# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1866.

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OFINIONS OF THE LEADING. ALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

STILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### The Guillotine. From the Tribune.

When a new Administration, of a new political squint, comes in, the old postmasters throughout the land expect to be executed, and, after four or eight years of place, can philosophically bare their necks for the blow. The anguish of the stroke is mitigated by the fact that it comes from an avowed enemy; and, if a man is to be slanghtered, it is a consolation that he is not slaughtered in the house of his friends, by the hands of ancient associates. Of the 2200 postmasters brought to block by the President since the lst of July last, it is safe to say that a majority voted for Mr. Johnson-a mistake, we submit, carrying its own punishment, and entailing a remorse which should not be aggravated by pecuniary losses. But the Presidential sppetite for the blood of postmasters is not yet atiated. It is announced in the newspapers hat the President, chastened in his serene mind by the late elections, will "make no more important removals."

There would seem to be in this statement an intimation that the unimportant removals are to go on; and at this moment hundreds of little towns and villages are full of intestine fends; keighbors swearing against neighbors, and fami-lies waging verbal warfare against families while aspirants for the post office are bothering everybody with petitions for appointment, and frightened incumbents are making desperate efforts to send on counter memorials. There is talk in the shops and in the streets; there is a schism, entirely untheological, in the church; women join in the affray; and even children are shaken by tender animosities; half the community, perhaps, sympathizes with the quick and half with the defonct official; and the bad blood thus engendered may continue to boil in the veins of several generations. In the city we are accustomed to these things, and, in the huboub, they may soon be forgotten; but in the rural dis tricts they are ranked among the leading events of the century, and color all the future tradi-

tions of the parish. We wish that the President, being a mighty hunter, could have been persuaded to spare this small came, partly for his own sake, partly for the sake of worthy office-holders, and partly for the sake of the mull service itself. In poltical strength and party resources, his Excel-lency will gain nothing by those forcibly feeble domonstrations, and for every triend he makes by a decoilation, will insure from two to twenty enemies. The men who, under the present most peculiar circumstances, can so lower themselves as to seek his patronage at their neighbor's expense, cannot, in a political way be of the least possible service to him or to be of the least possible service to him or to his faction. The gentleman who is removed will have the public sympathy; the gentleman who is put in must be tolerated, but he will not be beloved. The sufferer will be regarded in the light of an injured individual, and, to contain extent instity Expecting to keep a certain extent, justly. Expecting to keep his place for a certain number of years at least, he has made his arrangements accordingly; has fitted up an office; has acquired skill in the routine of the business; and, baving comfortably settled himself to his own satisfaction and that of his townsmen, his pipe is suddenly put out by some new convert to Johnsonism who has been watching his opportunity, and who has long determined to have the office or die in the attempt to secure it. He succeeds: he walks in over the prostrate form of his predecessor; and, unless he can hire an instructor in the business, he deranges the correspondence of the neighborhood by a hundred mistakes, and exposes the most tender secrets by the eccentricities of his delivery.

Unless the President really wishes to punish the people for their blindness to the splendor, originality, and prudence of his policy, he will let the postmasters alone. He will not, at least, allow himself to be made the tool of suburban speculators, and the arbitrator of village squab-bles. When he brings the nose of some beharing, we hav not a word to say, at least him; but such pitiless energy against the minor objects of his wrath is, to say the least of it, undignified, and a little laughable.

Tribulation of the Republicans. From the World,

South from exclusion from the Union will reconcile them to exclusion, though it last for Folly could hardly go further. For how can the South by any pessibility thrive, industri-ally or commercially, while subject to the thousand uncertainties which now attach to its political condition? Capital is needed; but the introduction of capital, whether in the form of loan or investment, presupposes confidence in the future, and there can be no confidence until the status of the South is defined, and the contingencies which now hang over property-owners are removed. The most dare devil of speculators shrink from enterprises in a region where confiscation and military rule remain among the possibilities of the morrow. Immi-gration is needed; but emigrants always nave shunned, and always will shun, regions where the peacetul prosecution of industry is not well assured. The progress of the British Provinces which skirt our Northern frontier has been retarded by the more possibility of complications with this country; the great majority even of the cmi-grants who land there preferring the fixed future of the United States. It is and will be so, as between the Southern States out of the Union and the great West in the Union. The hundreds of thousands who flee from the poverty and oppression of the Old World will pass by the magnificent resources of the South, so long as they continue subject to the chances of civil war, and will seek new homes in Kansas, Minnesota, or States and Territories similarly situatco. There can, indeed, be no emigration to the South from foreign countries until the

exodus of Southern citizens ceases. And the South will find itself unable to keep the popu-lation already within its borders until the political difficulties which enshroud it be brought to an end.

means that the material profit to accrue to the

As a mere matter of material interest, then, the policy of the South is suicidal. Whether it be indifferent or not to its constitutional relaions to the Union, it makes no concealment of the anxiety with which it ponders its financial and industrial condition. That is a problem whose solution the Southern people await with a degree of apprehension which manifests itself continually. Its gravity, however, derives the greater part of its force from their own refusal to acknowledge the peculiarities of the political sition which they vainty suppose to be under their control. If they would emerge from their difficulties, they should begin by doing what is possible in the direction of a restored Union. And the first step required from them is a candid, dispassionate consideration of propositions submitted by the North. This profes-sion of indifference either to the overtures of Congress, or the question of representation in Congress, is a grave mistake, the consequences of which will fall most heaving on themselves.

## Congress and the South-A Short Plan for Decisive Settlement.

### From the Herald. Desperate diseases call for desperate remedies,

and the case of the unrestored South is desperate. The late Northern elections, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, with an emphasis unparalleled in our political history, have spoken the voice of the North in favor of the conditions of the pending Constitutional amendment. These are the best terms to the South which the States holding and controlling the Government have to offer. On the other hand, in response to these Northern elections, the unreconstructed Southern States, through their Governors and Legislatures, reject the conditions of the amendment as so deeply humiliating and degrading to Southern honor, and so outrageously in violation of Southern rights that they can be treated only with derision, defiance, and contempt.

This condition of things is styled by a Copperhoad journal "a dead-lock;" and it may turn out to be so if Congress shall determine to recognize the excluded States, as they stand as rightfully restored to the control of their local affairs. But Congress is not committed to this theory, and the reconstructive work done by the President goes for nothing till approved by Congress. The two houses have not yet recognized the en d of the Rebellion, and in the prevailing spirit, opinions, acts, and declara-tions of the State authorities and leading politicians, from Virginia to Texas there is abundant evidence that over all that region the Rebellion. though disarmed, still exists, and that the outh of Hannibal of "eternal haired to the Romans" is the oath of the raing classes of the South against the "detested Yankees." The same men who preached the Constitution in their conspiracy to destroy the Government, accept the pardons of President Johnson only to return to the old claptrap of their constitutional rights, and are impudently urging the President to try

The author of the "Hiad," in describing the mourning of the captive maidens over the corpse of Patroclus, says that, while seeming to bewall the dead hero, they were really lamenting their own captivity. The officious anxiety displayed by the Republicans, since the elections, that the South should, for its own advantage, come to a speedy settlement, is of a similar character. Their real anxiety is not for the prompt relief of the South, but for the prompt relief of the Republican party. The Republicans see, as clearly as we do, that the present dead-lock cannot continue without infinite damage to them. The restoration of the Union is blocked by their act, and they cannot escape the responsibility.

They carried the elections by deluding the people; by making them think that the South would immediately succumb if Congress was sustained by the Northern people, and that that was the speediest way to secure the great object for which so much blood has been spilt. The for which so much blood has been spin. The people of the North want to see this difficulty ended. If the Union is not restored they will grow impatient and restive. They will ask why they were so industriously and deceptively told that a Republican triumph in the election was the shortest way out of the embroilment. The party that keeps the Union dismembered will grow more and more odious in proportion as the lapse of time attests their determination to de-feat in peace the object for which we went

The Republican leaders, foreseeing that they must face this odium, are painfully looking about them for some mode of extitcation. The eager and delighted avidity with which they caught at a recent article in the Chicago Times recommending a substitute for the amendment, betokens their resiless anxiety to get out of an uncomfortable position. The amendment, which it took all the combined wisdom of Con-gress eight months to batch, and which was cried up in every State where an election has been held as the perfection of justice, is already as good as dead. It has failen to the ground, like untimely fruit, rotten before it is ripe. The air is full of rumors which lead us to doubt whether it will be ratified even by the Northern States. It is telegraphed from Washington that influential Southern statesmen (nobody gives lheir names) favor "impartial suffrage" (i. e. negro suffrage) as a mode of settlement. When Chief Justice Chase calls on the President to confer with him about needed changes in the judiciary laws which ought to be recommended in the Annual Message, the telegraph is again busy informing all the Republican newspapers a conference is going on between those high functionaries respecting the state of the country, which is likely to result in a new policy on which Congress and the President can agree, and which will probably be accepted by the South.

The negro-suffrage article in the Chicago Zimes, the apocryphal opinions attributed by the Washington quidnance to leading Southern statesmen, and the alleged consultations be tween the Chief Justice and the President, enabled the Republican prints, during the last week, to perform a new comedy of Much Ado About Nothing. Though trifles light as air in themselves, those rumors and the reception given them are noteworthy indications of the uneasy, dissatisfied, expectant state of public feeling. They know that the late elections, instead of settling the public mind of the North have completely unsettled it. While the elec tions were pending, it was represented that the question to be decided by them was whether the Constitutional amendment was to become the fixed policy of the country. The friends of the amendment carried the elections, and now they seem anxious for a colorable pretext tor pilching it overboard. The true interpretation of this strange vacillation is that the Republican leaders know that the amendment Was a dishonest sham, which, having served its temporary purpose, they desire to bury out of sight. They never supposed it would be adopted, and as soon as Congress meets they will immediately try to occupy public attention with some new scheme, with a view to have it forgotten. They

never meant it as a plan of sculement, but only as a piece of electioneering claptrap. If the Northern Legislatures should ratify the amendment, it will be merely for form's sake to preserve party consistency. No intelligent Re-publican, any more than any intelligent Demo-



### Southern Indifference to Restoration-A Serious Mistake, From the Times.

One of the worst signs discernible at the South is the profession of indifference to the question of restoration. The doctrine preached is that since the Southern States are now denied admission to Congress, they are content to remain excluded for an indefinite period. They have done what they consider enough to entitle them to Congressional recognition, and will do no more, be the consequences of their refusal what they may. Take them at their word, and they will not yield another point. They go further than this. Congress, they insist, must give up the test oath before the South will care to obtain admission. Regarding journale like the Richmond Examiner as correct exponents of the feelings and opinions prevalent among the Southern people, it is plain that they require not only admission free from all new conditions, but admission unembarrassed with test-oath disabilities. "Unless we may send men of our own choice"-their argument runs-"whose right to seats shall pass unchallenged, we will remain out of the Union; we will neither make further concessions, nor submit to oaths enacted to exclude the very men we prefer.

These exhibitions of temper are to be regretted. To the extreme radicals they are as sweet morsels, to be rolled under the tongue, for they afford prima facie evidence that the South is still Rebel at heart, and should, therefore, he subjected to more rigorous discipline than has yet been enforced. To more moderate Republicans they are a source of serious embarrassment, for it is idle to plead for concessions and conclusion when they on whose behalf the plea is urged doggedly refuse to concede aught in return. Of what avail is it to ask for forbearance when they for whose sake the request is presented assume the tone of "masters of the situation," and claim the right of saying on what terms they shall be reinvested with the privileges of citizensnip? If their object be to invite sterner and more sweeping measures, as a pretext for raising the cry of oppression, and for nurturing the feelings and purposes of re-bellion, their course would be perfectly intelligible. On any other hypothesis it is unintelly

It happens, however, that the journals which are loudest in the utterance of the declarations we have adverted to, are carnest in their advo cacy of attention to material interests. They are confessedly wretchedly poor-their farms are confessedly wretchedly poor-their farms and plantations are in a great measure desolate -their labor system is disorganized, and in its present shape experimental. Material wants press heavily upon them. They require capital, which must be obtained from without-close attention to the labor svallable at their doors, and the introduction of labor from abroad-the patient, plodding devotion to home support and the introduction of tabor from abroad—the patient, plodding devotion to home pursuits which alone can elevate the South to the standard of prosperity which obtains at the North. For these reasons the politicians affect satisfaction with the aspect of public attairs. They declare that they ind more than consola-tion for exclusion from the Union in the inereased opportunities which they will have for developing their material resources, and retrieving the disasters occasioned by the war "What we lose in political standing," they assert will be as nothing compared to what we shall gain from attention to our own concerns.

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a coup detat for their deliverance from what they call an unconstitutional Congress. Have we not had enough of this? Is not the fact established that confidence and indulgences are thrown away upon the intractable rebellious elements of the excluded States? Is it not apparent that it left to their own discretion in the matter of this amendment, they will only use it to inflame their people to riots, insurrections, and anarchy? What, then, is the remedy de-manded? In view of the great ends of iaw and order, the restoration of the Union, solid and strong, security and confidence, justice and generosity, we think the time is at hand when Congress should interpose its authority, begin-ning de novo in a plan of reconstruction, which will be at once comprehensive, "short, sharp, and decisive." We want no delenda est Carthago -no destruction of CartLage-but we want no more tinkering or temporizing with this Southern difficulty. Under the constitutional war powers of Congress, by which the armed forces of the Rebellion were put down and dispersed, its disarmed forces may be compelled to accept and ratify the terms of a fair, just, and generous ultimatum of restoration.

We would accordingly submit to the Congress which is to reassemble in Washington on the first Monday in December a new Constitutional amendment, or a modification of that before the States, so as to embrace, not the cheating proposition of impartial suffrage, but universal suffrage and a universal amnesty as the basis of Southern restoration. The universal suffrage we mean is the admission to the ballot box of all males of all races and colors of twenty-one years of age, except criminals and lunatics and "Indians not taxed," and the annesty we mean is one which will reach from the Behal bush

one which will reach from the Rebel bushwhacker to Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, beginning with the release of Davis. We would fur-ther propose the entorcement of this settlement upon the rebellious South, as President Johnson nforced the amendment abolishing slavery. To this end an act of Congress requiring the President to place an army of one hundred thousand or a hundred and fifty thousand men under General Grant, for the purpose of hurry-ing sp the good work in the excluded States, would be a good thing. Something of this sort is required to convince those States and their people that an unsuccessful Rebellion brings its pains and penalties, and that it is the victor and not the vanquished that dictates the treaty of peace.

of peace. President Johnson's efforts at restoration have turned out to be "love's labor lost." Let the rightial authority of Congress, then, be in-terposed, and in a manner which will attnit of no more triffing and no more delay. Let this new plan be placed in the hands of General Grant for its entorcement one of the formation of the second Grant for its entorcement, and the thing will soon be done. Peace, restoration, and harmony will speedily follow; for while the universal am-nexty will throw the vell over the offenses and offenders of the Rebellion, universal suffrage, blacks and all, will hold the recovered States firmly in the Union and with the cause of the Union. Moreover, by this plan, there will be the additional positive advantage to the South of a gain of some twenty odd member- of Congress over the plan of negro exclusion from the suffrage The authority and the power are in the hands of congress, and this is our plan, as matters now stand, for a short, comprehensive, argument of these men, if it have any meaning, | complete, and speedy settleme nt.

crat, supposes it will ever be a part of the Con-stitution. Congress will have been in session a month before most of the Legislatures meet; and before they can act on it, it is probable that some substitute will be broached which will supersede it, and set it aside. We shall feel no surprise even if Massachusetts shall fail to ratify it. The plea will be, that Massachusetts can

onsent to nothing short of negro suffrage. If two or three radical States lead off in rejecting it on this ground, it may turn out, before winter ends, that instead of three-fourths of the States are against it. We expect to see the Republican eaders scouting it as a mode of settlement be fore Congress has been two weeks in session. If certain, irom recent indications, that the Republicans are thoroughly dissatisfied with their position, and are seeking pretexts to escape rom it.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, DE ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, DE-ceased --Letters of Administration upon said Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS. Administratrix, Or her Attorneys, J. 8. BONHAM, J. 6. BaINCKLE, 117W6t<sup>+</sup>) N. E. cor. SEVENTH and SANSOM Siz.

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shall form a complete guide to the Meicantille, Mank-ing, Insurance, keitgious, and other interests of the city. In a city comprising so large a number of streets, so greatly scattered, and in which such a vast amount of changes have been made during the past two years, the actual want of a systematically arranged and carefully compiled street and avenue Directory is recourse to the Directory and especially to the stranger, who is entirely unacquainted with the loca-tion and sumeralization of the streets. The form of the Street Directory will be so arranged as to sive at a giance the beaming of the street with intersections right and left, and numbers therefore to its out only the extent and number of the streets. The form any stand-point, definite and correct in-tornation of any locality sought. "With be reputation of past publications, which have and requests that the canvassers for this work will be and requests that the canvassers for the work equive to the as without such ald a reliable Directory cannot be used. "A an advertising medium merchants and others

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