THE NEW YORK PRESS.

BUITCRIAL OFINI INS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPIOS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING THEEGRAPH.

An Old Proverb Verified. From the Tribune.

The ingratitude of republics is proverbial, and If the provern had added something to the same effect about the Republican party, it would have met with the same cordial assent that has been given to the original statement. We blush, indeed, for our species when we read, day after day, the columns of abuse that are showered upon Mr. Johnson, Mr. Seward, and the other hard-working gentlemen who make up what is called the Presidential party. We really do not wonder that even so meek and patient a man as Mr. Johnson-a proud and sensitive man, as Mr. Beecher calls him-should have, once or twice, allowed himself to speak of the press that permits such abuse as "base, venal, and

But, to our thinking, even if the newspapers bad all these bad qualities, they could not be so represensable as their ingratitude makes Just let the candid reader think a mo We are at the beginning of a most important political campaign, in which, a weeks ago, the prospect was that the South would be able to gain by chicane and fraud at the polls what she had tost in fair fight on the battle-field. A good many of us fell decidedly slue. Our enemies went about like roariu bens, and sharpened their claws, and lashed themselves into a good rousing fury to devour themselves into a good rousing fury to devour us as soon as killing time set in, which they said would be very soon. It was hard chough to see the carcass of the Confederacts which we had left for dead rising up from the gory field like another "Falstati" and shouting out a grim defance that it had not been much killed after all; but it was harder still to see the sneaking band of Northern Copperheads who, as soon as the trumpets of victory were sounded, crawled away to their holes like toad at sunrise, now hopping about as happy as if they felt sure the night were coming again—as, in-deed, Mr. Raymond assures them it shall, if his party is defeated. Every loyal man knows that he felt aggrieved and despondent over this state of things only a few weeks ago. We saw before as a long, expensive, hard-working campaign. We saw that, if we would carry the day, we must expect to work like Titans and spend money like water. There were thousands upon thousands of tracts to be printed, campaign documents, campaign Tribunes, and these must be circulated, sown broadcast over the land at further expense and further trouble. Then, again, there were the speeches. Our ablest men must put on harness, and work night and day for weeks and weeks. They must travel, too, and at what expense! Think of car and steam-boat bills. Think, if you dare, of hotel bills; and there is the charge for halls and platforms, and music and pop-guns, and deleut, perhaps, very like to be the end of all this delage of money, wit, eloquence, and patriotism. Such was the prospect before us a few short

Maine! See over brave Vermont, God bless her! the Northern lights, like the spears of an army, with banners of silver and flame. New York is sure to follow; and Pennsylvania who can doubt? And Indiana is no longer a question, and every loyal man's pulses throb with exultation over the redemption that draweth nigh. Who did this thing? Who wrought this amazing change? Who lifted this burden of toil and expense which, necessary as it was, we all felt to be at best a sordid charge, from our shoulders, and set us free? Of course, it is the Lord's doings, but who wer the mortal instruments? If these scurvy radi-cals are not ashamed to look us in the face and listen to us, we can tell them that to the proud and sensitive Johnson, and the oily and prophetic Seward, they owe a debt they can never pay.

Mr. Seward alone is a bill they can never toot. How these men have worked for us. How they have spoken, in season and out of season, without yielding to their own wearmess or to that of their hearers! What pleasing power of humor the Secretary has showed! How he has condescended to the lowest capacity, and gambolled with us in the most infantile way! he has not been ashamed to prove to the mob

weeks ago. And now, what a difference! How the horizon has cleared! Behold how brightly

breaks the morning, way down East,

that age is not necessarily venerable, nor experience necessarily prophetic, nor the fact that a man speaks to the whole world, and moves in the presence of the nations, any good reason why he should not misrepresent, insult, and defy the better part of his countrymen! And how Mr. Johnson has thrown himself into the breech! We used to think Mr. Everett a wonder when he delivered one speech a hundred times; but Mr. Johnson has left him far behind. And what an effective speech it has been! Every repetition of it has been a new assurance of victory, a blast on a ram's horn, before which additional bricks have fallen from the wall of the City of Treason! Nor need we fear that he has exhausted his powers. We are assured that the party has an ample supply of horns for the future, and will use them with energy. Mr. Johnson is reported as in excellent voice, and the more insulting and indecent the craven crowds of subsidized citizens become at every advancing step, the more he convinces them that he is their match in dignity and decency. And all this has been done for us without any further expense than the mortifica-tion and shame that follow the reading of the daily record of it in the journals.

The party that has done our dirty work for us so effectually has paid its own bills on the cars. steamboats, and at the hotels. A thousand journals have printed and published the docu-ments for us, and the mails have disseminated them far and wide. Mass-meetings have assembled without putting any one to the trouble of calling them together; bands have tooted, fire-works have fizzled, and all the fountains have flowed with brandy and water; and we have nothing to do but to laugh and grow fat as we read the election returns that tell us the glori-

ous result of the Presidential policy. If everybody is ungrateful, then we are mag-nanimous and ungrateful. God be thanked that the bloody mind of the South was shown to us in season to guard against the blow she simedleast to guard against it in part! God be thanked that the scandalous part the President played in egging on the massacre, and counter nancing it, stand revealed in noon-day light, defying his power to hide! And God be thanked that he put it into the hearts of these bad men at the head of the Government to uncover their own nakedness without shame in the sight of the whole people, that they might see for them-selves what manner of men they are, and not charge us with calumnies and slanders which, i we had taxed our invention to the uttermost, these men in high places have of their own free will most scandalously outdone!

The Ways and Means of Promoting

From the Times.

It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that so many of its adherents have sought -as it were purposely-to make it appear in the character of a sectional and disunion organization. A class of camp tollowers, thrown out of employment by the termination of hostilitiesmen who suffered neither in person nor in property while the war lasted-have made themselves especially conspicuous as agents of discord and sectional matice during the past eighteen months. Some of them were necessary but unscrupulous attaches of provost-marshals' offices; others were speculators in cotion and various descriptions of loose Southern property; yet another set had a stock of Northern philanthropy, in which they dealt, wherever paying prices were to be had; and, more powerful for mischief than any or all of se combined.

were commissioned officers whose official record was bad. The accession of thousands of such men to any party could only be an iniury, and—to the extent to which they might be able to mould its policy—a calamity. With no higher views of patriotic duty, while the great conflict was going on, than personal aggrandizement, they have no higher conception of honor and of right as political partisans now that the strile is over. And whatever errors of judgment there may be chargeable against the President, or against conservative Republicans who have given his policy an independent support, there has been nothing in the whole record of the Repullican party so fatal to its permanent influence and power as its association with the tribe of mischief-makers whose fortunes were broken when the armies of the Confederacy surrendered Their baneful influence has not only to Grant. been felt here in their native naunts, where they daily preach matice and uncharitableness at will, but it spreads itself all over the country. and is jelt, to-day, more than anywhere else in the subjugated States; stirring up strite between master and servant, and keeping alive the flames of discord between sections and races.

What does General Swayne, the Freedmen's Commissioner in Alabama, testify? Surely his evidence ought to be listened to even by those who are accustomed to reject ordinary testimony as to affairs in the South. General Swayne says, writing from Mobile: -- "The attention of parties has been grawn to the systematic dissemination of items at the North, apparently by one person detailing all sorts of sensational occurrences to persons of both races. The scene is generally aid in Mobile, and the story is uniformly with

out foundation. Now that is a statement surely of a very grave nature. We know here that it is in no manner exaggerated; we know that the most horritying reports from Alabama and Mississippi are published every day in extreme papers here, and that they are published as proper campaign documents, with the view of exasperating the public mind, and supplying capital for disunton agents. Yet General Swayne, specially intrusted with the guardinoship of the black race in Alabama—a man whose record as a soldier give authority to what he declares, and a man who has no personal or party object to subserve, steps forward and pronounces the stories of the barbarous treatment of the negroes, and the antagonism between the freedmen and their late employers to be utterly without foundation.

Let this kind of malicious sectional agency go on; let those lying reports from Mobile con-tinue to be echoed back from this city and elsewhere—and how much nearer to a thorough reunion should we be, were the Constitutional amendment accepted to-morrow by every State of the South? Supposing we admit that the acceptance of that amendment by the South affords the readiest solution of the problem of reconstruction—suppose conservative men agree to recommend its acceptance-are these agents of strife at Mobile and eisewhere not doing their utmost to make thorough and cordial restora-tion impossible? What possible inducement is there for reasonable and moderate Southern men to accept the Congressional plan or settlement so long as they are fractuced by organized malignants, who have as little love for the Union as they have regard for decency and truth?

If the lately insurgent States have to come back under such guarantees as the Constitutional amendment lays down, let the intelligent and responsible portion of their people at least understand that the compromise is made in a spirit of fairness and frankness, and that we have ceased to treat them as perpetual aliens and enemies. The attempt to awaken love and respect by steady and persevering abuse has een tried among other peoples and in other We do not read anywhere that it has times. succeeded. It certainly will not succeed on this continent among American-born men and women-not among such of them, at least, as are fit to exercise the rights of freemen and to enjoy the privileges of citizenship.

The President and Congress-Reconcilia-tion Demanded by the Country. From the Herald.

The public sentiment of the Northern States has, we think, been sufficiently developed within the last two months to bring the President and Congress to reason, reflection, and harmony on the great issue of Southern restoration. Excepting the singular political elements which hold the majority in this metropolis, we have no doubt that the Constitutional amendment now before the States will sweep the North from Maine to California. It is not what the radicals want, it is not what the Copperheads want, but it is exactly what is wanted by that great body of the American people who, with their unstinted contributions of men, m oney, arms, ships, and supplies of all kinds, put down the late gigantic and tenacious Southern Rebellion.

At the beginning of the last session of Congress, the relations between the two department were of such a character as to justify the conclusion that harmonious co-operation would prevail between them. The President, in hi annual message, turned over this business of Southern reconstruction to the two Houses, where it constitutionally belongs. So far it was well. But very soon the Jacobin leaders and mischief-makers began in Congress their charges of usurpation, treachery, and despotism against "the man at the other end of the avenue," and their hints of impeachment and their warnings of the fate of Charles the First

The President was naturally provoked, and very injudiciously, we think, in a public speech or two paid off his accusers in their own coin. Then, resolved upon coercion, they commence and prosecuted their experiments of negro suf-frage, Freedmen's Bureau, Civil Rights, and other bills and resolutions, some of which they tailed to carry, some of which he vetoed, and two of which they carried over his veto. the original rupture between Andrew Johnson and Thaddens Stevens was widened into an ap parently "irrepressible conflict" between th executive and legislative—the law-executing and law-making branches of the Government.

With the passage by a two-thirds vote in each house of the Constitutional amendment embracing the ultimatum of Congress for the restora tion of the excluded Southern States, this con flict between President and Congress should have ended. The President should have accepted the amendment as a measure constitutionally completed so far as Congress was concerned. He so recognized it in submitting it to the States, through the Secretary of State, so that in carrying before the people the question between his policy and the policy of Congress, it was rimply upon the expediency of this amendment. It is not a Jacobin measure—the objectionable radical section originally put in was stricken out, and the amendment was passed without it, against the remonstrances of uch radical leaders as Stevens and Sumner.

Subsequent events have shown that the President made a mistake in not accepting this dent made a bistake in het accepting this amendment, so passed, as an end of his conflict with Congress. Unfortunately, too, instead of closing, he has still further widened the breach in the speeches of his late pilgrimage to Chicago, in honor of the memory of a man whom neither monuments nor Presidential pilgrimage can raise above the calibre of a scheming and disappointed politician. In this excursion President's denunciations of Congress have furnished plausible excuses for more violent de nunciations against himself by radical orator and organs over the length and breadth of the land, to the scandal of our popular system of Government abroad and to the mortification of the great body of the American people of all

Surely we have had enough of this. As b surely we have had enough of this. As between the President and Congress the hatchet ought to be buried, and no better basis of a treaty of peace can be devised than this Constitutional amendment. Let the President then, use his influence South in securing the immediate ratification of this amendment, and with the restoration on this platform of the Southern States he will secure a decisive victory over the radicals in securing the balance of power in radicals in securing the balance of power in Congress. His opportunity and his advantage in this direction cannot be exaggerated, while in pursuing the opposite course he must inevi tably fell.

Congress vs. The President-The Issue.

From Frank Leslie's Trustrated Weekly. The object of the terrible war through which the nation has passed was not alone to defeat an armed attempt to destroy the Union. It was equally, and as a necessary corollary, to insure the permanence of that Union.

It was not enough that the last Beoel laid down his arms and submitted to an authority that he could no longer re-ist. The country demanded guarantees for the future. Regarding slavery as an exciting cause of the war, and a possible excitation to further assaults on the Government, it required ats abolition, and it was abolished by a Constitutional amendment, while all the Rebel States were held, as they now are, unrepresented, and at the mercy of the Government. The acceptance of the amendment was made imperative on them. It was a condition absolutely and peremptorily required of them, and the army and navy of the United States, its whole power, in short, was held in reserve to enforce the requirement.

Other conditions were thought requisite by the vanquishers, quite as requisite as the aboli-tion of slavery: for, when an appeal is made to the sword, all constitutions and chartered rights are put aside, and the right of might becomes President Johnson insisted that "Treason

nust be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished. The great plantations must be seized and divided into small larms, and sold to honest, industrious men." There were many men among those whom he aided in putting down the Rebellion who did not approve his radical agrarianism, while they agreed with him that "treason must be made odious and punished." But when he asked the

question, "Shall the traitors who brought this misery on the State be permitted to control its destinies?" the whole loyal population of the country echoed his emphatic answer, "No! President Johnson, fairly representing the sentiment of the vanquishers, the men who elected him for the purpose of carrying out their views and principles, insisted, as another condition logical to the result of the war, that the Rebel States should, in the most formal manner repudiate the Robel debt. He had no right to insist on this condition under any constitutional clause or provision whatever. He assumed the right as a conqueror, or as one representing the

conquerors, in a struggle in which the van-

quished had ofterly waived and repudiated all constitutional provisions, favorable to themelves or otherwise. In doing this, he without doubt exceeded his constitutional powers as President. He should have called together the co-ordinate branches of Government, and have submitted to them the whole question of "reconstruction." He had no more right, directly or indirectly, through his Secretary of State, to dictage terms to the Rebels, except in his military capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the forces, than the meanest citizen in the land. At this time he recognized the fact, and told the Rebel States that the matter of their "restoration must be subject to the de-

Such being the case, Congress should have been convened. But it was not. It met in ordi nary course, and, after a period which many to have been unnecessarily long, but which history may not adjudge to have been too long, considering the gravity and difficulty of the question before it, formally, and in the shape of a Constitutional amendment, prescribed the conditions on which it thought proper the "restoration," which President Johnson declared they alone had a right to grant, should be con-

This amendment declares, first, that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof, entitled to all the privi leges and immunities of citizens, which no State can abridge without due process of law. Second, that representation shall be apportioned according to the number of voters in the States. Third, that no person baving held an office of trust and honor under the Confederate States, and taken an oath of featty to the same, shall be eligible as elector of President or Vice-President, or again hold a Federal office, unless by authority of two-thirds of each House of Congress; and finally, that the public debt of the United States, incurred in suppressing the Re beltion, shall not be repudiated, or the obligations of the late insurgent States recognized.

By accepting these simple, just, and moderate conditions—the first, necessary to the protection of the emancipated slaves; the second, requisite to "punish treason and make it odious;" the third, to secure to loyal voters their rightful veice in the Government; and the fourth, to put the national credit beyond cavil—by accepting these, the lately Rebel States can come back into the Union in full fellowship. Never did conqueror concede conditions so generous. Never was crime condoned so lightly. Never was prodigat offered admission to the home he had deserted and attempted to desolate on terms

In proposing them, Congress did not yield to the fierce, implacable, and almost malignant spirit of the President, who would have made every Rebel a pauper, and turned him out in the world a beggar. Actuated by a lofty and humble spirit, they would simply debar the violator of one oath from the opportunity of breaking another; the betrayer of one trust from the chance or betraying another; the men who sought to destroy the country from obtaining additional power through their crime, to be used, perhaps, in discrediting the national faith.

The amendments came from Congress in due and constitutional form, and are taking the course prescribed by the Constitution. The President, who had again and again, in forms more violent far than those proposed by Congress, insisted on precisely the same conditions. now places himselt in open hostlitt to the action of Congress. He denies the right of the nation to reap the logical results of the war. And a Couvention, called in his interest, meet ing in Philadelphia, propounds the astounding doctrine that those engaging in rebellion lost none of their rights in consequence, and that the sole punishment of traitors is the failure of their treason! In other words, that the attempt to subvert the Government, through blood and slaughter, is a mere venal offense, entailing no disabilities, and may be renewed with impunity until successful. According to this doctrine, member of a household may disconnect himself from it at pleasure, assail its members, and essay to burn down the common mansion; but, fathing, has a perfect right to return, demand all his former privileges, the protection of the common roof, and immunity from the consequences of his conduct, until opportunity offers for another and perhaps more successful attempt at disruption and arson!
It will be remembered that an analogous doc

trine was advanced by the wretched Buchanan, who could find no constitutional right to "co-erce a State," nor any written warrant for a nation to preserve its life. The so-called "Na-tional Union Convention," meeting, as we have said, in the interest of the President, and mani-

pulated by his supporters, declared:—
"The Constitution of the United States is today precisely what it was before the war, the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And to-day, also, as before the war, all powers not conferred by the Constitution on the general Government, nor pro-hibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States or the people thereot.

"The United States acquired no new powers, no rights, either territorial or of civil autho-rity, which it did not possess before the war broke out."

In other words, no branch of the Government has a right to impose a single condition on the lately insurgent States, nor can all itbranches prescribe a single requisite to their perfect resumption of all the powers and privieges they possessed before the war. According to this doctrine, their Senators and Repre-sentatives have the right to walk into the halls of Congress and resume their seats, precisely as if the four years of bloody war had been no

nore than an adjournment for a junketing. No proposition could be more absurd or in ulting to the common sense of the people, are just as determined to so close up the late war as to prevent the possibility of another, as they were to proscente it successfully. This can only be done by according their rights to all

men, by making "treason odions," by securing to the legal voters in every section their just weight in the Government, and by keeping the national credit high and its bonor unimonized. It is an abuse of terms to say that Congress is keeping any State out of the Union. The purepresented States are keeping themselves ont, because they will not accept the conditions that expe-rience, reason, and a decent regard for the peace and permanence of the country render both

proper and necessary. The President tells us that the lately Rebel States are entitled to admission into Congress whenever they present themselves there in the persons of loyal representatives; that they are as thoroughly in the Union as they were ten years sgo; that the national Legislature has no right to impose conditions on their return. By what right, then, did the President himself

npose conditions precedent on them?
When have they presented themselves in the persons of loyal representatives at the doors of Congress? Why Georgia came with the Vice President of the Rebel Confederacy as its loyal representative, while staunch lovalists like Joshua Hill were treated with neglect and

The question before the people is distinct and plain. plain. The South should be treated with elemency, consideration, and kindness; but the nation owes it to the dead and the mained, as well as to the bereaved and the suffering, that all disturbing elements shall be expelled from its organization, and ample guarantees secured for the future. Are the guarantees exacted by Con gress either unjust or excessive? If not, they should be insisted on by the voice of the people, to whom the issue is now submitted by the Executive and by Congress.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JAMES P. BURD, under the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, under the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the bands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested or the purpose of his appointment on TUES-DAY, September 25th, at 3% o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALKUT-Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 15 smw 5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Anditor,

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the first account or EDWARD SHIPPEN, and THOMAS H. WALKER. Trustees of JOSEPH S. BURD under the nineteenth clause of the last will and testament of SARAH BUDD, decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 3% o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

915 smw5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE et a.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, Settle,
and adjust the account of WILL'AM NAS-AU, Trustee
of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE and others, as
filed by CHARLES W. NASSAU, the Executor of his
last will and testament, and to report distribution of
the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet
the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TULSDAY, September 25, A. D. 1866 at 11
o'cioca A. M., at Pis office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in
the city of Philadelphia.

B. Hamwits
W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PAT+ICK MEEGAN, deceased,
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, se tle, and adjust the accoust of JOHN cKAY, executor of the last will and testament of PAIRICK MEEHAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUES-DAY, september 25 1866 at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALSUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 14fmw5t*

W. D. BAKER, Auditor. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOSEPH M. THOMAS deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES J. THOMAS and ALLEN CUTHERET, who survived ALGERNON'S. ROBERIS Executors of JOCEPH M. THOMAS, deceased, and to report distribution of the baisuce in the bands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WED-NESDAY September '96. 'D. 1866, at 4 6 'clock P.M., at his Office No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia 914 mwot*

ESTATE OF MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN. Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of MATTHIAS
W. BALDWIN. deceased having been granted by the
Register of Whils for the City and County of Philadelphia to the undersigned, executors of his last will and
testament, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or
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WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENE-WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1806
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 Hever, 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, rext, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States

Army.

Applicants must be over 24 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to acpear before the Beard should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place 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 during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add tes-timonials from the officers with whom he has served

should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons bic 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

JOSEPH K. BARNES.

8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. b. A.

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