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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CUBRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

# Equal Suffrage Universal.

From the Nation. Governor Orr has given frequent proofs, since the close of the Rebellion, of a degree of good sense rarely to be found among Southern holiticians. Naturally enough, he has desired o secure the best attainable terms for himself and his white neighbors; but he has had wislom enough to comprehend the situation of his section of the country, and the folly of useless resistance to the will of the victorious

North. His efforts to secure justice for the colored people in the courts of his State have been earnest, though fruitless before the passage of the "Sherman bill." He discerned very clearly that the constant denial of simple justice under the existing law was certain to lead to changes in the mode of government unpalatable to his people. But he could not make them see it; and now that their own folly and perverseness have brought upon them the evil (as they deem it) of universal suffrage, Governor Orr sensibly advises them to make the best of it. He accepts the law it good faith, declines to join in any attempt to overthrow it in the courts, and urges the whole people to act under it. Further evidence of the Governor's common

sense is contained in his anticipations of the tendency of the colored vote. He puts no faith in the prediction that the new electors will be controlled by personal influences (in other words, by their masters), and expresses his belief that, like other men, they will be guided by what they believe to be their interest. Their real interests, he justly says, are identical with those of their white neighbors. How strange that one wise enough to see this now should not have seen at an earlier day that the converse of the proposition was always equally true!

On the very day that the Provisional Governor of South Carolina thus avowed his submission to universal suffrage, the news had reached him that Connecticut had voted against it. The impression produced upon him may be inferred from his sarcastic comments upon the refusal of New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan to admit colored men to the right of suffrage. The Legislature of Ohio has reversed its action; but of this Governor Orr was not aware. The people of Michigan have just elected a convention which will undoubtedly correct the error of that State. But the main point of the criticism is unaffected by these circumstances, since the fact remains that in a majority of the Northern States negroes are still excluded from the polls. South Carolina, though sorely against the will of her white population, is henceforth under a more equal system of government than Connecticut.

The inconsistency of the North in excluding the negro from its own ballot-boxes while forcing his vote upon the South, is not quite go glaring as its critics assume, and, in any case, is imputable only to a small portion of its people. A large majority of the Republicans in every State favor equal suffrage everywhere, while the whole Democratic party is as much opposed to enacting it for the South as for the North. The only inconsistent persons are the one or two hundred thousand Republicans who have helped to impose universal suffrage upon the South, while opposing it in their own States. This inconsistency is more apparent than real, since there are obvious reasons for deeming equal suffrage ntial to a republican where the majority would without it be excluded from political influence, than in States where the exclusion does not affect one per cent, of the population. So it is easy to see that universal suffrage may be necessary to keep South Carolina in the Union, while scarcely any restriction of the suffrage would affect the loyalty of New York or Indiana.

We do not care, however, to dwell upon this argument, since we are fully convinced that it amounts to nothing more than an excuse for a policy essentially unwise. As an answer to the complaints of Southern men, it is sufficient; but we should be ashamed to use it as an answer to the demands of the disfranchised race, or as a vindication of Northern justice towards them. It is far worse to deny justice to half the people of a State than to do so to one-tenth of them; but, after all, the exclusion of even one man in a thousand from his natural rights is inexcusable.

The logical and inevitable result of the change at the South is to extend the same rule of equality over the whole country, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for all classes, sections, and races. Whenever the Southern States are reorganized upon the new basis, they will be perfectly willing to join in making equal suffrage universal throughout the Union. If they are controlled by those who approve of the principles upon which they have been reorganized, they would of course vote for an extension of the same rule to other States; and if they are controlled by the opposite class of politicians, they would

vote in the same way from motives of revenge. We look, therefore, with confidence for an early amendment of the national Constitution prohibiting discriminations against color in respect of political rights. The opinion of some Senators that the last amendment includes such a prohibition, is entitled to consideration; but in view of the unquestionable fact that it was not so understood by the people when it was submitted to them, stands in the way of such a construction. The controversy should be settled beyond all doubt, and the existing Legislatures of the North, with those to be elected at the South, will readily endorse any amendment on this subject that may be pro-

posed by Congress. The fatuity of the Democratic party is so intense that we cannot reasonably expect it to join in this the only possible final adjustment of our national troubles, although it would evidently open the way to new political issues, and thus give that party a better chance for success. If by any means of resistance left to them the Democrats could prevent the establishment of equal suffrage at the South, it might be worth their while to resist it at the North; but when they cannot save Mississippi from the votes of 50,000 negroes, it becomes Indicrous to see their strenuous opposition to the admission of 2000 in Ohio. It certainly seems hopeless to expect any good from a party so wedded to obsolete theories of op-

By making equal suffrage the universal law, we should remove all ground for complaint of invidious distinctions between the North and the South. We should be able to prove to the world that the conquerors in this great civil war had imposed no other terms upon the conquered than they submitted to them-We should demonstrate that the war had been one of liberation, and not in any sense one of subjugation. Such, we are conildent, was the wish of the Northern people, and although we cannot expect the present I Let it be our work to give them light-to-show

generation of Southern whites to comprehend or believe it, we do not doubt that the fact will be recognized by their posterity as well as by our own.

Without waiting for the action of Congress, we will not permit ourselves to doubt that the people of New York, Ohio, Miohigan, and lowa, who will be required to pass upon this question in their respective States this fall, will decide to adopt the principle of equality. The struggle may be hard, especially in New York, but the prize of a clear record is worth all it may cost. We must at all hazards vindicate our good faith, and be able to look every Southern man in the face, with the assurance that we have required wothing of him which we were not ready to submit to ourselves.

#### Political Reconstruction From the Tribune.

The time has come to open the next Presidential campaign. It is too soon for the nominations or for personal preferences, but organization should be made now. The problem is to reconstruct the South so that its electoral votes shall be cast for progress. While the South is being reconstructed into States, we should reconstruct the politics of the States.

To do this, two lines of policy should be adopted. What we impose on the South by virtue of success in war, we should accept ourselves. We are not prepared to discuss questions of interference with the suffrage, for such questions are not practical. Congress, we think, has too much confidence in the loyal people of the Northern States to suppose they will hesitate to remove every law that makes distinctions in suffrage. We believe the Republican party is warm for this work. Politicians in Pennsylvania, the large minority in Connecticut-a few facing-both-ways individuals in New York, under the uneasy leadership of the Times—may have retarded the enthusiasm of the mass of the party; but we feel that their influence is dead, and that, in view of Connecticut, and of the great work now ripening in the South, there is not a sincere Republican who is not willing to remove every restriction of caste, color, or race, and proclaim, in its most absolute sense, impartial suffrage and universal liberty.

Where is our work to be done? In Connecticut we must have the law of disfranchisement repealed. Upon that subject, our friends must continue to agitate until they are successful. In New York, if it is well that the negro should be worth \$250 before he can vote, then it is well that the white man should be worth the same amount of money. We do not discuss suffrage-tests of education, property, and naturalization; but we insist that every test shall alike apply to black and white. We trust to have this made right in the new Constitution. But whether now, or twenty years from now, the party must labor without ceasing, and again and again advance to the contest, until it is successful. In Maryland, universal liberty does not It required the authority of the national Government to prevent men from being sold into perpetual slavery for petty crimes. So long as village justices of the peace can put up human beings on the auction-block, and reduce them to slavery, there is no liberty. In the Carolinas, General Sickles was compelled to suppress the lash and whipping-post with his sword, notwith-standing the Constitutional amendment. While that amendment abolished the legal fact of slavery, it did not abolish the consequences of causes or that fact. The men who prospered by slavery; the reverend gentlemen who preached about Onesimus; the demagogues who trafficked in prejudice; the Simon egrees who revelled in atrocity and crime, were not abolished. They had votes, and constituencies, and strength; and, so long as heir votes had power to re-establish the pillory and the slave shambles, there was no liberty in the South. In the Southern States these wrongs were permitted only because a disloyal minority possessed the power to make laws, and a loyal majority was disfranchised because of a difference in color.

Our immediate work is with the South. There, by the law of Congress, the negro is permitted to vote. This negro vote is a fact. inder proper influences, it may be induced to act with the Union party. There is a large white element, especially in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana, which was consistently Union, even in the presence of successful Rebellion. This vote is in full sympathy with the Union party. There is a healthy German element in Texas, which is as radical as in Wisconsin. We have no doubt the Union party in the South, not counting the negro vote, is as strong as the Free Soil party in the North before the Kansas-Nebraska excitement. It needs encouragement, and that must come from us. It needs organization. It must see that we in the North are fighting the same battle. It should feel that an election in Connecticut and New York represents the same issues as an election in Alabama. The negro should be encouraged and enlightened. He should be made to feel that the ballot means liberty, and home, and education for his children, the possession of his farm, absolute equality before the law. By that talisman, he becomes an American citizen -politically, our fellow. He will soon find prejudices disappear. The negro without the callot was a chattel; with it he is a man, with offices to give, and as much power for good or evil in law-making as General Lee or Mr. Davis. It is feared that the old masters may coax the negroes to the ballot-box, as in other days they drove them to their quarters. We take that risk! The mere fact that he is in a position to be coaxed-that he is an object of interest and power, and not of tyrannyshows that emancipation has, even now, given him blessings of inestimable value. We take the chance of his voting with his masters, just as we take the chance of the Irishman voting

with his Saxon oppressors. Far be it from us to advise a campaign of bitterness. We do not propose to influence the negro by exciting in his mind a hatred of his former masters. Nor should we advise any organization antagonistic to those masters. Agitators like Mr. Hunnicutt in Virginia may mean well, but their zeal is bitter and offensive. To organize a campaign on the Hunnicutt plan is to abandon any hope of a permanent Union party in the South. We annot afford to array the white against the black, or the black against the white. 'White men's tickets' and "Black men's tickets12-any ticket, indeed, which represents a prejudice, or a grievance, or the remembrance of any wrong, any party of vengeance and wrath, we shall oppose, We desire to see a Republican party in the South irrespective of color or condition. We count the negro as an accession-an integral part of the constituency-an element to enrolled; but we also count the white, whether Democrat or not. We build up our party by converting members of other parties; and we trust to be as successful with Secessionists in the South as we have been with the Democrats in the North. We assume that men are Democrats because they have not had light enough to be Republicans-because their paths have been dark and narrow.

them the right way-to make them feel that | the interests of the Republic are the interests of the Republican party. In this spirit, let us organize the South. We are glad to know that Senator Wilson is about to go into the South to speak to the people and impress upon them their duty. We can commend him to all men as a prudent counsellor. Let other Senators and Congressmen follow his example If twenty men like Senator Wilson were to go into the South, and travel from town to town speaking to the people, organizing the party, forming clubs and societies, seeing that education is not neglected-that kindness and good feeling are cultivated, that Northern newspapers are read-we should have the Southern tates side by side with their Republican brethren in the next Presidential election. This is our present duty, and if we perform it now we shall choose the next President against any opposition, and elect an overwhelming majority to Congress. Let us go to work in earnest, and see what we can do.

# Probable Vote of the South.

From the World. The political activity in the ten Southern States which come within the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill, anticipatory of the election of delegates to the several State conventions, has awakened in the country at large an interest in Southern politics which has not been paralleled since the war broke out, just six years ago this very week. It seems to be taken for granted, and with very good reason, that a large majority of the white electors will vote for candidates whose political sentiments accord with those of the conservative portion of the Northern people. The contest, therefore, is for the vote of the negroes, which, in some of the States, will outnumber that of the whites. Hence it is a matter of great interest to ascertain, if possible, the number of voters, white and negro, in the Southern States, whence it may be deduced with some approach to accuracy how the elec-

As no census of the Southern States has been taken since 1860, and during the intervening seven years a devastating war has occurred, it is impossible to state with accuracy the population of the South at the present time. It may be accepted, however, that in every one of these States but Texas, the population has decreased since 1861, and sumed that probably this decrease will amount to ten per cent. in the case of the white males, and twenty or twenty-five per cent, in the case of the negro males. Upon this assumption, the male population of the Southern States, as compared with that returned by the census of 1860, is as stated in the subjoined table. It should be premised, however, that the figures given below represent the number of males, and not that of the total population irrespective of sex; and the apparently large allowance made for the decrease of the negro population is based upon concurrent reports from all quarters that the colored people suffered not merely from the ordinary ravages of war, but by disease during and especially subsequent to the war. Texas, according to all accounts, has a larger population to-day than it had in 1864. and the statement is corroborated by the fact that, while the vote of the other Southern States in 1865 varied from one-third to twothirds of that east by them in 1860, the votes of Texas in those years were very nearly equal. With these explanations, we give the following table of the male population of the ten Southern States excluded from represen-

			1867.	
Alabams	White, 270,111 176,458 41,128 301,045 346,525 186,273 313,109 146,133 228,394 351,956	Negro. 219,025 56,246 31,802 280,862 182,345 219,673 181,349 201,119 91,370 267,237	White, 24 s,100 154,713 37,016 270,941 284,873 167,646 281,799 131,520 250,000 316,761	Negro. 164,265 42,18 21,852 173,146 136,756 136,012 150,836 110,006 198,122

Total........2,326,132 1,581,023 2,138,369 1,299,941 The voting population of the Southern States might be estimated on the same basis of calculation as that assumed above, but for the disqualifications made by the Military Reconstruction bill. These disqualifications may be ascertained from the following extract from the oath required to be taken by every person before voting for delegutes to a State Convention in any of these States:-

"I do solemnly swear " " that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any Rebellion or civil war against the United States; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Con-gress of the United State or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial of cer of any State, to support the Constitution the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies

We have, however, compiled a table, showing the number of votes cast by each Southern State at the Presidential election of 1860, and the estimated number of voters at the present time, white and black, based upon the alculation that the proportion of voters to the male population remains the same as it was in 1860. By voters in this connection are meant ill males over twenty-one years of age:-

an mates over them?	11.00			
180),   180),   190ers,   190ers,   190ers,   190ers,   190, 357   Arkansas   54,053   Florida   14,347   Georgia   100,855   Louisiana   50,510   Mississippi   69,120   North Carolina   96,230   South Carolina   56,820   Texas   62,984   Virginia   117,082	White 15 fers. 81,032 51,571 12,839 90,314 47,479 55,882 93,033 43,840 80,000 105,583	Negro 15dars. 54,753 14,063 7,031 57,715 22,793 58,232 45,337 50,279 35,000 66,043	Total No. of Voters, 135,788 65,033 20,290 148,029 70,292 114,134 139,270 94,119 115,009 171,627	
Total 717 879	(011-024	110 167	1 003 101	

...717,879 661,974 412,187 1,074,161 As stated before, there are no reliable data from which to derive the probable vote of each State at the coming elections. In the first place, it is very doubtful whether all will vote who can, some white's staying away from the polls from disgust with the whole reconstruction policy, and others, as in the case of the recent election in Georgetown, D. C., from a repugnance to vote with the negroes. in the second place, there are no statistics showing the number of whites who are disfranchised by the Reconstruction bill. belief that the white vote will be light is further strengthened by the returns of the elec-

and an angel march more we torrows!-	-
Alabama	Vot 4439
Arkansas34,407 North Carolin Florida4,000 South Carolin	14. 58 Fd
Georgia	60,68
Louisianu27.808 Virginia	10.70

Total ... ...380,544 Nor is it probable that all the negroes upon whom the elective franchise is conferred will avail themselves of their newly acquired right. In the cities and centres of population, most of them will be likely to vote, being urged thereto by the whites; but in the country and sparsely settled districts, where the polls will cessarily be at some distance apart, it is hardly to be expected that more than a bare majority of the negro electors will go to the trouble of voting.

An important fact to be considered in this connection is that a large number of the negroes will not be able to vote at the coming ections by reason of their not having acmired a legal residence in the place where hey may chance to be at the time that such elections may be held. The Reconstruction bill provides that all male citizens of each State, twenty-one years of age and upwards, may vote "who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such elec-This provision will exclude from the polls a large proportion of the negroes, for once the war very many of them have wandered about from State to State. The general drift of this emigration has been southward, so that while Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, have lost many thousands of their negro population, that of Ala-bama, Florida, Louisiana, Misaissippi, and particularly Texas, has materially increased. Such being the uncertainties of the number

of votes to be polled, it is easy to see that the uncertainty of the results of the several elections is still greater. How large a portion of the qualified white electors adhere to the views of the Northern Radicals, it is impossible to forecast; and the same is true, in great measure, of the negroes, who, for the first time, will exercise the highest privilege of freemen. Doubtless many of them, cajoled by pretended friends who are Radicals, will vote for Radical candidates, but it is not improbable that more will listen to the counsels of their true friends, and vote for men of conservative political sentiments. To the importance of directing their votes aright, the whites in most of the Southern States are awake, and, if judicious efforts are made by them, the negro vote may be made to tell in favor of the very principles which it was designed that it should tell against by those who engrafted negro suffrage upon the Reconstruction bill. This, therefore, is the great question pending in the present canvass at the South, and upon its decision hang most momentous issues.

#### Highly Important News from Europe-North Germany on the Point of War with France. From the Herald.

The cable news from Europe is of the very highest importance, indicating, as it does, that North Germany, as represented by Prussia, is on the point of war with France, if the usual premonitory symptoms of such a great convulsion are to be relied upon in this instance as heralding its near approach.

Count Bismark has given tone and shape to the rather indistinct mutterings which produced the war panic, as it has been termed, which prevailed in the financial and commercial circles of the Old World during the past few days. Acting with his usual energy and prompitude, the Prussian Premier has despatched a note to Paris repuesting reasons for the warlike preparations which have been going on for some time past in that country, demanding their "immediate cessation," and stating that France, and consequently her ruler, will be held "answerable for the consequences" if this demand is not complied

This plain speaking method of coming at once to a point of issue is Count Bismark's routine diplomatic habit. There can be little doubt, however, but that, previous to putting it in practice on such a momentous occasion. and with such a ruler as the Emperor Napoleon, the Premier had been well assured of an approaching danger, and made equally confident of the complete support of North Germany as reconstructed by the late war and universal suffrage.

He also looked southward, and has already acted under the secret treaties -so "irritating" to France-just concluded with Baden and Wartemburg. Orders have been issued from Berlin to the precipal railroad stations in both countries, directing cars to be sent to certain points for the transportation of cavalry horses. As the essential point of the treaties is that Prussia shall have command both in Baden and Würtemberg in time of war, the issue of these orders simultaneously with the reclamations made on France goes far to show as if Germany were voluntarily going, not 'drifting'' into war.

Rastadt, a thoroughly fortified town of Baden, has had its garrison reinforced by two Prussian regiments, a most significant confirmation of unity with South Germany under the secret treaties.

The important question remains, What will Napoleon do? Is he prepared for war? Will he explain or cease his armaments? Or will he, to the surprise of mankind, close the reat door of the Exhibition building and lead rance to the field, disappointed, angered, and determined to triumph on new fields to be pointed out by the Imperial finger !

### Russian America—A Grand Exploring Expedition Wanted. From the Herald.

When a man has bought a pig in a bag his

first desire is to have a look at the animal. The great treaty involving the purchase of Russian America has been ratified by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate. There were only two members voting against it-Messrs. Fessenden and Ferry. The only earnest argument in opposition, as it appears, was from Mr. Fessenden, and his objections may be readily answered. His constituents are interested in the Northeastern codfisheries, and he is therefore naturally jealous of the competition threatened in the Northwestern codfisheries of Russian America, "flopping with fish." But the papers have been signed and sealed, and we are to pay ten million two hundred thousand dollars in American gold for about four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of Russian territory, mainland, slands, and inlets included.

So much we know. We perceive, too, from he map before us, that, excepting a narrow selvage of islands and inlets and a ridge of basaltic mountains, running along the seacoast from fifty-four forty up to sixty, the whole of this purchase lies above the sixtieth degree of north latitude, or within the latitudes of Greenland. The soil of Greenland, except a few patches, has never, since the ereation of man, been exposed to the sun. How is it, then, with Russian America? They say that its climate is as different from that of Greenland as is that of the British Islands from the pitiless frozen coast of Labrador, lying in the same latitudes. And why? Because, as the wonderful Gulf Stream, which, flowing out from the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico between Florida and Cuba, crosses the Atlantic obliquely and envelopes and warms the British Islands, so Russian America is similarly affected from the Pacific Nor is this all a theory; for we know that in Oregon, as far north as Newfoundland, the winters are softer than in New York city. North of the equator the prevailing winds from the west have much to do with the matter of climate. Here they strike us always cold and dry from the snow-covered Rocky Mountains, while to the Pacific slope and to Western Europe they come soft and warm from the ocean.

The climate, then, of Russian America is rather that of Norway and Sweden than that of Greenland. But we want to know some thing more of this new purchase. What sort of a new country is it, and what are its products and resources? Its seacoast swarms with walruses, sea lions, and various other species of the seal family; its inlets, bays, and rivers abound with codfish and salmon, and the neighboring ocean is a famous whaling ground. The products of this new country are the hardy timber trees of the frozen north, fur bearing animals, white, blue, and black foxes, white bears, musk oxen, reindeer, Esquimaux, and Indians. Furthermore, it has een recently discovered that on the Kvichpak Russian America is watered by one of the largest rivers of North America, only exceeded in length by the Mississippi, including the Missouri, and by the Mackenzie, with the sources of which those of the Kvichpak are interlocked among the Rocky Mountains. This Kvichpak, they say, can be navigated by steamers for at least a thousand miles, which indicates a champaign country to that extent. Vancouver's Island (British) is rich in coal, and so are said to be our new batch of islands ying above Vancouver along the coast up to Mount St. Elias; and why should they not be?

This is all we can tell of this new empire, in area more than twice the size of France. It is a scanty exhibit, the merest thread of a skeleton outline; but it is all that we have. What, then, is first wanted and demanded concerning this purchase ! A grand exploring expedition by land and water, and right away. The Kvichpak breaks up about the middle of May, and is sealed again with ice early in November. Between May and September, in that region, they have sunshine nearly all the time, and then comes a corresponding interval of prevailing night and aurora borealis. There is no time to be lost if the Administration desires to have Congress thoroughly informed in December of the real character and resources of this new country. An exploring expedition should be organized to start from San Francisco early in May, with a light draught steamer or two, and an efficient body of scientific men and intelligent newspaper correspondents. Such men as Professor Agassiz, to look after the fossil elephants and glaciers of our Arctic coast; Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer; General Fremont, "the Pathfinder," and a competent botanist, mineralogist, and astronomer or two, ought to be mustered at once and equipped for this expedition. As an astronomer we cannot recommend Professor Loomis, but he would doubtless learn much of the mysteries of meteors and electric lights on such a cruise. Du Chaillu, the great African explorer, is here, and ought to go, if for no other purpose, to describe the difference between the gorilla of the equator and the gorilla of the Arctic Circle; for we dare say that some sort of gorillas can be found on the Kvichpak, or

——Anthropophagi, Whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders. Seriously, however, President Johnson, on the contingent fund of the State Department, should at once instruct the Secretary of State to organize, equip, and despatch the expedi-tion suggested. The enterprise would be acceptable to the country and would be thankfully approved by Congress. We can do nothing for or with this new country until we know what it is; and if this summer is. lost Congress must remain in ignorance for nearly two years to come. We would earnestly, therefore, invoke the immediate attention of the Administration to this important subject.

### The South as a Field for Missionary Labor. From the Times.

The [proselytizing process is not to be confined to legislation. The Reconstruction law provides for the governmental reorganization of the Southern States according to a method which is deemed essential to the future safety of the Union. Who shall vote and who shall not-who shall be eligible to office and who excluded from it-are points for which Congress has adequately provided. How the voters shall exercise their privilege-for whom they shall vote and with what party they shall affiliate-are matters not so readily reached by law. The means by which opinion may be moulded and managed, therefore, require consideration, and Congress has not overlooked them. Besides availing itself of the wide range of office and emolument as a motive power, it has created machinery for the special purpose of manufacturing public opinion. It has devised a new method of instruction-an altogether novel plan of difinsing radical ideas, for the advantage of the radical party, without troubling the radical pocket. It has called into existence a class of newspapers having no commercial basis, and no legitimate expectation of success, but which are to be subsidized to the paying point from sources designated by Congress.

Successive Administrations have had successive "organs" at the Federal capital-journals which have faithfully, and often profitably, served the Executive of the day, and have quietly dropped into the grave on the retirement of their patron to private life. The exact value of "organs" we have never been able to comprehend. In this country, however, they seem to be considered a sort of necessary appendage to high office, just as in England the test of gentility is the running of a So, in its turn, Congress having decided to indulge in the luxury of organs at the South, has provided a munificent largess for the support of newspapers which the people among whom they are printed will not respect, will not even read, but which will earn their money by a persistent promulgation of the extreme radical doctrine. These newspapers, in fact, are a part of the radical theme of missionary effort at the South, with this pleasant proviso-that their conductors shall run none of the risks of person or purse which usually mark the missionary career and make it honorable.

Still there is anxiety about the freedmen's vote. The law may fail to squeeze things into the proper shape; and though Congress may easily furnish newspapers, neither by resolution nor enactment can it compel the people to read or believe them. Something more requisite; something that shall without fail secure the freedmen at the polls to "our party." More missionaries are to be called into requisition. Oral instruction is to be provided for that large crowd who cannot read; oral appeals are to be employed to reach the growing multitude who have no faith in "organs," Senator Wilson is to lead the way and others are to follow. We had hoped that Mr. Wilson's comparative moderation would open to him a wide field of usefulness in the South, but his experimental beginning in Virginia dissipates the expectation. It is plain, judging of him by his reported addresses, that he goes to do the extreme radical work. He starts in no catifdic or national spirit, but simply as a partisan; and as he is, so will be his brethren in the work.

Now a missionary scheme in the interest of the whole Union might be serviceable in

many respects. moderate and essentially national Republic would be calculated to remove misapprehen sions, to soften asperities, to allay much bitterness, and to encourage the masses of the South in their disposition to comply promptly with the requirements of the law. Such man might materially hasten the reconciliation of the sections, and the obliteration of feelings and prejudices engendered by the war. With out donning the livery of partisanship, they might vindicate the motives and purposes of the North in regard to reconstruction. They might strengthen an impression favorable to the temper and policy of the North, and might thus prepare the way for the future discussion of questions by the South on other grounds than those of sectional jealousy and animosity. This would be the work of genuine missionaries; this the gospel of national unity and peace, as distinguished from the narrow creeds and harsh dogmas of party.

But Senator Wilson does not appear to have caught this spirit. And herein we see the failure—the inevitable and not unmerited failure-of the radical plan of proselytism. For it commences with denouncing the Southern people as miserable political sinners, and ends by claiming their votes as an evidence of gratitude for the bounty and mercy of Congress. The whole programme is predicated upon a conception worthy of the Pharisee, who thanks God that he is not as are other mennot of the patriot, who, having achieved the objects of patriotism, is anxious to obliterate traces of quarrel and difference. That seems to us a sorry method of winning the votes Southern whites which starts with a declaration that they might be stripped of the last vestige of property and hanged, if Congress were to judge them according to their merits. We should travel by quite a different road if we desired to commend a cause to their respect and confidence. Nor should we hope to secure the freedmen's votes merely by telling them that they owe their freedom to "our party." Gratitude is not a safe element in political calculations. It is enough that the negroes are free, and that their rights are amply cared for in the new order of things. For all else they may themselves provide. The part they will hereafter play in the determination of Southern questions is a guarantee against a war of races, and, indeed, against all the issues upon which alone the radical missionaries build their appeals.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETRO-LEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT Street (second atory), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held, W. MGONEY,

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of hisy next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

olders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

By 157w JONEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CH ESmeeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CH ES-NUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUES-DAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, en-titled "An Act to repeal an act entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the Peonsylvania Railroad Company authorizing an increase of capital took and to borrow money surroyed the twenty stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mort-gage: approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said the issue of the same reproposed exercise by the said Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises. By order of the Loard of Directors. 4 6t 1

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BOILDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE,—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the Cainden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in
Bordentown, on Sa Turkday, the 27th of April, 1867,
at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to
serve for the ensuing year.

at 12 o'clock M., 101 great.

Samuel J. Bayard.

Samuel J. Bayard. 8 29 Secretary C, and A. R. and T. Co. OFFICE CATAWISSA BAILBOAD

COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared on count of the Dividends due the Preferred Stock-olders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the ar value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.
The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be losed on the 26th, and remain so until the 25th. closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.
4 lo tuthstmi 21. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVE MENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1807. The annual meeting of the Stockholdere of the TIGGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Director Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 10 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUE.SDAY, the Seventh day of May, 187.

(1) the studet GEO, H. COLKET, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK, -Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE NO. 523 MINOR Street, until 312 O'clock M. on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the house of lo and 12 O'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, the Sth, to MONDAY, the Sth, to MONDAY, the Sth, to MONDAY, the Sth at Monday, and the first properties of Oakdale Park,

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.-A SPE-CAMBRIA IRON COMPANI. A STE-cial Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAM-BRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-phia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Ecard. 219 2118

BEAUTIFUL HAIR -CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its or ainal color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once: keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing, sold by all drugglats and fashion able hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1128 BROAD

do tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALTER, M. D. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS - "A DEED without a name." Parents desirous of behold-ing their offspring reach a vigorous manbood, with mind unlabited and faculties undiminished—or of premind until the more a mine or hidden destruction—a worse than living death, will find an able coadjutor in these criebrated remedies. Sold by all Druggists.

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