THE NEW YORK PRESS.

BDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Sources of Peril and the Means of Peace. From the Times

There are, as we have said, two parties or tactions, whose principles and plans are inimical to the peace and prosperity of the country. The demagogues who press upon Congress measures involving the reduction of the South to the status of conquered territory, and who advocate negro suffrage on grounds that would be fatal to the rights and self-governing power of every State in the Union, form one, and that, perhaps, the most prolific source of peril. The noissest champions of the Executive, who recommend the adoption of violent measures to overcome Congressional copposition, and to secure for the South unconditional admission, make up the other side of the danger with which we are threatened. Both oppose the Constitutional amendment-one because it falls short of the extreme measures with which many of the radicals would precede the restoration of the Union; the other because it imposes penalties upon prominent Rebels, and trustrates schemes that are essential to the tuture success of the Democratic party. Both, moreover, contemplate the occurrence of a contingency in which armed force would be relied solve the great problems of the day, Whether the radicals in Congress get rid of the President's opposition by impeaching and de-posing him, and then push forward their plans to consummation, or whether on the President's side force be employed to resist and nullify the action of Congress, as certain of his Copperhead advisers propose—the result will be the same. Either course would entail the gravest complications, and not improbably a renewal or civil war, under circumstances different from those of our late struggle.
It is folly to ignore these contingencies as not

tikely to occur. We will not say that they are probable, for we have not lost inth in the ability or the disposition of the great body of the people to hold both classes of extremists in check. But the tendency of a great part of the current political discussion is unhappily in the direction of turmoil and trouble. Not only is there no approach to a healing of existing dirferences, but there is a constant desire to muitiply and aggravate them. Predictions and threats are echoed defautly. Radical and Cop-perhead—both talk of further strife and bloodshed as matters of course; as things which must recur, sooner or later, before the country settles down to permanent peace, and which had therefore better come soon. General Butler considers them inevitable in 1869, and avows a preference for 1867; and the extremists on the other side seem to entertain a similar choice,

The chief strength of these mischief-makers, be they radical or Democratic, lies in the indifference or incredulity of the people. The same feeling prevailed six years ago. Few then attached importance to the threats of the fireeaters, or realized the crisis which was immi-nent. So it is to-day. The explosive force of the elements which are at work is underestimated. The possibility of collision, of conflict, of civil war, is not acknowledged. The causes which operate in that direction are passed over as of no immediate importance, and the influences that are most likely to bring it about are persistently disregarded. Hence ultraism makes more headway than would otherwise be possible. The Butler radicals assume the airs of a real power-the dictator of terms to the ruling party, and the author of a policy which it must unhesitatingly accept. In the same way, the advocates of forcible interposition by the Executive presume upon the concurrence of all who have approved of the general scope of the President's policy in the South. They assume that the friends of the immediate restoration of the South, will acquiesce in whatever the President may do to secure Southern representation in Congress; and that, as between the President and Congress, they will sustain the former even to the extent of revolutionary

circumstances conservatism of the country is bound to do all that is possible to make itselffelt, as well against the fanaticism which Butler preaches as against that other ism which, under the pretense of upholding the Constitution, would ignore the rights pertaining to Congress. The signs of the times are too ominous of evil to admit of prolonged apathy. To allow matters to drift, none knows whither, is, in effect, to invite the conflict which every good citizen cannot but deprecate. More than mere censure is necessary. Effort is needed to counteract the doings of demagogues, and to assert for the moderate men of the country the controlling influence to which they are entitled. Party demonstrations are not required for the purpose. Brownlow and Butler may be neu-tralized without descending to their level on the stump. The malign counsels which endanger the President's position may be rendered impotent without subserviency or intrigue. Only let it be understood that the country will not tolerate the beginning of revolution, by whomsoever attempted, and the extremists of both classes will find themselves effectually

frustrated. And how may conservatism make itself most decidedly felt? We answer, by showing that the North is a unit in support of the Constitutional amendment as a basis of compromise—a means of satisfying the demand for guarantees on one hand, and on the other of reducing to reason able limits the sacrifices to be made by the Any doubt in regard to the attitude of the North upon this point will serve to confirm Executive opposition, and to mislead the South-Remove doubt-prove incontestably that the North, while neither harsh nor ex acting in its requirements, is firm in its resolve to maintain the great issues of the war-and the South will discover the futility of reliance upon any party or person not in harmony with the action of the people on the subject. An enlightened self-interest may then be expected to dictate the ratification of the amendment, which is but another method of expressing the accept ance of the meverable. And the amendment ratified, and the South restored to the Union, the danger which now menaces the peace of the country will be ended.

The Dictator's Last Card. From the Tribune.

Mr. Thurlow Weed announces, through the Times, his adhesion to the Albany State Ticket, headed by John T. Hoffman for Governor, This candor is refreshing; though Mr. Weed will have no difficulty, in case he should hereafter wish it believed that he supported Governor Fenton, to call a dozen witnesses who will stoutly affirm that such was the fact. For the present, however, he hangs out the Hoffman flag, and we, who support Fenton, are heartily glad of it.

Mr. Weed finds fault with his present compatriots that they do not sink their old party name and organization, saying-

"It was the occasion of especial surprise and regret that, even before the National Union State Convention had concluded its labors, Judge Pierre-pont should have assumed that it was a Democratic Convention, and that its programme had been settled in advance by Democra's."

-The Democrats do not deserve this reproach, however it may be with "Judge" Pierre pont. They tried the "Union" dodge last year, and were far worse beaten than they would have been with a square party platform and ticket. Morrissey was right at Albany in telling the managers that they could not poll 20,000 votes in this city for General Dix. They will be beaten as Democrats, for the current runs strongly against them; but they will not be erached out, as they would be it they followed Mr. Weed's counsels. They will poll more

votes for Hoffman than they could have done for any Lincolnite of '64; and they could have done still more for Horatio Seymour or Floyd Jones than they could for Hoffman. Why is it that political managers will never understand that the masses of all parties are in carnest?

Mr. Weed says:

Mr. Weed says:

"I advised the Philadelphia Convention, as I participated in the deliberations, with my eyes open, and understanding that if the Democracy would, by its experience in adversity, learn that it could only restore itself to popular confidence by becoming loyal, a reformed Democracy would ultimately recover possession of the Government."

"The Democracy" must feel flattered by this compliment; but as to its being "reformed" by accepting the leadership of Thurlow Weed, there is room for grave doubt. Will some one favor the people with that old epigram on the Cromwellian chaplain, Goodenough, which ends:

"They surely must be bad enough Whom Goodenough can teach.

Mr. Weed, while he condemns the designation of Mr. Kussella as Postmaster in Brooklyn as a "Copperbead" appointment, which "has cost us thousands of votes in that city," and asserts that such appointments not only will but should "prove disastrous," yet supports and commends John T. Hoffman, saying:-

"During the Robellion, he was loyal to the Government and Union." -Now, Mr. Hoffman was just as loyal as Mr. Kinsella—neither less nor more. His speech at the municipal banquet on the 22d of February, 1863; his speech at Sing Sing; his speech in Wall street, just before the last Presidential election, were all surcharged with venom against the war for the Union as prosecuted by Mr. Lincoin and a Republican Congress. The only war he layored was such as McClellan and Buell would have waged, and the Confederates, as reasonable men, could not have objected to. And we have been told that, in a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of our city.

at one of the darkest periods of the war, he pro posed and urged an immediate and peremp sale of all the United States securities then held by that fund (some \$400,000)—a measure of un-mistakable hostility to the Government and the war. It any man in America was a Copperhead during our civil war, John T. Hoffman was that mon. Mr. Weed says he prefers such Democrats as Hollman to "the reckless, red radicalism which rules the present Congress." This would seem to be a new arraignment, but it is "the old, old story." Mr. Weed, in the winter of 1860-61, insisted that we Republicans were all "recaless" and "mad," in that we would not consent

to divide the Territories between slave and free labor on the line of 36 deg. 30 min. Again,

when we urged Mr. Lincoln to adopt the Eman-

cipation policy, he thought our madness had become more intense and dangerous. When

Mr. Weed flung down his pen, and, at a very gloomy period of the struggle, resigned the

Lincoln had fully settled into that policy

editorial charge of the Albany Evening Journal, assigning this reason:-"But we have fallen upon evil times. Our country "But we have fallen upon evil times. Our country is in imminent and immediate danger. I differ widely with my party about the best means or crushing the Rebellion, that difference is radical and irreconcilable. I can neither impress others with my views, nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The alternative of living in strite with those whom I have esteemed, or withdrawing, is presented. I have not heatated in choosing the path of peace as the path of duty. If those who differ with me are right, and the country is carried sately through the present struggle, all will be well and 'nobody huit.'"

Mr. Weed seems incapable of addressing the public, no matter on what subject, without dragging my name before it. I hope I may now defend myself against his charges without being accused of "distracting the party." Here is his latest demonstration:-

"The men who pow lead the radical crusade against the President, attempted, during the war, to divide the North. Such a division would have destroyed both the Government and the Union. That esiamity was averted by the firmness and patriotism of conservative Republicans, in 1890, the same leaders, as hostile to Mr. Lincoln, as they are to President Johnson, attempted to defeat his election by a flank movement at Cleveland. Their call for that Convention was signed by the present editor of the Albanp Evening Journal. Mr. Greeley wrote private letters to prominent Republicans, inviting their co-operation in a scheme to defeat Mr. Lincoln's election."

Surely, never was another so richly blest with the use of "private letters" not addressed to him nor intended for his eye as this man Weed. As I openly, publicly opposed the renomination of President Lincoln, I see not why my "private etters" should be alluded to. And I here state that the "letters" referred to by Mr. Weed had no such purpose as he asserts, were not really "private," and, in fact, are wholly misrepresented by him. I recollect signing, in common with others, a letter to the Governors of the Free States, asking counsel of them with regard to the support of Mr. Lincoln. That letter, I presume, is the one referred to; and it invited co-operation in no "scheme" whatever—whether 'to defeat Mr. Lincoln's election" or otherwise.

Mr. Weed continues as follows:-Nor, though moved by other motives, was the Nor, though moved by other motives, was the course out Mr. Greeley less disloyal. He invited and vindicated secression. He told the Southern States that they had a right to violate the sacred injunction of Washington. And when, by acting upon his suggestion, rebellion and war came, he rushed round from 'Copperheads' to 'Rebels,' whining for 'Peace upon the best attainable terms.' And now, after Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and their associates have conquered an honorable peace, Mr. Greeley, at the head and in command of the radical army, reopens the war, with shouts of 'On! to

-With regard to my "rushing round from Copperheads to Rebels, whining for peace," Mr. Weed simply lies, as the old villain has long persisted in doing with regard to me. I never in my life sought or approached any copper-head or Rebel on the subject of peace, in any manner whatever. The very little I ever had to say to either on the subject was always in answer to their suggestions. And I never even responded to any overture from Rebels on the subject, save when I was requested and in effect commanded to do so by the President of the United States; and I obeyed him in the premises with profound reluctance. I am not gnorant of the law regarding unauthorized negotiations with public enemies.

The charge that I "invited Secession," is a more plausible falsehood. I did invite the conspirators for disualon to submit their alleged grievances and their proposed remedy to a free, searching discussion before and a fair, unawed vote of the Southern people, pledging myself to abide their verdict. That the disunionists would have been voted down, I no more doubt than I do my own existence. They were beaten, as it was, in the aggregate vote of the outh that winter, so far as it can be ascertained: they would have been crushed had the sion been thorough, the vote fairly polled, and the exasperating menace of "coercion" with-drawn. Let those who will condemn the Rebellion as the act of the Southern people-I exe-crate it as the result of a conspiracy of the lew against the many; and I upheld the war for the Union, not to subjugate but to liberate my countrymen living south of the Potomac and Ohio.

Let those who can stigmatize Rebels and Dis-unionists as such: I glory that my ancestors were Rebels against the British crown, and aided to dismember the British empire. I re-sisted the slaveholders' Rebellion in defense of, not in hostility to the great truth, fundamental republican freedom, that "government derive their just power from the consent of the governed;" I warn those who are now seeking what they term a conservative restoration of the Union, that a republic cannot be pinned together by bayonets—that it must rest on and be upheld by the affections of its people—that, if the loyal blacks of the South shall not be fully enfranchised, there will soon be another outbreak of the Rebel spirit now smouldering there are now more destroyed. there, even more desperate and formidable than that which has cost the country such lakes of blood and such mountains of treasure. the four millions of blacks ciphers, and the Rebellion has to-day, what it had not in the winter of 1860-61, a decided preponderance at the South: and that preponderance will soon bloodily manifest itself. There is no safety, no bloodily manifest in universal justice and impar-real peace, but in universal justice and impar-ticle freedom. Horace Greener,

Riots of the Politicians. From the Herald.

A little over a year ago the army of Lee, exhausted by the bull-dog tenacity of General Grant, who had hung at its throat from the Wilderness down to the gates of Richmond, gave up the fight and surrendered. There was rejoicing all over the country; for the people pined for peace and expected to enjoy its blessings. In the loyal States the exultation was universal, because with peace came the restoration of the Union and the re-establishment of the Government in all its strength. Although the gall of defeat may at first have embittered the cup to those who had so recently been our enemies, yet even they soon came to regard with heartfelt satisfaction the cessation of a war that had brought them nothing out suffering and destruction, and were thankful that it was at an end. If a shadow darkened the sky it arose only from the fog of those men's minds who failed to appreciate the American character and predicted that the released soldiery would wander about the country murdering and rob bing and burning and preying upon the peace-able citizens generally. Such clouds were speedily dispelled when the sturdy men of war etook themselves to the workbench and the plough, and quietly resumed the employments they had quitted for the tent and the neld.

The nations of Europe looked on in wonder. They were not prepared for the grand spectacle of two mighty armies disbanding, as it were, by magic, and becoming at once absorbed in peaceable and producing population. They saw with amazement a government great enough to extend a generous forgiveness to States that had for four years waged against it a war of rebellion, and a system perfect enough to resume its working harmoniously just as soon as such a conflict ceased. The country was at peace; and this fact, no less wonderful to them than the immensity of the resources we had developed during the war, gave us a credit in Europe greater than any we had previously enjoyed. But it was not long before the politicians set to work to disturb the waters of the Pool of Siloam, through the virtues of which the eyes

of the nation were receiving light. Peace was no peace to them unless it could be rendered subservient to their own advancement. They must make some capital out of it for their party or personal purposes before they could regard it as a blessing. The cessation of hostilities in the field was the signal for the political guerillas to enter upon a campaign of their own. They commenced their raids in Congress by the use violent and unbecoming language. In House of Representatives the President of the United States was alluded to as "the man at the other end of the avenue;" and in the Senate the classic Sumner, in the language of the kitchen, denounced him as a "whitewasher." By degrees the license of the tongue became more un-bounded, and the President was alluded to as a 'traitor" and one who had "legalized assassina This desecration of dignity and propriety continued until it infected the President himself; and for the past two months the humilating spectacle has been presented of the executive and legislative branches of the Government scolding each other and calling each other names, like two angry drabs,

Outside of Congress the political stump speakers on both sides have been yet more riotous and violent. The Butlers and Brownlows and Hamilton on one side, and the Shar-keys, Dawsons, and Mouroes on the other, have done their best to excite the prejudices and passions of the people, and to destroy the blessings of peace. One set of men in the South and another in the East have used their breath unceasingly to tan the smouldering embers of fanaticism and sectionalism once more into a fame. On one side we are told that Congress is to be forcibly entered by the Southern members and the organization carried at the point of the bayonet. On the other we are promised the impeachment of the President as soon as Congress reassembles. Both schemes are the mere ravings of brawling politicians. The South will quietly re-enter Congress under the Constitutional amendment, if the States are sensible enough to secure those terms of readmission, and Butler could not get more than fifty or sixty votes in the House for his threatened impeachment. The balance of the Representatives are quiet and peaceable men, who have already shown their inclination and their power to check the revolutionary power of Thad. Stevens and other impracticable radicals, and they will do no act in which the country will refuse to sustain them.

without mischief. Their effect is seen in the riots in Memphis, the truits of the violence of Southern politicians; in the murderous affair in New Orleans, the result of the incendiary course of political agitators of both sides; in the clubbings, and shootings and guttings in Philadelphia and other places, all the work of mere dribbling politicians; of representatives of corrupt "rings" that are in danger of being broken or parties, and by their violence endeavor to attract attention, in the hope of getting some paltry office it the side they espouse happens to come out uppermost. And yet such palisites as these have it in their power to cloud over all the bright visions of peace that dawned upon us when the tempest of war passed away; and for their acts thirty millions of quiet, peaceable citizens are called upon to suffer in their repatation abroad and in their self-respect at home.

The course of these violent and unscrupulous agitators of both political parties is jeopardizing all the fruits of victory and all the blessings secured by peace; and if the quiet, conservative strength of the country does not discounte nance and check them, we shall soon lose al the character we have established abroad, and bring new dangers and sufferings upon ourselves at home.

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