THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"My Policy" Riviewed. From the Tribune.

On taking the Executive chair Mr. Johnson began to shadow forth a policy, which it is interesting to note step by step of its development. His policy has not been without interruptions and spasmodic summersaults and gyrations; but such, as it is, it remains the nondescript policy known by the name of the President.

First. The President land down the principle that a State in the Union is always in the Union, whether it rebels or not, a manifest absurdityaccording to the Executive interpretation. Else, it was a gross wrong to fight for the purpose of bringing back States that were already in the Union, and entitled to all its rights and privileges. Else, why were not General Sherman's and Johnston's terms of peace and surrender promptly accepted and ratified by the Government, with Mr. Johnson at its head? Is it not mantiest that the President has been laboring or a year to do what General Sherman, in ac cordance with Mr. Andrew Johnson's professed principles, proposed to do in a month, if the people would only permit it?

Second. Acting on the principle that the States were always in the Union, and entitled to all their rights and privileges under the Constitution, the President proceeded to treat them as conquered territories, imposing on them mile

tary garrisons and provisional governors.

Third. Still acting on the principle afore-said, the President orders conventions of State representatives to remodel constitutions; pre-scribing what amendments shall be passed, and insisting, in several instances, that the conventions, or legislatures, shall undo their work. A plain case of dictation, surely, if States are never out of the Union, and sovereign when in! Fourth. Proceeding in the development of

this doctrine, the President declares his intention to "reconstruct" and "restore" the several States. though it is plain, according to the Johnsonian doctrines, that States never out of the Union cannot be restored.

Fifth, Advancing steadily to the rear of his theories, the President recommends the adoption of an amendment basing representation on white population—the same in effect and sub-stance as the one put forth by Congress, which the President now repudiates and denounces. At the same time the President writes to Gov ernor Sharkey that "restoration" will be "subject to the will of Congress," which the President with strenuous consistency now violently assaile, and endeavors to overawe and overrule.

Sixth. Still moving on steadily by summersaults the President ordains that elections shall be held, whereby leading traitors are sent to the door of Congress to demand admission, the President backing them loudly with abuse of the leaders of the House and Senate. Notwith-standing all this, the President declared that "traitors should be punished and treason made edious."

Seventh. Pressing on indomitably, the President continues the operation of the pardon manufactory, whereby Rebels are reconstructed into voters. A million of untranchised loyalists receive no parson for the color of their skin. though the President once professed to be their "Moses" and claims the right to manufacture not only voters by the thousand, but judges, legislators, and governors by the score.

Eighth. The States being always in the Union,

the President declares that such as are out of it are not yet restored to peace. At the same time, in virtue of his early Mosaic character, the President recognizes the right of an armed Rebel militia to disarm loyal blacks, whence result a lew murders not wrin mentioning.

Ninth. The States in rebeltion having been reconstructed, primed with legislatures and

capped with governors, all pardoned for the purpose, the President declares that they are now in the Union and entitled to admission to Congress, whatever Congress may say as to any right in the premises (see President's confession to Governor Sharkey) to control the work of

Tenth. Pending all these acts, the President, recognizing the binding force of enactments of Congress, proceeds to appoint Rebels to office in plain and direct violation of such enactments regarding a special session of Congress to deter mine on the affairs of the country as entirely supererogatory.

Eleventh, Texas being, according to General Sheridan, a place comparable only to the lower regions, and, according to General Custer, unsale for Northern men, and treasonable all over, the President thinks that, in virtue of the doctrine of State sovereignty, it ought to be recognized and admitted, notwithstanding that impossible, under the condition of things in that State, to bring to air trial hundreds of Rebels indicted for capital crimes against Northern men and Unionists, while blacks are imprisoned for many years for trivial offenses. Nevertheless, the President proclaims peace. Twelfth. Almost at the same time the Presi

dent writes a telegram directing the military to take part with the Rebels while the latter were engaged in a frightful massacre of undoubted -white and black-a massacre which General Sheridan says was contrived by Rebels, but which Mr. Johnson and his supporters avow was altogether due to an illegal Convention, which, nevertheless, was held in pursuance of United States authority, emanating frem General Banks and President Lincoln. The President, likewise, having restored a sovereign State (always in the Union) put out his hand to destroy it by interfering to depose its lawfully elected Governer.

Thirteenth. The Supreme Court being the chief tribunal of the land before which questions involving the legality of rival bodies claiming to rule in a State must, of course, be tried, the President recognizes the verilict of a petty court as a sovereign pretext for a telegram and a riot—the first, the most unfortunate that could come from a President, and the second the most atrocious and criminal that could ever assail an innocent people. All this the President did in respect to a "sovereign State," whose Covernor he everturned.

Fourteenth. Early believing that Tennesee ought to be admitted, as soon as possible, into the Union, the President latterly three obstacles in the way of its admission in order to defeat the Constitutional amendment which he himself

proposed! Fifteenth. The President, having thus confidently completed his "work of restoration," turns on Congress and calls its acts usurpation not with standing that Congress has never ordered the calling or legislatures, appointed provisional governors, dictated constitutions, or set aside the governors elect of the people. Congress has power over the subject of reconstruction—let the President be witness for it; but the Presi-dent asserts that it has no other business except to approve what the President has arrogated. Unless Congress chooses to admit the men whom he caused to be elected, without any further constitutional guarantee equally binding on all the States—a guarantee in perfect correspond-ence with the President's own original recommendation—he declares that Congress is usurpatory. Who is the real usurper? The Congress which stands by Mr. Johnson's original profes sions, or the President, who repudiates all that he said a year ago?

The President insists, not very strongly, that he has been carrying out the late President Lin-coln's plan of reconstruction. We have already shown the complete falsity of this pretense by showing Mr. Lincoln's own declarations and practice. Mr. Lincoln, like Mr. Johnson (see his communication to Governor Sharkey), beneved that restoration was subject to Congress,

sident ascribed the massacre at Memphia to no political cause; but to "an unsettled condition of society." What does he think of the one at New Orleans, which opened such a fierce war on a relic of the late murdered President's policy?—surely a relic to be treated carefully by his successor. Finally, comparing what Mr. Johnson said and what he contrar by said, what he has done contrary to what he did, and what he has said and done contradicting both act and profession, we ask the jury of the American people what ground-and-lofty policy has brought about all this topsy-turvy?

A Constitution for Hungary. From the Times.

Through the Ocean Telegraph, the other day, we received the report that a Constitution, with an independent, responsible ministry, had been granted to Hungary. The precise nature and terms of this concession to the demands of the Magyars we are not told, but we may make a rough guess at them from what we know of Hun-

garian history and of the events of 1848 and 1849, The Hungarian monarchy is now exactly eight hundred and sixty-six years old. It was on the 15th day of August, in the year 1000, that Stephen was crowned the first King of Hungary. He was the first Christian ruler of the country, his predecessors, like himself descendants of Arpad, the founder of Hungary in Europe, being only dukes and pagans, their faith resembling somewhat the theological system of Zoroa-ter. gary was then, as it has continued up to the disastrous surrender at Villago in 1849, a consti-tutional monarchy, with a House of Magnates, like the British House of Lords, and a Chamber of Deputies, like the House of Commons.

This "meeting of the country" (Orzag Gyu'es).

as it was properly called, was really a represen tative and legislative assembly, not a mere body called together to register the educts of the Government, like the Parliament of France before the great revolution, or as the present King of Prussa wants his Chamber to become. It con-vened only at the call of the King, but he was bound by the ancient law of the land to call it together within three years after the adjournment of the last Diet. It was at a session of such a Diet that Maria Theresa appeared, in 1741, appealing for help, and when the celebrated exclamation, "Morramus pro Rege Nostro," assured her of ultimate success. There was much diseatisfaction in Hungary, and many serious complaints reached Vienna between 1826 and 1862, because Francis, then King of Hungary, tailed to convene the Diet within three years after its last adjournment. The clamor waxing louder, and revolutionary ideas ficating all over Europe since the Parisian July days of 1830, he was at last compelled to issue his royal proclamation for the meeting of the two Houses m 1832. He opened the session in person, and be proceedings and debates being had in Latin, the then official language of the country, he spoke those words which, though bad Latin, ratified the Hungarians for the time, whole world is foolish and wants to have a Con-stitution; you have it; keep it; I will preserve it and transmit it to posterity." But his posterity did not preserve it, as history proves. However, the Diet that convened in 1847 created marked change in the political affairs of Hungary. There had been many encroschments upon the ancient liberties of the kingdom by the Viennese Government. They insisted, for instance, that Hungary should, like an Austrian province, become responsible in solido for the national debt of Austria, which the Hungarians steadily refused. They introduced a rigid censorship of the press hitherto utterly unknown in Hungary, and against which the Hung rians loudly protested as contrary to all law. They altempted to break up the free trade in tobacco, and to introduce the Austrian Gov-ernment tobacco monopoly, and there was quite an alarming revolt in Pesth, the Government tobacco stores were closed by the local authorities, and the tobacco contiscated and sold. The Austrians also brought their frontier gens d'armes over the line up on Hungarian soil, and at one place, at Burch on-the-Leitha, they were forcibly driven back by the populace, and their barracks demolished. They also attempted to interiere with the local self-government in the different counties, or consulates, by appointing, without lawful authority, so-called administrators over them. All these things, and many others, created an ill-feeling the Hungarian people against the authorities in Vienns, that demanded a change in the existing relations. Under these circumstances and amid this excitement the Diet of 1847 met. and it had hardly progressed far enough in its deliberations when the toesin of revolution was sounded from Paris in February, 1848. Thrones were tottering all over Europe, and even loyal Vienna joined in the commotion, so that Mettermich had to make very fast time to London for safety. The Hungarians, however, stood tirm, and the reforms they asked were granted, and even solemnly signed, and, if we remember rightly, sworn to by King Ferdinand. These retorms consisted in the entranchisement of a large majority of the Hungarian people, for, up to this, suffrage was confined only to a privileged class. There was also created an in-dependent Government for Hungary proper, with a responsible Hungarian Ministry under a personal representation of the King as "Palatinus," and vesting in the liberalized Hungaria: Diet exclusive power and control over the military and finances of the country, so that, if Austria wanted soldiers or money from Hungary, she had to at peal through the Hungarian Ministry to the Diet, and it might either grant or refuse the request. This actually happened in 1848 when Austria was hard pressed in Italy by Carlo Alberto, of Sardinia, and it was only by the influence of Kossuth's eloquence that a Hungarian army was voted to aid Austria against the Italians. This fact forces us to remark the change in the position of the great Hungarian agitator, who has, during the present war in Surope, been in the pay of Italy, raising a legion to assist her against Austria.

Thus Hungary became, to all purposes, an independent, self-go erning kingsom, represented by Austria only abroad diplomatically. Not long, however, was this to last. The con-sternation at this turn of events and at the ease with which Ferdinand had consented to be thereafter King of Hungary but in name, which tollowed in the family circle of the Emperor, must have been great; for at his stern refusal to revoke his consent, there was a revolution in the palace and he was compelled to abdicate, that his successor, not bound by either word or oath, might undo his work. Out of this sprang the Hungarian war, the people lighting to retain their constitution, the Government lighting to

After the defeat of the people, all traces of ree constitutional life were at once wiped out, and from thence to this the Hungarians have been quietly urging and agitating, and, as it was stated through the cable, it seems they have now succeeded. But whether it is the truly liberal constitution of 1848 which has now been revived, or some patchwork, seemingly grant-ing a reform without doing it in fact, we shall know only by mail. Until then we can only referate the axiomatic assertion of the London limes, that if Austria ceased to be German, she must become Hungarian, or cease to exist altogether. And in order to become Hungarian, she must allow the Hungarians to be free and

A young American lady, Miss Fof our suburban cities, was riding in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, with the daughter of one of our officials, when a gentleman drove past in a plain equipage, and, recognizing the coat-of-arms on the carriage, supposing she was one of the family, bowed very greaters. the family, bowed very graciously. The young lady, not recognizing the person, stared at him, and in much confusion and indignation turned to her companion and said, "Did you see that impudent man bow to me?" "Oh yes, that was the Emperor!"

—A New Bedford paper—the Standard—is down upon croquet "like a thousand of brick." The Standard says:—"It only encourages silli-Mr. Lincoln was still more strongly convinced that the reconstructory power belonged especially to Congress, in its obligation to guarantee constitutionally to every State "a republican form of government," and he might have added: "to provide for the general welfare." The Pre-

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

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The Directors appeal to the liber-lifty of the people to give this enterprise their kim support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comtades.

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Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and
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without any further postponement
Maj H A. HALL. Pres. Soliders' and Sallors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPELART

Col CHAS. E. CAPEBART, Msj. M. H. ALBURGER, WILLIAM S. MORSE,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL HEVENUE.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington. D. C., on the 2d of August next bave made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Resenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbis, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise tree from al, charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS, Cemmissioner.

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NEW BOUNTY BILL - ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one bundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or trom diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address GEORGE W. FORD,

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Samples of the above-named stores to be delivered at the United States Storehouse, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids. Bidders will state price in writing and figures, and he amount or quastity of each article bid for. Each bid n ust be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by a United States Judge. At orney, or Collector of the Port, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

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con ractor will be received.

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Fids will be opened on SATURDAY, September 1, 1:66, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present By order of Brevet Brig -Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,

Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A. GEORGE R. ORME, 8 12 9t Byt, Major and Assistant Quartermaster

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Bidders must state in their proposals the price (which must be given in writing as well as in figures), and also the quantity and time of delivery Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons (whose signatures and places or residence must be a prepared in the superprise. must be appended to the guarantee), and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully compare with the requirements of this advertisement, will not to considered. Blank forms for proposa's embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this suarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not con-form to the requirements therein stated Bids must be encorsed "Proposals for Bootees," and bicders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, HENRY W. JANES, Capt. and A. Q. M. Byt. Major U. S. Army, 8229t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

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Analytical Chemists

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