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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Copperhends Alive Again. From the Times.

The snake of the anti-war Democracy is uncoiling itself and airing its fangs under the rivifying influences of the Connecticut vicaory.

The demonstrations that are occurring in Dhio, Indiana, and the "Border States" are not wholly devoid of utility. They are a timely reminder of the elements which, during the war, controlled the Democratic Party for evil, and occasioned its loss of public confidence. An attempt has been made to keep them out of sight, and to represent the Democracy as a harmless and grievously maligned organization. The Connecticut managers adroitly contrived to present this view, and the leading organ of the party in this city has endeavored to sustain it. Taken at their word, the Democrats of these parts are now gentle as lambs, and as moderate in their purposes as the most conservative could A missive from Vallandigham the desire. other day marred the harmony of these sounds ; and now we have reports of a Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, and of another in Tennessee, to disprove the current professions of the World's Democracy.

The story in this latitude is, that the issues which divided the Douglas from the Breckinridge Democracy ended with the war, and that henceforward the party must be united on a conservative Union basis. Against this pleasant version of the case the Democrats who have gathered in Cincinnati from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and elsewhere in the West, indignantly protest. They have no wish to fight their battle under false colors, and not much respect for those who do. They continue to interpret Democratic principles precisely as they have been interpreted by the Charleston Mercury, and on that ground they arraign the past and present policy of the Union party. They reiterate the doctrine of State sovereighty in the sense that implies the right of secession; they glorify the Indiana conspirators and all who tried to embarrass the North in the interest of the Rebellion; and they look wistfully forward to the time when unreconstructed Rebels shall regain power to co-operate with the Copperhead Democracy. At Nashville the pretense of conservatism as distinguished from Democracy has been more skilfully preserved. But that the term was prostituted, and that under the guise of conservatism Copperheadism was rampant, is evident from the brief despatches that have been published. There can be no misapprehending a gathering where the South is eulogized at the cost of the North, or where the gallant fellows who upheld the cause of the Union are stigmatized as "abolition thieves.

We do not attach any degree of importance to these sayings and doings, whether at Cincinnati or Nashville. Ohio is in no immediate danger of falling into the hands of the Copperheads; and though the contest in Tennessee promises to be hot and angry, we do not beieve that the sympathizers with rebellion are likely to gain the mastery. Small as is our love for Mr. Brownlow, we should deplore as a calamity the transfer of the authority he now exercises to the Copperhead section of the Democracy. The displays to which we allude, however, though of themselves unimportant, are not without a certain suggestiveness, in view of the mask which the adversaries of the Union party have elsewhere assumed.

The New York Senate in a Passion.

tudes on gold in general, and Canada gold in particular, is tosaed into the ready mail-bag of Uncle Sam, The selling, sacrificing, property follows; funds are raised, family separation ensues, and a pilgrimage to the auriferous croppings of Her Britannic Majesty's Province is decided upon. The almost universal result is disappoint-

ment, wreck of fortune, and loss of time and

We learn from the Rochester press that the fever has made its appearance among the sober-sided citizens of that vicinity. Hundreds of hitherto unexcitable young men are rushing to the last "great gold bed" of Canadian promise, hoping for an immediate realization of the sweet suggestions of cunning speculators, trusting to luck for that fortune which hard work has thus far denied them. A couple of years ago the Chaudière district in Lower Canada was puffed into notoriety, with results which not a few hereabout and in Boston speak of sorrowfully. Now, Madoe, in Western Canada, is the name of the locality which is being bulletined into fame as the centre of a gold-bearing region unsurpassed by any of its neighbors. Specimens, nuggets, "out-croppings," flakes, quartz rocks, from the hardest flint to the softest sandstone, and reports, are presented to the public, who listen with itching ears, and gaze with simple eyes, to the seductive story.

Whatever may be the upshot of the matter, the present fact is that land in the vicinity of Madoc is in great demand. Campanies are forming all over Canada, speculators jostle honest settlers, machinery is transported there at great expense, claims are bought and sold at tabulous prices, ranging from \$5000 to \$50,000, and prospectors are turning things topsy-turvey in the hope that gold will be shaken out in the confusion.

The most amusing accounts are told of the excitement which prevails among the old farmers of the district, men who have lived and delved there since the day of their birth. Eager to participate in the "profits to come," they sell or mortgage their property to buy gold stock, suspend the regular duties of their illage to attend to the developments of their ledge, and forsaking the solid highway of common sense, they tempt the uncertain mire of chance.

This rage for sudden wealth is incident to our people, and it is of no avail to remind them that many thousand live who have put much more money into mines than they can ever hope to take out. Each generation of enthusiasts relies upon its own experience, and our Rochester and Madoc friends will probably prove a confirmation of the rule.

Progress of Reconstruction, and Affairs in the South, From the Herald,

Our travelling correspondents furnish us from day to day with the most interesting and full accounts of the condition of the South, the sentiments of the people, and the progress of reconstruction. In fact, that section of the country is faithfully photographed, if we may use such a simile, so that our readers can see at a glance the good as well as the evil, the hopeful as well as the gloomy state of things to be found there. Thus the press takes an important part in helping forward the work of restoration by exposing errors and difficulties, and by pointing out remedies. The testimony of these ubiquitous correspondents shows that a remarkable change has taken place within a few weeks in the sentiments and conduct of the late Rebels. The Reconstruction acts of Congress are doing the work intended effectually. A few ignorant swaggerers and blatant village politicians still curse the Yankees and mutter treason, but they have little influence. and there are not many such. The mass of the people, and the most intelligent portion of the community, accept the terms prescribed for them. They know resistance would be useless and dangerous, and they are foundly impressed with the necessity of early restoration in order to save them from greater evils than they now have to endure. They are well aware that the only way to restore their industrial and domestic well-being, and to save themselves from continued political disabilities, is by promptly conforming to the reconstruction plan of Congress, and cordially sisting to carry it out. There is one feature in the political, social, and moral revolution now going on in the South worthy of particular notice. We refer to the position and new-born ideas of the Of course these people are unsettled negroes. and excited, and hardly know what to do or who to follow in their sudden elevation to freedom and political rights, and of course there is a good deal of ignorance among them. But they are much better instructed than many suppose. The Southern whites have always talked about politics very much; in fact, politics always was the staple of their conversa-tion. The negroes heard and learned from this both before and since the war. Besides, they are inquiring, and manifest considerable shrewdness. As a proof of this we learn from our correspondents that when asked who they are going to vote for, or what party they will support, they inquire, before answering, what party or section of country their questioner longs to, and suit their replies to the answer. If a Northern man makes the inquiry, they speak well of their Northern friends; if it be a Southerner, they manifest the best disposition towards the Southerners. In this there is shrewdness, with embarrassment and uncertainty as to what they will do in their novel situation. Still, on the whole, they are inclined to seek counsel and guidance from their former masters. They seem to realize the fact that their interests are identified with the South and the Southern whites. This has been shown in many instances lately which we have heretofore noticed, and we see from the account of a mass meeting held in the theatre atfRichmond, published in Wednesday's Herald, that the negroes called upon the whites for advice. The call was signed by thirteen influential and intelligent colored men to Marmaduke, Johnston, and others, asking for impartial and salutary advice, which, as the signers say, "We so much need, finding ourselves surrounded by circumstances both novel and embarrassing." Thus it appears from the dis-position of the negroes generally that the white people of the South will be able to control the negro vote and hold a large balance of power in the politics of the country. While the Southern blacks are seeking advice from the whites, we think a little advice to the whites themselves may be useful. We confess they are showing a great deal of good sense in general, and are going along very well; but three is too much of their old State rights dogma sticking to them still. They seem to be desirous of accommodating themselves to their chauged condition and the new order of things, but are unable to eradicate their old notions. Now, it will be well for them to understand that there can be no going back to the old State rights theory and controversy. The progress of the country and the tremendous war we have gone through have given an interpretation to the Constitution that will be unchangeable and final. If, therefore, the Seutherners should attempt to revive their old theory of government, and ally themselves again with the Cop-

incurably odious, and no has become great party can hereafter be formed upon that as a platform. They should either unite with the conservative Republicans in opposition to the radicals and Copperheads, or with an inde-pendent party founded upon the new issues that must arise regarding our national finances, the tariff, and territorial expansion. With such a new party will be the place for them; for on all such questions as those we refer to, the great West, and all the vast agricultural interests of the country will become united against the selfish and narrow policy of New England. The West and the South together may govern the country for all time to come. high tariff and protectionist school of The politicians of the Eastern States would become owerless. The moneyed power of this section, which is now felt so much in the National Legislature, will have to yield to the interests connected with industry and the soil.

Such is the prospect in the not distant future; and we advise the Southerners, in the new political life upon which they are about to enter, to weigh well the fact. Let both whites and blacks unite; for their interests are the same-first to get restored as soon as possible to full and equal political privileges in the Union, and then to commence a new political career in accordance with the revolution that has taken place and the new issues that will soon arise. In this are safety and power; in the opposite course, disaster and weakness,

The Split in the Liberal Party on the Reform Question.

From the Tribune. In dealing, from time to time, with the question of Parliamentary Reform, as it has stood since the defeat last year of Mr. Gladstone's bill, we have more than once ventured to express our doubts whether the Liberal party, as a party in Parliament, could be depended upon for carrying such a measure as would satisfy the just demands of the people. It is notorious that the loss of that bill was owing to the unexpected defection from the Liberal ranks of several of its most influential members, led by the famous political adventurer, Robert Lowe; and although this man and his followers have, for reasons best known to themselves, shown a disposition, since the commencement of the present session of Parliament, to resume their old places in the party, their recent speeches afford proof that their hostility to democracy, of which they profess a pious horror, is as bitter and uncomomising as ever. The Lowe faction, we elieve, could not be induced, under any circumstances short of the impending peril of a violent revolution, to support a really liberal measure of reform; and there are many others of the Liberal party, besides this faction, who sympathize thoroughly with the views of the schismatics, though lacking in the courage to avow their real sentiments. It is quite a mistake to suppose that an English Liberal must be, from the very necessity of his political creed and connection, a supporter of popular rights in their integrity. A large num-ber of men of that political denomination differ but little, if they differ at all, from the old Whigs. They believe that government should be of the people, and they hold, too, that government should be for the people; but here they stop, practically repudiating, as a dreadful heresy, the doctrine that government should be by the people. They adhere firmly to the representative principle of government; they would have all political disaollities created by differences of religious belief removed; and they are in favor of the spread of popular education, for which they would employ the power of the National Gov-ernment. But when it comes to the question of investing the Democracy with power, of letting the people share with the aristocracy in administering the national affairs, they continently shrink back, being quite unabl to endure the idea of an association, on terms of perfect political equality of men of plebeian origin with the "old nobility." There is, in fact, but a very slight shade of difference between this class of Liberals and Tories of the modern and more advanced school; and they could never be brought, unless under the direst compulsion, to upport a really just and comprehensive neasure of reform. We are not, therefore, in the least surprised at the intelligence brought to us by the cable of a split in the Liberal party on the Reform question, and of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's amendment on a point of vital importance owing to the deserion, or "bolting," as the London Times calls it, of a number of the Liberals, who voted with the Government on the occasion. Disraeli's bill is objectionable to that portion of the party sincerely desirous of seeing the question settled by a generous concession to popular demands; but it meets with favor from the men we have described, because, by means of its "checks and counterpoises," it would have the effect, notwithstanding its ostentation of libeality, of still confining Parliamentary representation of popular interests within narrow limits, and of thus enabling the privileged classes to retain their monopoly of power. The cable despatch adds, as a sequence of the division in the Liberal camp, "It is now thought the Derby Government is safe;" but we fail to see the connection between the split and the probable safety of the Adminstration. The divisions among the Liberals in Parliament might, under ordinary conditions of politics, serve the interests and strengthen the position of the Administration; but there has been of late an unprecedented agitation among the classes hitherto ignored by the "higher orders" as an element of political power in the State; and there is now, consequently, another party upon whose action in the premises will depend the safety of the Government. The people, we are persuaded, will not allow themselves to be cheated this time, as they have otten been before, by the aristocratic politicians, who will never voluntarily surrender the power and the privileges they have so long enjoyed ? We cannot believe that the imsing popular demonstration, which have aken place in different parts of England and Scotland during the last nine months have been got up simply for surposes of recreation and pictorial effect. If they mean anything at all, they mean justice for the masses, or revo-Intion This split in the Liberal party, instead of weakening and hindering the cause of reform, will only strengthen it, and accelerate its triumph. It will put the radical wing of the party on their mettle, and make them eventually masters of the situation. A coalition between the so-called moderates of the Liberal party and the Tories would be the worst thing that could happen for the latter, and the best for the working classes of England; for it would open the eyes of the people as they had never been opened before; would seal the doem of caste and privilege, and inaugurate the reign of merit and right.

perhead Democrats of the North, they | tained for the sake of spiting Secretary Seward, will make a great mistake. This theory | Even the Tribum has strongly indersed him, and the radical Senate hesitate to ratify his appointment only out of tenderness to the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Raymond's qualifications are certainly sufficient to justify this approval, but they do not account for it. Mr. Cowan and General Blair, who were so peremptorily rejected, were every way equal to the position. Mr. Raymond, as the writer of the Philadelphia address, must naturally be more obnoxious to the radicals than either of those gentlemen, and more over he rests under the stigma of having been summarily read out of the party and ejected from the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. The radicals are willing to send him into honorable banishment from the country, because they dread his activity and address in demoralizing the party. As the editor of a leading and popular public journal, he is in a position to exert an amount of influence not in the power of the rejected nominces; and although the Times might pursue the same general course in his absence, it would be far less effective if deprived of his vigor and abilities. For our part, while we should be glad of his confirmation, we should regret his acceptance. We wish to see New York journalism powerful and respectable, and shall never shed tears when eminent confreres are kept out of offices which hundreds of

other men are perfectly competent to fill. Within our short experience, Mr. Hallock, Mr. Webb, Mr. Bigelow, and the venerable Franis Hall have been withdrawn by death or choice; Mr. Bryant is past activity; and there is no such superfluity of talent left upon the city press that it can afford to lose a first-rate man like Mr. Raymond.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY. 120 MERCANTILLE LIBRARY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, APHI 15, B95. A special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes. JOHN C. GRANGEB, 415141 Recording Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867. In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Eards, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,060,060). Subscriptions from Stockholders for thesinges allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May 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 re-ceived from persons destrous of becoming Stock-noiders. 1-3

By order of the Board of Directors. 3 15 7W JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

1167W IDSEPTIP, MUMFORD, Cashler, NOTICE. — THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILERADD COM-PANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will more at Concert Hail, No. 120 Cilles-NUT Street, in the City of Philadelphila, on TULS-NUT Street, in the Street, and the Prints, and philadelphilad

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILEOAD 13

CAMUEN AND AMEOY RAILEOAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867. NOTICE, The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Canaden and Amboy Railroad and Transporta-tion (Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. SAMUEL J. BAYARD, 259 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

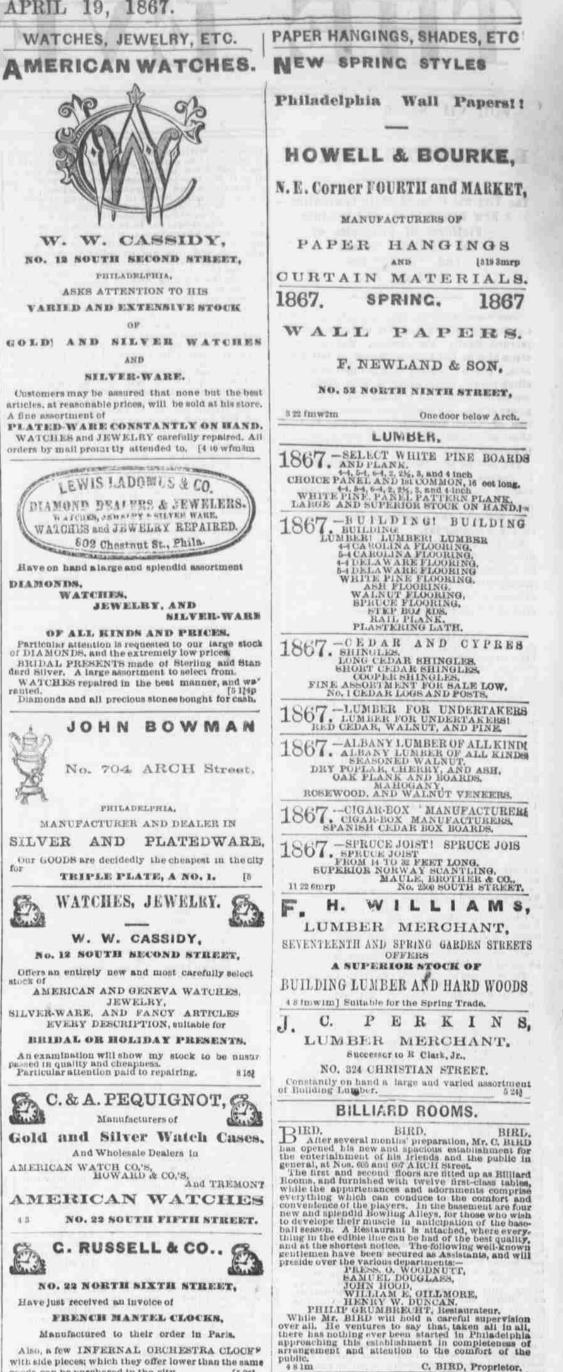
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CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .-- A SPE-198



From the irioune.

When a notorious disregard of the public interests, an established lobby, and an endless extravagance, have marked the course of our Legislature throughout the session, it is perfectly right that such a body as the Union League Otub should petition the Legislature to remove these evils. The resolutions sent to Albany by the League are very respectful,

and merely express the alarm and mortification of the people; it is certainly proper to insist upon "a fair measure of decency, integrity, and economy," and to declare that every legislator who accepts a bribe "insults the country and should receive the execution of all good men." When the Controller of the State officially announces that the present Legislature has increased the rate of taxation from four mills to ten mills for the current year, it is surely right that the people should remonstrate.

The Senate does not think so. When it re-ceived the resolutions of the Union League on Wednesday, it flew into a terrible passion at what Senators were pleased to call a studied insult. One gentleman thought the resolutions deserved "unutterable contempt;" another "spurned them as he would a pestilence." Virtuous indignation was aroused to an alarming pitch, though no gavels were thrown at the pictures. It appears that this Legislature is not to be suspected; it is very sensitive about its reputation for honesty, however careless it may be about the possession of that virtue. What does all this hectoring mean? Only that the galled jade will wince, a quotation which has been applied to kings and better men than kings, and which may, without disrespect, be also applied to Senators. We know that there is a lobby, and hear it affirmed, and have not heard it contradicted. that the lobby buys votes. We know that the Surface Railway bills were jobs, and passed against the will of the people of this city. We know that our taxes are more than doubled by extravagant appropriations. Senators may fume and fret, but they cannot strike a dignified attitude with these facts before them. It is easier to be ridiculous. The Union League made no reflections upon individuals; it simply took the official action of the Senate, and the known influence of the lobby, for the basis of a respectful petition, and in returning that petition, by a vote of 27 to 3, the Senate treated with contempt not so much the Union League as the public, in whose behalf the League made an unavailing effort to bring the Legislature to a sense of shame for its misdeeds, and of its duty to the public.

Gold on the Brain. From the Times.

Some of the good and foolish people in the western part of this State are periodically attacked by a pestilential fever know to experts as "gold on the brain." The disease is by no means confined to that locality, but its developments there are so regular and so periodical that we cannot refrain from calling attention to them. The first symptom is a restless desire on the part of the patient to correspond with somebody in Canada, and as the inevitable development progresses towards the orisis, sheet after sheet of eloquent plati- ally

Mr. Raymond and the Austrian Mission From the World.

The radicals not only seem ready to acquiesce in, but to desire, the confirmation of Mr. Raymond, if Mr. Motley should not be re-Oysters and Meals at all hours

E cial Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAM TA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY BILLA 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 Board. 3 19 alt* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT-

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT HOLLOWAY'S PHILS AND OINT-MENT - PRACTICE VS. THEORY. - The unparalleled success which attends thuse remedies in their radical cures of Scrotula. Erysipelas, Salt inceum, King's Evil. Barber's itch. Uncer. Sore Leg. Bingworm, and all skin diseases, would be doemed incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of incredible were it in the extirpation of disease and in the triumph of health. Sold by all druggists. 4 15 mfsm4t AMERICAN WATCHES 4.3 Ö C. RUSSELL & CO..

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Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOOFS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 28]

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