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BDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Moderating Tone of Public Sentiment. From the Times

him tried.

From the Herald.

his present situation.

making power.

Amendment,

We understand that he is opposed to the Con-stitutional amendment now before the States,

first, because he holds it to be in violation of the fifth article of the Constitution, which says that "no State shall be deprived without its consent of its equal suffrage in the Senate," When this amendment was under consideration in Con-

gress, cloven excluded States were begging for admission, which was refused. They were,

therefore (as we are informed the President puts

the case), deprived, without their consent, o this "equal sudrage," which he contends inval-

dates the whole proceeding. In reply, we have to say that if President Johnson has no better

argument than this in the premises, he has not

an inch of ground to stand upon. Holding hum

rigidly to the Constitution, we might remind

him that there is no binding force in his con-ditions of restoration exacted of the late Rebel

States until approved by Congress, the law-

What he did, however, in the absence of Con-

gress, and in the exercise of the discretionary war power conferred by Congress, we noted was entitled to respect; but at the same time the powers of Congress over the general subject re-mained unimpaired Moreover, in this plea from the Congitivity is pleased by the product of the constitution of the con

the Constitution, whereby the President, it seems, would make it appear that this Thirty-ninth

Congress is invalid, he condemns himself, for he

stands committed to the validity of this Con gross in every bill and joint resolution passed by

it, and which bears his signature making it a law of the land. If his signature under the cir

cumstances goes for nothing, then the Constitu-tional amendment abolishing slavery, with all

he legislation of this Congress upon every sub-

ect, goes for nothing. We hold that if a State, or say a number af

we hold that if a state, or say a number af States, joining in a rebellious conspiracy, can choose their own time when to go out of Con-gress, the constitutional quorum remaining of Congress may prescribe the conditions of their restoration, as involved, for example, in this Constitutional amendment. The President him-self is commuted to this indemont in the sub-

self is committed to this judgment in the sub-mission of this amendment to the several States.

His official act overrides any legal arguments

behind the contract to which he is a party signed and sealed. He cannot now plead the invalidity of this Congress, because it is too late.

Another objection of the President to this

amendment, as we are informed, is this :- That if ratified, the amendment will carry with it.

anyhow, the enforcement of universal negro suffrage, under that clause of the Constitution

which decrees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immu-

ie may now advance against it. He cannot go

In the political campaigns which are now in progress in New York and Pennsylvania and in several of the Western States, we are glad to see a more moderate, conservative, and pacific tone beginning to prevail. While Congress was in session, the constant appeals of members to violent passions and party prejudices kept the popular mind in a state of the most perilous excitement; and during the later summer months we have had several political whirlwinds that have swept over the country with a fury which threatened general destruction. The language used on the stump and in the press has been of a character unknown in the political contests of former times. We have always, it is true, been accustomed to loud and blustering talk upon such occasions; and the frothy dustribes of Democratic and Whig partisans often reached climaxes as lofty as they were ludicross. But, after all, there were bounds beyond which they never scepped. All parties were agreed upon certain general principles, in which were em-braced the fundamental doctrines of the Government, and the continuance of peaceful and

Friendly relations under all circumstances. But, during the past year, we have had, in many quarters, the wildest and most revolu-tionary appeals, the most ferocious and san-guinary threats, all poured forth under an ex-citement as intense as the frenzy of war itselt. The very founcation principles of our political structure have have structure have been unscrupulously assailed as of no account, and the invectives and menaces against the administrators of our public affairs have been such as are uttered only by revolu-tionists against the most intolerable tyrants. In fact, what we have been hearing from radical sources has been more like the wild language we listened to just before the wild language great Rebellion, than like anything ever before known in the country. Those who suppose that this sort of thing has no influence upon the popular mind and the public action, ignore the tacts of our own times and the lessons of the facts of our own times and the lessons of history; and those who imagine that it does not at the same time give certain indications of a heated and dangerous condition of affairs in the country, overlook the way in which it is re-ceived and the nature of the results it produces.

We are sure no intelligent and dispassionate observer has been able to regard without alarm the extreme violence of partisan displays during the last year. It is evident tot hose acquainted with human nature and the workings of the human passions, that its continuance would make impossible the continuance of peace and the permanent existence of our free institutions. The one and the other depend upon the control of reason in our political adairs, and its ascendancy in the public mind. They depend upon the prevalence of a spirit of compromise, moral conservatism, and reverence for law, in the country. They are utterly incompatible with the spirit or the language of violence and vinthe spirit of the language of violence and vin-dictiveness, of ultraism or sectionalism, which have been displayed by such men as Stevens, Butler, Brownlow, and others of like kidney. If there has been within a short time a mode-rating of the inteusity of political language and teeling—and there can be no doubt that there has been, at least in this State—it may be attri-buted to a variety of consess. Choose mere the buted to a variety of causes. Chief among these is the very powerful and pervasive influence that has spring from the course of the national conservatives. It has been felt in a thousand ways and a thousand directions. The great strength of the conservative movement acted as a warning to the more extreme leaders, and

restrained them in pressing the more violent of their schemes; while the people at large have been compelled, upon reflection, to admit the intrinelc justice of the main positions that the con-servatives assumed. The general approval which is now given to the Constitutional amendment as

basis of political settlement between the Enn. and the lately rebellous States, are Government, and the lately rebellous States, are Government, "requires that this ground proofs of this. It on;" by the dominant tifable. If Davis is held by military authority, he should be tried by a military tribunal if that is practicable; and if not, he should at once be discharged from that costody and handed over to the civil authorities to answer any complaint that may be brought against him. We cannot the avector of the second Treasurer, is the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State

The tickets for Congress stand as follows against the votes of 1864-renominations itali-imagine any possible difficulty in the way of prompt action; and certainly nothing can justify

the Imprisonment of Davis or any other man, for so long a time, without any serious attempt to bring him to trial. He is not only emitted to a speedy trial, in common with every other criminal, but the country is entitled to have The radicals have thus an average majority of

The radicals have thus an average majority of more than 3000, and in one of the districts more than 6500. The smallest is that of 750, in the Fith District, now held by Trowbridge, who has been renominated to oppose William L. Bancroft, who reported the State inances three years ago. The Hon. John W. Longyear, now representing the Third District, has given way to Austin Blair, the able and spirited Governor of the State during the war, and reputed one of the best lawyers of the West. It is conceded by his opponents that he will win easily over his opponent, Mr. Granger, a recreant Republican, who in 1862 ran on the Democratic ticket against Longyear. The contest in Michigan is measura-We cannot help thinking that the Attorney-General can readily dud some way out of the dead lock in which this matter has so long remained. As it stands now, it reflects no credit on any department of the Government. President Johnson on the Constitutional We are sorry to hear from Washington that the President has authorized "an emphatic denial" of the statement that he was about to Longyear. The contest in Michigan is measurably between radicals and conservatives, though the ticket of the latter is in great part made up modify his policy to the extent of recommending the Constitutional amendment of Congress to of candidates of doubtful and notorious record, unpopular with the soldiers. The radicals have the adoption of the unrepresented Southern States. A rare opportunity is now offered for at present showing the advantage of popularity and numbers. a flank movement on the part of Mr. Johnson a hank movement on the part of Mr. Johnson, which, if promptly seized and followed up, will be as decisive against the Northera radi-cals as were General Grant's flanking opera-tions against the Rebel army of Petersburg and Richmond. We are sorry, therefore, to hear that Mr. Johnson declines to avail himself of this golden opportunity, because he thus leaves us to the conclusion that he compre-hends neither the advantages nor the dangers of his present situation.

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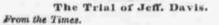
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party until the states of the South also come up to it, to insure, in due season, a cessation of the wild and threatening turmoil from which the country has so long and grievously suffered. Then, again, we think the reaction of feeling has been helped along by the very extravagance of the madness of those who have lately taken hold of the work of iaftaming the public mind to the revolutionary point. The horrible pro-positions of such men as Brownlow can never be accepted by any great body of Americans.

The American mind springs from the concep tion of a doctrine to its practical execution and results; and by its very nature it revolts from the realization of such scenes of carnage and desolati '1 as these madmen suggest. The only other ground we will mention for the remarkable phenamenon of the moderating of political passion even in the midst of a political campaign, is the assurance that is felt on all hands of the approaching triumph of the Republican Union party, both in this State and Pennsyl-vania, as well as in the West. Of the fact itself there are few doubters among astute politicians, and the rank and file of both parties are as well aware of it as their leaders. And the influence of this assured triumph in moderating the tone and language of the more radical members of the party, will be easily understood by those who are in the habit of watching the course of parties under analogous circumstances.

We rejoice protoundly over even the appear ance of anything like a moderating of the un-happy temper which has of late acquired such a power in our politics. If the globious institu-tions of our country are to be maintained in perpetuity, it must be through the dominance of reason, not of passion.



We learn from the National Inteiligencer that "Judge Underwood and the Chief Justice have come to the conclusion that because of the legislation of the last Congress the adjourned Court cannot be held next month, consequently the case of Mr. Davis, with all others, must be postponed to a future day." The manner in which this case of Davis is treated by high officials is becoming a scandal to the nation. It seems to be a mere foot-ball, to be kicked about between the President, Congress, and Chief Justice Chase, each making it in turn the ground of some new reproach against the others.

The President in his message last December represented it as very desirable that Davis should be tried, but stated that the Cnief Justice was unwilling to hold a court for that purpose in Virginia, where alone a trial can be had so long as a state of war still existed, and while the military law was consequently paramount. In April a proclamation of peace was issued, which seemed to remove this objection-still, no trial was had. The court was held, however by Judge Underwood, who delivered a charge in regard to this case, and then, for some unknown reason, the trial was put over until the next term, which was to be in October. And now we are told that, in consequence of the legislation of the last Congress, the court cannot be held, and the trial must again go over. What legisla-tion, we should like to know, has brought about this result?

Governor Boutwell, in a recent speech in Massachusetts, said that Davis could not be tried by a civil tribunai because he is not in civil custody, but is held under military law. He is not under arrest for treason, which is a civil offense but on charge of some but on the solution is not under arrest for treason, which is a civil offense, but on charge of complicity in the as-sassination of President Lincoln, under the pr-clamation of President Johnson. If this is so, it may shift the responsibility for his extraordi-nary detention without a trial, but it does not change the fact nor render it a whit more jus-

nities of citizens in the several States." If there were any force in this objection, it would apply to the States at this time in regard to suffrage, and might have been applied at any time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. But the power of "egulating the elec tive franchise was left to the States by the Constitution from ¹² to the States by the left to them in ¹³ ue beginning, and it is still entry that is amendment. It only requires that representation in Congress shall be based upon suffrage, one of the President's recommendations, and a proposition so fair and

reasonable that it will unquestionably be rati-fied by all the Northern States that remain to ratiry it Accepting, therefore, our information of the

President'so bjections as authentic, we would respectfully advise him that they do not meet the case, but react against himself. We would further admonish him that if he can advance no better arguments than these against the Constitutional amendment, silence on the subject will, for him, be the part of wiedom. The plea of the invalidity of this Congress is a dangerous fal-lacy. It has already startled the North as if it were the echoes of Fort Sumter, and with the fear that it covers a revolutionary danger. With every wish to see the administration of President Johnson a glorious and enduring success, and desirous to aid him in the achievement of a de cisive victory over Northern and Southern radi cals, we would appeal to him, if he cannot con scientiously give this restoration amendment of Congress his active support, to let it quietly take its course.

We recommend this alternative because the administration can do no good and may do much mischief to itself in any further attempts to stem the heavy current of Northern public opinion. The amendment is before the States. Let them act upon it, then, without further obstructions from the Executive, since it is evident that jurther resistance will avail him nothing. He has still "ample scope and verge enough for a brilliant administration in the rectification of our unsettled foreign affairs and financial system. Let him turn his attention to these great questions, and we doubt not that while still actively engaged in their practical solu-tion, the results of the Northern elections soon to come off will convince him of the wisdom of speedy ratification of the aforesaid Constitutional amendment by all the excluded Southern States.

Michigan.

from the Tribune. Michigan has fairly drawn her lists for her State election, which is to take place on the 6th of November. The following tickets show the tone of her nominations for State officers :-REFUBLICAN UNION. DEMOCRATIC Governor.

Henry C. Crapo (renomi- General Alpheus S, Wil-nated). Lieutenant-Governor.

Gen. Dwight May, | Gen. John G. Parkhurst. Secretary of State. Gen. Oliver Spaulding, | Col. Bradley, Thompson. Attorney, General.

Gen. University General.
 Gen. Wm. L. Stoughton. | Col. George Gray. State Treasurer.
 Ebenezer Grosvenor, | Luther H. Trask. Auditor-General.
 Gen. Wm. Humpherey, | Gen. George Spaulding. Land Commissioner.
 Gen. Benj D. Pritchard. | Col. Lulis Dillman. Superintendent of Instruction.
 Oramel Horstord. | Samuel Clements, Jr. Board of Education.
 Edwin Willitts, | J. W. Bitchmore, Governor Crano's watchful industry as an

Governor Crapo's watchful industry as an Excentive has well entitled him to a second term. In other instances both tickets show a tendency to recognize the claims and popularity of soldiers. General May, the radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, entered the war in 1861 as Captain, and fought till made Brigadier at its close, Generals Spaulding, Stoughton, Humphrey, and Pritchard, four other radical soldiers, rose also from captaincies. General Pritchard is too well known as the captor of

Jefferson Drvis to require further mention. Mr. Grosvenor, who has been nominated for

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