

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

SCAILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Close of the Session of Congress—The General Result.

From the Times. Congress closed on Saturday its long, laborious, and comparatively unfruitful session. It has spent eight months in the execution of its duty, and accomplished little. It has worked hard and accomplished little. It has spent eight months in the execution of its duty, and accomplished little.

It had at the outset an overwhelming Union majority, which was still further increased from time to time by ousting Democrats whose seats were contested by Republicans admitted in their stead. This majority, at no time thoroughly united in sentiment, was nevertheless harmonious in its affirmative action, but proved unequal to the enactment either of such laws as the public good required, or of such as the zealous of faction demanded. While this Congress, therefore, has done less than was expected of it, it has also done less of evil than was feared. No Congress ever met under weightier responsibilities than with a broader field for permanent and transient usefulness; if it has not proved fully equal to the emergency, it has still left the path comparatively unobscured for its successor.

The Thirty-ninth Congress was elected during the final struggles of the nation against the Rebellion. Naturally enough, it was called into the arena for the supreme effort; it summoned to the rescue all the patriotic passion, the fervid zeal, the enthusiastic and unquenchable determination of the great body of the American people. The country decided anew, and on November 8, 1864, that the Rebellion should be put down by force; and it elected a President, a Vice-President, and a Congress pledged by their principles, their history, and their characters to prosecute the war to the complete accomplishment of that great end. But the act was attended by the new Administration assumed the power to which it thus succeeded. The war closed by the overthrow of the Rebels, and their unconditional surrender in April, 1865, and it thus happened that the Congress, chosen, in both its Executive and legislative departments, to prosecute a gigantic war, devolved the responsibility of restoring peace.

The very temper and not recollections so well adapted to the first of these great and important duties, in themselves scarcely conducive to the other, and it is not surprising that difficulties of a very formidable character should have revealed themselves during the progress of the work. Long before the war had closed, the President Lincoln had foreseen the necessity of preparing for peace, and of restoring the Rebel States to their practical relations to the Federal Government. He had declared upon the appointment of Provisional Governors, by whom the machinery of State Government should again be set in motion, and had used the power of amnesty and pardon, vested in him by the Constitution, as the means of creating a basis of voters for that purpose. Upon his death, President Johnson, continuing his policy, and during the ensuing summer had restored local Governments in all the Rebel States, secured free and complete acquiescence in the issue of the war, reopened courts, and referred to the masses of the people upon compliance with the terms he had a right to prescribe, the fundamental right of suffrage, and laid the basis for a speedy restoration of the Union and the complete re-establishment of the authority of the Constitution over all the States and Territories of the United States. Nothing remained but the re-assignment of the representatives from those States to their seats in Congress, under such regulations and restrictions as the safety of the nation might require, and the responsibility devolved solely and exclusively upon the two Houses of Congress.

When Congress met in December it was found that a very sharp and determined hostility to the restoration policy of the President, as developed by his successor, had sprung up in the midst of the Union party, and had been so organized and disciplined in advance as to be ready for instant action. It rested upon the idea that the States were conquered, not by the sword, but by the bayonet, and that the property of the South lay in the hands of the conquerors, and that the right of representation, and all other constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities, had been forfeited by the States which entered in the late rebellion, and that the power of Congress over all these rights and possessions was absolute and supreme—to be exercised solely in its own discretion, and upon terms and conditions which it claimed had the right to prescribe. The House, in which only the loyal States were represented, to reconstruct the Government and Constitution of the United States; and the determination to do this, in opposition to the Executive policy of restoration of the Union and the Constitution already proclaimed, and the full tide of success, was avowed at the very outset of the session.

The first step taken was the appointment of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, into whose hands each House of Congress surrendered its right of admitting members to be jointly resolving that no member should be admitted to either, until the Committee had reported and both Houses should have taken final action thereon. The rest of the session was spent by the Committee in receiving testimony touching the condition of the Southern States, the temper of their people, the details of crime, the action of magistrates, and the general character and tendency of their affairs. No member from any Southern State was permitted or even allowed to bring his credentials to the notice and judgment of either House, as they were at once sent to the Committee on Reconstruction. The local State Governments already in operation at the South were ignored, and communications from the Governors elected by their people, under authority of the Provisional Governors appointed by the President, being refused a hearing or even a reception. Meaningless bills were introduced and referred to committees, for meeting territorial governments in the Southern States; for confiscating the real estate and other property of the Southern people; for annulling the election of the President by the States; for excluding from the exercise of political rights the great mass of the Southern people; for dividing among the enfranchised slaves the lands of the Southern planters; for conferring the elective franchise upon the colored people of the Southern States, and generally for accomplishing all such changes in the structure of our Government respectively found most consistent with their ideas of a perfect republic. Numerous amendments of the Constitution, some of them most sweeping in character, were presented and pressed upon the action of Congress and the attention of the country. Resolutions were adopted holding the Southern States under absolute military rule during the pleasure of Congress, and the general scope of all the attempted action of that body was to concentrate supreme power over the States in the Federal Government, and all power in that Government in the hands of Congress.

It was soon found that the President did not assent to the theory upon which all these measures rested, and that he would oppose whatever power the Constitution gave him to their execution. He first vetoed a bill continuing the Freedman's Bureau—already existing as a measure of temporary relief—for an indefinite period, with powers very greatly enlarged, at an annual expense of from thirty to forty millions to the public treasury, and creating the Executive with an enormous salary, and the separation of the Freedman's Bureau from the Department of the Interior. This veto was sustained by Congress, but encountered vehement denunciation in that body, and among its supporters throughout the nation. He next vetoed a bill conferring on Federal officers absolute authority over

State Courts, punishing with fine and imprisonment State judges and other officials for the execution of State laws in conflict with its provisions, and forbidding any discrimination, in civil rights, among inhabitants in any State. This Civil Rights bill was passed against the veto, which was based on grounds of its alleged conflict with the Constitution. Thereupon the President was denounced and treated as having abandoned the Union party, and in league with the Rebels of the Southern States; and from that time forward the time and attention of Congress were mainly devoted to warfare upon the Executive department of the Government, and to the prosecution with renewed zeal of its measures for reconstructing the Union upon the broad basis of universal suffrage in the Southern States without regard to race or color, as the essential condition of redemption to the right of representation in Congress.

Without going into further detail in regard to its action, it is sufficient to say that in all these attempts at reconstruction upon a basis of its own Congress failed. It passed no bill of reconstruction; none for leniency or supercession of the local Governments of the Southern States; none for organizing territorial governments upon the soil; none for disfranchising their white people, nor for conferring the right of suffrage on the colored race. All that it did on the subject of reconstruction was to submit to the several States an amendment of the Constitution, embodying an equality of civil rights, (2) Federal representation based substantially upon voters instead of population, (3) excluding from office certain classes of Rebels, (4) declaring the public debt inviolable, and forbidding payment for emancipated slaves, and (5) giving Congress power to carry these provisions into effect. And while these amendments are indorsed by Congress as in themselves just and desirable, their adoption is not made requisite as a condition of readmission to representation in Congress, but that they are to be left open to the constitutional discretion of each House. And one practical step towards restoration has been taken in the admission of members into both branches of Congress from the State of Tennessee—first under a special act, and then under a general act presented and not under any terms imposed by conditions precedent, nor upon any theory which denied the existence of Tennessee as a State in the Union, and upon a footing of equal rights and equal dignity with all the other States.

It cannot be denied, therefore, that in spite of its exclusion of these States from Congress—an exclusion maintained throughout the session, and broken at last only in the case of Tennessee—Congress has not succeeded in carrying out its war with that or the Executive department of the Government, or to give practical effect to any plan of reconstruction in accordance with the policy of restoration proposed by the President, or to secure the loyal representatives from loyal States when they are present in Congress, or to give practical effect to any plan of reconstruction in accordance with the policy of restoration proposed by the President, or to secure the loyal representatives from loyal States when they are present in Congress, or to give practical effect to any plan of reconstruction in accordance with the policy of restoration proposed by the President, or to secure the loyal representatives from loyal States when they are present in Congress.

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trian territory, but leave the fate of the German of Austria to be decided by the future. However this question may be settled, the triumph of Prussia is complete. Whatever the nominal relation of the smaller German States in the reconstructed Confederation may be, virtually the new Confederation, with its population of over 40,000,000 of people, will be identical with Prussia, which henceforth will be the dominant power and influence to all of the great European powers.

The Atlantic Cable.

From the Daily News. Peace has achieved its great victory. The laurels of the hosts of battle pale in the presence of the majesty and beneficence of intellect and labor ennobled by the consummation of the grandest enterprise that the brain of man has conceived, and his hands have created. Even while war was shaking the foundations of empires and convulsing the political spheres of a continent, the divinity of peace was joining the Old World and New at the altar of civilization. And, as a happy omen for the future, the first flashes of lightning through the iron veins of this new creation in the world of science and industry tell the glad tidings that old Europe trembles no more beneath the shock of hostile armies. The Prussian has paused at the gates of Vienna; the kings and kaisers and their marshalled hosts on the embattled plain have hushed the din of arms, as if conscious that there has been accomplished a triumph so glorious in the cause of enlightenment that the God who traces the paths of progress seemed to cry upon their agencies of desolation and destruction, and to rebuke them by re-creating the true mission of power and ambition upon earth.

The successful laying of the Atlantic cable may well, indeed, awaken the pride and joy of those who, with rare perseverance and energy, have pursued their enterprise through failure and discouragement to its final success. It is an occasion for the nations to celebrate with earnest thanksgiving, not only for its material results, but for the moral influences that it promises to extend. As a convenience to commercial communities its importance cannot be overestimated. It will lessen the risks of commercial adventure, and enable capital to launch in the sea of foreign enterprise with a degree of security hitherto unknown. Thus, from the greater intercourse between nations, a complete re-orientation of foreign markets, a new life and impulse will be given to trade, and the merchant will buy or sell at transatlantic marts with as little danger from fluctuations as when he deals with the markets of his own country. In the uninterrupted daily intercourse that will be held between this and European countries, there will gradually be established a mutual appreciation of habits and customs, a knowledge of character and a sympathetic relationship, and conducive to general international friendliness. Linked by the wondrous currents of thought speeding across the ocean's bed, the ties of unity will grow stronger from day to day, and the people, though separated by the waste of waters, will seem to be in contact, through the daily interchange of sentiment and intelligence.

Diplomatic complications and political misunderstandings will be less frequent and more easily adjusted, and the nations will be more often founded upon trivial causes, but become aggravated by erroneous impressions, while the popular temper is inflamed by misconception of theories or misrepresentation of facts. But our countrymen, and people being in constant communication with the powers of Europe, will at least understand the position of each upon all questions that may arise; and from the simple fact that views may be interchanged at the very moment when an emergency may arise, questions of international adjustment will be less likely to occur, and we shall avoid the danger of stumbling into an antagonism through ignorance or misconception of facts and motives. People who shake hands every morning, and pass the contents of the day's work to each other, will be less likely to quarrel, and to put up with each other's prejudices; and as we shall have an opportunity to shake hands every morning, electrically, with our friends across the water, there is every reason to believe that friendship and goodwill will be enhanced by the habitual greeting.

A welcome, a hearty welcome to the mighty monster of the deep, that from its slimy bed stretches its head upon our shores, armed with the lightning bolts of the great work of progress, in the righteous search for knowledge, and the building-up of the fabric of enlightenment within which, in God's good time, humanity shall be sheltered from ignorance and oppression. Through this obedient and faithful interpreter let us extend our greetings to the friends of freedom. Let us teach them the blessings and the glories of self-government. Let us make them familiar with our republicanism; but first let us be sure that we have the true ewel to show them, and not a worthless counterfeit.

It cannot be denied, therefore, that in spite of its exclusion of these States from Congress—an exclusion maintained throughout the session, and broken at last only in the case of Tennessee—Congress has not succeeded in carrying out its war with that or the Executive department of the Government, or to give practical effect to any plan of reconstruction in accordance with the policy of restoration proposed by the President, or to secure the loyal representatives from loyal States when they are present in Congress, or to give practical effect to any plan of reconstruction in accordance with the policy of restoration proposed by the President, or to secure the loyal representatives from loyal States when they are present in Congress.

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WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY. No. 225 North Third Street. It is worthy to be ranked with the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificate should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such a reputation for such high quality.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866. We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you were good enough to send us, and we are pleased to state that it is entirely pure from poison or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of Whisky.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely pure from poison or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of Whisky.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Lead Oil, and perfectly pure in its composition. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North Third Street Philadelphia.

LONGWORTH'S CELEBRATED CATAWBA WINES. J. W. HAMMAR, SOLE AGENT, 61 Third Street, No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS Etc. Etc. No. 19 North FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHIEGAN'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 112 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT sizes, from 12 to 100 feet long.

MISCELLANEOUS. V. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COFFEY, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH and WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS. OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FITTLER, WEAVER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA and TARED CORDAGE, CORDS Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 21 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

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CORN EXCHANGE. JOHN T. B. A. L. & CO. REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 16 NORTH WATER Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, No. 214 MARKET Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER. WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER. MACHINERY and MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES, No. 118 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous count given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms.

GEORGE HAYDAY, PROPRIETOR. 614 Third St.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR. 617 Wm 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Will open for the reception of guests on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY. Or No. 87 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurbished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE. The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Femberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCALFEGOOD. N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Femberton to depot.

SUMMER TRAVEL, Via North Pennsylvania Railroad. EBORST and MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, ALENTOWN, BETHELEHEM, HAZLETON, AND ALL POINTS IN THE Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Are the Specialties of this Route. Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. CAMDEN and ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Special Excursion. From Philadelphia to Atlantic City, and on to Camden, on Sunday, July 29, 1866, via the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia and Trenton, and BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS. TOURISTS and PLEASURE TRAVEL.

NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, BURLINGTON, WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursions routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than the rates of fare by the regular routes.

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

FOR CAPE MAY. Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows: 9:00 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12:25 P. M. 1:00 P. M. Accommodation, due 4:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M. Fast Express, due 12:00 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS, TOURISTS, AND Pleasure Seekers TO NIAGARA FALLS, Lake Ontario, the Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc. and it is to their advantage to procure THROUGH TICKETS, WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE, No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country. No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route. For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, Passenger Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J. New open for the reception of guests. 7 1/2 miles from the City of New York. The Saturday 4 1/2 P. M. line from New York returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 6 1/2 Wm 2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. Public Agents for the purpose of calling the attention of the public to their newly-invented Patent, THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST, which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very efficient in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages: 1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in carrying, so that a servant or child may use it. 2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property. 3d. Universality of application, to any part of a Room, Hallway, Chamber, Office, Parlor, Drawing Room, etc.

We have put our ALARMIST at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either in New York or our agents. For further particulars inquire of our agents. STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., Office, No. 52 WALNUT Street, Room No. 18. We will send the ALARMIST to call the attention of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage. Country Agents wanted. 6 29 2m

GOVERNMENT SALES. SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, (GIEBOLD'S), Q. MASTERS' GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866. By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, A PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of Captain George F. Browning, A. Q. M., ON THURSDAY, August 2, 1866, the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores:

100 cords wood, chairs, benches, 12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff), 2 leather cupboards, 9,000 feet matched flooring, 2 prairie ladders, 1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed, 50 ladders, 2,000 feet assorted lumber, 50 ft. cheoks, 8 platform scales, large, 4 corner scales, 40 kegs nails, 4 warehouse trucks, 15 carts, 1 do. horse wagon, 60 iron bedsteads, 1 water wagon, iron, 300 barrels, 6 loose carriages and about 10,000 pounds grain sack, 12 sets harness (four horse), 1 set mechanical iron stumps, 15 sets cart harness, 1 sprit level and tripod, 25 riding saddles, 1 surveyor's compass, 6 sets cutlery and horse-traps, About 5000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2 1/2 inch couplings with washers, 100 brass cocks, angle valves, etc. wrought, ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not all enumerated, and will be sold to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold. Purchasers must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale. Terms—Cash, in Government funds. A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale. JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC. NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866. Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, the following articles, viz: 2000 lbs. of Shot of Rolling Mill, Seven Nail Machines, One table M. (complete), 23 Rollers, Two hand saws for Slotting Screws, Two Machines for Cutting Screws, Seven Machines for Slotting Gears, Four Oil Engines, Two Oil Press Rollers, Eight pieces Iron Slitting, Six sets Couplings for Shafting, Lot of Pumps and Dies for Gas Fitting, One box Lamps (oil), Three boxes Belting, One hand-saw Machine, One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 154 pounds, One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds, One piece Leather Belting, 2 inches wide, 226 pounds, One roll Gum Packing, Six Bars Oven Steel (cast), No. 10 to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms—Cash, in Government funds, and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale. By order of Navy Department, 6 19 1/2 2m Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

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