## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

#### COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELFGRAPH.

Chinese Thunder.

#### From the Tvibune

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The New York Times of Tuesday prints an alarming letter from Mr. Raymond. According ; to this letter everything in Washington is really going to the bad, and we are verging upon I national chaos. General Paine, of Wisconsiu, is the leader of the new chuos party, having offered a resolution in reference to distributing . arms, which is the "first step towards preparafion for another civil war." Furthermore, if the Southern States should elect Congressmen, and of said Congressmen elect should come to · Washington, and if the President should recornize these Congressmen elect as the true Congress, and tf there are Northern Democrats enough elected to make a majority with the Southerners, there will be a dreadful row. The radicals will "drive the rival Congress with the President and his Cabinet and supporters (H. J. R. headforemost) into the Potomac." This is what the radicals mean-Mr. Boutwell, cially, being the most sangainary. As to the President intending in any contingency to use force, or anything like it, why it 'is purely ad invention, or the crazy dream of a political nightmare," whatever that may be.

We are assured by our bewildered acrobat that "the Philadelphia Convention is another source of panic to the Union party." We claim something of the Union party, and our knowledge indicates general contentment and resolution. The Philadelphia Convention excites a little curiosity; but as to panic, we have yet to hear of the first trae Republican who has had a single tremor. The Republican party spoke its mird very freely in the hundred newspapers from which we made extracts a lew days since, and we have no recollection of any panic. or apprehension, or the slightest possible fear e Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Raymond's panic is of his own creation - an air drawn dagger that distresses his soul, and his only. He constructively censures the Convention in this letter-but yet he sees no harm in "consulta-tion." What good, say we? Would he have us believe that the Johnson politicians are going all the way to Philadelphia mercly to consult ? Mr. Johnson himself does not think so; for we understand he expects great consolation from this Convention. Mr. Seward does not think so; for he tells us in a letter that he means the Convention shall exercise a certain pressure upon Congress, and compet the admission of the Rebel States upon their own terms.

But this Convent on, according to Mr. Ray-mond, would never have been necessary had the Union party been true-and even now not " wise for the leaders of the Union party to ignore or uncerrate it." Here, then, we have the essence of Mr. Raymond's philosophy. The Union party is going to ruin because it will not obey him and those who have h m in keeping-because it will not gratify Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward by deliberately surrendering to the spirit of slavery all that we had gained from the slave power-because it will not follow Mr. Baymond in a series of tergiversations which for rapidity and shamelessness have no parallel in modern political history, and which have occasioned for that gentleman the pitying contempt of every Republican—because it will not follow adventurers like Randali and Ishmaelites like Cowan, we are now in the hands of traitors who mean civil war-hopelessly demoralized, indeed, unless it return to the platform of Randall and Doolittle, as explained and defended by Raymond. Do we doubt these things? Listen to this new Titus Oates shouting it from the watchtower, calling upon all men to come and see his discovery-the treason he has unearthed, the crimes he has exposed, the conspiracy of General Paine and Mr. Boutwell, and the "ablest and most sincere radical," whose name is not given, but who, we infer, is Mr. Stevens,

We can say to Mr. Raymond that the Union party is not to be irightened from its mission by

emergency a call is issued for a conservative convention, to be held in Pailadelphia, for the purpose of insugurating a movement that will drive the present revolutionary radical from power secure the restoration of the coun try, and enable the nation to appropriate to it elf the practical benefits of the war. This move has its origin in fully as responsible and influential sources as did the Republican party, and, like the latter, is opposed by the party in power. It has created greater consternation with the leading puliticians of both parties, and starts of with ten times the presinge, with broader i-sues and a better opportunity to enlist the sympathics and support of the people, than any party has heretolore had in the country

The Republican party started out to oppose the extension of slavery and Mormonism, and in opposition to the extravagance at Washing-Siavery is now abolished, and in its stead we have the paramount question of restoration of the Union, and a united country in the place of our present distracted condition, with Con-gress closing the door against the representatives from nearly one-half of the States, regard to the corruption and financial shortcomings, the abuses under the rule of the radicals have increased a thousand fold, and the scheme to increase the burdens of the covered up in the Tariff bill, Freedmen's Bureau national bank legislation, Montana and other jobs, present a record without paralle these things furnish material for this Philadelphia Convention to present to the people an airay of lacts so overwhelming against the radical faction that it cannot fail to arouse the whole country. The Philadelphia Convention, rightly managed, can so direct the cont-st that the party in power will be forced into ob-scurity far more rapidly than it rose at its commencement. There are yet over two years before the next Presidential election, and with the capital which the managers of this new movement have at their disposal, their complete success in that campaign is much easier than was the triumph of the Republican party after four years' contest. There is also sufficient time, backed as they are with the momentous ques-tions of the day, to change the result of the approaching Congressional election in a suffnumber of the Northern States to secure control of the next Congress and the defeat of the present revolutionary faction which is now usurpmg power and hastening the destruction of the country. To this point the Philadelphia Convention should direct its efforts by exhibiting a scathing analysis of the corruptions, shortcomings, and deception of the party now holding control of both branches of Congress. 11 100 proceedings of that Convention are well-timed and properly conducted, there is no reason why its success may not be more remarkable than was that of the Republican party. It has a belter opportunity. All that is necessary is to properly improve it, and success us certain.

#### Reconstruction of the Cabinet. From the Times.

The restoration of the Union is to be preceded by a reconstruction of the Cablust. The resignation of Mr. Denison and Mr. Speed will be followed by the resignation of others, until the President shall have advisers whose opinions and purposes harmonize with his policy.

In these changes there is nothing to justity surprise, although there is undoubtedly much to occasion regret to those who have hoped for the re-establishment of coroial relations between the President and the majority in Congress. So long as this hope endured, rumors of Cabinet changes were of the nature of predictions or wishes. What then was guesswork is now reality, and in the fact we have a formal contession that the Union party is deprived of its unity, and that the time is coming when its members will be constrained to identify themselves with one of its sections or the other. It is mee', the refore, that only they shall occupy a confidential relationship to the President who are prepared coraially to promote his views. And when Messrs. Denison and Speed arrive at the conclusion that as between the President and the radicals, they are with the radicals, selfrespect, not less than duty, dictates their withdrawal from the Cabinet.

They have discharged their duty to themselves and the President, and their example ought to be speedily imitated by every Cabinet officer

## From the World.

The country is informed, upon no less respect able authority than that of the Chairman of the National Esecutive Committee of the Republican party, a member also of the House of Representatives, Mr. Raymond, that the Radicals, in and out of Congress, have projected and planned a political revolution, are already preparing a new civil war-a war not of sec tions, but of neighborhood. It is not possible to overestimate the importance of inis announce-ment; and Mi. Raymond deserves the thanks of all those who do not thirst for a fiercer carnege than can find parallel anywhere, save in Paris during the revolution of 92, for his exposure of the radical plots, made openly in the Times under his own initials, as well as for riving publicity to the violent and recklass designs of the revolutionary majority in Con-

The objects which the settled determination of the radicals aims at and avoves with an audacity which prevents their courage, if not their pa-triotism, from being questioned, are the continued possession of the Federal offices, and of their majority in the Federal Ligislature. It was to a complish the first of these objects, and to give it a color of legality, that the radicals in the Senate birst bloached the idea, opposed by the the letter of the Consultation, by the decision of the first Consress, and by the whole practice of the Government from its foundation till now, that the President has no power to make re-movals from office without the advice and con-sent of the senate. And since, the Senate not being in session, removals might be made, and rew appointments hold good, at least until rejected by the Senate when again a-sembled, it was with the same purpose that the same parties put upon its passage a reso-jution forbidding the President to exercise that power during the adjournment of Congress. The doubt whether such a resolution, if passed, could survive a veto, or would be regarded by the President, being so plainly an usurpation b one of the co-ordinate branches of the Govern ment upon the rights and duties of another branch, led to the still more desperate measure, which the radicals in their first and second caucus undertook, by the party whip and spur, to impose upon the Senate, of a perpetual session. To the proceedings of those cancuses, as reported by Mr. Raymond, we refer our readers. They derive an importance from the disclosures subsequently made by Mr. Raymond, in the letter to which we have alluded, that they could not possess as his vindication of timselt from the charge political vacillation. It will there be seen with what flery zeal, in the first caucus, Bout well, of Massachusetts, Ingersolt, Farn-worth, and Fromwell, of Illinois, and Kelley, of Penu-syrvania, depicted the dangers to themselves and to their office-bolding triends throughout the country of an adjournment of Congress; what unmeasured insolence of abose they heaped upon the Chief Magistrate (as for a like cause they denounced and villued President Lincoln before his second nomination) because he falled to keep step with all their party violer ce in pre-venting lemency or justice to the South. It will there be seen also, in the doings of the second caucus, with what earnestness and by what arts Boutwell sought to procure the passage of the non-adjustment resolution (the prearranged decision of the committee appointed at the previous cancos), and with what pathetic energy the old man whose inturiate hate towards the South, the consignment of some millions of them "to the penitentiary of hell" could alone appease, besought recalcitrant members to remain in season for "three years" to "go the business telore us properly," to "protect the people against the machinations of the White House," and to save his office holding "firleads from the tender mercies of the enemy." To accompli-n the second or their objects, or

both of them, for both are one, and the rad cals now affect no concealment of their desperate designs, was that Mr. Stevens long ago broached his theory of State-suicide. States could no longer be kept out of the Union which were dead to the Union, and needed to be made alive by the romp Congress, than if needing only that restoration whose terms are prescribed by the Constitution, and which nothing remiained to hinder after the suppression of domes tic insurrection among their inhabitants. But the law-abiding temper of President John-

son, and his efforts for the speediest restoration to their normal relations of all the States of the

The Threatened Radical Civil War. rom the World. The country is informed, upon no less respect. [ fatal moment. "Not Jove himself hath power upon the past." The present need should alone engage the thought of every earnest and patri-The civil war which the radical leaders are

planning must be stamped out at every hazard. The "first step," which they have already taken, must be their last. Enough now of blood and of slaughter has been visited upon this stricken land, overthrowing the sacred citadels of our liberties and law.

Worse than a war of sections would be a war of neighborhoods, confined not to border States and boundary lines, but spreading into every State, city, and county of the Union, and drenching all in blood. Its result could not long be doubtiul, indeed: for on the one side would be the Government, with its army and navy, and its possession of nearly all the arsenals of civil and military power, the Demoarsenals of cavil and military power, the Demo-cratic party of the North, the United South, and twe readily endorse Mr. Raymond's asser-tion on an issue of this kind) a considerable body of the Republican party itself. Against such a combination the radical revolutionists, though wielding the power of Congress, and though desperate and determined to the last degree, could not make head say, much less nervail. But the fames of civil war must not But the flames of civil war must again be lit; and the country will sustain Presi dent Johnson, let us rather say will demand of bim, any and every lawful measure which can stop these revolutionists in their hellish work!

The New York City Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Daily News. An e ection was held on Tuesday in each of the Congressional Districts comprised within this ty, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Union Convention, which is to assemble at Philadelphia on the 14th of August. The gentlemen chosen are all men of character and ability, well known not only in this city, but throughout the State, and most of them throughout the Union. No one can doubt that they will represent faithfully and well the con-servatism and patriotism of New York, while their standing, experience, and ability will secure for them that consideration in the Con vertion to which the representatives of the chief city in the Union will be justly entitled. All the appointments thus far made-in Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, and this city-indicate

unmistakably that the Philadelphia Convention will be composed of the very ablest and best the country; and give assurance that its deliberations will result in the overthrow of the revolutionists who are now in possession of the Federal Capitol, and in the re-establ sh ment of the Union upon ils ancient constitutional loundations.

We append a list of the delegates from this city:-Delegates. Alternates 4th Dist.-Henry Hilton, John McCoot, 5th Dist.-Hon. Jas. Monerief, P. Carroll,

Hon. W B Mac ay,	S. E. Nolan
	John Richardson,
Dr Lewis A. Sayre,	L M Wan Wart,
7th Dist - Lowis W Maires,	Ed. D. Bassford,
Owen Keenan,	P. Gal igan,
8.h DistHop Jas. prooks,	R. D. Livingston,
William P. Lee,	C. & Cornell,
9th Dist -Hon, F. Wood,	Micnael Connolly,
Hon. S. P. Ingraham	, V. K. Stephenson.
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#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

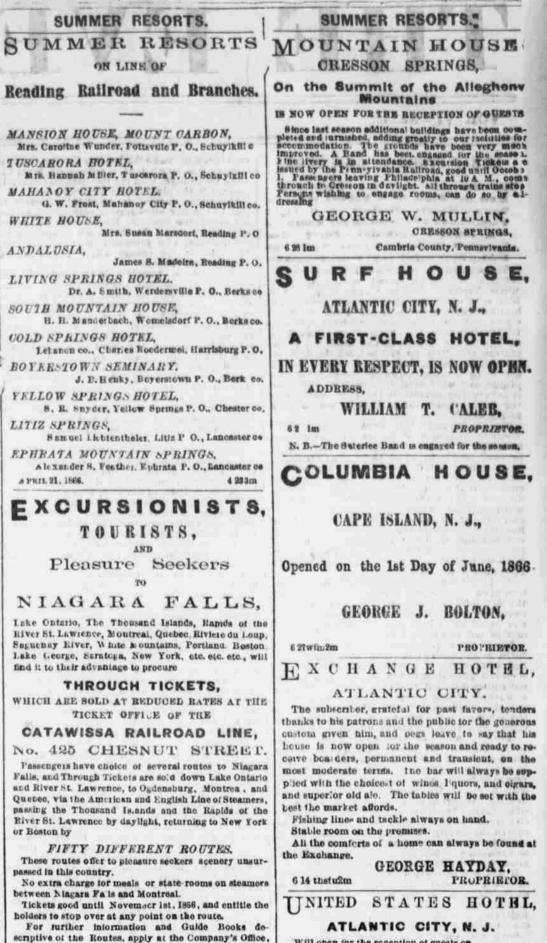
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Clerk of the Faculty. EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 510

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gong-beating and Chinese thunder. We can imagine a timid, time serving soldier, whose courage is none of the purest, in a position re-quiring calminess and bravery. "Let us run let us throw down our guns; better than AWBV: all, let us surrender, and have done with strife.' This is Mr. Raymond's situation, and the meaning of his letter. He would surrender the Union party to President Johnson, and make Randall and Doolittle its keepers. Being in a surrendering mood himself-having, indeed, gone over, haversack and musket, to the enemy-he won-ders that the party does not follow. It is not the first time that men in abandoning their colors have made wild appeals to their comrades to follow their example. Benedict Arnold became very earnest when he wrote of the wrongs of Washington and the patriot party, and his earn-estness is well imitated by Mr. Raymond.

#### Formation of the Republican Party in 4856, and the Proposed Conservative Party of 1866.

From the Herald.

-The passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill during the Presidential term of poor Pierce brought on the political agitation which gave origin to the Republican party. A few politicians gathered at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 22d day of February, 1856, and there adopted a series of resolutions, and called their organization the Republican party. An executive committee was appointed, and a convention called to meet in Philadelphia on the 17th of June following, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. From this small assemblage and insignificant gathering at Pittsburg, as it was then supposed, dates the commencement of the party which now has control of Congress

Very few persons were sanguine enough to imagine when the Pittsburg Convention assem-bled, that the movement would amount to any-thing in the campaign of that year. The most that was anticipated was the division of the anti-Democratic element and a diversion from the Fillmore party sufficient to secure the success of the Democracy and give them a new lease of power. But the Philadelphia Convention met and nominated General Fremont as its candidate for President. An exciting campaign followed, which resulted, not in a small diversion from Fillmore, but in Fremont receiving a larger number of yours in the Northern or tree States than did Mr. Buchanan, the successful Candidate in the race.

This success was wholly unprecedented. Here was a party springing into existence, arraying itself in opposition to all the other political organizations, and in eight months from the time of its first convention securing within a lew thousand a majority of the popular vote in the then free States. In two years more it revolu-tionized the popular branch of Congress, and in four years obtained possession of every branch of the national Government. It has now, been of the national Government. It has now, been in power for nearly six years, and has reached a period in its bistory in which it will be called to a test of its deeds instead of its promises. The distracted condition of our country and the severe struggle with the Rebellion so over-shadowed everything else that the party escaped this test until the present time. But the close of the war has brought up new questions and new issues, and the factions, demoralizing, and revolutionary action of the present Con-gress has created a necessity for a reorganization and revolutionary action of the present Con-gress has created a necessity for a reorganization of parties greater than that which existed at the inauguration of the Republican party. The corruption exhibited by Congress and its pro-pensity for all manner of jobs, as well as the immentable want of statesmanship exhibited by the party in Congress in its treatment of the great question of restoration, have prepared the way for the success of a new platy movement of parties greater than that which existed at the inauguration of the Republican party. The corruption exhibited by Congress and its pro-pensity for all manner of 160% as well as the lamentable want of statesmanship exhibited by the party in Congress in its treatment of the great question of restoration, have prepared the way for the success of a new party movement and made it necessary to the country. In this -contraction definition

whose position is identical with theirs. The change begun, its completion ought not to be delayed. The conscience which refuses to help the President ought to be tender enough to relinquish an office whose requirements it caanot tuthl. For the process of reconstructing the Cabinet cannot be allowed to halt midway. It must be thorough and early, because the failure or the refusal of Congress to co-operate with the Executive necessitates a determination on the part of the latter to secure assistance in quarters that are constitutionally subject to his direct control. They cannot with any propriety remain in the position of the President's advisers whose hearts are on the side of his enemies

Nor should it be lorgotten that the retirement or removal of Cabinet officers, at this period, is in no respect a consequence of altered purposes in the mind of the President. Capricious conouct cannot be justly imputed to him. His principles, his desires, his plans are as they were seven months ago. If certain Cabinet officers now find their relationship to him different from what it then was, it is because the interval has developed in Congress purposes and tactics at variance with the well-understood principles of the Union party. The President has simply maintained his ground. Congress, submitting to the domination of the radicals, has altogether changed its course, and the consequence has been a gradually widening breach, against the robable dangers of which the President is

bound to provide. Under any circumstances this would be the President's duty. But circumstances now exist which render it specially urgent and imperative. The recent caucus has revealed a degree of raoical recklessness for which, we fancy, the country has been unprepared. Restrained they are in some measure by the better senze of other members; but of their readiness to resort to extreme measures to annoy, and, if possible, weaken the President, and to carry out the ends to which they are pledged, there can no longer be the slightest doubt. Their ends are revolutionary, and they are, as a faction, not unwilling to employ revolutionary means. The extraoidinary resolution which has been forced through the House under the pressure of the previous question-as alluded to in these col-umns on Tuesday-admits of no misinterpreta-It contemplates, as a not improbation. ble contingency, armed resistance to the con-stitutional authority of the Executive; in other words, another civil war, to be gotten up by the radicals to enforce their doctrine of Southern subjugation and negro suffrage. Upon the folly of such a pur pose we need not dwell. Of the summary sumihilation that awaits any movement of this nature, we are not required to speak in advance. The fact is all we care now to note; its significance as an indication of radical violence our readers may estimate for themselves. They will be aldea in their task by further reference to the outraceous attacks of prominent radicals upon the President, and their almost uncon-trollable anger at the prospect of deleat. It is clear, not only that the radicals are averse to the restoration of the Union on a constitutional basis, but that they are prepared to trample upon the Constitution whenever it impedes their schemes, and, if necessary, to precipitate another bloody struggle to establish radical

supremacy. The President, then, is entitled to, and must The President, then, is entitled to, and must have, a Cabinet heartily, determinedly, coura-geously united in support of the authority vested in him under the Constitution, and of the policy to which he is irrevocably committed for the restoration of the Union. He cannot afford to intrust the execution of his measures to gentle-men who sit at his council-board, indeed, and draw substrate as his officers and edustres but

Union, have thus far frustrated the radical plots and contrivings. He has made them ridicu-When they have said that the Southern lous. States were dead he has shown them alive, clothed, and in their right minds, having ac cepted the results of the war; having restored order and established good government among their citizens; having renewed their allegiance patiently awaiting participation in all and Federal functions.

In such a contest there is no hope left to the radicals. They loresee that the country stands by the President; that the great majority of the ople, North and South, desire a restored Union; and that the coming elections will prociain, the fact. They foresee, too, that the assembling of a convention at Philadelphia of delegates from all the States will exhibit, to thirty millions of people, at least, the symbol of their heart's desire, and will revive again the passion for a complete Congress, a fraternal and

indissoluble unity. The time is short. Therefore they have now abandoned all the forms and tictions of a pre tended legality, and, with the energy of beaten but desperate men, they have resolved to commit their cause to the arbitrament of the sword. and nave alleady, in the language of Mr. Ray mond, and their "preparations for another war.

Their "first step" is thus described in the dis closure made in Tuesday's 'limes :-

"I do not propose to comment upon the result of such a movement. It is obvious that if any such contingency should snise, the war would not be sectional, as was the fast: it would be a war of poli-incal parties and of neighborhoods. Not only have the great body of the Union party in Congress 10 sympately with these views and purposes, but the are in the main ignorant and increduous of their existence. That the extreme radicate entertain them, however, there is not the slightest doubt, and we know, from the experience of secession in 1881.

We allow, nois the captures to plunge a great party or a great ration into war" "You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution othered by General Fame, of Wisconsin, calling on the States to organ-ize, di-cip ine, and equip their militia and direct-ing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance, and the interaction of the constant of the inverse interaction of the inverse. ing that is now under the custody of the General Government be distributed among the States-the distribution among the loyal States to take place inmediately, suc that among the States (ately in rebellion to be post, ened until further orders. The reportion came from the Committee ou Military Amors and was unshed to a yoo, without debate of Aflairs, and was pushed to a volo, without debaie celay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Cohgress as it has in the country; and the public will doubtless recove with increduhity the assurance tonk it was intended, by those who secured its passage, as the first stop towards preparation for another civil war Although no orbas was had upon it, members were uiged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its tion on the part of the few who were privy to he infreduction. Some were told that it was necessary ro enable the Southern toyarisms to protect them-relves; others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War beparement; others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President; and o hers that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Lowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance-but this was refused."

What was behind Mr. Boutwell's proclamation, in the caucus, of a coming 'hasae of force,' is here revealed. It is 'the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a resort to force upon the a-sembling of the Fortieth Congress in regular or extra session, and this deter-mination is avowed. And the resolution to which I have referred, for an organization of the militia and a distribution of arms in the Northern States, is the initial step to its execution.

We should be ashamed at such a crisis as this to stop and ask those who have discredited our for bodings and our predictions so long, now to witness their justiceation and fulfilment. Lt 18 adjusting periwigs in the presence of a revolu-tion to show, as the Post attempts, who here, or what there, might have hindered or averted the

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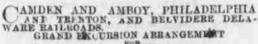
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pecial Excursion ..... .. 4 15 P. M. 518 P. M.

11-23 A. M. 7 08 A. M. 5 50 A. M.



TOURISTS AND PLYASURE TRAVEL

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906 P. M., Accommodation due 6 P. M.
400 F. B., Fast Express due 7:00 Returning will leave (ape island-620 A. M., Morning Mail, due 16-97.
900 A. M., Fast Express, due 19:07.
900 A. M., Fast Express, due 19:07.
900 P. M. Express, due 8:28
Ticket Offic: s, at Ferri 1001 of Market street, and No
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Fersons purchasing tikets of the Agent, st No. 828
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on the Island. Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superby fired up lee tream Saloons, where the choicest treams, Wster less, Confections, Jellies, etc. will always be found. M FILON. Superintendent. 1711W Super

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