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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

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The Union Soldiers and The Political Campaign. From the Times.

One of the chief controlling forces in the politics of the country for many future years will be that of the great army of volunteer soldiers who bore our flag in the late gigantic contest, and carried through to a triumphant conclusion the war for the Union. The report of the Secretary of War made in December last, showed that at the close of the Rebellion, or in May of last year, there were over ten hundred thousand men in the Union armies; and besides these, there were probably half as many more who had seen service, for a greater or longer period of time, but who had been mustered out because of the expiration of their term of enlistment or for other reasons.

All of this enormous force of volunteer soldiers are now back among us, and scattered through the country as peaceful citizens. They are voters, almost to a man. They are nearly all young men, of vigorous character, and with intelligent convictions, their dispositions sobered by the scenes they have gone through, and their ideas enlarged by the experiences of the field and the waren. They have an immense influence in all communities, but especially in the rural localities. The choicest young men of the village or district patriotically enlisted in the army. Their career was watched with eager interest by their relatives and neighbors. On their return, each one of them became a centre of influence and power, and will so continue for the remainder of life. There is not a State or a county, a city or a hamlet, in the entire North but has more or less of these disbanded volunteers, officers and soldiers in their midst, and in numerous places they can conwhole course of public affairs. The radicals have counted upon getting this

controlling political power on the side of their measures and schemes. Having confronted the Southerners on the field of battle, having suffered wounds and losses because of the Rebellion, having the most patriotic feelings, and the most decided convictions, it seemed as though it might be easy to operate upon them by the memories of the past, and to keep alive in their hearts those passions which inflamed them in the day of battle. If they could be got, as a body, on the side of the radicals, the triumph of the latter in future elections would be secured, and their power in the country would be made permanent for at least a generation. But there are signs that in this case they have

counted without their host. The large number of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of officers who bore a distinguished part in the war, but who have now returned to civil life, was the first important sign we had that the intelligence of the volunteer army was prepared to play an intelligent and independent part in national politics. From the Western and the Eastern and the Central States we had members of the highest military distinction, and there was hardly a delegation from any quarter but had in it leading men who, at the beginning of last year, were battling for the flag of the nation in the States of the South.

It is absurd, not to say wicked, base, and un-graterul, for the radicals to designate such men as "Copperheads." It is ridiculous to accuse them of a want of devotion to the liberties of their country. It is preposterous to say that they are now lowering their flag before Rebels, or that they are selling the glory of their past history for a mess of pottage. The epithets which the *Tribune* and kindred organs heap upon the members of a Convention in which there is so large an infusion of such an element are foolish as well as outrageous. But instead of effecting their object, the radicals will only show our volunteer soldiers what kind of men they are who are now seeking to rule and ruin

bold, and audacious Bismark was dreamed of. Let us briefly consider it. In the first place, with the exception of the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom, which goes to

This was a generous concession to Austria, for from what follows it is apparent that Bismark bad the whole empire at his disposal. By the second article of these preliminaries Austria recognizes the dissolution of the Germanic Con-

deration as it has imherto existed, and gives her assent to a new Northern organization, with her total exclusion from it. The Austrian Emperor also consents to the proposed Northern Confederation under Prussia, and to a separate Confederation under Frussia, and to a separate union of the States south of the river Main, "whose national bonds with the Confederation of North Germany will form the objects of an ulterior understanding between the two par-ties." The plain English of this is, that having benches all on States Duches are north of ibsorbed all the States, Duchies, etc., porth of the Main, Prussia, at her own convenience, may take all south of said river, Austria having excluded herself from any further voice in the matter. The plan of absorption thus provided for, when carried out, will give to Prussia the control of some thirty-five or forty millions of

But, again, the Emperor of Austria transfers to the King of Prussia all his rights and claims to the Duchtes of Schleswig Holstein, with the reservation that the people of North Schleswig shall be again united to Denmark if they so express themselves in a vote freely given. Bis-mark, prouting by the lessons of Napoleon in this business of popular suffrage, will doubtless know how to manage this election. Here, then, will be another important annexation of territory and population to the strength of Prussia; for she will gain with the scaports and coast of Schleswig-Holstein something far more valuable than their lands and people. Yet, again, Austria agrees to pay, in excess of all drawbacks on account of her Schleswiz-Holstein expenses, the sum of twenty millions of thalers towards Prussia's expenses of the late war, and further agrees that Bismark may dispose of the king-dom of Saxony and levy upon it his war contributions at his discretion, and so on to the end

of the chapter. Such are the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between these high contracting parties. in three weeks the armies of the two Princes of Prussia have accomplished far more for her en-largement and recognition among the great powers of Europe, than was achieved by Frederick the Great in his famous and successful seven years' war. Within twelve months, bismark, from the reputation of a self-willed, despotic, and foolhardy Prussian Prime Minister, has risen to the high distinction of the ablest diplomat and the foremost man in Europe. Under his bold and sagacious management Prussia has advanced from the posi-tion of a second-rate State to that of the commanding power in Central Europe. Strangely enough, too, the Continental equilibrium, in view of the future peace of Europe (provided view of the future peace of Europe (provided always that Napoleon's present professions of peace may be relied upon) with this impedial enlargement of Prussia, is fixed upon a much better foundation than that contemplated by Napoleon bimselt. France is aggressive, and requires to be held in check. Prussia, as now about to be constituted, will serve as a barrier against the ambinous designs of Imperial France. There will be little to fear, on the other hand, from the non aggressive character of the Germans: but much to dread from any of the Germans; but much to dread from any hostile encroachment upon their domains, with their strength consolidated under what may be called the Macedonian military system of Prus-sia. The success of Prussia in the humiliation of Austria is to some extent a triumph of modern ideas and progress over the ideas of the old effect feudal system. Europe takes another large stride forward on the road to popular rights and institutions, although another shaking up or two of the Continent may be required to bring about their full development.

The Negro Out of Politics.

From the Tribune.

The Times thinks the blacks can only be damaged by any further agitation as to their rights, because controversy tends to a wider divergence, and to more vehement resistance to even non-polincal and proper claims in their behalf-adding :---

Importance of Congressional Elections. From the World.

We trust that the approaching canvass in this State, will be planned and conducted mainly with reference to the election of conservative candidates to Congress. We mean by this that the selection of candidates for Governor and other State officers ought not to be made with reference to the bare possibility or probability of their election, but with reference to the inroads they are likely to make on the radical strength in the rural counties. It is quite conceivable that we might elect our State ticket, without materially increasing the number of conservative members sent by this State to Congress. At present the New York delegation consists of eleven Democrats and twenty Republicans. It would be a useless and barren triumph for us to elect a Governor, and, at the same time increase the conservative members of Congress to only twelve or four-teen. But a moderate gain in all the districts now represented by Republicans would accom-plish precisely this barren result. An increase of the conservative vote in the districts now represented by Democrats would, it is obvious, strengthen the State ticket, without adding to the conservative strength in Congress. And so, a similar increase in all the radical districts, if not sufficient to overcome the radical majorities in those districts, would, in like manner, contribute to the success of the State ticket, but at the same time, displace none of the radical Congressmen. It is evident, therefore, that we might elect our State ticket, and yet fail to accomplish any beneficial result with regard to the great issue now pending before the country. It is for Congress to decide whether the South-ern members shall be admitted. It we fail to change the political complexion of that body, the restoration of the Union will be postponed, and no man can answer for the future tran-

quillity of the country. It must accordingly be seen that it will make a great difference whether the conservative State ticket is elected by five thousand, or by seventy-five or a hundred thousand majority. If it barely wins, it will be by such a small in-crease of the conservative vote, diffused all over the State, that the radicals will continue to have a large majority of the Congressmen. The only difference will be, that the conservative members will be elected by little larger majorities, and the radical members by majorities somewhat diminished. It would be a great and fatal mistake if we were to allow party pride, or personal aspirations, or an overweening conlence, or the intractability of men who are capable of moving only in a deeply-worn rut, to produce this disastrous result.

If there is force in what we have now said— and we believe men of sound judgment will con-cede that it has great force—our State ticket ought to be selected chiefly with reference to its strength in the rural districts. To nominate candidates who are strong merely in the great Democratic strongholds, such as New York, Brooklyn, Albany, and Badalo, might secure their election, without furnishing any effective and to the President in his attempt to restore the Union. But it, on the other hand, our ticket is made up of men who are known and popular in the interior of the State, it will swell the conservative vote just where reinforcements are chiefly needed. It is to no purpose to say that this or that candidate is popular in the great Democratic strongholds, unless he is also able to diminish the radical vote in the districts now represented in Congress by the enemies of the President. The great thing is to elect as many conservatives as possible in those districts. It would be better even to lose a httle elsewhere, if we could thereby insure a majority of the Congressmen. What we gain over the vote of last year is important; but where we gain it is of the deeper consequence. The former might elect our State ticket; but it is only a location of the gains in the right places that can give us a majority of the Congressmen.

We can hardly expect a continuance of the patient attitude of the South, if the North fails to elect a conservative majority in the next Congress. The Southern people behave with great forbearance, because they have no evi-dence that the present disunion Congress fairly represents the public sentiment of the North. It was elected while the war still raged, and then the animosities kindled by the war were blazing with unabated fervor. It was elected as war Congress; and although peace intervened periore its first meeting, it has acted in the same nostile spirit towards the South in which it was thosen. The South is keenly alive to the injustice of such a course, but they do not charge it upon the Northern people. But if the Congress about to be chosen shall be of the same malig-nant stamp, the South will naturally regard it as an evidence that it is the deliberate purpose of the North to oppress and humiliate them. They will be more than human if they can then restrain their resentment. It is, therefore, of vital consequence that the conservative cause should succeed in this election, and that its triumph should be so signal as to convince the Southern people that, in return for obe dience and loyalty, they are to be fully rein-stated in all their Federal rights. If we merely lect State officers without securing a conserva tive Congress, the Northern elections will be productive of even less good than those of the South. The South will elect conservative State officers; but what will that avail? And the conetvative members which we send, unless they amount to a majority, will be as powerless in Congress as the Southern members will be it. For once, for simply this once, out o everything must be made to bend to the election of conservative Congressmen. SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &e W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA 8-26 5tp PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other atticles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street 8 24 5 GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY. FLANDERS' PATENT FORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE Marine d Stationary Engines, Biast Cylinders, Fumps, an orises Valves bored out without removing them from their pressat positions. 342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA Gents' cast ou Glothung. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth.

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But this is not the only indication of the course of sentiment and action among the officers and soldners of the army of the Union. There have been two important meetings of officers of conservative politics within the last few days, the latest of which was held at Washington. The attendance was large and distinguished, and preliminary preparations were made for holding, in a short time, a National Convention of the Union officers of the late war who are in favor of the policy of President Johnson. A gentleman who was present at one of these meetings, and who has the most extensive acquaintance in the circles of which we speak, says that the assemblage was of the most important and significant character, and gives it as his opinion that it will soon be seen that at least nine-tenths of the brave men who lately led our armies are in favor of the conservatives' policy of the Administration, and will be found supporting President Johnson as warmly in the political campaign as they sup-ported his predecessor on the field of battle. By this we can judge of the course of the rank and file; for, as the feeling of officer and soldier was one on the field, so now it is one when both have returned to the position of citizens. We believe that to-day the great body of pa-

triotic citizens who last year wore the army blue are now united in sentiment with the conservative Union party of the nation. They do not desire that the splendid heroism they dis-played against the Rebel soldiers should be followed by such a mean and contemptible war as the radicals are now waging against the Southern people. They fought their foes like men, but when these focs succumbed they would treat them like men and citizens, and with a magnanimity worthy of the victors, is a mistake to suppose that our soldiers are filled with revenge and malice against those who were arrayed on the other side. On the contrary, they are anxious to stretch forth the hand of fellowship, and ask them to join in promoting the prosperity of the country and securing the freedom and glory of these United States. The vast importance and influence of such a feeling upon the politics of the country will soon make itself apparent in a manner that but few expect.

The European Peace Preliminaries Im-perial Expansion of Prussia. From the Herald.

The most extraordinary document marking any of the many rectifications of the balance of power in Europe for a thousand years, is the text of the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between Prussia and Austria, which was published in Tuesday's Herald. It amounts to an official recognition by Austria of her complete subjugation, and that she thankfully accepts the gracious terms vouchsafed by Bismark whereby her existence as an independent power is still recognized. There is nothing in any of her repeated humiliations by the first Napoleon which can be compared with her humiliation by Bismark. At the outset of the war Austria, with her supporting German States and principalities, was considered as more than a match in military strength and resources for Prussia and Italy combined. This was doubtless the opinion of Napoleon, and that, in being ultimately called upon to interpose with his army for the sake of peace, France would secure the lion's share of the spoils.

But the astonishing efficiency and superiority of the Prussien armies, and their unparalleled activity in pushing forward over all impediments from Dresden to Vienna, have battled all the from Dresden to Vienna, have Dailled all the calculations of ourside diplomatists, and spoiled the whole programme of Napoleon. The Paris journal La France is very naturally astonished at the rapacity of Bismark, as disclosed in the text of these peace preliminaries: for surely, beyond the limits of Prussia, no such imperial scheme of expansion on the part of the skilful

유민한 유민의 문 방법 문 나라 가지, 아파 물러가 기

"In a contest under such conditions, the negro is sure to be the sufferer, which ever party may win from time to time. The best thing that could happen to the negro race, now that they are possessed of their freedom and all their civil rights, would be, so far as national politics are concerned, to cease altoether being an exciting element, and, so far as they themselves are concerned, to sedulously give their attendon to education, the acquisition of property, and moral and social improvement. In these directions they will find abundant and profitable ground of activity for some time to come."

-We ask the public, in view of the above suggestion, to consider the following facts:-

I. In no one of the States lately in Rebellion have the blacks been conceded any political rights whatever. Even in those where they form a majority of the entire population, no one of them can ever attain the right of suffrage under the existing Constitution, though he should be capable as Webster, learned as Agassiz, rich as Crosus, and plous as St. John. No office, however paltry, can be filled by a black; no negro or mulatto can serve on a jury. even in a case where all the parties are black; and no magnitude of service to the State or nation can ever enable any one of African descent to emerge from his degraded condition. II, The Civil Rights act of Congress is sys-tematically resisted and deted by the ex-Rebel state and local authorities. Rebel judges in Virginia, Louisiana, etc., have announced from the bench that they repudiate and nullify it.

In no single instance has an ex-Confederate avowed a disposition to respect and obey that law. It is thus rendered practically a dead letter

III. Every one of the late Rebel States has enacted or revived laws discriminating harshly against the blacks, subjecting them to penal ties, disabilities, and restrictions not imposed upon whites. Vagrant and penal legislation has been devised expressly to subject the blacks to qualitied slavery. In defiance of the Constitu-tion of the United States, they are forbidden to keep the arms which they have earned by erving the Union against its deadly toes, and those arms are wrested from them by State authority. By one of these internal acts of the South Carolina Legislature, "Colored children between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, who have neither father nor mother living in the district where they may be found " may be bound out "as apprentices" [to what?] be a magistrate. and so outrageous were the oppressions perpe-trated under this act, that General Sickles was obliged to nullify it by a military order, which of course has been quashed by the President's proclamation of peace.

IV. The *Times* advises the blacks to "give their attention to education," but conceals the tact that in no single Southern State has any public provision been made to educate black children. The lew Republicans in the Texas Convention fought desperately for a provision that whatever taxes should be collected for educational purposes from blacks should be de-voted to the instruction of their own children; but the Rebel majority voted this down, with every other provision looking to the education of blacks. And now Colonel Kiddoo, of the Freedmen's Bureau, officially reports that schools for blacks, though entirely supported by themselves and their Northern friends, will only be tolerated where there is a United States military force to protect them. In other words, the Rebels break up every black school save at

the few points where troops are stationed. A like condition is presented in Louisiana. In New Orleans the colored people pay one-fifth of the taxes, whereby good schools are maintained; but not one of their children is allowed taste of the education thereby provided. The blacks, who pay taxes, are not allowed to send their children to the schools supported by their money, wherein whites who never paid a tax are free and welcome.

-Such are a few of the oppressions and dis-bilities ander which the blacks labor through-out the South. Is it not the sublimity of impu-dence in one who is a practical upholder of these Heaven-daring iniquities to advise them to ignore politics and attend to the education of heir children ?

neng tad destrik in dengen en samelin ? In såndere sond den som sem sem eres frederer av