MDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH.

The Albany Convention—Character and Objects of Its Action.

From the Times. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser has the

tollowing paragraph:-There is one point in regard to the conduct of the present political canvass—and it is a peint upon which its entire success depends—to which we desire to call the special attention of these of our friends who are of Democratic ansecodents. We refer to the necessity of carrying out in good faith the understanding which was entered into at the Philadelphia Convention, that all old party antecedents and future action should be merged in the National Union organization. It was not contemplated then, or since, to strengthen the Democratic party by that movement, and any effort in that direction now cannot fail to be mischievous. We would therefore, give to our neighbor of the Courier a gentle hint that it should not again offend in this respect, as it did this morning, by calling the Albany Convention a 'Democratic State

Convention. This is good advice. It has only two defectsit comes rather late, and it ought to have been addressed to the Albany Convention before its meeting, rather than to one of its subsequent ergans. Possibly it might have prevented the mistake which that Convention made, though we are inclined to think this somewhat doubtful.

It seemed to be established by the action of he Philadelphia Union Convention that the great issue to be presented for popular decision this fall, should be the restoration of the Union by the admission into Congress of loyal representatives from loyal states; and those who took part in that Convention assented to the presenta-tion of that issue in such a form, and so distinct from all others, as to leave untouched and unimpaired the party relations of individual citizens who might concur and co-operate upon this one point. The call for the Albany Convention, though open to objection in point of form, aid not distinctly violate this understanding; and accordingly liberal Republicans, who sought the early restoration of the Union, responded to it, and elected delegates to the Convention,

When the Convention assembled, we believe that two-thirds of the delegates were in favor of the nomination of General Dix-not merely because of the confidence in his superior popular strength, but because he was believed to be, in sentiment, political position, and personal relations, the best possible representative of the spirit, principles, and objects of the Philadelphia Convention, of which he had been the presiding officer, and to which he had given the key-note in his opening address. All his political lite a Democrat, he had held himself during the war aloof from party contests, and had devoted himself to the support of the Government in its struggle with the Rebellion. On this account, also, it was felt to be pre-eminently fitting that he should be put forward as the representative in this State of a national movement which was intended not to break up the Republican party. nor to strengthen and restore the Democratic party to power—but to complete the restoration of the Union as the necessary condition of all wholesome and safe political and party action.
In this opinion we believe every Republican

delegate, and very many Democratic delegates, from the country, fully concurred; and if the vote had been taken on Tuesday when the Convention was perfectly prepared to act, General Dix would, beyond all question, have been nominated. Governor Church prevented this result by adjourning the Convention against distinct and emphatic vote of a majority of its members, and thus secured the delay which proved sufficient to thwart its will.

The next day Judge Pierrepont, generally recognized as a friend of General Dix, formally, and as if with his assent, withdrew his name Judge Pierrepont had ostentatiously refused to acipate in the Philadelphia Convention, and in his speech at Albany for the first time virthally assigned the reason for so doing. He said that "three months ago several of us assembled together in the city of New York," and decided that Mayor Hoffman should be nominated for Governor. The reasons assigned for this decision were, that 'no man in this Convention was bern when the last Democratic Governor was elected from New York or Brooklyn," and that the nomination would probably be conceded to "those great\_cities, which had done such service to the Democratic party." Judge Pierre pont did not claim this as a right, because, he

pont did not claim this as a right, because, he said, "no local city has any rights against the great ideas of the great Democratic party." Our business," he added, "is to sacrific anything and everything to its interests, and inat everything to its interests, and inat everybody was ready to do." "We" cast about, therefore, Judge Pierrepont proceeded to say, to discover who could command the largest vote in these cities, and as Mayor Hoffman would get the whole vote of the Democratic party, together with the votes of the Irish and of the German Republicans, "we" concluded that his name was the best that could be presented. Judge Pierrepont further assured the Convention that Mr, Hoffman was a man "in whose hands the safety of man was a man "in whose hands the safety of the Democratic party would be sure," and he was consident that the members would be will ing to set aside the names even of those personal friends with whom they had been more intimate than with Mr. Hoffman, "for the great interest, for the benefit of the great cause, and for the success of the great Democratic party.' Judge Pierrepont thereupon proceeded, without the slightest warrant, so far as appears, to with draw the name of General Dix, and Mr. Hoffman

was forthwith nominated by acclamation.
It seems clear from this statement that Mr Hoffman was nominated, not as the result of any tacit or other understanding at the Philadelphia Convention, but as the result of a meet-ing of "several of us" held in New York two months before the Philadelphia Convention assembled; and not as the exponent of its prin-ciples, nor for the purpose of carrying into effect its purposes and objects, but as the representative of the Democratic party, and for the purpose of promoting its welfare and securing It is scarcely necessary to say that this formed no part of the purposes or expecta-tions with which liberal Union members of the Republican party had taken part in this Con-vention. Nor did they expect to be called on to set aside, against the will of a majority of the Convention and expect to be called the Convention, so eminent and patriotic a public servant as General Dix, because of the active part he had taken in sustaining the Government during the war, and of the vigor and energy with which he had co-operated in its measures for suppressing the Rebellion.

Nor is this the full extent of the load which the Convention imposed upon those Republicans who are expected to co-operate in the election. Instead of restricting its action to the specific issue presented at Philadelphia, the Convention proceeded to denounce, in very clear and unmis-akable terms, the several commissions by which the State Legislature has provided for the city of New York all the government which affords its people safety in their persons, security in their property, or anything like a decent degree of honesty and efficiency in the adminis-tration of its affairs. The Police Commission, the Board of Charities, the Emigration Commis-sion, the Central Park Commission, and the Health Board all alike fall under the sweeping hestility declared against them by the Albany Convention. As all these were the work of th Republican party, and are deemed essential by that party to the maintenance of anything like good government in the city of New York, it is certainly asking a great deal at the hands of its members, to join or acquiesce in these de-

The Convention conceded to the Republicans the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor-all its other candidates are, in the strictest party sense, Democrats. Of the State Central Committee appointed, more than two-thirds are which we are praised should cease. It is time active members of the Democratic party. And that we should have a vigorous and strong

in the whole action of the Convention, in its ticket, its platform, its speeches, and its general tone, it is difficult to detect any further regard for the principles declared and the action token at Philadelphia, than is shown in the purpose to use them for strengthening the Democratic party and restoring it to power. There are thousands and tens of thousands of Republicans in this State who long for the restoration of the Union, and who demand that it shall be effected by a loyal adherence to the letter and spirit of the Corptitution and by the admission to their the Constitution, and by the admission to their seats in Congress of loyal men from loyal States, who can take the oath prescribed by law. But they will be quite likely to prefer taking their chances of securing this result from the action of the Republican party, modified as it may be by reflection and moderate counsels, rather than seek it in the way marked out for them by the Albany Democratic Convention.

### Mr. Johnson's Leanings. From the Tribune.

Mr. H. J. Raymond states the substance of certain conversations he had months since with the President, wherein the latter assured him that he did not mean to desert nor to prostrate the party that elected him. We have heard of similar assurances given to others. We cannot deem these words calculated to outweigh notorious facts. Let us set forth one or two more:-

Our State Convention last year showed a small but firm Weed-Seward majority-how obtained, matters not to the present purpose. Of that majority, Mr. Raymond was the organ, He drafted and submitted the platform, which was sucharged with admiration of and devotion to The ticket nominated was mainly made of men presumed to be seward or Johnson

And yet that ticket received no evidence of sympathy from the President, Custom-house and other Federal officers were forbidden (very properly, we think), to assess their subordinates for the support of that ticket, as they are not now forbidden—not by any manner of means—to assess them for the support of the Hoffman ticket. Great efforts were made to evoke from Mr. Johnson a letter evincing his preference for the success of this ticket; (we believe Mr. Raymond went to Washington on believe Mr. Raymond went to Washington on this errand); but all to no purpose. Mr. Johnson allowed himself to be claimed as favorable to the Democratic ticket without a word. Nay, more; Mr. Montgomery Blair—well known to be an intimate friend of the President as well as of his peliev, supposed our State (in of his policy-stumped our State (in company with John Van Buren) for the Democratic ticket and the Johnson policy, and we have heard that he confidentially assured leading Democrats he confidentially that, if they carried the State, they should have the Federal offices.

Mr. Raymond says that Mr. Johnson expressed decided aversion to being surrounded by noto-rious Copperheads. Yet they did surround him swarmed thicker and thicker around him to this day. We need not call names, since the fact is notorious. Some of them would require that a boot be reinforced by a kick where their room was preferred to their company; but many would not. Yet these men had, and still have, the private ear of the President. We must conclude, therefore, that Mr. Raymond has given credit to words that were belied by deeds,

## A Second Great War in Europe Threat-From the Tribune.

Our special despatches from Europe deserve serious consideration, for they come from a source which is worthy of trust. They are not sensational, nor unfounded; we are satisfied that the facts we give are entitled to almost as much credit as if they were official.

The news is of extraordinary importance. The peace which the world thought to be permanent s threatened with speedy destruction, and the danger comes from defeated and prostrate Austria. But a few weeks ago the Austrian empire was at the mercy of Prussia, and was ready to abandon everything for peace. It was fully un-derstood that there would be no difficulty in regard to the cession of Venetia, and that with that gain Italy would be satisfied. Austria now is false to the treaties made, to a degree which Bismark has termed insulting, and for which he threatens immediate war. It is but a question of hours whether the Prussian army moves again upon Vienna.

We are not willing to concede that another war is inevitable, even upon the authority of these startling facts. Europe should be satis-Prussia has gained enough. Italy has gained enough. Austria has lost enough. There is but one of the great powers concerned directly in this struggle which could have any reason to desire a renewal of strife, and we do not hesitate to predict that if Austria has seriously resolved to make impediments to the cession of Venetia, it is at the instigation of France. Upon no other hypothesis can the sudden boldness of this ruined power be explained. Louis Napoleon has good reason for dissatisfaction with the adjustment of the late war, and his demand for the cession of Prussian and Bavarian territories was met with an emphatic refusal. If Europe is again upon the verge of war, there is every reason to believe that France will be one

# The Way our Foreign Policy Has Been and Should be Managed. From the Herald.

It can hardly be said that we have ever had a foreign policy, except that enunciated as the Monroe doctrine, and that has been abandoned of late years. The power and dignity of the greatest nation have been lowered and trailed in the dust at the assumption and dictation of other and weaker nations. England, France, and even lesser powers defy and overreach us. For this amiable trait we are complimented by those who in their hearts have no good feeling towards us. The London Morning Post, the organ of the British aristocracy, "warmly applauds the policy of non-intervention of the United States in the affairs of South America, United States in the affairs of South America, and cordially approves the moderation evinced by us in regard to Mexico." No doubt it approves also of our suppression of the Fenian raid, and of our quiet, submissive conduct with regard to the Alabama claims. This is all very natural; for it suits the views and policy of England. These praises from those opposed to our Government, institutions, and progress, ought to raise the question. "What have we done that our enemies praise us?" They are suspicious, and should stimulate an inquiry as to the icharacter and tendency of our toreign policy.

toreign policy. By the same batch of news by which we are informed of these commendations from England. we are informed, through the Journal des De-bats, of Paris, "that the French and English Governments have conjointly made an active representation to the Sultan of Turkey against the acquisition by the United States of an island in the Gult of Osina." We do not know whether our Government has been negotiating with the Suitan for such an island. It would be reasonable enough for the United States to endeavor to obtain an island in that part of the world as a depot of naval stores and a coaling station for our navy, whether it has entered upon any ne-gotiation or not. We do not want territory for

gotiation or not. We do not want territory for any other purpose. We should not, like France and England on this continent, attempt to establish a political influence.

If we have desired the island spoken of it is a very modest desire on the part of a great naval and commercial country. But it appears that even this is resisted by two of the selfish and haughty monarchical powers of the Old World.

Suppose we were to conduct ourselves in the Suppose we were to conduct ourselves in the same manner toward these powers, what would be the result? Why, we should kick France out of Mexico, noions volens, and let the Fenians or our own people overrun Canada, and then annex it without more ado. That is what we should do
if we followed their example. They could not
help themselves. Neither power would venture
to go to war with the United States; for both
combined could not begin to penetrate or make
an impression upon this country.

It is evidently time that the moderation for

foreign policy, worthy of the dignity and greatness of the republic. That is now the role for the United States to take. In that way only shall we obtain the respect due to us. Ther is no need of raising questions to accomplish this object; they already exist. The Alabama claims, Mexico, Canada, and other subjects afford ample scope for such a policy. Let the Administration at Washington take up these questions with something like the ability, determination, and firmness of Bismark in Prussia, and then the nations of Europe will regard us in a different light. They may not be so ready to praise us for a humiliating moderation; but they will respect us for our courage and power. What does President Johnson say to this? There is a way open for him still to make himself popular by raising the country to that pinnacle honor among the nations of the world to

### The Policy President Johnson Should Now Pursue. From the Berald.

The breach between Congress and the Presi dent, which has created much bitterness of feeling, while there is little difference between the conservative majority and husself, makes it necessary that he should raise other questions of public policy and take a new line of departure. Judging from the signs of the times, we conclude that the people of the North are going to sustain Congress in demanding the guarantee of the Constitutional Amendment from the South before admitting members from that section to take their seats. The end will be the same, and, as we said, there is little or no real difference between Mr. Johnson and the majority in Congress, setting aside a few virulent Jacobius who call for more blood, confiscation, and other horrible measures. But there is a tancied difference

and much bad feeling.

Now, our advice to the President is to let this matter alone in the future. He has done his duty and all in his power to restore the South. Let him now take up our foreign policy, the Alabama claims, Mexico, and other questions and elevate the character of the great republic in the eyes of the world. Mr. Seward, with his trimming, timid policy, must be set aside. He has served his day. The dignity of the country demands another sort of policy—a sort of Bis-mark-Prussian policy—at the present time. An immediate settlement of the Alabama claims or a lien on Canada is the first question. Then the regulation of the destiny of Mexico.

The President should also take up the important matter of our national finances. Let him call the ablest men around him to advise him on this question. A thorough remodelling of his Cabinet, a vigorous foreign policy, and an able financial policy will touch the popular heart and make his administration successful. Every one believes him honest and patriotic notwithstanding the ravings of the ultra radi-cals, and by taking a fresh and vigorous course upon new measures he may be master of the situation.

### The New Organ of the Radicals. From the World,

The Herald, within the last week, has flung a complete summersault, and, with the blustering zeal of a new convert, is daily urging President Johnson to capitulate to the radicals, and give up the country to their tender mercies. So sudden a conversion might justify invidious suspicions; but as it is not our habit to make charges without proofs, we will not impugn, nor at present even inquire into, the motives of this change. Suffice it to know that the Herald is the most active, insidious, and venemous enemy of the Democratic party and the conservative cause. It is for the Democrats of this city to say whether they will contribute to the support of a paper which has so often flung one arm around the neck of the party only to get a better opportunity to deal it a stab under the

Even supposing it to be true, as the Herald alleges, that the Maine election has rendered it probable that the next Congress will be radical, it is quite certain that the conservatives will not give it up without a strenuous contest, and that, come what will, they will stand by their princioles. The Maine election has changed the character of the issue between the President and Congress. If the Constitution was on the President's side before, it is equally on his side now. If the public good required the triumph of his policy before, it equally re-quires his triumph now. To ask the President to succumb, because the conservative canvass in Maine was not well managed, may be spirited, and logical, and courageous in the estimation of the Herald, but it is not in the estimation of the Democrats. They despise the levity and scorn the treachery of a journal which deserts to the enemy the moment the enemy presents a menacing front.

We are aware that, in arraigning the Herald for inconsistency, we run the hazard of making ourselves ridiculous, by the respect which is mplied in the supposition that consistency and regard for character are virtues of which that ournal has any appreciation. But the Democrats of this city have some regard for these virtues, though the Heraid has not; and we ask them to go back for a week or two, and recal what it has been saying up to the time of its sudden change:-From the Herald, September 3.

We confidently look forward, as the result of all those movements, to the extinguishment of the radical Republicans as a political power, and to the election to the next Congress of men who are opposed to all destructive principles, and in favor of the immediate, complete, and unconditional return of our Southern brethren into the great national family. Then and not before will the nation resume its onward course to continental power and unexampled greatness. From the Herald, September 6.

We may take it as a settled purpose, therefore, of the radicals, in the event of their success in these fall elections, to impeach President Johnson, first electing some such reliable fanatic as Sumner or Wade President of the Senate, to become President for the time being with the removal of Johnson. What then? Then we may look out for such a reign of madness, fanaticism, terror, and confusion as will hurry us headlong to the guli of bankruptcy and ruin, financial and political, Union and States, North and South. This is the danger which now threatens us. This is the issue which honest, patriotic men are now called upon to meet in view of these approaching State elections—a violent revolution at Washington, or a peaceable maintenance of the Government and the Union at the ballot-boxes of the Northern States. Honest men of all parties, with whom the Union and the Constitution are paramount, cannot hesitate in such a contest to stand by the good cause of the Administration, and its simple and patriotic policy of Southern restoration.

From the Herald, September 7. The country is now upon the eye of terrible langers. The Northern Rebellion has developed its purposes, and it must be as sternly sup-pressed as the Southern Rebellion ought to have been at its inception. The radical plots which we have long since exposed are now openly avowed. Speaker Tremain, at the Syracuse Convention, announced that the radical programme was to exclude the electoral votes of the Southern States from the next Presidenial election, to remove the President if he objected to this exclusion, and to march a radical army through the South it any resistance were offered to this course. The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention fill up the outlines of the plan sketched by Tamilian. the plan sketched by Tremain, and assert that President Johnson must be got out of the way either by impeachment or assassination, and that a negro insurrection must be incited to still further cripple and weaken the South. The extracts from radical papers which we publish elsewhere are full of the same diabolical language. All these threats are ominous of trouble. Should the worst come to the worst, we do not fear the issue, because we know that the loyal, patriotic, and conservative men of the country are in so vast a majority that they will be able to crush the radicals at once. But are we ready for another civil war at our ewn doors? Is the prosperity

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of the country to be again checked and the of the country to be again checked and the safety of republican institutions again imperilled? Are our streets to run with blood and our houses to be transformed into private areans? The bitter experiences of the past four years will be exceeded if the radicals carry out their revolutionary projects. Then the worst miseries of the war were reserved for the South; but in the new rebeliton they will be brought to our own firesides. The only way to avert this catastrophe is for the people to administer to the radicals so overwhelming a rebuke at the polls this fall that all thoughts of insurrection will be abandoned as futtle. The ballot-box fortunately precedes the bayonet and ballot-box fortunately precedes the bayonet and the bullet. Let the people take care that in this case it shall also supersede these weapons of death.

From the Herald, September 8. It is evident, therefore, from the spirit and manner in which the radical campaign against the President is conducted, that if it should result in the election of another radical Congress, we may look before the expiration of the next session of the present Congress for the removal of Andrew Johnson from the White House, through his indictment by the House of Representatives and his impeacement by the Senate, with Chief Justice Chase in the Chair. There we may look for such a reconstruction of the Government as will save the people any further trouble in its regulation short of a sanguinary revolution. This is the danger which is now looming up in bold relief. How is it to be averted? It can only be averted by the election of a conservative. However, of Representatives in of a conservative House of Representatives in place of the present radical one. A diminution of the radical majority to less than two-thirds, under ordinary circumstances, would be a great victory; but something more is required against the two-thirds majority in the present Congress, which meets again in December. We want such a verdict from the people of the great Central States for the Fortieth Congress as will intimidate this still existing Thirty-ninth Congress, and bring it in subordination to reason and to aublic opinion.

The country is in danger. All the radical movements of the day, all the signs of the times, are ominous of mischief, from the "irrepressible conflict" between a radical Congress and a conservative Administration. From the preiminary caucus of the last session of Congre down to this day, the wrath of the radicals against President Johnson has been rapidly progressing from bad to worse, until the alternative of his impeachment, which was first suggested for his intimidation, is now proclaimed a delibe rate purpose. All disguises and pretenses of reconciliation are at length cast aside, and the radical faction may now be considered as boidly in the field upon the issue of the impeachment of the President, who has failed to serve them.

—The dangers of which so lively a picture is given in these extracts, were expected to result from the success of the radicals in the approach ing Congressional elections. And now, the fact that the radicals have held their own, and reelected all their members of Congress in a New England State, is regarded by the Heraid as a reason why the President should strike his colors and beg for quarter! If the radicals carry out their intention of impeachment, the Herald will hound them on. If they exclude the Southern States from the presidential election, the Herald will say it is right. It is only a week since that journal offered to support the con-servative cause if the Albany Convention would nominate General Dix. But the nomination of General Dix would not have changed the result of the Maine election. It the result in Maine is a sufficient reason for abandoning the conservative cause, how would the Heraid have kept its promise had General Dix been nominated? One of its arguments is, that it is better to submit to the inevitable. But if the Maine election proves that the radicals are resolute, do not the recent speeches of the President equally prove that he is inflexible? Can anybody who knows anything of Andrew Johnson suppose that after the language he has used during his tour, he will eat his words, crouch before the enemies he has def.ed, violate his conscience and his oath, and surrender the Constitution which he de nounces Congress for flagrantly violating Surely the South will not ratify the Constitutional amendment so long as the President stands by them. The tendency of the Congressional policy is to embitter that sec-tion against the radicals more and more. The ten excluded States will steadily refuse to ratify the amendment, and

will Kentucky, as is found by her late election, will as steadily support them. There are, then, at least eleven States which will not ratify: these eleven will, in any event, prevent the adoption of the amendment until the number of States is increased from the present thirty-six to forty four. No radical majorities will shake the de termination of these eleven States. The radi-cals do not expect, nor even hope, that the South will ratify the amendment. The Herald can have no expectation that the advice it in-trudes upon the President will be taken. That ournal is doing its best to aid the radicals in clecting the next Congress, and thus help them carry out their incendiary projects of impeach-ing and deposing the President, excluding the South from the Presidential election, and plunging the country into the horrors of a new civi

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for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel: Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania nmothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to di subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.
Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats,

Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five (\$5000) thousand dollars by the United States Dis riet Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

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easonable, and no bid from a detaulting contractor till be received. All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forego,"

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

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Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets. reets. General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street. T. W. bWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second

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Hev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

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