THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPLLED LYERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"Ciphers."

From the Tribune. The National Intelligencer utters this moan:-"At the Hagerstown meeting of disunion pros-criptionists (triends of treedom) of Marviand, they resolved against negro suffrage, and in favor or voting population as the basis of representation in Congress. This would throw out half of the present representation of the State in the House. The idea has been joined by the radicals. Are the people of Marviand for thus abnezating their power and influ-ence in the councils of the nation?"

To which is added this sad suggestion, that "Maryland is to be a cipher in the national

Let us look, in the first place, at "the power and influence in the councils of the nation" which the people of Maryland are expected to abnegate. Maryland had at the last census a population of 687,049 souls—515,918 white and 71,101 black. In 1860, before the war, when the Rebels were in voting trim, the State cast 92,462 callots, and had seven votes in the Electoral Coilege. The Maryland Republicans think that 92,462 ballots should represent so much power, and no more. The Copperheads contend that they should represent 171,101 blacks, who are nondescripts in Maryland law, and with no more right at the polls than so many horses and cows. And if Maryland does not retain this right to vote, the strength of 171.101 more souls than she recognizes at the oa lot, she becomes a cipher!

Perhaps Louisiana will be a better illustra-tion. That State had before the war 697,002 people—351,556 white, 385,273 black. She cast in 1860, 50,510 ballots, and had seven votes in the electoral college. If Louisiana has her right share of political power, then there are 41.952 cipher ballots in Maryland alone!

How is it in the North? Maine, with a population of 628,279, and a voting population of 97,918, casts but seven electoral votes. New Jersey, with 673,035 people, and 97,918 votes, has the same number. It Maryland is right, there are 5456 disfranchised voters in Maine, and 28,663 in New Jersey. If Louisiana has her fair share, and no more, then 47,408 voters are disfranchised in Maine, and 70,615 in New Jer-

Two States are permitted to distranchise, eliminate, and utterly destroy the political existence of 556,404 of their inhabitants, and yet to have as much influence in the Union as two other States which recognize a similar popular existence. In other words, 142,972 voters in Maryland and Louisiana are as influ-ential as 219,043 voters in Maine and New Jersey, and have precisely the same voice in the electoral college. We can easily figure out 76,071 cipher voters in this calculation who have no more power at our ballot box than so many Hindoos—who are nullified by the existence of a monstrous slave oppression which belongs to the past with all its sin and shortcomings, and should be swept away.

If President Johnson's opinions twenty years ago were worth considering to-day, either as matter of record or illustration, we might show that he once entertained similar views on this cipher question. He once thought that a slave aristocracy in the South should not be permitted to outvote free labor representatives in the South. We do not dwell upon that. The argument we present is so clear and compact that we lose patience with those who pretend to question it. The argument of the Presidential organ only shows that the sympathizers with rebellion do not intend to yield a single point of their old slavery privileges. They will keep the negro a nondescript, and yet insist upon voting him as a citizen in representation, using his strength at the ballot-box. By the help of Providence, we trust not many moons will pass until this injustice is remedied.

Preparations for War in Europe. From the Times.

Europe echoes with the preparations for war from one end to the other. Prussia has put six corps d'armee on a war footing; she is buying horses, making ammunition, and transporting artillery by every train towards the southeast. Silesia and Saxony are to be the battle-grounds, as they have been for centuries-and the Government of the latter country has been notified that she must disarm. As Saxony is notoriously in favor of Austria, and Dresden is one of the most important points between Prussian and Austrian territory, we shall in all probability hear of the occupation of Saxony by a Prussian coup de main, so that the battles may be tought in Bohemian territory, with Saxon resources aid ug Prus-ia. Prussia replies to Austria that she will not disarm, because Austria is arming on the borders of Italy, and it is well known that in thirty hours the regiments in Dalmatia and Southern Austria could be transferred to Bohemia.

On the other hand, intense excitement and a financial panic prevail in Vienna. All securities and Government bonds are falling rapidly; the streets are crowded with soldiers; the regiments from Hungary are burried to orth, and the Emperor confers with the Inder of the Hungarian Parliament on the points of satisfying the demands of the Liberal party; artillery and supplies are pressed towards Trieste on the one side, and Prague on the

All the fortified places in Bohemia are warned to lay in sufficient provisions for the innabitants a- well as garrisons; the public moneys are withdrawn from the frontier towns to Vienna; 60,000 horses are being purchased; torced tevies are being made on the unfortunate subjects of the Empire, and even old men hurried to the ranks; and, as if the Government feared trouble from Russia, the railroad connecting Transylvania with Vienna is hastened in its construction with all possible despaten. But the saddest feature of Austrian military preparation—one which ought to call out a protest of indignation from Europe — is the forced conscription of Italians, forcing men in Venetia to fill up the Dalmatian regiments, so that Austria may have no enemies at home while struggling with Italy. Hundreds of these young men, of the noblest families, as well as of the masses, are torn away from their homes, and sent, under the terrible military despotism, to serve the Power they hate, in Hungary, or to die from Prussian bullets in Bohemia and Silesia.

But this is in harmony with all Austria's action through history towards her conquered provinces. It is thus that she kindles such andying hate with her subjects. The Emperor is making preparations worthy of the greatness of the stake. An Archduke is placed over the army in Venetia, and the Jamous General Benedik nominally serves under him; 160,000 men are already concentrated between Venice and the Po; the four historical fortresses are placed in such a condition that it is said they can stand a six months' siege; the imperial fleet is being equipped, and Italian satiors from the coast pressed into it. All signs show that the Government at Vienna is preparing a tremendous blow, which, perhaps, they hope may ex-tinguish the Italian kingdom before help can

But, as we showed on Eriday, the Italian Goverement are not idle. The first preparations for a modern war are the financial, and the Italian Parliament are making these with the spirit of our Congress in 1861, though, perhaps, with less discretion. Even the Liberal party have voted unanimously with the Conservatives, to give the unpopular Minister of Finance almost absolute control over the finances, to issue legal tender,

place loans, and levy taxes.

The paper of the National Bank is already make legal tender, which is equivalent to a loan to the Government of \$50,000,000. Gold is 10s. The regiments from Naples and Southern Italy are called to the North, and their places supplied by volunteers, troops are supposed from plied by volunteers; troops are summoned from every side, and it is believed that Victor anuel will have soon some 400,000 men

concentrated in Northern Italy. Two important one that Hicasolt, the true friend of the independence of Italy, and her most able statesman, is to be recalled to power, and the other that tlaribald in to be put at the head of his favorite corps, the volunteers, to fight either on the mountain declivities of Northern Lombardy, or to be conveyed by sea to the Northern Adriatic, and make a demonstration in the rear of the

and make a demonstration in the rear of the Imperial forces.

Wherever he is, his name will be worth a host to the Italian cause. The Italian fleet seems ready to move towards the Adriatic, and every possible preparation is being made for a terrible and protracted struggle. The war finds unbounded enthusiasm in the hearts of the Italian people. Italy makes her first independent stroke for national existence.

dent stroke for national existence.
Of the position of France we have only M. Rouher's speech as indication, which is as enigmatical as his master's purposes. The few hints, bowever, conveyed in it are for the present a neutrality by France, with no pleages

President Johnson's Policy-What's to be Done?

From the Herald. "All is quiet on the Potomac." Washington is ast relapsing into its usual summer dulness. A stranger within its gates would hardly suspect that the White House is under a slege, save by the office seekers. Nor can we exactly determine the present posture of affairs between Congress and the Administration. We know that while the two Houses thus far have pursued the aggressive system of warfare, the President has maintained a detensive attitude; and that while the radicals are gradually advancing their lines of approach, he remains patiently within his chadel. We know that while his enemies are resolute and active, his supporters in Congress and in the Cabinet are "timid, vacillating, and unreliable. Mr. Johnson, in short, is in the position of a chieftain without an army, a President without a party, and dent without a party; and this, too, when the prevailing public sentiment of the country is learly with him and his simple and acceptable policy of Southern restoration.

This is a singular state of things; but there is something still more curious and remarkable in the fact that, against an actual majority in the House opposed to the reconstruction scheme of Stevens and his committee, they have carried it by a vote of two-thirds upon the record. The section of universal disfranchisement till July, 1870, of the late rebellious Southern people, is the distinguishing feature of the scheme of Stevens. Without this section his plan is but a rehash of the President's policy, clumsily put together. Upon this third section, as upon the District Negro Suffrage bill, a test vote indicated an actual majority against the radicals; but, be tween juggling Copperheads and slippery con-servatives, Stevens urst reversed this majority and then carried his point by the required two thirds vote.

Thus it has been demonstrated fhat of the three political factions of which this Congress is made up, the only one possessing anything of moral courage, consistency, and steadiness of purpose is the Radical faction. The Conserva-Republican faction, as engineered by the trading firm of Seward, Weed, and Raymond, is but a faction of lobby lobbers and professional riders of two or three horses at a time. Mr. Raymond, in his course in Congress, in speaking on one side and voting on both, and all in the same afternoon, is a fair sample of this con-servative faction. The Copperhead faction, still inflamed with the poisonous dregs of the Chi-cago Convention, still under their old delusion that the war was a failure, are still intent upon discord and revolution, fire, sword, confusion, anarchy, anything for a new shuffle of their old Democratic cards. They glority Johnson, they exalt him to the seventh heaven; but they vote for Stevens. It they can recover the spoils and plunder of the Government by knocking the heads of Johnson and Stevens together, and by tearing the Union war party to pieces, what care they though the national credit, the Union, and the states are consumed in the flames of another civil war? The first was a tailure to them, the second may be a success. What other

chance have they? Now, without a party in Congress, with less than the faithful corporal's guard of John Tyler, in either branco, what can President Johnson oo? There is an anti-radical majority in the House; but it is made up of destructive Copper-heads and trading conservatives. Both sets, as occasion may serve, are at the service of Stevens. Thus situated, what can President Johnson do? Do? He can do as Scipio did to get Hannibal out of Italy. He can carry the war into Africa. What can he do? He can do what Jackson did, when the intrigues of Calhoun threatened the policy of the Administration. He can dismiss his Cabinet, from first to last, and appoint a new one. He can piay the role of Jackson, or drift into the wake of Tyler and Fillmore. The people are with him; but, like Hercules, they require him first to put his own shoulder to the wheel. The people are confused with the discordant elements of the existing Cabinet. As the embodiment of the President's policy, it means anything that is most convenient for easy saining with Congress. It begs the question. Mr. Seward belongs to an age that is past; Mr. Stanton was a good War Secretary; but the war is over. He is out of his element now, and so with the rest of them. In applying an old Cabinet to a new order of things, the President is putting new wine into old bottles; when the

fermentation commences the old goatskins will Let President Johnson try the experiment of a sortie. Let him dismiss his Cabinet, root and branch, and appoint a new one from such Union war materials as Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Hancock, Farragut, Porter, and others who have proved their faith by their works, and let the Senate reject them if they dare. But such a Cabinet will not be rejected. It will surely be confirmed, and it will thus bring the army and navy, our fighting soldiers and their home guard, two millions of voters in the Northern States, into direct rapport with the Administration and the President's policy. It will speedily break up these three disturbing factions of Congress, and it will throw Stevens and his radicals into a powerless minority.

Providence, according to an old proverb, helps those who help themselves. Circum-stances are the masters of weak men, but the servants of the resolute. John Tyler was a representative of the one class, and Andrew Jackson of the other. President Johnson may, as he elects, be the one or the other. The examples of both are before him, and he is free to take his choice. We can only urge him to take the reins in his hands like Jackson, if he would aveid the decline and fell of poor Tyler, a fate almost as melancholy as that of poor Pierce or Buchanan.

The Social Aspect of Radicalism.

From the World. The mischief which the radicals are working upon the constitution of society at the North is in some apparent danger of being overlooked by those who see plainly enough the tendencles of this evil spirit to subvert social order at the South. But to the communities which radicalism torments by its presence, it is really a matter of greater moment than the propagation of social confusion in remote States-perhaps even a matter of greater moment than the violent procrastination of the return of peace between the sundered sections of our common country. Against the evil work which radicalism is trying to do in the nation, all the great formative influences of American

nationality are contending.

As Mr. Gladstone, in so lofty a spirit, said to the Tories of England, so the Constitutionalists of America may say to these disorganizers:—
"All the great social forces are against you;
they are arrayed, they are marshalled on our
side." These people, who, like their prototypes of
the "Mountain" in France, are prostituting the name of liberty to a passionate crusade of self-will and Pharisale bigotry against the very being of liberty, are destined to ignominious failure. 'The banner which we carry, although perhaps it may at this moment droop over our sinking heads, yet it will soar again and float in

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the eve of heaven, and will be borne in the firm hands of the united people of these Gtates, not perhaps, to an easy, but to a certain and not distant future." In the struggle of locally the party of the Constitution is the party of the future. But, meanwhile, as we are men, and have human sympa hies, it is not possible for us not to be shocked and startled by the demoralization which radicalism is bringing upon the people of the section in which it just now wields so portentious an influence. It is not wields so portentious an influence. It is not only in the gross and flagrant instances of official dishonesty, carried on under the cloak of extremism in politics, that this demoralization extremest. In positics, that this demoralization is to be seen. It is not such revolting speeches as those in which the radical leader, Mr. Stevens, invokes the "renirentiary of hell" for millions of his fellow-men, that we are to seek its evidences. It reveals itself far more lamentably to the pailosophical eye in the acts and words of those among the afflicted who may be reasonably presumed to be in the main because reasonably presumed to be in the main honest rather than dishonest, ignorantly humane rather than deliberately devih-h.

Take, for instance, the case of General Howard passiona ely asserting the absolute innocence of a whole department of the Freedmen's Bureau, not only in advance of all investigation into the case, but actually in the face of the reported adverse testimony of men whom he knew to be officers and men of honor. Can one imagine a more melancholy spectacle? What must be the extent to which radicalism has debauched the intellects and the consciences of its more ignoble votaries, when it can thus poison the very springs of right reason and sound judg-ment in the nature of a religious and respecta-

Or, take up one of the professedly religious organs of this party-for example, the New York Independent, which may be fairly conidered the highest possible expression of the religious culture of the radicals. In this week's esue of this journal we find an account of a "meeting to raise money for building a Congregational Church in Washington," winding up with a threat that the piety of the builders of this profosed church shall be carried to the polls, two years hence, to put "Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, into the seat of Senator Dixon.!" Fancy such a turn as this given to a Fancy such a turn as this given to a meeting of the apostles in an upper chamber at Jerusalem! Here are men actually assembling to promote the worship of God as subsiliary to a Connecticut election! Can the human mind conceive of anything more ludicrous at once and more revolting? Again, of the financial results the convocation we are informed that "Mr. Beecher, that most accomplished of beggars, performed the operation of blood-letting in so easy a way that the people who emptied their pocket-books said inwardly, as Tom Moore

" If this is ruin, then undo me!"" Once the Christian "Lamp of Sacrifice." as Mr. Ruskin terms it, was ted by such sacred oil as that which ran down the beard of Aaron. In the radical churches of to-day, the altar, it seems, is supplied from the toilet-table of Ana-The radical Christians give their money to build churchez-not in the fear of God, nor occause a hely fervor of sacrifice is upon them, but precisely as the ladies in a proscenium box throw their bouquets to a favorite tenor, and "clap their hands before the Lord," to acknowledge such delightful titillation of their nervous sensibilities as can only be adequately illustrated

from the erotic pases of the late "Tom Moore!" How utterly must the foundations of all reect for things human and divine have been shaken in the nature of the "religious writer who can thus contound Salem with Sybaris; thus exult in a pastor gifted to convey the souls of his people luxuriously to Heaven on 'flowery

beds of ease!"
The "Memphis Riots" pass under review by
this same journal; and the first heated reports
which radical correspondents have made of a scandalous and lamentable riot-the history of which is now actually under official investigation—being calmly assumed to be entirely true, the affair is made the text of a vehement and virulent attack upon the white population of the South. That a politician should do this would be dishonorable enough; but here is a journal professing "so to speak as pleasing not men, but God," which makes haste to bear against its neighbors witness which it cannot possibly know to be true, and which may at any moment be proved to be false! To what disea es of the soul shall we send missionaries to min ster. it not to such as these ?

Again, in the same journal, we find a letter from a certain General Fisk, a radical officer, who, commenting, from Nashville, upon stories which have reached him from Memphis, lifts up his voice, and exclaims:—" 'So persecuted they the prophets.' In the spirit of our Master let us continue to spread a Christian civilization over

Let "us" continue; us upon whom the Divine Bengnity has conterred a monopoly of the said "Christian civilization!" Is it possible for a worse spirit to enter into any people than the a dactous sell righteousness and Pharisaic assumption conveyed in such language as this? Observe that the "whole land" thus spoken of is the entire region peopled by the American race—a region in every section of which Christianity has been established ever since it began to be an a civilized State! What limits can be set to the inevitable decay of morals and of intellect which must set in upon the people of the North were this blinding, corrupting, corroding spiritual vanity to become their universal tyrant, as it already tyrannizes over the unhappy men in whom the radical electors of politicians like Thaddeus Stevens, and the readers of religious journals like the Independent, put their trust?

O T I O E.

I. JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Morkage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tytone and Cloarfield Rail road Company to me, as Morgage in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and increst of bonds of said Company to the amount of \$225 000, which Morkage is dated the 12th day of May. A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Bairt, on the 18th day of say. A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A., pages \$63.4-5-9-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 18th day of 18th da O T I C

mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Fennsylvania Raliread Company, No. 238 S. Third airest, Phisadelphia,
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No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

BY A RESOLUTION OF A SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE

RECEPTION OF STATE FLAGS. The late Commanding Officers of Begiments residing in the First Militia Division are requested to send to the subscriber the names and Post Office address of COLOR BEARER AND GUALDS, to carry their Beginnertal Flags in the procession on the FOURTH OF JULY next.

The Bearer and Guards to be those only who were actually detailed in orders to those duries, and who bore the colors in action.

HECTOR TYNDALE, (Late Brigadier General F. S. Volunteers) ress, No. 707 CHESNUT Street. Address, 5 19 Bt Philadelphia.

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those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

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For Cheulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania. April 4, 1886. 510

THE VIRGIN

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DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL VANIA.

Harmsung, May 1. 18:6.

In obedence to authority vessed in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March. 1866. I do hereby request the helperably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Leggrative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Boldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 16 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully reterred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation

Cliffens who have borne arms in derense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders or the country as possible should be secured on this occasion

J. F. HARTRANFT,

Late Brevet Major-General U.S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above.

5465

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE beer duly elected Officers of the PHILADEL PHILA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the JOSEPH S. PEROT.

JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALRX ANDER G. CATTELL.
CHARLES H. CUM WINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
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CHARLES KNECHT
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,

THEASURER.

SAMULL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the corn Fachenge Association, for the balance of the capi al stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M. (Signed)

SAMULL L. WARD, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1866

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M E. CHURCH.—The ladles of EB (NEZER M. F. CHURCH would respectful v solicit Donations in Money, Flowers. Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Carharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen. No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street. No. 815 S. Second street: and Mrs. Charles Thompson No. 1216 S. Second street. The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1888.

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1993 South BROAD Street.

Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUE-DAY June 8, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER. Treasur r.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

PANY.

THEASURER 'S DEPARTMENT, PRILADELPHIA May 2, 1886 |

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital spock of the Company, cas of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1868.

Islank powers of afterney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 3 30t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH streat

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockho ders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of this Company, 1865, and that such Stockholders as an ont demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only.

[130] Im.] S. EKADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND-THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declar of a dividend of TWO FER CENT, on the capital stock (820.660), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst, at the office of the Company. No. 218 Walmut street, I ransier books will reopen on the 23s instant CHARLES H. REEVES. 5 17

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

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