THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Johnson's Repudiation of Lincoln. From the Tribune.

The strongest point which Mr. Johnson could make-the point which he has labored most to make-is, that in his attempt to force Congress to admit Southern representatives, he is true to the policy of Abraham Lincoln. Never was a claim more baseless. Yet in all his speeches Mr. Johnson has repeated it, and, of late, with an irritation which betrays a sense of weakness. Reverdy Johnson, in his address to the President, ingeniously attempts to gain from the love of the people for Mr. Lincoln's popularity for his successor, and assures Mr. Johnson, that being upon the same ticket with that much Samented public servant, whose foul assassina-tion touched the heart of the civilized world with grief and horror, you would have been false to obvious duty if you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy." All the Copperhead papers which furiously denounced Mr. Lincoln's policy while he lived, now praise Mr. Johnson for adopting it. Thus we may see how highly the mantle of Elijah is valued—but Mr. Johnson has a cloak of his own, and the true garment has fallen upon Congress. Upon the ques-tion of his fulfilment of the purposes of Mr. Lincoln's administration, the Union party might sately appeal to the people, and stand or fall by

It would be easier to define what is not than what is the peculiar policy which Mr. Jourson and Mr. Seward have invented and submitted to the South for adoption; yet there are a few plain principles which underlie it. It is based upon the idea that no legislation of Congress is required to restore the Rebel States their forfeited privileges; it assumes that Congress can demand of them no conditions whatever, but is bound to admit them on demand to its halls. A State, on this theory, may fight for years against the Union, and, throwing down its arms, at once take part in the government. Or, if there be any preparation of measures or time re-quired, the President may alone determine the duration of the penance and the nature of the purgatives. His policy, in short, has for its central idea the unlimited efficacy of a Presidential amnesty: those whom he has pardoned

other men have no right to question.

This is Mr. Johnson's policy. That of Mr. Lincoln is absolutely antipodal. It is well known, and the proof is now in the possession of the Government, that Mr. Lincoln, near the close of the war, declared that he had no power whatever over the reconstruction of the Unionthat belonged to Congress. His messages to Congress repeat it. His message of December, 1864, was specially intended to assure the Southern people of the kindness they would receive upon their submission; yet he explicitly limited the extent of the mercy they could receive from him. "Some certain and other pos-sible questions are, and would be, beyond the Executive power to adjust; as, for instance, the admission of members of Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, hower, would still be within Executive control." This was well understood North and South. No guage could be plainer than this, which, in premising Executive elemency, limited it to inividuals, and expressly disclaimed the power se extend it so far as to restore States to their old relations. Jefferson Davis, in his message of March, 1865, faithfully repeated these opi-It will further be remembered that Mr. Lincoln declared that the only terms on which hostilities could cease were those stated in his message of December last, in which we were informed that, in the event of our penitent submission, he would temper justice with mercy, and that the question whether we would be governed as dependent territories, or permitted to have a representation in their Congress, was one in which he could promise nothing, but which would be decided by their Congress, after our submission had been accepted."

is useless to say more. When it is proved that Mr. Lincoln distinctly declared that the admission of representatives from the Rebel States was for Congress solely to decide, it is the extreme of effrontery to claim that his policy is carried out by Mr. Johnson, who affirms that Congress is without any jurisdiction in the

Tears for the Million.

From the Tribune.

The country, like a tender mother, will bear a great deal of congratulation over the fact that a professional sympathizer so shrewd as Mr. Reverdy Johnson has helped his presidential namesake to a relief of his overcharged sensibilities. There can be no mistake about it: real fears have been shed of late, copious and voluminous sorrow, a sentimental rain of so general a character that we have serious fears that the cotton crops will be spoiled by late floods along the track of the returning members of the Philadelphia Convention. The President, like Moses, had only to tap the rock of that Convention, and the waters gushed forth to order, "If you could have seen, sir," said Mr. Reverdy Johnson, with his grandest jury pathos, "the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina coming into the Convention on the first day of its meeting, hand in hand, amid the rapturous applause of hand in hand, amid the rapturous applause of the whole body, awakened by heartfelt gratitica-tion at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy, which they neither could nor desired to suppress, you would have felt that the time had arrived," etc. The President did feel that the time had arrived, and was equal to the emergency. "When," replied Mr. Andre w Johnson, "the despatches informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished for intel-lect and wisdom every eve was sufficient did lect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me." Thereupon Mr. Johnson concluded the affecting scene with the practical remark that

Providence had something to do in the matter.

Here it is we beg to differ with the President, and to assert the water-power of the official sceptre of Moses. But no ordinary occasion d have produced that uncommon overflow. The President has turned his eyes towards the radicals in Congress; has berated Messrs. Sumner, Phillips, and Stevens; has denounced a malignant and subsidized press; has been mor-tified by Parson Brownlow, and upbraided by his bosom friend, the Rev. General Granville Moody; has seen Mr. Jefferson Davis languishing in jail: Mr. Montgomery Blair making speeches for him; and the well-intentioned Mr. Raymond writing him down—but has never shed a tear. These Conventional tears were unconventional; tears—as the President might

Tears, idle tears; I know not whence they come: Tears from the depths of some divine despair"— we will not mention the Freedmen's bureau or the murders of the poor Unionists at New Orleans. They would have been worth the expiation of a President's tears, responsive to such an impenitont and joyful sun-shower as occurred at the Wigwam. We beg the members from Louisiana to dry their eyes.

"If earth-fire cleave
The upheaved land and bury the tolk,
The Southern crocodile would grieve."

Important Proclamation by the President -All the States Restored by Executive Authority.

From the Herald. The highly important proclamation of the President, which we published yesterday, declaring that all the States in which rebellion lately existed are fully restored to "peace, I

order, tranquillity, and civil authority," will be length and breadth of the land. Texas, the last
State that remained unrestored in its civil functions, and which has been the lone star in this
respect for some time, is now restored to her
rights and privileges in the Union with all the
other States. The work is now complete as far
as Executive authority goes, and the condition as Executive authority goes and the condition

of the States is concerned.

The proclamation of the President has the effect of law, and all are bound to respect it as such. As the Executive power of the republic, he is the proper authority to judge of the condition of the country. It is the duty of Congress itself to accept and act upon his official declaration. official declaration.

official declaration.

We have been anticipating such a proclamation as this, knowing that civil authority had been restored to all the other Southern States except Texas, and being assured that Texas would soon be in a condition to enjoy the same privilege; but now the official delacation is made that all are restored. claration is made that all are restored, every patriotic citizen must feel highly gratified. Radical agitators have been telling the people that the war is not over, and that the was still in a state of insurrection; but the President solemnly proclaims "that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of

The President in this important document recapitulates the several acts of Congress and of the Executive to suppress the insurrection and to restore civil authority, and he shows clearly that no branch of the Government ever entertained the thought that the States could be destroyed or their rights abridged whenever the insurrection should be put down. We now see how wisely and carefully Mr. Johnson has acted in reorganizing the Southern States, and n bringing peace and order out of the terrible chaos in which the Rebellion left the country. The people may well rejoice at the glorious end we have at last reached, and honor the man who has conducted us to that end through most extraordinary difficulties.

All that remains to be done now is the resto-

ration of the Southern States to representation in Congress. To exclude them from this is a violation of the Constitution, and Congress, in xcluding them, is guilty of a dangerous usurpation. Each house is the judge of the qualifi-cations of the individuals claiming seats; that is, to judge whether they have been properly elected and whether there is any constitutional objection to them personally. But this power only applies to the individual representative, was never be-fore applied in any other way, and the founders of the Government certainly never contemplated the exercise of it in excluding States from repre-The joint action of the two houses in refusing to admit the States to be represented in Congress is clearly unconstitutional and revolutionary. The States in which rebellion existed were represented in part during actual hostilities, and, could elections have been fairly held in portions of those States, they would have been represented throughout the war. The exclusion of them from Congress when the war ceased was an afterthought of radical politicians, for political ends. We have good reason to believe, however, looking at the signs of the times, that the radicals will not be able to keep the Southern representatives from Congress much longer. Public opinion will demand With this proclamation of the President the people will require an immediate and full restoration of the South in Congress. as in all the other rights now accorded to them as citizens of the United States.

Political Principles-The Baltimore and Philadelphia Platforms.

It is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary radical movement to claim the authority of the Union party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctrines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union party.

re platform is the latest untheri tative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the Rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated and elected. It was accepted by both these great men, as the platform on which their ad-ministration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded turoughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philaceiphia platform; nor is there a single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we re print the provisions of the two, side by side:-THE CONSTITUTION AND The Philadelphia Decla-THE UNION.
The Baltimore Piatform,
1864.

The Baltimore Piatform,
1864.

Resolved, I hat it is the maintained the AUTHORIhighest duty of every TY OF THE CONSTITUTION
American crizen to main, with all the powers which
tain against all their enemies THE INTEGRITY OF Strictions which, it im-THE UNION AND THE PAR- poses upon the General AMOUNT AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT, unabridged THE CONSTITUTION AND and unaltered, and it has LAWS OF THE UNITED PRESERVED THE UNION STATES; and that, laying with the equal rights, digniside all differences of political opinion, we pledge crates perfect and unimpaired.

Animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power States and in the Electoral to aid the Government in College is a right recognisiting, by force of arms, mixed by the Constitution

everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the Rebellion now taging against its authority, and in bringing to the pumshment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Fesoived. That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hestility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and laws of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are "the supreme of the Constitution and laws of any State to the continuous possible vigor to the complete suppression upon the Government to maintain of the Rebellion, in full ment nor probabiled by it to the States are reserved to the States or the poople the States is the right to the states is the right to

American people to their the States is the right to country and its free institutions.

In the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is purpostal, and the authority of its Government is suprement within the limitation and restrictions of the Conrestrictions of the Con-

he disclinated with an the worder, that an a new limit of the worder was the rather of the property was the rather than the ra

The Philadelphia declaration is thus seen to The Philadelphia declaration is thus seen to be the reaffirmation and adoption, by all the States, including those lately in rebellion, of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal states to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was re-established, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored, and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede. So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical. Next comes the subject of

SLAVERY.

Baltimore Platform, 1884.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it forever prohibited, and must be always and every where hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the should ever be re-established from the soil of the should ever be re-established from the soil of the United States; and Republic; and that, while the enfranchised slaves in we uphold and maintain all the states of the Union the acts and proclama-should receive. In comthe acts and proclama-should receive in com-tions by which the Gov-mou with all their inhab-ernment, in its own do-itants, equal protection febse, has aimed a death-in every right of person blow at this gigsnite evil, and property. we are in favor, further-more, of such an amend-ment to the Constitution,

to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall teratomic and lorever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits jurisdiction of the United States.

Upon the subject of slavery the two are iden-tical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made at Bal-timore—delegates from the Southern States uniting in, and ratifying this acceptance.

THE NATIONAL DEST.

Baltimore, 1864.

Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the public debt, must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty or every oval inviolable, and we prostate to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.

Philadelphia, 1866.

While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or understand in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the clarging this as in perturbational obligations, to maintain obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unim-peached the bonor and

faith of the Republic. Here again on the subject of the National debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratilying the pledge made by the latter at Balti-more in 1864, that this debt should be sacred and inviolable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the Rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force. The same identity is found between the two

on the subject of THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

The Baltimore Platform. Philadelphia Declaration. The Baltimore Platform. PhiladelphiaDeclaration. Resolved, ibat the thanks of the American It is the duty of the people are due to the sol-National Government to diers and saliors of the recognize the services of Army and Navy, who the Federal soldiers and have perilled their lives in sallors in the contest just defense of their country, and in vindication of the ly and fully all their just honor of its flag—that the and rightful claims for nutton owes to them some the services they have nation owes to them some the services they have permanent recognition of rendered the nation, and their patriot'sm and by extending to those of their valor, and ample them who have survived, and permanent provision and to the widows and for those of their suiviorphans of those who vors who have received have fallen, the most gondisaling and honorable erons and considerate wounds in the service of care.

their country, and that the memories of those who have tallen in its detense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

The Southern delegates now join the States which were loyal through the war in declaring it to be the duty of the Federal Government to fulfil the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and rewarding the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents. LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Baltimore Platform, 1864
Riesolved, That we approve and applied the practical wisdom, the unselfish patrictism, and the states, who in his great unswerving fidelity to the office has proved steadfast Construction and the principles of American Libcity with which Abraham terests of his country, unLincoin has discharged,
under circumstances of undeserved reproach, havunparalleled difficulty, the ing faith unassailable in grat duties and responsibilities of the Presidential ciples of free government, office; that we approve we recognize a Chief Magnati duties and indorse as demanded istrate worthy of the naby the energency, and the and equal to the great essential to the preserva- crisis upon which his lot tion of the nation, and as is cast; and we tender to within the provisions of him in the discharge of the Constitution, the mea-high and responsible dusures and acts which he ties our profound respect has adopted to defend the and assurance of our cornation against its open dial and sincere support. and secret loes; that we

approve especially the Proclamation of Emanci-pation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in stavery; and that we have full confidence in his de-termination to carry these and all other Constitu tional measures, essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore Plat-form of the Union party in 1864, and that adopted at Philadelphia last week. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to re-establish the interrity of the Union and the supreme authority of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia delphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legi-timate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in 1884. If others have declared at Baltimore in 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union party represented in the Baltimore Conventien was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantages of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical admi-nistration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.

Scientific Exploration of Armenia.—The French Government contemplates sending a scientific expedition to Armenia. The venerable M. Delaurier has been offered the command of the expedition, and it is said he will accept it. The expedition will be absent a year, and after exploring Russian, Turkish, and Persian Armenia, will repair to Jarusalem to study the numerous interesting manuscripts contained in St. James' Convent.

The Colored People of Texas.

rom the New Orleans Tribu The sad events that lately visited us, and from which we are now recovering under the powerful influence of Northern indignation, should not deter us from looking into the condition of our colored brethren in the neighboring States. We have been for some time receiving from Texas information of a discouraging character. It is said that "the Robels refuse to let the colored people have their fields next year," that "the freedmen are crushed and abused," that "they have nothing to expect but persocution, poverty, destruction, conflagration, robbery, famine, and untimely death." Still they are "a good stock of men, brave, progressing, and anxious to come forward and upward;" they are "industrious, thrifty, and some of them we althy colored people."

From the condition of the laborers in some of

the parishes of our State, and from our persona acquaintance with the unscrapulous and pre udiced planters of Texas, we can tairly judge the intolerable sufferings under which labor the colored population of that neighboring State. Still we do not despair. Far from it; we b lieve the time has come when the nation will be awakened, through the very excesses of the old pro-slavery men, to the urgency of protecting the 'parishs' of the South. The question is not peculiar to Texas. The same bitterness, the same feeling sgainst the colored people, the same injustice to them, exist, more or less, through all the Southern States. The Civil Rights bill was contemplated by Congress as a means of establishing universal justice and securing their rights to all citizens.

The next step will be to practically enforce that bili. We have seen in Louisiana how the United States Commissioner exercised his authority in the remotest parishes, through the interference of the military authorities. We have seen him bringing into Court planters, citizens, justices of the peace, and other magistrates who had violated the rights of the colored citi zens. We have seen how the would-be assassing of our friend Ruby were brought, by a military guard, from a distant parish, to a bar of the United States Commissioner at New Orleans, And although many outrages and many injus tices go unpunished, still the work of redress has begun, and these efforts must impart to our brethren some confidence for the future.

We know that Texas is a large State, where it will be at all times nearly impossible for the military authorities to control all the counties. But the military is not present in all the parianes of Louisiana, or in all the counties of South Carolina, Mississippi, and other Southern States. It has been found difficult everywhere to enforce the law, with the means now at the disposal of the Government; and that very difficulty will bring with it a remedy to our sufferings.

The organization of a loval militia will. through the necessity of the case, be one of the objects submitted to the next Congress. The militia alone can be present in all the towns and villages, and protect at all times the loyal citi-zens. A loyal militia will be a force always in readiness to control the movement, of the Rebels, and compel them to obey the existing laws.

Already, in the State of Missouri, a loyal militin has been organized under the State laws; none but loyal men are allowed to belong to that organization. Since that militia has be set on toot, protection has been extended to all loyal citizens, irrespective of color; outrages in the country have become nearly unknown;

and security has returned to the State.

The recent riots of Memphis and New Orleans will demonstrate the necessity for the loyal men of setting up some means of self-protection. Should the State Legislatures continue to prove thems lves disloyal, then Congress will un-doubtedly take the marker in hand, and pass the bill of Senator Wilson, or any other bill calculated to attain a similar object. A loyal militie will be organized, irrespective of color; and Rebels and rad men will in that way be checked and overpowered. The laws must be enforced if they were not, it would be a dishonor for the United States Government. No standing army even ten times more numerous than that which exist now, is able to enforce the laws in all parts of the Southern States; therefore, the arming of the loyal men has become a matter of necessity.

And who are the loyal men of the South? They are mostly the colored citizens.

So we regard that militia organization as an navoidable result, which will force itself upon the country. It may be delayed some mouths longer. But it has come, as a condition of the nation's honor, as well as the burling of two hundred thousand black men on the battle-field was a necessity of the nation's life.

feel, therefore, that the present sufferings of our Texas brethren will be relieved. Mean-while, prudence, forbearance, sacrifice, for the sake of patriotism, may be commended. actual means of living must make the great object of the colored men at the present time. According to a law of Congress, all those who wish to ettle upon eighty acres of land can do so in five of the Southern States. Louisiana and Arkansas will offer particular inducements to our Texas brethren. A special agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in New Orleans, and one in Little Rock, have charge of this matter.

Every loyal citizen over twenty one years of age—or, if younger, every head of a family and every discharged Union soldier—has a right to enter (before the 31st of December next) these eighty acres, with paying five dollars to the Bureau. After five years he will receive the title to the land, and become the owner of it, by paying five dollars more. There are in the parish of Calcasieu, near the dividing line between Louisiana and Texas, vast tracts of public lands which could be entered in that way. A large number of colored Louisianians have already applied for entries there, and villages with truly loyal innabitants will un-

doubtedly spring up in a short time.

The settlement of the colored men on land of their own is one of the best plans that can be devised for them. But, we repeat, our confidence in the wisdom and humanity of Congress is un bounded. Protection will finally be extended to all by the organization of a loyal militia. The very necessities of the political situation will bring forth such a result. Meanwhile, let our brethren have energy, thrift, industry. And let them look for settlement where they can obtain land, either in their State or in the neigh

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WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENE-WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1868
An Army Medical Board, to consist or Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Ajmy.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Beard should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, rewdence, and date and pace of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army curing the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination. The arm in dispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

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