THE NEW YORK PRESS.

ELECTIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOUENALS UPON CURRENT TOPIUS.

COMPLETE ANDLY DAY FOR LYRNING TELFGRAPH.

Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

From the Tribune. The final report of the Reconstruction Committee, which was submitted to the Senate by Mr. Fessenden, will command the undivided attention of the country. The great question of the present year is reconstruction. To secure reconstruction on the basis of justice and freedom is the task which the party that conquered in the campaigns of 1860 and 1864 has now to perform. The report of the Reconstruction Committee is the complete, and, we may say, the official declaration of the principles which the Republican party is bound to carry through, and in the advocacy of which, we

confident, the whole party will soon be a unit.

The report begins with adverting briefly to the course the Committee found it necessary to adopt. They had been directed by a resolution of Congress to inquire into the condition of the Conjederate States, and report whether they were entitled to representation in Congress The former of these points admitted of no dispute. The South was in a state of exhaustion. Congress having failed to provide for the con-tingency, the duty of the President was obvious. He had no power except to execute the laws of the land and to establish, as far as he could, a system of government. All his acts were those of a military commander, but no authority was given him by the law over the subject of recon

On the meeting of Congress in December, the President officially announced the organization of local Governments, and urged the readmission of the late Rebel States. With regard to this recommendation, Congress must either have acted blindly upon the opinion of the President, or proceed to collect for itself the necessary in formation. The latter course was chosen. first duty was to call upon the President for the information in his possession as to what had been done. The information, which was not communicated until six weeks after the Committee bad been in actual session, appeared to the Republican members of the Committee incomplete and unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances, it appeared that but one course re mained, viz., to investigate thoroughly and care fully the state of feeling among the people of the Southern States, and hence to infer whether it was safe to readmit them to Congress. To obtain this information the Committee had recourse to the examination of witnesses whose position had given them the best means of forming an accurate judgment. The results of this examination have been heretolore pub-

The report of the Committee next proceeds to examine the claims of the South for readmission to Congress. All discussion of the question whether the recovered States are out of or within the Union, is waived, and the report assumes as beyond dispute that the people of the Rebel States had in fact withdrawn from the Union and made themselves subjects of another gov ernment. The Government of the United States had undoubtedly a right to exact indemnity for the injuries done, and security against their recurrence in the tuture; otherwise the Government would be powerless for its own protection. The Government had equally the duty to pro-tect those in the South who had remained true and loyal. The Committee was unable to find, information obtained, any satisfactory that it was safe to readmit any of the seceded States to their former position in Congress, except, perhaps, the State of Tennessee.
With the evidence before them, it is the
opinion of the Committee that the Rebel States

were, at the close of the war, disorganized communities; that Congress cannot be expected to recognize as valid the election of men from such communities: and that before their admission to a participation in the Government Congress must provide such constitutional or other guarantees as will tend to secure the civil rights of all citizens of the Republic a just equality of representation, protection against claims founded in rebellion and crime, and, at least, a temporary restriction of the right of suffrage to men of

undoubted loyalty.

The Committee, therefore, reaches the conclusion that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of all citizens in all parts of the republic, shall place representation on an equitable basis, shall fix a stigma upon treason, and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of rebellion, and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution. and two several bills designed to carry the same into effect. The specific recommendations sub-mitted to Congress were the result of mutual concession, after a long and careful comparison of condicting opinions, and the final report has received the signature of every Republican member of the Committee except Messrs. Wash burne and Blow, who were absent.

The report is very able, and will occupy a conspicuous place in the history of the Republican party. Whatever exceptions may be taken to one or another part, the whole will commend itself to the friends of the Union as a conclusive and admirable summary of the measures which the majority of the party regard as indispen-sable for securing the lasting restoration of the Union, and the triumph of the principles of Justice and Freedom.

The Arrogance and Presumption of the Fenian Leaders.

From the Times. It anything were wanting to justify the proclamation of the President for the arrest and suppression of the Irish raid upon Canada, it would be found in the Court and Cooper Institute proceedings of last Thursday. Here we have a party, in the very heart of the great city of New York, defying our laws, refusing to submit to the proceedings of the Federal judiciary to punish their "Head Centres," and haranguing their ignorant and infatuated followers at the Cooper Institute, where the very name of the President is hissed and the performance of his

Mr. Roberts said, when brought before the United States Commissioner, that he "Certainly would not give bonds to keep the peace to restrain me from the repetition or continuance of any act which I feel to be my duty as an Irishman. I have persons here who would be my

highest official duty openly denounced as the work of "a dirty tool of the British Govern-

At the Cooper Institute, a Mr. James Gibbons was introduced "as the Vice-President of the Irish Republic, to apologize for the absence of Mr. Roberts." General Sweeney, he announced, was also a prisoner to the United States, and, he added, "I take his place." He then con-

rinued:—
"Bir Frederick Bruce prostrated himself at the feet
of President Johnson, and asked him to protect the
British Government from the Fonians. (Laughter
and approval) I never thought Andrew Johnson
would become a dirty tool of the British Government, but I have been mistaken. The men in the
United States uniform to-day are doing the work of
English detectives. What is our capital? We have
a capital unsurpassed by that of any race of men that
God ever made, and that is our own right arm.
(Cheers.) We have five millions of our race on this
continent who are fighting men."

Again we have in the report of this meeting:

Again we have in the report of this meeting: -"A Mr. McClelian then addressed the audience in very sloquent terms upon the ingratitude of the United States Government in not only relusing aid, but in using such strenuous opposition to the cause of Ireland, whose sons, on every field of the late war

It is difficult to comment with patience upon such superlative specimens of assurance, accus tomed as we have long been, in this city, to that quality, and from the same quarter-in the shape of blustering, bullying, and burning. The animus of the July riots appear in every line of the above extracts. The spirit that demands the right to involve this country in the wild and wicked raids of Irish Fenianism: to openly violate its neutrality and dely its laws, is only equalled by the maults heaped directly and personally upon the President of the United States. and through his administration upon our whole people. These things may possibly be endured for a season longer, but if they are not in the sequel indignantly resented Ly our own countrymen, and severely punished by the public authorities, we very much mistake the self-respect of the first, and overrate the force and

determination of the latter.

Mr. Roberts forsooth cannot give bail for his good behavior to the United States of America, because he has a higher "duty as an Irishman" in the open violation of our neutrality laws, and the impudent and notorious abuse hospitality. Mr. Gibbons goes beyond this, and claims the right to call President Johnson "a dirty tool," as well he might, after the very mention of the President's name had been received with taunts and hisses by the crowd to whom he was addressing his blatant treason and blackguard defamation. And to crown the meeting with an uproarious adjournment, Mr. McCletan arragns the whole Government — President, Cabinet, Congress, and the army—for ingratitude to Ireland, in that we refuse to turn raiders and land-pirates and foolhardy adven-turers, when her sons had upheld our flag from Run to Richmond in the late war! declaration was only wanting-and especially the reference to Buil Run, where it is of record that at least one regiment demanded to be mustered out of their ninety days' service the day before the battle, and actually counter-marched "lo the music of the enemy's cannon"-to complete this latest picture of Fenian

The Neutrality Question-Time for an Ultimatum to England.

From the Herald.

Whatever else may follow from the Fenian movements against Canada, they have at least resulted in a most convincing Illustration of the wonderful difference established between practical British and American neutrality. We have already reproduced from the historical facts of our late Southern Rebellion the scandalous doings of the Canadians as friendly neighbors, and as professed neutrals; and how they aided and abetted in Montreal, citizens and officials, the most infamous conspiracies for the destruction of our cities, our President and Cabinet, Government and country. This Canadian neutrality, however, was only a copy of that of the Imperial Government of England. To the utmost verge of false pretenses during our late struggle to save the Union from shipwreck, the British Government practised that system of neutrality which Joab, the general-m-chief of Israel, practised upon Abner in stabbing him under the fith rib while taking him aside under the pretense of a little quiet friendly conversation.

This was the neutrality of Lord John Russell, George Bancrott has fixed it upon him. The many millions of American properly destroyed upon the high seas by Rebel cruisers built, equipped, and manned in British scaports, and emerging thence upon one frivolous excuse or another, were so many millions sacrificed to British neutrality. The contributions which, as political ventures in a Southern Confederacy, were furnished from England in the way arms, clothing, and munitions and materials of war, would probably amount to many millions The English blockade runners and their cargoes captured or destroyed from the first to the last of the late Rebellion have been estimated, we believe, at some thirty odd millions of dollars in value; and those runners averaged four or five successful trips each before their career as carriers and fetchers of Jeff. Davis was

Their great temptation was "Confederate cotton," the immense profits derived from the exa steamer after two or three escapes. But English sympathy with the Rebellion and English neutrality had also much to do with this blockade running, as well as with the Rebel cotton loan Those powerful Armstrong guns found on the Rebel works at Fort Fisher and labelled as presents from Sir William, and various other offerings in the way of aid and comfort, justify the belief that but for British sympathy and neutrality it would not have required one-halt of the three hundred thousand Union soldiers sacrificed to put down this lare so-called Southern Confederacy. The strong belief of the Rebels that this British neutrality must end in an open alliance with them was of itself equal to millions of money to the Rebel

We think it not an extravagant opinion that at least one-half of our present national debt and Federal taxation may be charged to the account of British neutrality, aithough under the positive requirements of law we may not be to enforce any demand for indemnity except for those notorious Anglo-Rebel spoliations upon the high seas. In regard to these, how-ever, our Government ought no longer to delay a positive ultimatum, according to the example of Andrew Jackson touching certain French spoliations. We have had quite enough, if not a little too much, of the milk and water, temporizing, shilly-shally policy of Mr. Seward. He is a politician run to seed, or a desperate adventurer who has lost his way, or the rider of a hobby, "the irrepressible conflict," that has at last thrown him. From the great apostle of the crusades he has fallen to the veriest diplomatic twaddler. His letter-writing, do-nothing foreign policy is not the policy of the present adminis-tration. He may stand still, but events move on, and we must move with them or be switched off

the track. A special ambassador should be sent to England by President Johnson with a positive de-mand tor, indemnity for those Anglo-Rebel spollations upon American commerce. We do not want another volume of correspondence from Mr. Seward on the subject. Spare us that inflic-tion. The Government should now strike white the iron is hot from these Fenian movements and this Canadian scare. We have shown England an honest neutrality, and now we may, with the applause of the world, exact the penalty for a dishonest neutrality. We have saved her the Canadas and her contiguous possessions from a revolution and the least weeks. sessions from a revolution, and the least we can demand is the payment of the debts she owes us on the score of neutrality-payments "cash down on the nail.

Such a reclamation, closing the door at once to Mr. Seward's letter-writing, would be the making of President Johnson's administration at home and abroad. We want something of this kind to bring us foremost in the front rank of the great nations, where we ought to stand diplomatically, as well as in our material prosperity. We want something like this as a wholesome diversion against the everlasting negro agitation. The offended public sentiment of the country demands it. This public sentiment revolts at the idea of this never-endsentiment revolts at the idea of this never-ending, still beginning flunkeyism to England. Give us something better, Mr. Jonnson. Put in your demand upon England in the Jacksonian style, and you will secure not a little of the glory and strength of Jackson's administration. You have only to say, "These indemnities, if you please, or no more neutrality with the Fenisns," and the thing is settled; and the time,

Mr. President, has come. " clean Emigration.

From the Daily News

The Mexican Estafette states, in a recent issue. that of two thousand immigrants who had come to Mexico for the purpose of establishing colonies there, in accordance with published inducements of agents of the Imperial Government, only about one hundred had received rants of land. It is stated elsewhere that the

from Bull Run to Richmond, had upheld the day bulk of these immigrants, who are mostly from and windicated the honor of the country." the Southern States, are in the neighborhood of Orizaba in a destitute condition.

> We have repeatedly advised our Southern triends to stay at home and develop the re-sources of their own tertile and magnificent country, and warned them against lending too ready an ear to the seductive promises of colonization agents. It was evident, to those who knew anything of Mexican affairs, Maximilian's Government was in no condition to furnish transportation to the colonists, much less to advance them the capital necessary to establish themselves in business. And when we have seen, as we often have, promising young men investing their last dollar in purchasing transportation to Vera Cruz, firmly persuaded that, on their arrival at their destination, their expenses would be reimbursed, that land would be granted them, and that sufficient capital would be advanced to them to enable them to commence operations with a fair chance of success, we could not repress a sigh of regret over energies misapplied and hopes destined to

> prove illustry.
> It would be foreign to our present purpose to discuss the question as to who is responsible for the misrepresentations of which these people have been made the victims. Whether the fault lies with the authorized agents of Maximidan, or with outside speculators who dazzled the imagination of these colonists with promises as delusive as they were splendid, is practically unimportant. What we desire is to warn the Southern people against heedless emigration to Mexico. For those that are there we feel the liveliest sympathy. Strangers in a strange land disliked by one party, and distrusted by the of the language of the country, and exposed to the deadly diseases which scourge the coast during the summer and fall, their position would seem to be desperate—far more desperate than it could by any possibility be at home.

There they were at least surrounded by friends, and there was always the chance that energy and patient industry might retrieve their shattered fortunes. The toil they would have to undergo in Mexico would prove more surely remunerative at home, and they would be cheered and encouraged by the sympathy of their kinsmen, their friends, and their neigh-bors. The noble hearted Hampton gave excelient advice to his people when he urged them to stand by their homes and their State, and we earnestly commend his wise and patriouc counsel to the coasideration of those who contemplate emigration to Mexico. It is eminently a case in which it is

"Bester to bear the ills we have Than fly to others that we know not of."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS -Office of thiel Commissioner, S. corner of FIF iH and WALNU! Streets

WAYS.—Office of thiel Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIF1H and WALNU! Streets
PHILAPELPHIA, June 7, 1865.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposais will be received at the Office of the Chled' cummissioner of Fightways until 12 o'cleck M. on the Chled' cummissioner of Fightways until 12 o'cleck M. on the line of Apple street, from Norris street to a point three hundred and eight test north of the said corristivety with one mambiole as may be directed by the chled Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as payment in full, without recourse to the city. All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bord has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by or "imance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held Itable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

683t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

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For Chemiars apply to President CATTELL, or to Plot Research and Principles of the Faculty.

FASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

UNITED STATES TREASURY. PHILADELFRIA, June 8, 1868.—Holders of twenty coupons, and upwards, of United States Seven thirty loans, due 15th Instant, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count, at this Office, on and after the 9th instant.

N. B. BROWNE.

Assistant Treasurer United States. FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAV-ALEY.—I ate members of this Regiment are requested to meet at the office of the American Iron and Steel Association. So. 521 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for Flag Presentation on Fourth of July.

CHARLES M. BETTS,
665t Late Lieutenant Colonel.

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT to be given May 28, as d postponed until July 9, will continue as heretofore as the principal Hotels in this city. Those desirous
of procuring tickets of the Philadelphia agent may send
their orders, and they will receive prompt attendon.
Address M. A. WILBUR, William Penn Hotel,
5 3 w. milt Philadelphia.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock (820,640), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst, at the office of the Company, No 218 Walmus street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES, 5 17

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