history of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Now, when this proposition is presented to H. , as a basis of argument, how does he meet it it With-Horace Creeley.

Agam: South Carolina asserted the right of secession. H. G. was rather clear that she had the right. She exercised it. Now, one thing is perfectly certain, that, if she had the right and offered to pay her share of debt and purchase all the property of the Union within her boun-daries, she did everything that was right, fair, and honorable, and that denying the right and maintaining an armed force within her limits in forts commanding her waters, was unjust and a sufficient cause of war. If she had not the right of secession, then she

was the aggressor. Now, how does H. G. address himself to this

proposition ?

In the first place, he denies that the people secended, because the blacks had nothing to say about it. They had nothing to say about the secession from Great Britain in 1776, and the slaves always helped the British just as they helped the Union army. To such a

	SPECIAL NOTICES.	DAY, MAY	FINANCIAL,	-1-	WATCHES AND JEWELRY
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ation	THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE al Soldiers' and S	ailors'	BANKERS,	SET,	BIAMOND DEALER & JEWNLER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SUMER WARE,
211	Orphan Home		AND		WATCHES and JEWHUR1 RUPATERS, 802 Chestnut St., Phila
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openty with secession is That of old Governor Wickliffe, who was a member of the last Congress, and used to make everybody wonder how he contrived to take the As for the rest of the Convention, we will Take the testimony of The Louisville Journal :--

"We assure the people of Kentucky that the peace, harmony, and safety of the State are more serie sharperiled now than they have been since the rath-sease hordes of Buckner and Bragg were trampling down our soil. The same men whose treachery to the Common wealth and the nation involved the Sountry in civil war five years ago; the same men who robbed and encouraged the robbing of our Banka the destroying of our rathread bridges the Banks, the destroying of our railroad bridges, the firing of the dwellings of our citizens, and sought to astablish Repel Provisional Governments over our Decopie, by which to coerce them into the whirlpool of treason, are perfecting a political organization in The State for the purcose of placing her political powerexclusively in the hands of men who, having been whipped at their own game of powder and Dall, are now seeking to use the ballot for the achievement of their revengenil political schemes. The personne' of the Secess onists' Convention, which menobied in this city vesterily, was a bone fide people, by which to coerce them into the whirlpoo assembled in this city yesterday, was a bona side representa ive of these men, who, but lately throw-ang off their Rebel military garb, and their professions of hostility to the Union, have made haste to i augurate a contest for civil office."

The success of this party in the August election is rightly anticipated as a vindication of the Rebellion, and as the restoration of secession Breckinridge Democracy. All the prominent candidates for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals-the only office for which a was to be made-were Rebel solnomination diers or sympathizers, and in order to secure harmony, says the Journal, "Colonel Howard Smith, Major Jack Thompson, and Captain Good win, of the late Confederate army, formally withdrew their names as candidates. The presence of these ex-Confederate soldiers, as they appeared upon the stand, was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers." Judge Duvall, who was nominated, was, on the same authority, "throughout the late war, a hearty supporter of the Rebellion, and, we believe, never hesitated to express himself unequivocally to that effect. * * He is not only the acomines of a form * * He is not only the nominee of a Con-vention of accessionists, but, while the nation was in the late struggle 'or existence, his entire influence was devoted to the success of its ene mies." Undoubledly, he is a fit man to be the champion of the Kentucky Democracy. We have already given an abstract of the re-

solutions adopted. They are silent on questions of State administration, but loud voiced on mat-ters of national policy, and on what Kentucky will do or refuse to do if her will is unheeded at Washington. They propose to support the Government so long as its views and acts square "with their notions of Constitutional law: They differ, Kentucky reserves the right to switch off the track, and perhaps try once more to go with the "sister States." Keeping out the Rebel States is a "palpable and flagrant violation of the Federal compact," and-

"Against all such ac ion we enter our so'emn pro-Test, and denounce the radical majority in Congress ms fairs and recreasi to the Constitution, as men who have resolved either to humultate and degrade the people of one section of the country, and make vas-sals of its citizens, or to destroy the Union of the States.

Intermeddling by Congress with suffrage is another flagrant outrage, and a "usurpation of power," and a "humiliating and degrading con-dition" to which no State ought to assent, and if Congress attempts it in Kentucky, it will be deemed "not only an infraction of the Constitution, but a gross and palpable invasion of the reserved rights of the States-which is the precise case when the contingent loyalty of Ken-Lucky expects to merge into open hostility. Yet we don't believe they will be mad enough to Iry it again. It is necessary to pretend the pur-pose in order to conciliate the ultra-Rebel vote, and it will not in the least weaken the closeness and tenderness of their alliance with the Northern Copperheads. Perhaps it is needless to add that the Convention indorses President Johnson without reserve, and pledges him its most enthusiastic support.

The Tennessee Land Spoliation Scheme. From the Daily News.

A pretty kettle of fish, indeed, was that which met at Knoxville on Thursday, for the purpose of considering the advisability of setting up a separate State Government for East Tennessee. These political brigands, doubiless under old Brownlow's instigation, feeling themselves at a disadvantage in the State, propose seriously to secede therefrom, and to set up a new concern which shall have Knoxville for its capital and Brownlow for its head. The arrant impudence of this programme is scarcely relieved by its more flagrant features. The individual who pre-sided at the "Convention," one Judge Samuel Rodgers, with a view, probably, of ingratiating himself with the opponents of State sovereignty, said that it was not a secession movement, and then adds, rather logically, if they should secede "it will be from the Rebel to join the Union people."

The little scheme seems to have been for a long time in contemplation. The plan was con-cocted during what the learned Judge calls "the dark hour of the Rebellion," and has been held in abeyance since that time, and is now brought out, a little besitatingly it is true, into the light, and invested with the sacred odor of Unionism, in order to make it palatable to the dominant

So far as we can judge from the telegraphic summary of the "proceedings," there was but one individual present in the "Convention" who seemed to have a gleam of common sense, not seemed to have a gleam of common sense, not to mention common decency, about him. This lucky individual, by name of James, while as-senting to the main plan, had serious scruples about the true position of the State at large, What he wanted to know, you know, was whether Tennessee were a State or not. Upon this head we learn, from the telegraphic report, as follows:--

"Resolutions approving the address of the Com-mitice, and advising a postponement of the question until Congress decides whether l'ennessee is a State or not, were offered by James, a delegate from Hamilton." Hamilton

The cool effrontery of James in putting this damper upon the harmonious proceedings of the "Convention" was promptly rebuked by having his "resolution almost unanimously voted down," as we gather from the telegraphic ac-count. The gleam of reason displayed by James was, naturally enough, most objectionable to

statement we get-diluted in many words-only Horace Greek

But again : H. G. insists that the people of the States were not in tavor of secession, and would like to have had a popular vote on the ordinances. What are we to conclude from such an assertion? Why, naturally, if there had been a popular majority, that seces ion was right. Is that what the Tribune means? Of course not. It has denounced Copperheads and Rebels too virulently for that. Why, then, bring that forward? Because it was the duty of the inhabi-tants of the Southern States not only to satisfy themselves but to satisfy H. G. of the wide diffusion and strength of their convictions. This stupid non-sequitur has been repeated so often m the Tribune that it would seem as if a sense of the dreariness of its nonsense must have penetrated any brain; but when a man, instead of looking out at the world, looks in at H. G., he chews the cud and brings and returns the same masticated morsel from the stomach to the month.

The "tag" of the letter is peculiarly Greeleyish and not at all Horatian.

"When before did the victors in so might a struggle say to the vanquished, Let us hence torth be equals ?"

We never heard that Governor Perry or any other man sought to be more than the equal of Mr. Greeley, but Mr. Greeley has for many years struggled to make an inequality between himself and Governor Perry, and has succeeded. It has cost a good deal of blood and money to produce the inequality, but the thing is done. We have bought for Mr. Greeley the right to extort from Governor Perry, not an admis ion of Mr. Greeley's equality, which was not denied, but of his own inequality. What Mr. Greeley thinks equality, is that Governor Perty shall not only agree that Mr. Greeley is his equal, but that somebody else whom Mr. Greeley chooses to have his equal shall be so too. Any person of decent intelligence person of the Any person of decent intelligence perceives that such a proposition involves the inferiority of Governor Perry and the superiority of H. G. that it carries with it mastership on one side and subjugation on the other; but the Tribune

has ar effective answer-Horace Greeley. Mohammed, sword in hand, said to the tribes of Arabia:-"Mohammedism or extermination." The tribes lought and were beaten. Toose not killed became Mussulmans. "The victor in the mighty conflict said to the vanguished, 'Let us henceforth be equals.'" H. G. would probably, if made to undergo circumcision, to spit on the cross, and to take care of four wives, have some little doubts as to the justice and magnanumity which said to the vanquished, "Let us henceforth be equals;" but nothing short of such a surgical operation and such an increase of domestic duties could ever put into his head the ordinary notions of Englishmen and Americans about liberty and equality.

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