THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

oulsiana and the New Orleans Riotyom the Times.

The report of Messrs, Eliot and Shellabarger ra majority of the House Committee appointed to investigate circumstances con-Dected with the New Orleans riot, and the political condition of Louisiana-materially adds to our previous knowledge on the subsect. The inquiry conducted some months ago by the military authorities was conclusive as to the nature of the occurrences, and the parties responsible for the murders and outrages which attended them. General Sheridan's early and off-hand description was verified to the letter. The Mayor and his minions were shown to have been the authors of all the trouble; the killing of the Conventionists was proved to be wanton, brutal murder on the part of the police; and the friends and promoters of the Convention were vindicated from the aspersions which, in the first instance, were cast upon them.

But though the report just presented to Congress can scarcely deepen the impression produced by these earlier revelations, the fullness of its details render them more distinct. The testimony taken is voluminous, and embraces probably all that could be adduced on both sides. The Committee appears to have excluded nothing that could shed a ray of light upon the affair, and if its recital of events brings out much that is not new, it certainly reproduces the whole case with startling vividness and effect. Whatever doubts may have attached to evidence acquired by a military tribunal, there can be none after studying the testimony gathered in the course of the Congressional investigation. The peaceful character of the Convention movement-the absence of excitement at the meetings of Unionists held immediately preceding the Convention—the falsity of the Rebel stories in regard to the meetings-the law-abiding disposition of the members of the Convention and their assembled friends-the brutal violence and cruelty of the police, and their unprovoked murders, acting evidently in pursuance of prearranged plans-these are points which Messrs. Eliot and Shellabarger have placed beyond controversy.

The course of President Johnson in regard to the affair may possibly continue the occasion of some difference of opinion. One new fact is brought out, however, which deserves mention. A statement current at the time of the riot was that Governor Wells had absented himself from the city and could not be found, and that in consequence the President was obliged to communicate with the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General, whose sympathies were with the Thugs. We gather from this report that Governor Wells was not absent, and that the recognition of Messrs. Voorhies and Herron was irregular and inexcusable. The report contends that the sanction accorded to them by the President inspired them and their Rebel associates with a belief that the authority of the National Government would be exercised in their favor; and the inference is deduced that this circumstance contributed to the unlawful attack upon the Conventionists, and what General Sheridan stigmatized as the "absolute massacre by the police" which followed. The facts are suggestive, and the con-

clusion is not unreasonable. The letter of the Secretary of War relieves the President from the responsibility connected with the failure to reply to the despatch of General Baird, dated 28th July, setting forth facts known in connection with the intended assembly, and asking for instructions by telegraph. Mr. Stanton did not consider Instructions necessary, because he assumed that General Baird would protect the Convention, and that his warning to the city authorities would be respected. It is unfortunate for the President that on the day on which this despatch was sent from New Orleans, he advised Lieutenant-Governor Voorhies that the military would be expected to sustain the proceedings of the civil authorities as against the Convention. Still more unfortunate is it that after the riot, and after the barbarous conduct of the police had been made evident. a despatch was addressed, by order of the President, instructing General Baird not to "Interpose any obstacle in the way of the civil authorities." On the same day-August 1-General Sheridan transmitted his memorable despatch, and on the 3d General Grant directed him to maintain martial law. The error committed by the President was thus corrected But the fact remains that confusion and difficulty were produced by his independent action in relation to the military. Mr. Stanton's idea of General Baird's duty was the opposite of that entertained by the President; and the despatch of one neutralized the understanding of the other. Political and military autho rity were unwittingly antagonistic, and public interests suffered in consequence.

The Committee's representations with reference to public opinion in New Orleans and throughout Louisiana are unfavorable. The Rebel element dominates, and its influence and insoience are on the increase. The testimony, indeed, differs upon this head, even where Union witnesses are concerned; some asserting that they carry on their business unmolested, others averring that they are not permitted to live in peace. The contradiction, we take it, is rather apparent than real. Northern men who are silent concerning the Rebellion, and keep their Unionism to themselves, expe rience no trouble; while active, decided adherents of the National Government find the State uncomfortably hot. General Sheridan's evidence agrees with this interpretation. The Rebels, he says, profess to accept the situation, but when they cheer they prefer to have both Union and Rebel flags before them. Their loyalty is of the sort which delights to honor the defunct Confederacy. To remedy this state of things, Messrs. Eliot and Shellabarger propose that the present civil government of Louisiana be suspended by act of Congress, and that a provisional government be established and maintained by military power, pending the consummation of measures which shall secure to loyal men the control of State affairs.

Reconstruction of Germany. From the Tribune.

The treaty of peace concluded at Prague between Prussia and Austria provided that that portion of the old German Confederation which lies south of the river Main, and which comprises the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Darmstadt, be excluded from the North German Confederation. It was to be optional for

these States to form a South German Confede-

statements of both the Prussian and the French Governments, it has since become known that the temporary separation of the South German States from those of North and Central Germany was a concession by Prussia to a direct demand of France. Louis Napoleon, in insisting upon this arrangement, hoped that these feeble States of South Germany, unable to find sufficient support in Austria, and repelled from an alliance with Prussia by the prevalence of sectional animosity, might be prevailed upon to accept a protectorate of France. Bismark, in conceding the point, trusted that common sense would be strong enough in the Govern-ments and people of South Germany to cause them to accept the leadership of Prussia rather than a protectorate of France or an alliance with powerless Austria, and that they would not refuse their co-operation in the final consolidation of all Germany.

Sooner than was anticipated has the current of events realized the anticipations of Count Bismark. In Baden, which very reluctantly had been drawn into the war against Prussia, Government and Diet, soon after the conclusion of peace, expressed a wish to be admitted into the North German Confederation. For obvious reasons, the Prussian Government could not favor such an isolated move on the part of Baden, as it must prefer a simultaneous manifestation in the same direction by all the South German States. This movement has now fairly begun with the highly important speech of the new Bavarian Prime Minister, the Prince of Hohenlohe. Believing the object at which the Bavarian policy should aim to be "the preservation of Germany and the unity of all the German tribes," the Prince announces that his Government was resolved not to form a Southwestern Confederation under the protectorate of a non-German power, nor to conclude an alliance with the South German States under the leadership of Austria, nor to lend a hand to the formation of a Southwestern Federal State shut up within itself.

The only course left to Bavaria as a secondclass German State, "which, as such, cannot exist without some European alliance, " was to ally herself, in case of a foreign war, with Prussia. This alliance would render it necessary that in case of a foreign war Bavaria should place her army under the command of Prussia, and that in the meanwhile the Bavarian army should be so reorganized as to facilitate such military co-operation. To make this alliance all the more efficient, Prince Hohenlohe announced his wish to induce the other South German States to adopt exactly the same

The latest accounts from Germany state that the programme of the Prince of Hohenlohe is approved by all the Governments of South Germany. A conference was to be held at once at Stutgardt, to mature a plan for the introduction of the military system of Prussia and to conciliate an alliance which would provide for placing all the South German troops under the leadership of Prussia in case of a

The importance of this movement to the future of Germany is obvious. Whatever the dissensions on the best way of reconstructing the political unity of Germany may be, the military union of North and South Germany will secure the progressing reconstruction from all foreign attacks. Together, North and South Germany constitute a nation with a population of about 38,000,000, which, under the leadership of the first military power of Europe, will be amply able to defend the integrity of its territory. The patriotism which prompts this new movement of the South German States cannot fail to be fully appreciated in Northern Germany, and to give a powerful impulse to the national tendencies for the union of all the German people under one Government.

The Perilons Position of Congress-A Rescue or a Shipwreck. the Herald.

"The Campbells are coming! Dinna ye hear the slogan?" spoke the quick-eared Jessie Brown to the exhausted garrison of Lucknow, invested by the swarming Sepoys, and despairing of a rescue. So now, applying his eye to the loophole of a compromise with President Johnson, and peering through the dense fog of "Saturday's sayings and doings in Congress," the far-sighted Greeley thinks he sees something like a streak of daylight. Thus relieved of the hobgoblin of impeachment, he joyfully rubs his hands and appeals to the two Houses to take courage and try and do something. He has been under a panic for some time, as if he had just escaped with his carpet-bag from the terrors of the first Bull Run. He has seen visions of a coup d'état and of another civil war, with countless thousands of Rebels from the South and Copperheads from the North pouring into Washington, gobbling up Congress and the Freedmen's Bareau, dividing the spoils of the Treasury with "Andy Johnson, and setting up Jeff. Davis in his place under the Union as it was in the time of Dred Scott. But now, assured that Johnson is ready to strike a bargain more than half way, these terrors vanish, and "Richard is himself again."

The impeachment, then, hangs fire. Temporizing has intervened. The Presbyterians have baffled the Independents of Congress, and a weaker man than Cromwell may manage The two Houses are all adrift. Every would-be leader has his scheme of reconstruction, and there is no leader among them all Upon the taxiff question and upon the money question, as upon the Southern question, there are discords and divisions in the Republican camp, all working to the advantage of Mr. Johnson. Give him an armistice of a month or two, or a week or two, and he may be more successful than was Santa Arna through the same device with General Scott. The crisis which is now upon Congress demands bold measures, and that which is boldest and most comprehensive, authorized by the Constitution, is the best.

The proposed impeachment covers the whole and, if carried out, would remove ground every difficulty which stands in the way of Congress and its Southern policy. Greeley's fears upon this matter are all moonshine. President Johnson's impeachment and removal, in settling the Southern question, instead of bringing on another war, would be followed by another political carnival, North and South, something like that of 1840, in which the shedding of blood would give way to the shedding of whisky, apple jack, hard cider, and lager beer. In this war radicals and Copperheads, Yankees and Southerners, Rebel whites and loyal niggers, would all be enlisted, and President and Congress would not be far behind. Union and Rebel soldiers would clink their glasses and sing together, and Sambo

would chime in with the chorus;-"It must be now de kingdom's coming, And de year of jubilo."

This is the civil war which at this juncture President Johnson's removal, as provided for in the Constitution, would bring about, in bringing about the restoration of the South upon the ultimatum of the North. That would settle the whole trouble and give us peace, reunion, harmony, confidence, and cotton once more. Give us this settlement, before the end ration with or without Austria. From official

of March, and it will perhaps be equal to a clear gain of a hundred millions in gold in the Southern crops of the current year. The North has the capital, the South has the soil and labor. Touch them all with the magic wand of confidence, and cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco will line our docks again with Southern hogsheads, tierces, boxes, and bales. This is the business view of the impeachment; but the political view, in its application to the party in power, is still more in favor of this measure. Here is the Northern ultimatum backed by intelligent Northern majorities, rolled up to the grand aggregate of half a million. What do they mean? They mean that the people are far ahead of Congress. They had to drag Abraham Lincoln after them by main strength all through the war, ready and anxious as he was to understand and obey their will. But the lights for which we waited are now all ablaze, and Congress has no excuse for hesitation or delay. The party chosen by the people to do their work must do it or be displaced; for the great North is terribly in earnest upon this business. Is it not true that the most radical of the radicals in these late elections, in reference to President Johnson, was always nearest the policy of the people?

With the fall of Brutus and Cassius the world-wide dominions of the Roman republic fell into the hands of the triumvirate of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. The last named, like the fifth wheel to a coach, was soon shuffled off, and then Mark Antony, under the smiles and wiles of the fascinating Cleopatra of Egypt, began to be factious and unruly Octavius, with the gift of his devoted sister for a wife, first tried to wean off his colleague from the beautiful but dangerous Egyptian The experiment failed, and we know what followed. Antony was impeached and removed. under the constitutional forms of that day and the Augustan era next dawned upon Rome with the empire. Now, if we may compare Jeff. Davis and Alexander H. Stephens, of the late Southern Confederacy, with Brutus and Cassius, we may call Congress at this crisis our Octavius, the Supreme Court our Lepidus, and President Johnson our Mark Antony, with the South as his fascinating Cleopatra.

We are just at that point, too, where we may consider the compromise of General Banks, or that of Mr. Raymond, as the offer of the fair Octavia for the bride of Antony. The rest has vet to come. The battle of Actium, from present appearances, will be avoided by a compromise. In this event, the same as if the nose of Cleopatra had been half an inch shorter, the fate of the Roman world may be changed and the succession may be controlled by Antony. It is a toss-up whether Congress will hold its position and its strength, or inaugurate, within the next few days, the beginning of the end of the party in power.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.

RICES.
50 cozen Linen Huckaback Towels. 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 55c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 55c.
10c dozen Lineu Doylles, at \$1, \$1 25, \$1 37½, \$1:50, and \$1.75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, \$2.45 up to \$6 r dozen. Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 621/2,

 and 875c.; very cheap.
 scotch Diaper by the plece, very cheap.
 Linen Huckaback Towelling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very ne quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 88c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 98c. per yard.
8-4 do, do. do. \$1'12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, \$1'25 per yard, Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, \$2°50, A large assortment Shirting Linens, Heavy Honsewife Linens,

WHITE GOODS-WHITE GOODS. Just opened, 180 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c, up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37% Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37%, and 60 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large isids, very cheap. White Marseiller and Piques, 97½, 50c., up to \$1 a ard. Several lots of Vistoria Lawns, very cheap. Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hakks to sell, 12%, 15,

3 20, 25, and 28c. Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 23, 31, 37½, 45, and 59c. Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very

cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tücked Hdkfs, \$7\square, 44, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 3l cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLENS: MUSLANS! All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillowcase and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT. N. B.-Just opened 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cent slightly soiled, worth 37%.

TINENS AND WHITE GOODS, FOR LADIES' WEAR,

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some specia lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4. FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices, LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS, CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HATR GORD MUSLINS, INDIA TWILL, SUPPED and plain. SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC all widths. ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Drosses.

Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN.
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES.
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTE
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices, ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF 1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed

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Black and white Balmorals, \$175, over 60 dozen sold. Honeycomb and Albambra Quilts, etc. Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap. Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents. Canton Flannels, at reduced prices, Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced. SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY

o cents, etc.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON,

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1897, 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 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron, About 414 tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc. 537 wooden Artillery Carriages, ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8500 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.

Philadelphia.

About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.

Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags,

Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. Terms-Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency, Ample time allowed for the removal of the

I large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew,

property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government. By authority of Chief of Ordnance, F. H. PARKER, Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A., 2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal. T ARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING:

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city
of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No.
129 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12
M., February 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,

consisting of 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.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster,
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
NO. 18 S. CHARLES Street,

No. 18 S. CHARLES Street, 2 7 174 Auctioneers, SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ? OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1807.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, in New York city, ou WEDNESDAY, the 26th 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 clothing and equipage:

Woollen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, etc. etc. cap covers, etc. etc. Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also

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 the purchase and the ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON.

299t Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A.

METANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
January 20, 1867.

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

1867, the SUPERB SIDE-WMEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.
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