### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## Shall We Greatly Date?

From the Tribune. Our readers know that, from the hour of the Rebellion's collapse and utter overthrow, our platform of Reconstruction has been short and simple-universal amnesty-impartial suffrage. Restore to every man all the rights he forfeited by treason, on the single condition that all persons born under the jurisdiction of our Govern, ment or naturalized into American citizenship shall enjoy equal civil and political rights. We do not ask that suffrage shall be absolutely universal, but that no qualifications be exacted, no conditions or restrictions imposed, which do not bear equally on all colors and races. Say that every man shall be able to read, or to read and write, or shall have paid a tax, or shall show that he gains an honest livelthood in some useful calling, or was never convicted of crimeexact any or all these, if you will, provided you require them equally of white and black.

We require none of them—propose none; but we will consent to any that gives the blacks a fair chance to acquire the right of self-protect tion by the ballot on condition of deserving it. We would have the exaction apply universally to New York and Illinois, equally with Virginia and Texas—and we would at once give to each Southern State its full representation-no "three fiths or all other persons"—but all to which she would have been entitled if there had never been any slavery in the land. And these terms we believe every State lately in revolt ought gladly to accept; and, if they were proposed kindly, firmly, backed by manifest power, we believe they would be accepted.

believe they would be accepted.

We do not say to our political friends, "Adopt our programme, or we will oppose you!" We shall do nothing of the sort. We propose to abide in and act with that great patriotic party which so nobly carried our country through the trials and perils of our late civil war. We offer our suggestion as a member of that party; we shall be right glad to see it adopted; but if not, we shall still go with the Union party, lieving that we can thus do more good than by breaking off from it and setting up in opposi-tion to it. Whatever plan of reconstruction shall ultimately be agreed on by the great body of the Unionists in Congress, that we shall do our best to have accepted. But we shall like it the better the nearer it comes to embodying fully and only the two principles of universal amnesty-impartial suffrage.

"But the country is not prepared to accept your platform," say many,

"Well, for the argument's sake, a dmit it," we "Our programme is in advance of public sentiment on both points. There is a majority in favor of imposing some penal inflictions or disabilities on the late Rebels. There is also a majority (very differently constituted) hostile to what they maccurately term 'Nigger Equality.' Admit all you choose to assert on these points, or either of them. Admit that we should be voted down at the ensuing elections, and a Copperhead majority returned to the next Congress who would admit the Rebels unconditionally and put the blacks under their feet. That would be morally certain to occur but once. The allies, by their legislation in Congress, by their oppression of the blacks, by their general exhibitions of innate depravity, would be morally sure to bankrupt themselves in a year; and then we should not merely regain power but keep it."

Such is our deliberate conviction. The New York Times dissents from this viewnot only dissents from, but caricatures it-

saying:—
"We doubt whe her the great body of the Union party will deem it quite 'sare to DIE,' in the hope of a glorious resurrection, especially when its death lets in the second States 'on their own terms,' and thus fortifies, beyond reasonable hope of subsequent expulsion, the most disloyal leaders of the Democratic party. Possibly, the Union party might, at some future day, experience a glorious resurrection; but the chances in the case supposed would scarcely warrant the experiment.

"If the Union majority in Congress had been wise enough to co-operate with the President, instead of resisting and waging war upon him, the Rebel States would have come back into Congress on terms perfectly satisfactory to the country, and per-fectly consistent with the harmony and security of the nation. They would have seen in the Union Administration their best friends, instead of enemies, and would have been only too glad to co-operate with that party in such measures as might establish justice, equal rights, and civil liberty throughout the South." COMMENTS BY THE "TRIBUNE,"

The ruling caste at the South, who forced her into the late Rebellion, have just one measure of friendship:—"Will you belp us keep the blacks as nearly in the condition of brutes as Wheever will do this, they account 'their best friends;" whoever will not, are classed with their "enemies." Apart from this single, absorbing issue, they realize that the editor of the Tribune is more their friend than many of those whom they are now vehemently landing. There was not a man in all the coun try, North or South, whom they more thoroughly detested and abhorred, one little year ago, than Andrew Johnson. They regarded him as not merely a deadly toe, but as a detestable apostate and traitor. Yet, from the moment that they found his "plan" susceptible of being so de-veloped and applied as to plant their beel once more on the necks of the blacks, they turned a short corner, and from the most unmeasured abuse and reviling of the President became his unmeasured eulogists and thick-and-thip sup porters. They would rally around Wendell Phillips to-morrow if they could convert him to

We deny then, perempiorily, that the late Rebels could have been won to love and confide in the Union party on terms consistent either with national security or national honor-much less on terms which would "establish justice, equal rights, and civil liberty throughout the South," Precisely because it enables them to evade such establishment, they now glorify "the President's policy." If it were calculated to "establish equal rights and civil liberty throughout the South," they would be its and his determined

-Now, then, as to "death" and resurrection. The party of progress must often dare to take a step in advance of average public sentiment. It did this in urging emancipation in 1862, as the defeat of General Wadsworth, and kindred results in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc., demonstrated; but its reverses then proved the harbinger of glorious and beneficent suc

cesses thereafter. So it will be again and again But deleat by no means necessarily attends such daring. In 1849, Onio repealed her black laws—in defiance, probably, of the prevalent opinion among her citizens; yet those laws have never been re-enacted, and never will be. If equal rights regardless of color were this hour engrafted on the Federal Constitution, no intelligent person believes that they would ever be eliminated therefrom

Canada on one side. Mexico on the other, to day ignores all inequality of political rights founded in color; yet no Rebel, no Copperhead, finds a residence in either intolerable. number of Rebels have recently emigrated from the South, with all her negro proscription, to America, where (even in slaveholding Brazil) all colors are equal before the law. It is a political weapon—a means of profiting by the piejudices and controlling the votes of the meaner whites that negro proscription is still clung to by the aristocracy of the South.

Over all this round globe, there is no being who dare call himself a Democrat or Republican who opposes negro enfranchisement save in these United States. A European Democrat would as soon think of upholding "the right divine of kines to govern wrong," or the feudal system. We will hope and strive that this monstrous anomaly may be in its last quarter, and that, ere five more years have clapsed, there will be no rational being on earth who dare call himself a democrat or liberal while he justifies and softs for the barberity negradation of a

Who Would Defent and Destroy the Union | guess that President Johnson entertains the Party? From the Times.

The Tribune would gladly divert attention from its own position by misrepresenting that of the Times. Altuding to our remarks upon the injury inflicted upon the Union party by the course of the radicals in Congress, and the necessity of more prudent counsels if the tri umph of the Democrats in 1868 is to be prevented, our contemporary says:-

'It is the simple truth that the Times despairs of converting the Republican-Union party to its views, and expects only to draw off from it voters enough to secure the ascendancy of its adversaries, who are all vocalerous champions of 'the Fresident's policy'. A tenth of the votes cast for Lincoln in 1894 would, if cast for McClellan, bave secured his election. Take a tithe of its voters away from the Republican-Union party, transfer them to the Democratic, and you will c'est a Copperhead Congress which will repeat the Test oath and the Civil Rights bill, admit the ex-Rebe s to seats, and consign the Southern blacks to such a inture as the white Southern shall see if to accord them. Such is the consummation for which "It is the simple truth that the Times despairs of accord them. Such is the consummation ( r which the Times is as-iduously, zealously preparing; why not say what you mean?"

What the Tribune means its readers have been distinctly informed. It insists that the Union party shall adopt a Constitutional amendment which will be so repugnant to the people that it will "put the next Congress against us, and so let in seconded States on their own terms," These are the words of the Tribune, which in forms the party that 'on so good a platform it is said to die, in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection." On the Iribune's own showing, then, the 'consummation' for which it talsely a leges we are "zealously preparing," will result from obstinate adherence to the platform it calls upon the Union party to adopt. For "if the prob. bilty" is that the platform recommended by the \*Tribune will "put the next Congress against us, and et in the second States on their own terms," then it follows that the Tribune, and not ourselves, must be held to be "assiduously, zealously prepairg" for the election of "a Copperhead Con-gress, which will repeal the Test oath and the Civil Rights bill, admit the ex-Rebels to seats, and consign the Southern blacks to such a future as the white Southrons shall see fit to accord them." The Tr bune cannot escape from this responsibility by bearing talse witness against its neighbors. It ionesees the result of the election of a Democratic Congress, yet pursues a policy which it declares will render that event all but inevitable. From this dilemma there can be no

The difference between the Tribune and the Times may be succinctly stated. The Iribune advocates a policy that will, confessedly, kill the Union party; the promise of a "glorious resurrection" being held out to reconcile its members to destruction. The Times, on the contrary, is endeavoring to the best of its ability to prevent the election of "a Copperhead Congress," by perpetuating the power and useful-ness of the Union party. The Tribune calls upon the Union party to commit suicide, under the belief that it will rise again more glorious than ever. The Times tells the party that upon the manner in which it meets the issues and performs the duties of today depend all the topes and chances of the morrow; for the party that wilfully, recklessly, defiantly destroys its own life shall have no resurrection.

It our aim were to "secure the ascendancy" of the Democrats in the next Congress, the zealous labor with which we are credited would not be necessary. We should be required simply to await in silence the traition of the tactics pursued by the radical section of the Urion party. The explicit admission of the Tribune was not needed to convince us that the course marked out by the radical leaders will undoubtedly "put the next Congress against us: "so that were this result in our judgment desirable, the wisest plan would be to look on patiently and he still because we are not prepared to acquiesce in this, "the consummation" of the radical policy, that we expose its errors, point out their consequen-ers, and endeavor to induce the adoption of the President's moderate and practical views. It is because the Union party has now the grandest opportunity ever had by any party to promote the peace and prosperity of the country that we have protested, and yet protest against the dominancy of those whose malignity, violence, and extrava-gance have already impaired its usefulness and strength, and threaten, if persisted in, to ensure its overthrow. Far more easy, and in some respects far more pleasant, would it be to leave Congress to its course, and its members to their constituents. To sail with the Tribine on the current of radicalism, regardless of ultimate annihilation, might be smooth work for the But no man who has helped to build up the Union party, who has hared the trials which preceded its triumph, who appreciates its responsibilities, and would aid in fulfilling them, can remain a passive spectator of the scenes enacted in the House of Representatives, or of the ruin amidst which the co-workers of he Tribune invite the party to lay down its life "Assiduous, zealous preparation" for a struggle outside of Congress was never more loudly called for than at this moment; and he is the truest friend of the Union party who most de-terminedly dwells upon the dangers of the utuation.

Whatever the radicals in the House, with the assistance of their Copperhead allies, may succeed in doing, or in preventing the con-servative Republicans from doing, during the remainder of the session, it is satisfactory to know that a court of appeal exists whose decision may be looked forward to with confidence. The rank and file of the Union party in the country are not extremists. They have no sympathy with the horrible bitterness and daring unconstitu-tionality that would crush the Southern people as alien evemies, and rob the republic of its most valued safeguards. They hold that Grant and his captains settled the question of the Rebellion, and that the restoration of the Union should be perfected as speedily as possible. They recognize the patriotism of the President's career, the sagacity of his measures, the righteousness of the ends at which he aims, and they have no liking for the temper or the tactics of the men who have arrayed a majority of Congress against him, and raised up divisions from which the Union party now suffers. The appeal is to the Union party as a whole, and against the radical leaders who usurp control, and threaten destruction if their pretensions be not acknow-The decision will be heard in due sea son. Meanwhile the Tribune's revelation will no doubt be discussed and pondered with a freedom befitting its importance. For our own part we have no idea that to gratify a few extremists the Umon party will consent to commit suicide with not the smallest chance of a "resurred

## The Cabinet-Mr. Seward's Golden Opportunity.

From the Herald.

Of all the plans of reconstruction submitted in Congress or suggested to the Committee of Fifteen from members of either House, or from outside volunteers, the plan suggested by Geneeral Ben Butler, in one essential at least, is the best. We refer to a reconstruction of the Cabinet. He makes this the corner-stone of his plan, and a very good corner-stone it is for any kind of structure that may be desired. It is somewhat singular, too, that in this proposition, so manifestly to the point and the purpose, General Butler, among the great body of Union reconstructors laboring to lighten the burden of Congress, should stand without a supporter. The remorseless radical leader, Thaddeus Stevens, who proposes to turn Government, society, and everything else upside down, seems to entertain the idea that one-half the existing Cabinet, at least, will serve his purpose. Senator Doolittle, at least, will serve his purpose. Senator Doolittle, a conservative, proposes to do nothing with it, and Senator Saulsbury, Copperhead, has nothing to say against it. The special vocation of the special organ of the firm of Seward. Weed, and Raymond seems to be the retention of fir. Seward in his place, while, on the other hand, even Greelev has learned to deal tenderly with him, upon the principle of Honest Abraham Lin-coln, penhaps, that "it is dangerous to swap horses while swimming a flooded stream." We hold, with General Ben Butler, that we

same idea. But only look at the position in which he stands. Messra Seward, Stanton, and Welles, for example, 'have done the State some service, and they know it,' and the President cannot lorget it. They do not permit him to plead even the plea of incompatibility of temper. If he says the cloud of discord which overhangs the Capitol to like a camel, Seward responds, "by the mass, it is a camel," If his Excellency thinks it like a weasel, Stanton, with a wink at Stevens, says "it is backed like a weasel." And yet again, if the puzzled Andrew Johnson says, "or like a whale," Grandfather Welles, puncuing his staff upon the floor, exclaims, "vecy like a whale." It is the old story of old "Polonius," the fawning courtier, over again; and the good-natured President cannot find it his heart to turn such a faithful servants adritt upon the cold charities of the world.

But still a new Cabinet is dec anded for the new dispensation. Nor can Mr. Seward be igno rant of the fact that Mr. Johnson must desire a new Cabinet, a Cabinet of his own choosing, fresh from the people and upon the living issues of the day. It would be a graceful and grateful act of courtesy and decorum on the part of Mr. Seward, therefore, upon the score of his long and exhausting public services, to put in the plea of a desire to appropriate the evening of his days in the sequestered walks of private life, and that, accordingly, with the best wishes for the success of the general policy of the administration, he feels constrained to withdraw from the ever-ending but still increasing correspondence

of the State Department.
Such a letter from Mr. Seward we think (t need not be lorg) would be acceptable at this A proceeding of this character on the part of Martin Van Buren, of New York, as Secretary of State under Andrew Jackson, was the making of that Secretary. There was trouble in the Cabinet. He saw and appreciated the Presient's difficulty, and magnanimously come to his relief by a retirement which constrained all his Cabinet colleagues to follow his example, We have now, as then, a President from Ten nessee, and a Secretary of State from New York, discordant Cabinet, with Thaddens Sie vens, the Marplot, "at the other end of the avenue," in-tead of Calhoun. The time and the circumstances now invite Mr. Seward to repeat the experiment of Van Buren. It has become a necessary step to a new and harmonious Cabinet, in a quiet and graceful process of recon-struction; and a new Cabinet has become necessary to the success of the new policy of President Johnson.

We commend in this view to the special attention of Mr. Seward that brilliant coup d'état of Martin Van Buren, as General Jackson's Secretary of State, which upset Calhoun and his rac-tion and clothed the "Little Magician" with the n antle of "Old Hickory" as the heir apparent for the succession. This is a bit of that philoso-phy of history which teaches by example, and it ndicates to Mr. Seward his golden opportunity.

#### Mr. Seward and the Democrats. From the World.

The Times, in an article of more vigor than often, in Mr. Raymond's absence, appears in its columns, undertakes to shield Mr. Seward from the charge of "downright hypocrisy" aimed in its former article at the World, but shown by us to recoil, with redoubled effect, on Mr. Seward himself. The courteous tenor of its first article was that the World was guilty of "downright hypocrisy" in its support of President Johnson, inasmuch as it is spoken in a strain of disparagement against Mr. Seward, who supports the I resident too. We retorted, with a logic practically confessed to be irresistible, that it was Mr. Seward himself on whom the stress of the Times' censure fell, inasmuch as the occasion of our article was a speech in which he held up the majority of President Johnson's supporters to public odlum. The Times being thus made to see that Mr. Seward stood in the very focus of its batteries, lacerated and riddled by their fire, makes a desperate, but, as will presently appear, unavail ing, attempt to rescue him. Virtually admit-ting that it Mr. Seward did, in his Auburn speech, cast odium upon Democrats, he was exposed to the full severity of its accusation against us, the Times perceives that the only shield it can interpose between him and its coarse epithets is a denial of the fact. On such a dental, therefore, the Times is hardy enough to venture.

There is an old story, many times repeated

from "Jee Milter", of an Englishman who, in writing a letter in a coffee house, discovered that an Irishman was taking the same liberty which Parmenio took with his friend Alexander He thereupon wound up as follows:-"i would say more, but there's a d-d tall Irishmen reading over my shoulder every word that I write," "You lie, you scoundrel!" was the indignant response of the self-convicted Hibernian. What was meant as a denial, was an overwhelming confession of guilt. Thus it is with the Times, which rebuts our charge that Mr. Seward calumniated the Democrats by a quotation from his speech. "No! a sentence," says the Times, "fell speech. 'Not a sentence," says the Times, "fell from the lips of Mr. Seward at Auburn of which the most fastidious could complain. He was concil atory, not calumnions; gentle, and even generous in his references; throughout, cultivating a temper which a just opponent should have been the first to appreciate. A single extract will enable us to demonstrate the untairness-shall we say the faisity?-of the allega-tion behind which the World seeks to hide And here is the exculpatory extract which

the Times produces with such an air of confi-

"How could I emocrats and Rebels be converted to support of a triumphant Union aum Bistration? This was the question everywhere put by the zealous leaders of the Union party. It was at that moment that I answered that question by asking others, viz : How could Democrats and Rebels avoid being converted? Is it not their conversion that you con-tended to,, and that you now desire? I expressed the tended for, and that you now desire? I expressed the opinion that the condition of peace, with its new responsibilities, must thenceforth be in good faith accepted. I advised prompt and complete reconciliation, with the restoration at once of the constitutional symmetry of the Union. Rejecting the ungencious suspicion that the Rele's and their Democratic alettors were only c'anging their political strategy with traitorous purposes. I argued that, with few and marked exceptions, they were now to be received and accepted as fellow citizens and brethren. I urged that this would be safe y done, if only the tried friends of the administration remaining united and larmonious, and thus retaining if only the tried friends of the administration remaining united and larmenious, and thus retaining their justly acquired prestige, should themselves promptly and inagnanimously secure to the nation the enjoyment of ardently desired peace and indis-pensably required prosperity "

Observe the calumnious coupling of names Observe the calumnious coupling of names! "Democrats and Rebels," And again: "Democrats and Rebels," And still again in the same short paragraph: "The Rebels and their Democratic abettors," And these odious classifications and charges, be it noted, are all in the passage selected by the Times from the whole speech to show that Mr. Seward was "gentle and even generous in his references!" to prove and even generous in his references!" to prove that he "cultivated a temper which a just oppo-nent should have been the first to appreciate!" By what refinement of studied malice could be have rendered Democrats more odious to Republican audience he was addressing? What is it but a reiteration, with the cool and passion-less malignity of deliberate afterthought, of the standing calumny by which Democrats were as-

sailed throughout the war? Suppose that Mr. Bancroft, in his commemorative oration, had spoken of General Scott in a similar strain; suppose he had again and again classed him in the same category with Jefferson Davis; suppose he had never mentioned General Scott's name but in this odious connection; sup-pose he had spoken of "the Rebels and General Scott their abettor;" what friend of General Scott but would have resented such language as an impudent and most outrageous calumny? But when Mr. Seward, in this manner, holds Democrais up to public odiam, the Times thinks we are bound, lorsooth, to admire the "gentleness and oven generosity of his references!" They are in the very spirit of the most venomous electioneering firades spouted and spit at Demowithout a reconstruction of the Cabinet. We crats during the war.

It the purpose of Mr. Seward was to prevent the disruption of the Republican party, or described from it to the Democrats, his revival punish a whole people; and as confiscation on a of stale electioneering calumntes was a weilselected means. That he desires to keep the Republican party united is fully con essed in the article to which we are replying. 'He acheres," says the Times, "and intends to adhere, to the Union organization." His Auburn speech fully bears out this interpretation of his intentions, as the following quotations suffice to show :-

"I agree, therefore, that it would be a sad misfortune if divergence between the President and Conpress should work a decline and downfall of the National Union party. It is dear to me; for I am identified with its rapid rise, its males is progress, and glorious work. Both the President and Congress might well expect to be equally involved in the calamity which should dismiss the Union party from the national councils.

"I expect that a year hence I shall be found to be right now, as I am now admitted to have been right one tear two years, three years ago. I do not that k, rowever, that there is any necessity for separation between the President and the Congress, and the party of the Union. I admit that the jealousies and suspicious of the last summer were only tempolarly allayed not extinguished, by the elections of November. They have been sedulously cherished and increased until they have revealed themselves in m.flammatory debates in the press and popular assemblies

"I admit that the National Union party in Congress has is we been unable either to accept or reject the counsels of the President. A wide and enduring sequention cannot, however, be made between Connoove a serious difference upon some cardinal set le for vourselves what it is that we are desiring to see effected by the President and Congress. We all agree that we desire and seek just what the nation needs at the present june ure. We cannot accept less than this, because it would leave us still, Lio a deso ated, at least a disturted and distracted were (esira) le.

"What, then, is my conclusion? It is one at least, that win be admitted to harmonize with my past life. I am hope a shope ut of the President—hopeful of the Congress—hope ut of the National Union tarts—hopeful of the represented States—hopeful of the unrepresented States—above all, hopeful of the whole people, and hopeful of the continu d favor of Almighty God."

As Mr. Seward "adheres and inlends to adhere to the Republican organization, he is naturally unwilling to see that organization reduced to a minority by the desertion of its members to th Democrats, whom he therefore attempts to make his repetition of old slanders. Whether, by this course, he is giving a genuine support to the President is a question which is narrowed to a single point, namely, whether the Republican party supports the policy of Mr. Johnson. Why should we waste any more words in arguing a question like this? That the Presi dent has some supporters in that party is ad mitted; but no one will prefend they are ever an influential minority. What, then, will be the consequence of keeping the party united? Why, what takes place in all political organizations that the majority will make all the nominations. and the minority be bound by their party con-nection to support them when made. The result will be, that the radicals will nominate another Corgress like the present, and the men whom Mr. Seward and the Times dissuade from leaving the Republican party will help elect it, and while thus aiding the President's enemies to deteat and humiliate him, they have the face to pretend that they are supporters of his policy! The Times asks :-

"When audito what extent have the Democrate, as a party—the World included—practically sustained the efforts of the President and his friends to restore the halmony of the Union?"

To which the World replies, that two millions Democratic voters approve, by conviction, of the policy of the President, and will vote for no candidate for Congress not pledged to support it. The World shrinks from no comparison with the Times respecting the success of its advocacy of President Johnson's policy nor in respect to the co-operation and tollowing it enjoys in its own party. Considering the encalcutable aid a certain member of Congress, with a great newspaper to reinforce his influence, has been able to give the President, we trust he will not take it amiss it we remind him that others can ask questions which the public may, perhaps, consider as sig nineant as his. In a republic, where voters ulti-mately decide all public questions, we count it no mean support of the President to give him the solid assurance of two millions of votes.

The Democratic party alone outnumbers the radicals; and if the conservative Republicans will sin ply stand aloof and do nothing, we will, in the fall elections, give the President a Con-gress that will support his policy. Let the Re-publican supporters of the President, if they please, run separate candidates of their own; let them, if they please, vote with the Demograts; let them, it they please, stay quite away from the polls; let them do anything but positive mischiel-anything but ren orce the radicalsand we guarantee the success of the President's policy. Except as a make-weight against the President, in the scale of the radicals, they are of no practical account whatever. It they will but forbear that mischier, the country is safe. What so this fraction, this shred of a party, expect and claim? Whether they class themseives with the iriends or with the enemies of the President, they will be but a small mipority of either. It is conflary to usage for a minority any party, to make its nominations. If the men keep with the Republicans the radicals will select candidates for them to vote for.

Under a republican government it is proper enough that those who think alike should act ogether; but it is the province of the majority a party to make the nominations. It is tolerably safe to assume that the radical maorny in the Republican party will not allow Mr. Seward's triends to make their nominations or them; and Democrats will hesitate somewhat before offering them a privilege denied them in their own party. Unless they run separate candidates, they will have to choose between those selected by President Johnson's friends and those selected by his enemies; and their declared intention to adhere to the Republican organization is an avowal that they mean to turn the scale against the President in the Congressional elections by voting for the candidates elected by his enemies.

"Universal Amnesty-Impartial Suffrage."

From the Daicy News. This is one of those glittering generalities that serve very well to catch gulls, and make admi. rable party rallying cries, but will not bear close scrutiny. It has an imposing air of magnanimity about it well calculated to entrap the unwary; it looks like a proposition to bestow a great favor on one portion of the community, to be paid for, not by the aggrandizement of the grantor, but by the bestowal thanother great layer on another portion of the community. It would seem to be the offspring of the largest hearted charity. But, like too many of the schemes of the humanitarians, it will turn out. on examination, to be merely a device to get

What does this proposition amount to? Th negroes are to have the right of suffrage. We are not of those who believe that this will prove boon to the negro; but the advocates of the measure think otherwise, and we will concede for the sake of argument, that they are right. It is notorious that the people of the South are unanimously opposed to negro suffrage; that they never will concede it voluntarily; and that it can be extorted from them only under duress. It follows then that the proposition involves the grant ng of a great boon to the negroes at the expense of the people of the South. Now what are these to receive in return for the sacrince they are called upon to make? versal amnesty, say the advocates of the plan What do they mean by universal amnesty We suppose it implies the relief of the people of the South from any liability to be proceeded against as traitors, and, possibly, the restora-tion of the estates that have been illegally confiscated. Now the people of the South, with comparatively few exceptions, have been already reheved from any personal liability for their alleged treason by the act of the President, And this act, though doubtless one of grace, was one which the President could reargely have avoide | CHESNUT Suces | APPly soon |

some bing for nothing,

is evidently impossible to arrest, try, convict, and punish a whole people; and as confiscation on only tollow conviction, a wholesale spoliation of property, under the forms of law, is equally impossible. It is clear, then, that so far as immonity from legal proceedings is concerned, the great mass of the people of the South aready

have all that universal amnesty can give them The estates that have been illegally confi cated will one day be restored, and that day is not very far off. Unless, then, "universal amnesty" means something more than the terms usually imply, the South is to receive nothing whatever as an equivalent for granting suffrage to the pegroes. Possibly the authors of the plan may include speedy representation in Congressas part of the programme, though we do not exactly see how that can be called with any pro-priety an act of amnesty, But that does not after the case. The people of the South have a clear right, under the Constitution, to be represented in Congress; and to couple the recogn tion of this right with conditions of any sort. to extert from the South something for which she will receive no equivalent. In any view of the case, therefore, the proposition is simply in

# LEGAL NOTICES.

EGISTER'S NOTICE .- TO ALL CREDE A tors Legatess, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named per one did on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those errons deceased, and Guardians' and Trus ees' accounts whose names are undermentioned in the office of the Begister for the I tobare of Whis and grantag Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Phila de phis: and that the same will be presented to the Orphans Court of said City and County of confirmation and allowance on the 'h'ro FRIDAY in June pest at 18 o'c ock to the morning, at the County Court Fouse m said city. use in said city.

next at 16 o'c cek to the morning, at the County Court
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April 77, William S. Mann, Administrator of JOHN P.
MONI: E deceased.

28, Joseph Ryan, Executor of BRIDGET MULLEN,
deceased.

28 Isanc K. wright and John F. Marter Administrators of DAVID H. WRIGHT, deceased.

29, John B. Wright and John Smith, Executors of
JOHN WRIGH! deceased.

30, Hartey Dodgson Administrator, d. b. n. of
JAMES DUDGSON, deceased.

30, William M. Greiner and John Yard, Jr... Exeeuters of William Elison, deceased.

30, William M. Greiner and John Yard, Jr... Exeeuters of William Elison, deceased.

31, Reference Lewis, Guardian of William
Francis Lewis, Guardian of William
Francis Lewis, Guardian of William
WOODS deceased.

1 Michael F. Keenan, Administrator of Barah
WOODS deceased.

2 Levina Hassan, Administrator of HENRY
HASS N deceased.

3 Margare A. Hodgen Executive of SAMUEL
H. DGDON, deceased.

4 Henry M. Kellock, Administrator of JOHN R.
SMITB deceased.

4 Passmore Willsmson, Administrator of CYRUS
HILLBORN, deceased.

4 Passmore Willsmson, Administrator of CYRUS
HILLBORN, deceased.

4 Henry H. Reed and Francis Heyl, Executors of
Alluhael Relly, deceased.

5 Amusel R. Collady, Administrator (as filed by
his r xecutor) of James M. Kborr, Executors of
JOHN & NORR deceased.

8 Philp and Abraham M. Kborr, Executors of

8. Phi ip and Abraham M. Knorr, Executors of JOHN KNORR, deceased. JOHN KNORR, deceased.

9. James McGlinchey, Executor of PATRICK McGLINCHEY, deceased.

10. Charles Evans, Executor of ANN CLEAVER, deceased.

10. John and Redwood F. Warner, Executors of JOSEPH WARNER, deceased.

11. Joreph Wayne, Jr., Executor of JOSEPH WAYNE, deceased.

12. Jenjamin P. Ellott Executor of FRANCIS B. McSTOC KER, deceased.

13. James Bennar, Executor, of HEZRY CLARKE ROGERS deceased.

14. Josiah Reger, Executor of LEONARD REGER.

12 James Bonnar, Fxecutor, of Hezky Clarke ROG! R8 deceased

15. Josiah Reger, Executor of LEONARD REGER, deceased.

15. Rowland H. Stokes, Executor of THOMAS STCK! S, deceased.

16. Charles Gi bert, Executor (as filed by his Executor), of SAMUEL GILBERF, deceased to John Mils and William McNully, Executors of JOHN SNYD; R, deceased.

17. Ellersile Walace, Guardian of MARY H. FCKY (late a minor).

17. Ellzab, th Peters, Executrix of MARGARET LOUDERBACK, deceased.

18. Clarton Lippincott, Administrator of JACOB HINCKMAN, deceased.

18. J. George Smith, Administrator of THOMAS

18, J. George Smith, Administrator of THOMAS LEMON, deceased 18, Joseph Bail, Trustee of GEORGE BLACK, de-18, Thomas H Montromery, Executor of GEORGE JUPITER deceased

 Francis A. Daniorth and Robert Shoemaker, Executors of APPLETON B. DANFORTH, deceased.

10 John 'homson Administrator of ELIZABETH J DI(KSON deceased.

21 Joshua Cowp and Administrator of ANN COWPLAND deceased.

21 Elizabeth E. Welch (late Tracy). Administratrix of JEREMIAH (RACY, deceased.)

23, G Dawson Coleman and W. Heyward Draton Executors of HARRIET COLEMAN, deceased.

24, William Allen, Executor of ISABELLA ALLEN, deceased.

24, William Allen, Executor of ISABELLA ALLEN, deceased.
24, Sarah H. A berton, Guardian of ELLEN FI-H-R deceased.
24 Robert & White, Guardian of HENRY F. HEBERTON (late a minor.)
24, Thomas Megarree, Guardian of the minor children of WILLIAM PALLET, deceased.
24, (laigh Biddle, Executor of PRISCILLA DAVIS, deceased.)

24, (talg Biddle, Executor of PRISCILLA DAVIS, deceased.

24 Valentine Keelv and Amanda L. Torboss, Executors of GEORGE KEELY deceased.

24, Michael Devir et. al. Administrators of EDWARD DEVIR deceased.

24 Eliah J. Brigham, 'dministrator of ABCHI BALD ROBERT-ON, deceased.

24. Fidel Fisher. Administrator of CHRISTINA SCHMIDT, deceased.

24. George R. Leslie and Jemes M. Fart, Executors of James M. LESLIE. deceased.

24. Thomas R. Dwight Administrator b. n. c. c. a. of ELIZA L. DWIGHT deceased.

525 51 j714 FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

DHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE Is hereby given that Walls of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the cate hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A SLIVER. paid within that time to No 30 North SE | ENTH Street.

No 36 North SEventh Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelins S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, \$143-95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Sar e vs. John Fanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving \$44 60, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomerv C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving \$39-78, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets 1d feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for saving \$15-84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, Breet from ton Tenth street, hy 36-sec.

Same vs. same C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, \$24-72, lot north side of Poplar street, 35 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, \$24-73, lot north side of Fop ar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. Same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, \$24-73, lot north side of Poplar street, 56 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. Same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, \$24-73, lot north side of Poplar street, 56 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. Same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, \$24-73, lot north side of Brown street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, \$24-72, lot south side of Brown street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches ws. Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, \$24-72, lot south side of Brown street, 45 feet onst from \$1,000 to 100 to \$24 22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 teet east from John street, 18 leet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12th lm\*

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A LARGE LOF OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc. bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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