THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1866.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILID EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Fenian Movement. From the Heraid.

There appears to be some apprehension of another Fenian attack on Canada. A desperate scare exists in the British Provinces in consequence of the announcement that a picnic of Fenians is about to take place at Clinton forest, near Fort Erie, and within convenient distance of her Britannic Majesty's possessions. All Canada is therefore in a state of the utmost alarm. The military and civic officials at Ottawa are exercising sleepless vigilance; telegraphic couriers are flying all over Canada from sunrise to sunrise, paying no regard at all to the comfort or want of rest of the Government The gunboats recently brought from officials. England have, as we are informed, been moved up in the vicinity of the hostilities which, it is said, fifteen thousand Fenlans are about wage upon a monster chowder, the ingredients whereof may include the whole British American Provinces, from Canada West to Newfoundland. The volunteers are also called out, and three thousand of them will encamp some within sight of the smoke of the Fenian kitchen in the forest, where the cooking for the picnic is to be done. The Canadian Cabinet, it appears, was in session all day Sunday, and the tele-graph offices throughout the country were kept open, so that the "earliest intelligence" of the nauguration of the picnic might be forwarded to the alarmed Government and people, volunteers, regulars, and factotums of the different towns and villages all over the Provinces. Assuming that this new Fenian movement

may mean something serious, we are justified also in assuming that the Fenians will not be very much disturbed in their plans this time if they really intend to throw litteen thousand armed picnicians into Canada. The present political condition of this country, including the action of the conservative element at the National Conventi n in Philadelphia, and the desperate appeals which the radicals are making to obtain the Fenian vote at the coming elections, will be very likely to prevent any vigorous interference with whatever the Fenlans may please to do in the vicinity of Clinton forest. The opinion prevails among all parties that our Government has done enough to prove its spirit of fair play in the recent suppression of the Fenian attack at Fort Eric, on the Canadian frontier, the seizure of munitions, arms, and rations, and the arrest of the leaders, Generals Sweeney, Spear, O'Neil, and Murphy; and we doubt whether Seward would now dare, in the present aspect of political affairs, to play the same game over again. Even if he was disposed to do so, President Johnson would probably have something to say in contravention of such a policy. Canada and England have had all the protection from our Government that we can afford to give them. They must now take care of themselves. The Fenian vote is at present a bone of contention between the radicals and the conservatives, and it is not at all likely that the movements of that body upon Canada will be obstructed just now. Besides, Mexico, which stands on our other frontier, is falling to pieces, and we want our army and generals in that quarter. Now is the favorable time, therefore, for the Penians to go in and win, and we hope they will take the opportunity.

The Good Old Times.

From the Tribune.

'In the peroration of General Dix's speech before the Randall Convention, he uttered, with the most melancholy effect, that moan over the glories of the past which octogenarian stagedrivers unbosom when they see a steam engine. There are many descendants of Mrs. Lot who like General Dix, look back in sorrowful regret and forward with fear and trembling. To such people, who are the salt of the earth in a very unfortunate sense, General Dix's admiration of the old republic will be more acceptable than the faith of better reformers in the future Union. His sorrow for the dead is wasted, as there is no hope that tears will effect a resurrection, but as what he says many people are weak enough to accept without examining, we have a desire to see what reason exists for "the good old times." He called upon the delegates 'to bring back the republic, purited and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, to its ancient prosperity and power; to present to the world an example worthy of imitation-no Utoplan vision of good government, but the grand old reality of the better times, bringing up the memory of our fathers and the recollections of the past, with the past and the future inseparably entwined-one country, one flag, one Union of equal States." Which we call very good, indeed. It is the privilege of men who, like General Dix, have outlived their political usefulness, to babble of the beauties of the past and to expathate pathetically upon the virtues of the fore-fathers. God forbid that we should detract one jot or tittle from the historical glory of our country. But Ceneral Dix knows as well as we from the very commencement of our do that. national existence, there was anything but accord on the question of slavery, and that subsequently it was constantly interfering with the peace and prosperity of the land. The trouble was as rile in the Convention of 1787, of which General Dix speaks so tenderly, as at any subsequent period. The battle has been waged ever since, sometimes more and sometimes less ficicely, sometimes almost subsiding into a peace, and then raging with renewed fierceness, but never, in spite of compromises, of truces, and of subterfuges, has the contest been concluded. General Dix knows this, for he has sometimes been in the thickest of the fray. To ignore the fact that slavery made trouble between the States in 1776, again in 1787, again when Missouri was admitted, constantly whenever a revenue policy was to be adjusted or new territory received, is to close our eyes to nine-tenths of the history of the country, and to disregard its most necessary and important lessons. General Dix almos swoons in rapture in contemplating "the grand old reality of better times," but all well-informed persons know that all through the golden era of the General's imagination there were dissensions and jealousies, and vital disagreements, which finally culminated in the great Rebellion. The simple truth is, that the nation is better off than ever before, as all nations should be after a political existence of nearly a century, and will be if they are destined to last a century We have rid ourselves of slavery legally longer. established, and we are in a fair way of ridding ourselves of the social anomalies which the departing monster has left in its trail, including the politicians who have learned nothing and have forgotten nothing. There is very lutle analogy between the circumstances of the country just after the Revo-lution and our condition at the present time. But suppose, for the sake of illustration, that Connecticut or Massachusetts had remained loyal to George the Third, and immediately the recognition of our independence had alter sent delegates to assist in framing a Constitution. We fancy that they might have knocked some time before gaining admission; and our fathers, sages and pullosophers as they were, would hardly have kept their tempers if these same delegates had assumed to dictate the terms upon which they were to be accorded entrance. It would have been found, we suspect, that the dictation, if any, was to come from the other side. If men or States put themselves into a dubious political position, they must submit to be distrusted until they have given plenary evidence of repentance, and suffi-cient surety of good conduct for the future. If the late Rebel States persist in keeping all political power in the hands of those who are

notoriously hostile to the Constitution and the | Vigorous and Decisive Executive Action. Union, they are no more entitled to represen-tation now than they were when their swords were drawn, their Confederate banners flaunt-ing, and their Rebel ranks in battle array. Admissions of the illegality and wickedness of the Rebellion on the part of the Rebels are not the Rebellion on the part of the Rebels are not so numerous as to be tiresome, by any manner of means. To sneak into Congress with patriot blood still dripping from their skirts, with the old slaveholding oligarchy still retaining its pristine power, and still disfranchising nine-tenths of the population, with the leaders of the Rebellion still eligible to offices of authority and trugt -this seems to be the chief ambition and trust -this seems to be the chief ambition of traitors refired from active business-these are the immunities which they do not so much ask for as demand, with General Dix for backer ! And should they carry their point, become on je more a power in the General Government, dominate once more in the Senate and the House, and make Congress the supple instrument of a scheming and unstable President, then, we suppose, General Dix will elevate his voice, and proclaim to all the four points of the compass that the republic is "purified and strengthened"-that "the grand old reality of better times" is restored-that we have at last "one country, one flag, one Union of equal

States! Λ country just escaped from mortal peril, and still with much hard, practical work before it, it it would live and prosper, will not suffer itself to be misled by the most charming exertions of rhetoricians. The people understand these matters as well now as they did during the last Presidential election, and the issues are much the same. The President wants a House of Representatives to do his work; the people want one to do their work, and for the present, at least, it will be as the people will.

Organized Conservatism-A Rising Power. From the Times.

The great difficulty in the way of consoli dating the conservative forces has been overcome, and an organized National Union move ment now aims at meeting the urgent demand of the country.

In a certain sense the Convention just closed partook of the nature of an experiment. The purpose of its conveners was plain, and their motives were above suspicion, but the feasibility of bringing together men who have hitherto been rauged under different bauners, and men who for years have been separated and alienated by civil war, and of establishing har-monious relations among them, remained a debatable question. Reasoning hypothetically, there were some grounds for fearing that, after all, a remembrance of bygone feuds might give rise to jealousies and estrangements which would be fatal to hearty reconculation.

Moreover, there was the possibility of trouble arising from innumities of temper and judgment in an assemblage of the magnitude originally contemplated. Now, these ticklish contingen-cies have been safely overcome. The practica-builty of the object aimed at by the authors of the call has been demonstrated. Union Repub licans and Union Democrats have met in the same committee-rooms, sat in council together, united in the same public proceedings, with a cordiality and concord that left nothing to be des.red. North and South have joined hands and exchanged opinions, and bartered experiences, and compared judgments, plans, and hopes; the end being the acceptance of a comnon basis of action. In all these respects the Convention was a grand success. As a delibera-tive body it realized the brightest anticipations its promoters. As a means of obliterating prejudices, rectifying mistakes, and developing the universality and potency of the Union senti-ment in both sections, it accomplished all that the most sanguine could have deemed possible. Considered solely with reference to these charactenstics, there has been notihing like it in American politics in our day.

In yet another sense there was danger. The persistent talschools of the radical press pointed to a contingency which touched the sensitive levalty of many in the North, Would the Convention be controlled by political extremists, in the sincerity of whose pro-tessions the Northern people have had but scanty confidence? Would the Convention be, as its promoters alleged, a loyal, conservative or a body managed by politicians body. who have acquired a reputation for disloyalty? These were inquiries to which predictions and promises were an unsatisfactory answer. Now,

From the Daily News. The fate of the Conservative party now, for a

time, must depend upon the action of President Johnson. The issues have been fairly stated, the council of war has been held, the banner has been unfurled, the war-cry given, and the champions have been summoned to the lists. So far all is well, and the country can be con-gratulated upon one step having been taken in the direction of its deliverance from the misrule of factors and facetidate. of faction and fanaticism.

But the struggle is yet to come, and let it not be ignored that the enemy is strong in courage, in resources, in energy, and in the great advantage of holding the citidal of power. In their command of the influences of central legislation, the radicals have an engine whose efficiency must not be underrated. Now that they fully realize bow powerful is the combination against them, they will bring to bear the full force of the machinery their Congressional majorities; and from their will be their exercise, at the crisis of the contest, of the authority they have usurped at the seat of government.

President Johnson, as the acknowledged leader of the conservative movement, will be the first object of their assault. Against him will be levelled every weapon that can be wielded in partisan warfare; and no opportunity will be lost to weaken his position, to embarrass him in the exercise of his official functions, and to paralyze the Executive arm. He must meet the emergency by the prompt development of all the resources that his official prominence places at his command. He is the forlorn hope of the conservative cause, and must bear the first shock of the attack. Let him then anticipate the tactics of the encury, and assume the offen-sive with the ardor of a leader who, thrown into the gap, is conscious that upon his personal prowess depends the fortune of a struggle in whose result is involved the destiny of his country.

No time now for timidity or hesitation. H knows what a host is marshalling for his sup-port. The representatives of the people in national council have proclaimed the popular will. The voice of the multitudes has been heard in condemnation of the faction that is now invested with legislative supremacy through its usurpation of powers unsarctioned by our form overnment.

Let the President strike the opposition when and where he can. And first, let him onst every radical office-holder that depends upon the Fede-ral patronage. Not a man of them should be retained in any office over which the Executive authority has control. That done, let him take measures to protect the Southern members of Congress in their seats at the next session. He has declared that they have the right to be there, and he should protect them in that right The emergency calls for prompt, vigorous, and decisive action, and every blow dealt by the Executive hand will be an inspiration to the conservative cause.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- UNION CITY EXECTIVE COMMITTEE. 138

August 7, 1836, TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. In accordence with the rules the members of the UNION FALTY with the in their several words on the THIRD TUESDAY (FAUGUST 2 stinst.) at 8 o'clock ν M , at which meeting the citizens of the different divisions present scall elect a Judge and two inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the todowing

fucsday evening. On the jourth 'luesday of August (28th inst), the citizens of each warn shall meet in their respective divi-sions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. and e ect nom eachin Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination

of City and County Officers One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.

One Delegate to a Convention. One Delegate to a Convention. One Delegate to a Representative Convention. Two Delegates to a Ward Convention in such dis-tilets as clear a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Schatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Con-vention.

Two persons to a Ward Committee of Superintendence

Two persons to a Ward Committee or Superintendence will also be chosen from each division. The toy at citizens of Full ade phia who have so nobly sustained the Gevernment when assalled by Reheis in arms, and who are in layer of securing a permanent beace by trying softwards for the justar, are invited to take part in these primary elections. The Union organization has carried the country suc-cessfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formitable abelian ever organized acams, the liberites of a tree people. It has maintained the Union of Sintes spannet the disintegrating organs of state rights, sup-ported by the leaders of the Demorratic party. It has prevented the chemics of our country from accomplish-ing by unequal and discour country from accomplish-ing to unequal and discour requestion in the con-cis of the mation that which there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thous not hold by use laded down in deicned the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.



however, they have been answered in a mannor that preciudes further controversy. The record of the Convention tells its own story. Its organization, its officers, its committees, its roll of membership, cannot be impugned by any upon its loyalty. Its declaration of principles admits of no misinterpretation; they challenge criticism as an embodiment of principle derived from the Constitution, and fully comalying with the requirements of the most rigid loyalty to the Union. And its statement of the case, upon which the people must pass judgment, is so impregnable in its facts, so conciu sive in its argument, so effective in its appeal to the national sentiment, that no other exposition is needed to insure for the movement profound attention and respect.

The movement being organized, where and when may we look for its results? The con-servatives of both parties being united for the urtherance of a common purpose, how and in what direction shall we trace the evidence of their power? The South having vindicated itself itself in the eyes of the nation, and accepted the principies chunciated by the North as the foundation of a restored Union, what is yet to be done to perfect the work begun by the Convention ?

Difficulties no doubt remain to obstruct the easy working of the movement, and cripple its uselulness, but none that should casion serious misapprehension. The formidable task of organization having been completed with marvellous ease, the minor labors that are before us ought not to excite fear or even uneasingss. The work is transferred in detail to each of the States and Territories, and upon the people of each depends the question of failure or triumph. To secure the latter beyond peradventure, all that is necessary is to manifest on a mall scale the forbearance, the sagacity, the hearty unanimity of the Philadelphia assem-blage. Let this done, add the National Union

movement will sweep everything before it. The battle of the Union, be it always remem-bered, must now be fought on Northern ground. The danger to our national existence no longer comes from Southern politicians or soldiers, but We from sectional politicians among ourselves. are not required to fight theoretical secessionsts, disciples of Calhoun, but, instead, practical disunionists under the guidance of Northern radicals. It is not a struggle between sections, but a struggle between the Unionists and disunionists of the same section, and that the Northern. By a revolutionary usurpation of power, the disunionists have excluded the South from the arena, but the sympathies of the Southern people are on the side of the National Unionists, whose duty it is to prepare for purifying and nationalizing Congress. is the work which devolves upon us, these are the circumstances under which we are required to begin it. We of the North are called upon to maintain the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution; and to do this ffectually we must expel the radical disunionists from Congress, and elect loyal Unionists as

The process is simple. As matters stand, names and nicknames amount to little. We are fighting for the substance, not the shadow, and can recognize only the distinctions that rest upon reality. Is a candidate for the Union, as defined by the Constitution, or for disunion after the fashion of the radicals? This is the one overshadowing question. In the States where nominations have already been made, there can be no hesitancy in determining as between the candidates. He that is not for the Union as established by our fathers is against it, and established by our fathers is against it, and should be dealt with accordingly, under what-soever pretense he solicits votes. In the States where nominations are yet to be made a mode-rate degree of attention to the spirit which animated the Philadelphia Convention and the principles it enunciated will secure like har-mony and success. The people of the North have the issue in their own hands, and we will not libel their patriotism by doubting the result.

that more stant be security against the recurrence of rebeilion in the future. With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrasted? We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it offous at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections. In order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventices will LIAM ELLIOIT, President JOES L. HILL, Secretaries.

8 11 St

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-Con Con mittee of Penes Ivanus, to the Parfors of the south, greeting :-Philadelphia, August 16 1886 -The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania seni greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on A onday, the 3d day of

Screenber next. History turnishes no parallel to the patriotism, cour-ge and fidelity of these men who, from the beginning in the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and the rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and

and the Rebellion to the end, localit the good fight and kept the faith.
The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be prescribed and pumshed in the persons of patriots like these, or trenson rewarded and honored in the persons of patriots like these, or trenson rewarded and honored in the persons of othe guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the balled and deceated traitors govern the country? In these geeat issues all are vitally conceined, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively tuned to wards the spot whence the Great Chatter of American Liberty was first provide the decated traitors of the term of the country?
The term of the secred shadows of independence that, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immostal creed, and to take counsel with their union triends.
On behalt of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennstivania, this Committee hereby grateuily extend a cordial we come to these patriots and triends from the Southern states. All who come will be received with open rams and warm bearts.
The Union men of the commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come bere and honor to excission with their presence, and future of our imperied country.
It is also suggested and recommended that our friends important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co operate with these tried champions of liberty irom the Souther the section menter of the sections for the champions of the principles of the context of the sections here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co operate with these tried champions of liberty irom the Souther section.

om the South. By order of the Committee. FR JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of september. The National Union Jub of this city invite delegates, as they arrive to call at their Booms, No. 1165 CHESNUC Street and register their names. The Club place their Poors at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamil-ton, of Texas, and Thor as J Durant, of New Or cans, bave already registered their names. 817 141

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE 198

Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.

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AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

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PROPOSALS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1869. 1 Scaled Proposa s are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'cock M. on THURSDAY, 13d inst., for furnishing the United States with nit cty-one CAVALRY HORSES, at least twentyfive of which must be of a bay color, and the re-These horses must be sound in all particulars, well

These forces must be scalar in an particular, well broker, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to cavairy purposes. Horses confracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to these specifications will be rejected. No marca will be rejected.

No mares will be received.

No marcs will be received. These horses must be delivered to Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, in this city, on or before MOADAY, September 17. Tayment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the horses contracted for Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, which will be submitted for the approval of the Ouartermaster-identical before the contract is Quartermaster-General before the contract is warded.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Horses." D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-Gen, and Chief Quartermuster,

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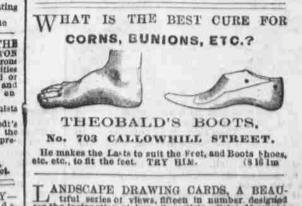
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