# THE NEW YORK PRESS.

2

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Was the Confederacy a Rebellion 1 From the Times.

The Richmond Enquirer, in discussing the new proposition of some Southern men for an adjustment of the difficulties of the present situation, announces itself as willing to yield on some points, if necessary, to quiet distrust and uncasiness at the North. It especially speaks of the supposition of danger to the public debt from the votes of Southern men for its repudiation, or for the assumption of the Rebel debt, and admits that if an explicit affirmation would quiet these fears, it would be wise to make it. It adds, however, that "the language employed should be inoffensive, and such as honorable men will recognize as applicable," from which general statement we apprehend no one will

Now the language of the proposition in queskion on the subject is as followi :-

Section 2. The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate: but neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or robalition mearred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Government or authority of the United States.

What could be thought of any man who should declare that this language was offensive or inapplicable? Ought be not to be stigma tized as one who was unable to look at the question in a fair spirit, or unwilling to accept the result of the late struggle, and as one de-sirous of keeping up the present turmoil, rather than of securing peace and quiet by a reasonable submission ?

Yet this is the ground which the Enquirer takes. It does not, indeed, in express words describe the section as offensive, and yet it is quite plain that it feels it to be such. "The terms of the second section above," it says, "do not embrace the Confederate debt, and would not bind our faith, as the Confederacy was neither an insurrection nor a rebellion." And yet, while using such language as that, the Enquirer talks of the majority of the Northern people as waging a "cruel and unjust war upon our society." If any justification were needed for the adoption of stringent measures against the South, it would be found in the prevalence of just such a spirit as is indicated by these words. The great question of the war was whether the Confederacy was a rebellion or not, and the verdict of arms, to which tribunal the appeal was taken, was emphati-cally that it was a rebellion, and nothing else. And yet such papers as the *Enquirer* in one breath declare that they have accepted the results of the conflict, and in the next declare that the Confederacy was no rebellion, and shall not be spoken of as such by us, who were the triumphant parties in the struggie. What if it had been a question to be deter-

mined before the Courts, and the final judgment had been given that it was a rebellion, and the deteated party had coolly told the viotor that he was willing to arrange the matters with him, but it must be on terms that were not "offen sive," and would be binding on an "honorable man." and that anything which spoke of it as a rebellion would not be binding on him? Would not the successful party be rather apt to say that if the other side insisted in this way on still retaining the subject of the controversy, would try to see what the powers of the Court would accomplish in carrying out its decree?

These people at the South may as well under-stand that the American nation has decided that the Confederacy was a rebellion, and if they propose to be a part of the ration, it must be accepted as such by them. They must allow it to be spoken of as such in the laws and public documents of the nation, and not consider such an appellation to be offensive. They must un-derstand that when the nation speaks of rebellion, it refers to the Southern Rebellion just as much as to Shay's rebellion or the Whisky In-surrection. Their relations with the nation will never become normal and healthful until they have become educated in their modes of thought to accept that as the actual relation of things.

Mr. Johnson not been blinded by his unexpected advancement to the White House, he would have called Congress together and laist this whole business of reconstruction before the two Houses. That was his path of safety and success. In taking the opposite course, and in holding to it, he has brought himself at length to that pass from which he must back out or be cast over-board, like Jonah, into the depths of the sea,

board, like Jonah, into the depths of the sea, whale or no whale to pick him up. Having forborne unfil forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, Congress, assuming its rightful authority, proposes now to cast aside all this clumsy, slipshod patchwork of recon-struction attempted by Mr. Johnson, and to give General Grant a trial. Is he not the man for the task? Does he not thoroughly understand the necessities of the Rebel States on behalf of law and order, and do not the raing polizeians of those States thoroughly understand him ? We dare say that under this bill the very name of Grant will produce such a change all over the South among all classes, Rebel fire-caters, Yankces, native white loyalists, negroes and all, that they will think the millennium is coming, and thank God for the end of "Andy Johnson's pelicy." Under his mesmeric sham-Johnson's pelicy." Under his mesmeric sham-pooing the Southern politicians believe in the delusions that he has given them only their constitutional rights, and that the two Houses constitutional rights, and that the two houses of Congress as they stand are illegal, and some-how or other will be compelled to give way to "the Union as it was" and to the South as it was in the Senate of 1860-61, including Jeff, Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Mason, and Sildeli. But General Grant, under this bill, will soon dispel all such mesmerisms. We cannot doubt it when the measure is advocated by such sterling and intelligent Union soldiers as Generals Thomas, Sheridan, Schofield, Baird, Wood, Sickles, and others, whose Southern experience and ser-vices, even since the war, entitle them to the

highest respect. As to the present status of the rebellious tates, inside or outside, or half way, it is States, enough that they are not recognized by Con-gress as reinstated in the general Government under the legislation of the Executive. They stand (excepting Tennessee) as they stood with the surrender of the last of their Rebel armies, sulject to the terms of Congress, Mr. Johnson having no authority to prescribe the terms or make the laws of their restoration, all that he has done, in being at last repudiated by Con-gress, goes for nothing. Such, too, is their condition of general demoralization and confusion, from his brundering policy, that the efficient e-tervention of Grant is needed to restore the primary elements of law and order. This object he can soon achieve, and then the Constitutional amendment, made the supreme law by threefourths of the States constituting the general Government, will without difficulty be made the basis of Southern State reorganization, from Virginia to Texas. We care no more for this party or that party than the man in the moon. The Herald, regardless of Presidents, parties, or party leaders, aims to be the organ of that public opinion which gives shape to the measures of the Government and the manifest destiny of this great Republic. So now we stand by the sovereignty of Congress as the law making power of the Union, by the issues of the war and the ultimatum of the North.

#### The New Reconstruction Bill-Does it Mean what it Seems!

From the World. The bill for remanding the South to martial law and releasing General Grant from his military subordination to the President, aims at something different from what appears on its face. It is not possible that men of ordinary discernment should pass it with the expectation that it can be executed. It aims to repeal that part of the Constitution which declares the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and that part of it which forbids the habeas corpus to be suspended except in times of rebellion or invasion. To expect the Supreme Court to uphold a law repeating certain portions of the Constitution is preposterous. The sudden-ness with which this bill has been spring upon the country, as well as the crudeness of its pro-visions, indicates that it is an impromptu manouvre to meet an unexpected emergency. There is no evidence that the idea of this bill occurred to anybody until after the Southern gentlemen, who came to Washington to consult the President, had digested the plan which the South is about to propose as a compromise. That plan was intended to be kept secret until

plan as the irresponsible proposal of usurping bodies of Rebels, of which our Government can no more take cognizance than it could have held infercourse with the Rebel Congress during the war. That this is the dodge which is marked under their absurd bill, we have no

Martial law can be justified only by some urgent, overpowering necessity; but there is no emergency in the South calling for this extreme mensure. It is not intended for the protection measure. It is not intended for the protection of the white inhabitants, and the blacks have all the protection which any legislation can give firem, in the comprehensive and stringent Civit Rights bill passed at the last session. Being called for by no nacessity, pretending to aim at things for which the amplest legislative provision has already been made, the bill is a false pretense to cover a traudulent design. It the Southern plan can be got fairly before the country, it will be adopted, and the immediate restoration of the Union which would there-upon follow would bring into the Presidential contest seventy electoral votes certain to be cast against the Republicans. Hence violent effort to strangle the Southern compromise in its birth.

#### The Death Penalty. From the Tribune,

The countrymen of Beccaria have carried to their legitimate conclusion the principles of that remarkable philosopher, and capital punishment is to-day abolished in Italy, This happens at a time when the most advanced and liberal of our own State Governments can rarely be appealed to with success for a commutation of the death sentence. While in republican Massachusetts the gallows still bears its horrible fruit, monarchical Italy is so farjenlightened by the literty she possesses as to have cut away with the axe of a ploneer, that tough old relic of barbarism. Her suffering experience of the policy of public murder taught her the justice of the act. Her history for many decades was a compendious torture-the gibbet set up in the shadow of the church doing a bad business

In the making of martyrs or criminals. Italy, like France, has had opportunity in her day to examine for herself every variety of capi-tal punishment. Every part of Europe has had a full share of the dismat record, datlag back to days when executions were thick as leaves in Vallombrosa; when Sir Edward Coke "What a lamentable thing it is to see so many Christian men and women strangle on that cursed tree of the gailows!" After so many centuries of murderous legislation, of one kind or another—the death penalty having been assigned to every crime, from larceny up to murder-Europe is realizing not 100 soon that killing by law is not the vindication of justice, but a violence upon its first principles. Italy has appli-hed the death penalty, and it

is probable that Belgium is about to do the same. Thus, the policy of Europe is tending towards humanity; for the obvious reason that humanity is economy, that if pays best and costs teast. European sentiment is so far advancing that a detail of the progress of the anti-killing movement will surprise some of our native patrons and conservators of hanging. Tascany, influenced by the wisdom of the Marquis Be caria, abolished the punishment of death, ex-perimentally, in 1765. After twenty-one years' trial of the reformed penal code, the Grand Duke Leopold, in 1786, decreed its perpetuity, averring that "instead of increasing the number of crimes, it had considerably diminished that of the smaller ones and rendered those of an atroctous nature very rare " "The mildness to the French Deputies in 1830, 'had so far improved the character of the Tuscans, that there was a time when the prisons of the Grand Duchy were nearly empty."

This noble example has no doubt been effectual in the slow but evident gravitation of Europe towards reform. In France, in the last four years of which the statistics are accessible, little more than one-halt of 94 death condemna-tions were carried into effect. Out of 127 sentences for murder in Prussia, from 1858 to 1862, there were but thirteen persons executed. In Austria, during ten years ending with 1864, ninety-five per cent. of death sentences were commuted. From 1830 to 1863, the whole number of death sentences pronounced in Belgium was 819, of which only fifty-seven were indicted, or less than two for every year. In Portugal the last execution occurred in 1846; in a large GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY some Southern State had acted upon it; but its | part of Switzerland there have been no executions for thiriv-five years. In Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, the commutations have been ninety per cent. or more. England, with the most cruel of criminal codes, condemned annually to death in the ten years ending with 1832, nearly 1280 persons, out of which number the annual average of sentences (carried into effect was not more than fifty-nine. But in the decade ending with 1862, the annual number of condemnations fell to 60, of which about 11 were executed, so that even England, brutal and remorseless as her penal system has been, and still exhibiting the horrible speciacles of public executions, prepares to array herself on the side of humanity and comfrom sense. We cannot assure ourselves that even in this iree and humane republic the even in this free and humane republic the record of the death penalty is quite so credit-able as these statistics of the "lyrannous sys-tems" of Europe. In Massachusetts, for twenty years, up to 1865, says Governor Andrew, "the record discloses only 10 executions out of 28 convictions, leaving 18 commutations," But Massachusetts with her tendents in all but Massachusetts, with her tendencies to enlighten ment on the subject of capital punishment, cannot stand in this respect for the country. each State of the Union there have been two executions in the course of the year, our portion of responsibility for the taking of human life would seem to be as great as that of France or England, or in shameful excess, if we judge ourselves by the standard of that superior enlightenment and treedom we claim to possess. The commutation of the death penalty has long been the subject of eloquent argument and appeal by the best men of every country. With rare ability, Robert Rantoul pleaded for it years ago before the Legislature of Massachusetts, as did Mr. Livingstone before that Louisiana; and in this State, in 1841, Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, in a paper remarkable for its logic and research, urged it upon the Legisla-ture. It is well remembered how certain ministers of the Gospel, fired with a pious zeal for the cruelty of the old Jewish dispensation, and determined to employ the Bible to keep man-kind in a state of religious destructiveness, opposed the able effort of O'Sullivan and other men on the side of reform and progress. They made the Bible the buttress for capital punish-ment, and, in the words of Dr. Lebbeus Armstrong, declared that "the commutation of the ourderer's centence was virtually a repeal of the Divine law." In other words, to quote the same extrava-guns pamphicteer, "If man may legislate into oblivion one of God's laws because it is bad, then all Divine laws and penalties may be abolished for the same reason." The educaabolished for the same reason." The educa-tion of these cames gentlemen did not allow them to reflect profoundly on the full scope and meaning of the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." Had they done so, they would not, with divine and human nature to assist their interpretation, and with the revolting speciacle of the gallows in view, have ren-orred it, absurdly, "Thou shalt not murder, but shalt kill him who has murdered," Happily, the growth of nature in the bosoms of the most Levitical of chergymen has effected a change in some too narrow views of Scrip-ture and of men, and the present sentiment on the subject of capital punishment (witness the annesty extended to the South) is much advanced. At all events, the death penalty here and in Europe gives forewarning of a sure though slow decease. Its commutation and abolition slow decease. Its commutation and abolitude are proofs in various degrees that mankind is growing better; for it is simply axiomatic that as the aggregate of society does less and less evil by example, so individual crimes must diminish. "Every punishment," says Montes-quicu, "that does not arise from absolute neces-cits is tyrannical:" and it has here proved of sity is tyrannical;" and it has been proved of late most nobly, by the example of Italy, that hanging is thus unnecessary, "To sacrifice a designed to head it off by disputing the compe-tence of the Legislatures that are to propose it. Congress will then affect to treat the Southern

safety," says the Count de Sellon, "is like fol-lowing the example of the Indians in offering sacrifices to the good, There is nothing hus-a brutalizing profanation of our pature in the blow of an axe." "What right," asks Beccaria, "Invement to cut the throats of their fellow-creatures? \* \* If it were so, how shall it be reconciled with the maxim that a main has no right to kill himself?" But we do not intend to argue the injustice of the death penalty. The real wiedom of the world, always just because it is bumane, has declared equally that the fear of death, so far as suce a sentiment exit is in the desperado, is no preventive of murder, and that desperado, is no preventive of murder, and that society can only be justified in imitating the murderer when it can do no better. It need not be said that in a country like our own we can make much better use of those who offend the law than by hanging them, and do less violence and shame to our own natures by becoming something else than the executioners. Let us been the good example of Italy, now one step ahead of us in moral treedom.

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU-INANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legis-Office, S. E. Corner THERD and WALNUT Streats, Phylodelphia, MARINE INSURANCES

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world, INLANU INSURANCES on goods by river: canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union, FLUE INSURANCES on merchandlae goneraliv, On Stores, Uwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,

\$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, \$114,000.00 120,600 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881 200,000 United States 7 8:16 Per Cent, Loan, Tressory Notes 125,000 Chy of Philadelphia Six PerCent. 136,300\*00 211,509\*00 126,562.50 54,700.00 66,000 Sinte of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Lonu.
50,000 Sinte of New Jerney Six Per Cent. Lonu.
20,000 Pennsylvania Railford, 1st autigage, Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Pennsylvania Italfroad, 2d Mort-graze Six Per, Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Italfroad Six Per Cent.
30,000 Sinte of Tennessee' Five Per Cent. Lonu.
7,000 Sinte of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Lonu. 44,620.00 50,750.00 20,500.00 24,250'00 20,750.00 18,000:00 5,040'00 15,008 200 Shares Stock of Germantown Stormanning Stock of Germaniown Gas Company (pelncipal and in-terest guaranteed by the city of Pulnoeiphia) Ita Shares Stock of Pennsylva-nia Ratiroad Company ita Shares Stock of North Penn-sylvania Rathroad Company Sylvania Rathroad Company Sylv 15,000.00 7:150 14 8.258-05 3,000.00 3,950.00 #20,000 84 Company 195,000 Loans on Bonds and Morigage, 18t Lieus on Cuy Property...... 20,000 00 195,900-00 51,045,050 par.

ar. Market value, \$1,070,28075 RenI Estate. 31,000,552.05. 35,000:00 Bills receivable for insurances 27,007-20 25,922-90 Cash in Drawer..... 41.540.00

\$1.407.321 54 "This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed a the market value. Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, John C. Davis, Henry Sigar, William S. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,

2,939100

Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshun P. Eyre, Spencer McLivaine, J. B. Semple, Plusburg Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John E. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C, Dallett, Jr., James C, Hand, William C, Ludwig, Joseph H, Scal, George G, Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D, Taylor, THOMAS C. HAND, President, John S. C. MAND, President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President, JUIN Secretary, 153 Taylor, John D. Tayl Jacob Kiegel. HENRY LYLDURN, Secretary. 1.8.8 LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND

**INSURANCE COMPANIES** FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC. THE FURNITURE 1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL Franklin Fire Insurance Co. COULD & CO.'S FURNITURE DEPOTS, PHILADELPHIA. N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARSET STREETS. Assets on January 1, 1866, Nos. 37 and 39 North FECOND Street, \$2,506,851'96. Is the Largest, Chespest, and Best Stock in the Feeblon, style, oursillity, finish, and cheapness att #11.467.59, o mbined in their immense variety of OILT-MADE LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER FURNITURE. Betore purchasing call and examine, or sand forta \$5,000,000. printed catalogue. Perpetual and Tem porsty Policies on Liberal Terms DIRECTORS. Charles & Bancker, Tobies Wagner, Samuel Grani, Jeone Les. CHARLES N BANCKER, President EDWALD C. DALK, Vice-Freeident JAS, W. MCALLISTEE, Sesretary protein. DIRECTORS. Edward C. Dale, George Fales, George Fales, George Caller, Francis W Lewis, M. B. Puter MeCall. EDWALD C. DALK, Vice-Freeident JAS, W. MCALLISTEE, Sesretary protein. 1 TO HOUSEKEEPERS I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE FURNITURE Which I will set at recises prices, consisting of set PLAIN AND MARKELE TOF COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CRAMERE SUITS, PARLOE SUITS IN VALVET FLUSS Mettresses, Lounges, etc. vie. P. P. GUSTINES N. E. corner SECOND and RACE. Streets. PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Ne, HI SOUL FOLKTHI Street. INCOMPORATED ad MONTHI, 220, 1865, CAPITAL, 2180,000, PAID IN. Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, i.e. 20 year Premiums, non-norreiture, Managements, payable at a biture age, or on prior decrase by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums-ton classes Non-norfeiture. Annulies granted on havorable terms. This Company, while giving the insured the security of a baid-up Capital, will divide the entire profile of the Life business among its Folicy holders. Moneys received at liferest, and paid on demand. Anneys received at liferest, and paid on demand. Moneys received at liferest, and baid on demand. Moneys received at liferest, which have been and the secondary or periodic of the Commenweith, or any pector of the Life business, or bodies point of the Commenweith, or any pector of the Life business, or definess, and the destawn of the Life business, commenweith, or any pector of periodic of the Commenweith, or any pector of the Life business, commenweith, or any pector of the Life business, commenweith, or any pector of the comment of the comment, accurate, accurate the second of the comment of the comment, or accurate the second of the comment, accurate, accurate the second of the comment of the comment. Moneys and the comment of the comment, accurate the second of the comment of the comment. Moneys and the comment of th DROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

#### INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 272 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, \$510,00

Assets, Januarv 8, 1867, \$1,763,267 33. INSURES MARINE,

INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

	CTORS,
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrove White, Richard D. Wood, William Weish, 5 Morris Wann, John Mason,	George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Tiotter, Edward S. Clarze, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alired D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C Madeira
ARTH	UR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secreta	ry.
WTITIAM DITERTED	Harrishman Do. Conta

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

### WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

## FIRST IMPORTATION

**40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.** 

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EX-CELSION SHEDAM GIN. which we are now seiling a the lowest figure. We claim to be the FIRST IMPORTERS OF

# FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

WINE BITTERS,

FOR SALE BY

1 3 thstu2m

Champagne.

Wine -

8 37 srp

1 115

Sole Agents also or RIVIERE GAEDRAT & CO. No. 116 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. 1121m

**GOVERNMENT SALES.** 

Philadelphia. About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder. Also, a large quantity of other property, con-sisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc.

etc. Terms-Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency. Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON. French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS BEC. Manuscurer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, POLTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 910 CHESNUT STREET. THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL. PHILADELPHIA. 3 155 STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SILES. Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS. 5105 No. 1182 MARKET Street. THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OB EURCIEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotela, or I abide Institutions, in TWENTY DIF FEEEXT SIZES, Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Firecoard Fitures, Forthole Leaters, Lowdown Grates, Firecoard Fiture, Eath Bolleus, Stewhole Plates, Ecilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholessie and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARFE & THOMSON, Hilf stuth 6m No. 200 N. SECOND Street. G S. C. The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Asetion, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:-About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron. About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached). About 150 ons Loaded Shell. About 15 tons Seran Wrought Iron About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron. About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc. 537 wooden Artillery Carriages, froned. About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8509 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew,

AND

World!

210 00

We do not expect them to feel so all at once in their hearts; but the sooner they come to feel it to be so, the sooner will the discord between them and us be banished. And to arrive at that state, they ought to put a bridle upon their language, and recognize the situation as it is in their words, whatever be the wish of their hearts that it were different. We do not, of course, mean that forms of words alone will restore harmony between the divided sections; but we do say that they will assist powerfully; and that, on the other hand, to persist in a mode of speech which is appropriate only to an opposite result from the actual one, is to prolong the discord and postpone the harmonious reunion of the nation.

#### The New Bill for the South-The Right Beginning at Last, From the Herald.

The right beginning is half the battle, and Congress, in beginning at last at Appomattox Court House, gets at the right end of the thread of Southern restoration. The new bill from the Joint Committee of Fifteen, like the pending Constitutional Amendment, covers the difficulty. Chaos reigns from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Over all that unreconstructed region the Dred Scott decision against "niggers" and poor Union whites fearfully prevails. Under Mr. Johnson's State establishments the civil authorities too often wink and connive at the doings of ruilians and outlaws; and when a military officer undertakes their punishment, he is stopped by a revocation of his orders. Hence, the new bill providing temporarily to divide the territory of the ten outside Rebel States into five military districts, each under a Union General, and all under the supervision of General Grant, and the laws and regulatious of a military government. This, in wiping out all the unauthorized doings of Mr. Johnson, is going back to the point of Lee's surrender, and beginning the work de noro, and the authority and the power are with Congress, and the occasion justifies its proposed action.

The opposition fire-caters of the House of course regard this bill as a terrible Chinese dragon that is to devour us all without pepper or sait. "The death-aneil of civil liberty," "military despotism," "ight for our liberties," "namparts of the Constitution." "rock the land "iamparts of the constitution," "rock the land like an earthquake," "fre, sword, and destruc-tion," and all such trash, twaddle, and fustian, are the staple of their arguments. Give them brimstone and molasies, moonshine and green cheese, doughnuts and bonny clabber, pretzeland lager, fundaugoes and fiddlesticks, and you have them. We have described the bill. It is a simple, seasonable, lawful, and practical measure of legislation. It only proposes to reveye Mr. Johnson of the cares and troubles of the States concerned for a short time, and to put them under the care of General Grant. We think this a capital idea.

Mr. Johnson has blundered much worse in his efforts to set up again the disjointed states of the late confederacy than "little Mack" in his unfortunate efforts to put them down. When General Grant took them in hand the kid-glove policy gave way to the taked bayonet, and Quaker guns were heard of no more. He saw that the only argument with the Southern Confederacy was a regular thrashing, and so he thrashed it out of the boots of Jeff, Dauis into absolute submission. There never was a job so difficult so neatly and thoroughly done-never in all the world. Just at that point when those Rebel States and their chiefs and followers lay abso-lutely at the mercy of the Government, and were ready to comply with any terms-just then, had

Same and a lot of the second second second

premature disclosure in a Richmond paper put the radical Congressmen in possession of it, and they immediately set their wits at work to head it off. Ine new bill has been begotten and born since the Southern plan came out. It takes everybody by surprise, not because the secret of Reconstruction Committee was well kept, but because the conception of the bill preceded its birth by so short an interval that there was to keep. It is the fruit of a hard no secret strain suddenly put upon the ingenuity of the radicals.

The reason why the Southern movement carries consternation into the Republican camp is, that it blus fair to frustrate their purpose of postponing restoration until after the Presidential election. It will be carried into the elections of this year as a test question. If the Re-publican party oppose it they will be deteated, and the way be opened for their easy overthrow in the Presidential contest. They are estopped from opposing it with any effect before the They must promptly circumvent it by people a coup de main or tall before it. The Southern plan runs so closely parallel to the Constitutional amendment which the "Republican party have in so many forms indorsed, that the honest men of their party cannot be brought to oppose It differs from the Republican amendment by omission, only in failing to distranchise the Southern leaders - a point having no effect on any permanent policy, and which is treated as transient and subordinate in the amendment itself, the disability being made removable at any time by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

As an offset and compensation, the Southern plan proposes to bestow imparial suffrage irrespective of color, the same property or educaional qualideation being required alike of all. With what face can the Bepublicans oppose this offer? Their leaders have a face to do anything, but they cannot carry with them the honest masses whom they have taught to approve of the Constitutional amendment. On every stump and in every political conversation, the Republican leaders will be obtlienzed to state why they reject what is substantially their own plan. They will be required to explain why they nounce this year what they lauded to the skies last. It will be perpetually throst into their inces that they are willing to keep the Union dissolved for what they themselves confessed was a temporary and minor consideration, and this, too, when that slight change is compensated by the great concession of impartial suffrage. It there is any honesty or fairness remaining among men, the Republican leaders caunot carry the people with them, in rejecting the very terms of restoration which they themselves proposed.

It is their quick perception of the bearing of the Somthern plan, and of the infinite embarrassment it must cause them it it gets fairly presented, that has precipitated them into the clumsy manouvre of putting the South under martial law. This is their mode of making an official declaration that the South has no State Governments. The Southern plan is to e proposed through the Southern State Legislatures, in the regular form of applying for an ancedment to the Constitution. An amend-ment which those States apply for they will be pledged to ratify, thus putting the feasibility of this plan of restoration beyond ques-tion. Differing from the Republican amendment but little in substance, it will differ from

For Congress to pass an immediate resolution declaring that there are no State Legislatures in the South, through which such a plan can be proposed, would be a little too barefaced; and so they have hatched this crude and blundering bill which enables them to make the declared bill, which enables them to make the declara-tion with a different ostensible aim. The bill is a proof of their alarm at the new plan, and is

I ATTACH ANT THE IN DOLLAR ANY PRINTS IN THE

### Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000. Invested in United States, \$1,500,000

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, \$4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, \$4.018,250 All Losses promptly adjusted without reterence t Engiand

ATWOOD SMITH. General Agent for Pennsylvania. OFFICE,

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange PHILADELPHIA. 18116m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 N. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates. Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from the to \$10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., eccuring the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole pre-mium paid. a Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 5 months, at 10 cents a day. Insuring in the sum of \$000, or giving \$16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 55 5, FOURTH Street, Phila-delphia, or at the various Rairond Ticket offices. He sure to burchsse the thckets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

reliast Insurance Company. For circulars and further information apply at the energi Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of Ceneral Office, of of aby of the automized Agenus of the Company, LEWIS L. HOUPT, President, JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer, HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary, JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor, DIRECTORS, L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

Auty, J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel, Scimuel C. Paimer, Cashier of Com, National Bank, H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 229 Dock street, James M, Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 827

arket street. Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna, R.R. Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Wal

Markets, G.C. Franciscus, Cen. Agent Penns, R. R. Co.
 Thomas K. Peterson, No. 2006 Market street,
 W. W. Euriz, firm of Kuriz & Howard, No. 25 S
 Third street. 15 19

THENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCURPORATED isol-CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, upposite the Exchange. In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSUR-ANCE, this Compary houres from loss of damage by PIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandles, fundings, by deposit of periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of periodic and periods and periods The Company lust been in active operation for more than SIXITY YEARS, during which all losses have here promptly adjusted and puid.

AVERTED A COREAS		
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leanning, D. Clark Winrton, Samuel Wilcox, Samuel Wilcox, Secreta	Lawrence Lowis, Jr David Lewis, Bendamin Ecting, Thomas II, Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castilion, Lama C. Norris, WUCHERER, Presiden ry,	

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY .- THE

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. — THE FENNEYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-FANY-Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 10 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community of over norty years, continues to insure against loss or tamage by fire on Fublic or Private Buildings, either permanently of for a limited time, Also, on Furnitare, stocks of Goods, and Merchandlise generally, on liberal comp.

"mes. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is avested in the most careful manner, which enable hern to offer to the insured an undoubted security in he case of loas.

DIRECTORS. Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux Thomas Smith. Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, JR., President,

WILLIAM G. CHOWELL, Secretary

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES. From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos,

E. L. CAUFFMAN.

No. 31 North FOURTH Street

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as ifi done in France, from pu

California Wine, and taking the place of Importe

The undersigned would call the attention o, W Dealers and hotel Keepers to the following letter,

which may give a correct idea o the quality of thei

Wine — "CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELFHIA, Oct. 25, 1865, "Massas, houches & Co. — "Gentien en:-Having given your California Cham-paghe a thoiough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare. "Yours trupy, J. E. KINGBLEY & CO." "Yours trupy, J. E. KINGBLEY & CO."

CALL and THY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

11 20 tuths3mj No. 30 DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St. Phuadelphia.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DEAWER

made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN S DRESS GOODS in this variety.

CUTLERY, ETC.

A fine assoriment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZOBS, HA-ZOR STROPS, LADIES' SOISBORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at Cutlery Flore, No. 135 South TENTH Street, 155 Three doors above Walnut

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 206 CHESNUT Street!

OUTLERY.

AND DEALERS IN

W. SCOTT & CO.,

BOUCHER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance, F. H. PARKER, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

AGENT.

27

PHILADELPHIA

Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A., 279131620 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal, LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

WINE BITTERS, ANGELICA, SHERRY, HOUK, CATAWBA, CATAWBA, PORT, BRANDYJ CHAMPAGNE. These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice prape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommendeditor Medicinal and Family purposes. FOR SALE EY: DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867, } Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city Mill be sold at Fublic Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of ARMY CLOTHING,

3478 NEW YORK JACKETS, of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for

issue to troops. By reason of its long retention in store, the

material is in some instances more or less

damaged. Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

Three days allowed to remove purchases. By order of the Quartermaster-General, A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A.,

	ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,	
178	Auctioneers.	

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YOUK, February 8, 1867. Will be sold at Public Auction, on account f the United States, at the Depot of Army of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, in New York city, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged cioting and equipage:-Woolien blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uni-form coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousors,

straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, the cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments.

cap covers, etc. etc. Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also samples of the articles may be seen. Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent, down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of three days from day of sale, under forfelture of the purchase and the ten per cent. Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON. 2991 Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A.

MPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL

DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Balti-more), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

1867, the SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 25 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet steele

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke. A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel. She is of light draught, the engine and boller are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong. It is believed that, for size and build, the COS-MOFOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port. Terms-Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

sale. Further particulars may be learned on appli-cation to the undersigned, or to the Austion-cers, Messrs, ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street. By order of the Quartermaster-General, A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., 22127 Depot Quartermaster.