THE NEW YORK PRESS.

MDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Presidential Candidates, Parties, Sco-tions, and Factions - Went is the Pros-pect ? From the Herald.

What is the prospect for the next Presi dency ? What parties, questions, and candidates will divide the popular vote-who are In training-what ticket and platform are most likely to prevail, and what section or party will control the balance of power? As matters now stand, it is difficult to tell whether the ten outside Southern States will participate in the contest; but if admitted by Congress in season to participate, their votes, we may assume, will be cast as a unit for the ticket most favorable to the South. The present dividing lines between the Republican and Democratic parties will not hold. They are divided upon dead issues, and they must be reorganized upon the new and living issues of the day. In this reconstruction we may have three or four new parties and candidates, and a regular scrub race, as in 1824, when Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay were the competitors, or we may have a powerful leading ticket and a scattering of the opposition forces, as in 1836, when Martin Van Buren ran as the anointed successor of Jackson, and when the opposition elements were divided between Harrison, Webster, White, and Mangum.

Among the newspaper tickets compiled by the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH are these:-The Tennessee ticket of General George H. Thomas and General John A. Logan; the Indiana ticket of Speaker Colfax and General Ben Butler; the Ohio ticket of Chief Justice Chase and John Minor Botts, of Virginia; the New York Herald experimental sectional reconciliation ticket of General Grant and General Lee, which is rallying the South to Grant; the New York experimental Seward ticket of General Grant and Admiral Farragut, and the Maine radical ticket of Wendell Phillips and Isaac Newton, of Philadelphia-a steamboat man, like George Law, if we are not mistaken. There have also been some scattering newspaper shots in favor of Hon. Ben Wade, President of the Senate; Charles Sumner, George Peabody, Robert C. Winthrop, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, and other military chieftains; and for Horatio Seymour, George H. Pendleton, Clement L. Vallandigham, and other Democrats of Copperhead antecedents and associations.

General Grant leads the field, and following him in popularity in the order named, of our military heroes, are Thomas, Sheridan, and Logan. General Sherman's splendid career and abilities as a soldier have been neutralized by his mistakes as a politician. He will, therefore, lose nothing from his voyage to the Holy Land. He may, in fact, be considered out of the race, like General McClellan, and may remain abroad as long as he pleases, without troubling himself about the White House. We presume that it will be somewhat difficult to find a truly distinguished subordinate general under Grant in the late war who will consent to run against him, if for no other reason, because it would be labor in vain. Poor Pierce, a second or third-rate volunteer general in Mexico, not only in 1852, ran against his Commander-in-Chief, General Scott, but defeated him as badly as Scott defeated Santa Anna. It was really, however, W. H. Seward and his abolition radicalism of that day on the slavery question that elected Pierce; for then cotton, throned upon slavery, was king. Thanks to poor Pierce, as the champion of slavery, are bravely altered now: and nower indeed, must be the political platform of the soldier or civilian who will enter the field for the Presidential succession with any show of a respectable fight against the popularity of General Grant. Yet the extreme Republican radical faction, from Stevens, Sumner, and Butler, down to their humblest followers, are as hostile to Grant to-day as is Wendell Phillips. Their schemes of Southern confiscation, and for placing the white race of the South under political subjection to the blacks, are not endorsed by General Grant; and he must, therepossible, be cast aside. The most fore, if formidable candidate named for this purpose is Chief Justice Chase, who is strong because he is backed by the national banks and all their affiliations of his financial system. But all this powerful electioneering machinery may be upset by the ultra radical leaders, if they pursue their peculiar game of Southern reconstruction too far. There is reason to apprehend that they will so far succeed in their the crime, the more swift should be the retriefforts to array the black race of the South bution. against the white race as to embarrass and delay the work of reconstruction, and so bring about a political reaction in the North which will enable the conservative Republicans, under the lead of such men as Fessenden. Banks, Bingham, Blaine, and others, to unite the Central States, the great West and the South, under the conservative banner of Grant. This will be easy of accomplishment with a ptatform embracing a thorough overhauling and cutting down of our present oppressive national bank, credit, and taxation system, internal and external; for in these things we have the issues which are to control the next Presidential contest and to give shape to the dominant party of the future. The session of Congress which will be opened next December will determine in its measures of legislation the reconstruction of -parties, and, excepting General Grant, the availability of this or that candidate for the succession. President Johnson appears to be dropped as completely as was John Tyler in his experiments of political reconstruction; and of Mr. Seward it need only be said that his political career will end, at the furthest, with the present Administration. From sowing the wind he has reaped the whirlwind, and it has left him among the wrecks and ruins which mark its path. With hundreds of others assisting in its creation, North and South, in being drawn into its vortex, he has been destroyed. The coming harvest, on both aides, will be reaped by those who sought to avert the storm, with those who battled with it and aided in shaping its course to a lasting peace. If we have no session of Congress in July, there will probably be at least a Congressional caucus to define the course of Northern Republican stump speakers in the South. Otherwise assuming that the Supreme Court meantime will not interfere with the work of Congress, it is probable that with the reassembling of the two Houses in December their first business will be to rectify the blunders of Republican volunteer missionaries among the Southern blacks, and the blunders of our five Southern military district commanders. Failing in this, we may look for a rupture in Congress which will of itself work the reorganization of parties for the succes sion. In any event, we shall most likely have to wait till December for a decisive troubling of the waters.

The Prisoner of State. From the Tribune.

Somotimes biography is history. Either by his own force, or by eminence of office, one man sometimes stands as the representative of a nation or an epoch, and includes its story in his own. Such a relation Jefferson Davis bears to the Rebellion; he was its apostle, its defender, and its chosen leader; he was the President of the Confederacy so long as the Confederacy existed; long before its birth, when to others it was but a dream, he saw it as a reality in the future, growing larger and more menacing, and knew it as the instrument of his ambition and the destiny of his people. After its death he clung to the delusion that it lived. Lee surrendered, Johnston surrendered, but he did not. As he had brought the battle on, he fought it out to the end, and even maintained the mockery of resistance. To this day he remains "President Davis" to the people of the South. It is true that the Rebellion was far greater than he, as the North in subduing the Rebellion was greater than any of our leaders; yet the changes which in six years made Jefferson Davis a dictator, a fugitive, and a prisoner, are those by which the historian will measure the swiftest and mightiest revolution of modern times.

Six years ago, January 21, 1861, Jefferson Davis left the United States Senate; owing, as he claimed, allegiance to Mississippi, his State, which had seceded; in less than a month thereafter he was elected President of the Southern Confederacy, and, May 29, arrived in Richmond, selected as the capital of the new republic. There he ruled for four long years, encouraging the people of the South, denouncing the Union armies as cruel and mercenary invaders; there at times he wielded almost absolute power; there he prophesied the failure of our arms, explained away their victories, exaggerated their defeats; there and remained while Grant fought his way through the Wilderness, while Sherman swept round from Atlanta to Savannah, and even when the Union troops were encamped around the walls, and threatened to cut off all escape. It was not till April 2, 1865, that he fled from Richmond to Danville, whence, three days afterward, when the capital had fallen, he issued a proclamation of his determination never to submit to the abandonment of one State of the Confederacy. Swift comment on this boast came when, on April 9, Lee surrendered his whole army Davis fled to Goldsborough, N. C., where he remained to hear in swift succession that Montgomery was taken, that Mobile had surrendered, that Lincoln was killed. He delayed his flight till it was known that the truce Gen. Sherman had formed with Johnston was disapproved by the Government, when he retreated into Georgia, followed by President Johnson's celebrated proclamation of May 2, in which a reward of \$100,000 was offered for Jefferson Davis as one of the assassins of Abraham Lincoln. He was captured May 10, and on May 19, 1865, was imprisoned in Fortress Monroe.

Now, into Richmond, which six years ago he entered in triumph, which two years ago he left a fugitive, Jefferson Davis returns as a prisoner. Then half a million of men could arcely break his power; now a company of soldiers may guard him. In his former capital there is no uniform but the uniform of his old foes; no flag but the flag he sought to Then he was the judge and ruler of trample. hundreds of thousands of men; now, solitary and powerless, he stands at the bar of a civil court, accused of the highest crime known to American law; and, by a revolution of which his wildest dreams of disaster could have had no intimation, he is to be tried for his life by men for whose perpetual enslavement he used all the forces and the terrors of war. Five negroes sit upon the Grand Jury in Judge Underwood's Court, and before them the President of the Confederacy is to repeat the words, "I will be tried before God, and by my peers." If this is not punishment enough, it is hnmiliating enough. Upon the greatness of the evil Jefferson Davis did we need not dwell-of that there will be many to speak; but of our own wrongdoing now is the time to be silent. For two years Jefferson Davis has been hidden in the casemates of Fortress Monroe, and for part of that time in irons and utter solitude; or two years he has rested under an accusation of plotting assassination-a charge urged by the President himself, and not withdrawn. even when thorough search had found no facts to sustain it; for two years he has been denied that which just laws grant to every prisonera trial. Does this imprisonment atone for the crimes whereof he is accused ? No; and because no informal punishment can by any possibility satisfy the demands of justice, those who de-fend the long imprisonment of Mr. Davis without trial, on the ground that he deserved it, insult the dignity of the nation. The greater

military authority. The prospect is not pleasant; it is not the one we have hoped to contemplate. But the facts reported in our Richmond letter are positive as indications upon the point.

Nor are we at liberty to consider the question of responsibility for the altered state of things an open question. It is not the effect of the mere possession of freedom. It is, distinctly and unequivocally, the consequence of the teaching of ultra radical emissaries, who, under the pretense of instructing the negro as to his rights, are filling him with an over estimate of his importance, and wild ideas of enrichment and supremacy. Left to himself, perhaps, Sambo might be lazy until experience taught him the necessity of industry as the alternative of starvation. But his disposition, without prompting and guidance, is not prone to assert mastery over white men, or the right to live out of white men's accumulated property. For these manifestations, as now occurring in Virginia, we must seek an explanation in the appeals of demagogues and incendiaries; who preach the disfranchisement of the whites as a punishment for rebellion, and the distribution of their lands as a recompense for the suffering loyalty of the blacks. We do not apply the remark indiscriminately to Northern politicians addressing Southern colored audiences. We know that Senator Wilson, for example, demands neither wholesale disfranchisement nor "a mild measure of confiscation." That gentleman is not the type of the class of whom we speak. Hunnicutt, of Virginia, is much nearer the mark. He and such as he are unceasing in their endeavors to organize the blacks as a party that shall hereafter control Southern affairs, and with this view they teach the superiority of the negroes as a race, with all their ignorance and semi-savage vices, over the whites among whom they dwell. The first fruits of these endeavors may be seen in the claim of the New Orleans negroes to the offices, and in the turbulent insolence of their brethren in Virginia.

We apprehend, indeed, that the circumstances which seem to us pregnant with evil, are not only the direct results of ultra-radical teaching, but are in entire harmony with the purposes of the extremists in this latitude. Wendell Phillips is no longer content with negro equality. So far as the South is concerned, he favors the doctrine of negro superiority, which doctrine the negroes are trying to reduce to practice in some of the Southern cities. And of course his amended doctrine of confiscation will equally commend itself to negro instincts. The original object of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, was by confiscation to realize the means of paying bounties and pensions, and so reducing the cost of the war. But the demand of the Anti-Slavery Society now goes much further. Ignoring the fact that the vast area of Government land at the South is available under the Homestead law to black and white alike, the society, under Mr. Phillips' manipulation, calls for such a measure of confiscation of the improved lands of the planters as shall give to every freedman forty acres ! Emancipation from bondage is not enough now. Absolute equality before the law falls short of what is required. There must be "dominance instead of equality," and ready-made farms of forty acres besides! That is the latest version of the platform on which the noisy friends of the freedmen profess to stand, and the knowledge of it will assuredly not tend to make the negroes more orderly in their demeanor or more moderate in their requirements.

There can be no hope of peace for the coun-try until the negro be banished, as a distinct and separate element, from its politics. The true friends of the slave, as in Mr. Garrison's case, held that with the destruction of slavery all pretexts for agitation in regard to it terminated. All that the opponents of the system contemplated has been realized; and if we are hereafter to be troubled with the negro question as an element in party contests, it is with a view to the advantage of agitators, regardless of the effect upon the negroes themselves or upon society. The South may do much towards averting the peril with which it is threatened, by a prompt use of the opportunities afforded by the Reconstruction act, and with the Union restored, the various organizations for sowing the seed of mischief among the negroes will soon be rendered comparatively harmless. In any other aspect, the Southern question would be appalling.

privileges. And in the character of the bill introduced by Mr. Disraeli, the people find ample justification of their distrust of the Tories. The bill "holds the word of promise to the ear, and breaks it to the hope." With an ostentation of liberality in its concessions, it has been, nevertheless, so framed that, by an artfully arranged system of checks and counterpoises, its liberal provisions, should it become a law, will be in a large measure neutralized by its conservative reservations. The leaders of the Reform party in Parliament have tried to amend it, but they have failed in their efforts; and it now seems certain that the measure, with all its odious features, will pass the Commons, and find its way into the House of Lords. What reception it will meet with in that intensely Tory body remains to ie seen.

Our despatches by cable fail to tell us what Mr. Disraeli's compromise is; but, from the way in which his proposal was opposed by Messrs, Gladstone and Bright, we infer that it is of a nature decidedly inimical to the popular cause. It is, we suppose, like all compromises proposed under similar circumstances-principle sacrificed to expediency, right postponed to interest, justice practically ignored in favor of power. But, like all such miserable expedients, it will, assuredly, bring its retribution in due time. Some one has said that "politics is the science of compromises;" but there are periods and occasions when nothing in political action can be more dangerous than compromise. It may succeed very wall in ordinary times and ordinary circumstances, when society is comparatively quiescent, and when political agitation is a mere ruffling of the surface of the waters; but it will never answer in revolutionary periods, when men's pas-sions are stirred to their very depths, and political excitement assumes the character of the storm.

And it will not answer, in the case now under consideration, because the spirit of revolution is abroad in England. The people are resolved on having their rights. They say so; and we believe they will carry out their determination. Disraeli, as the accepted oracle of the British aristocracy, may deprecate as much as he pleases the advance of democracy in England ; that will not prevent it from advancing. It is steadily marching on, and that which the American Congress, acting on the inspiration of liberty, and in accordance with the will of a great and free nation, has just given the lately emancipated slaves of the South, the working classes of England will wrest from an unwilling oligarchy. Their battle cry is "manbood suffrage and the bal lot;" and that it will ultimately come to this we have no doubt. The compromise over which the Tories are so jubilant, so far from settling the question of Reform, will only have the effect of intensifying the agitation now going on, of which John Bright is the masterspirit, and the Reform League the organized power.

America in Germany. From the World.

The death of Mr. Wright, for the second time American Envoy at Berlin, leaves us without a diplomatic representative in Germany, and this, too, at a moment when it is decidedly more important than it can be said commonly to be, that the Government should have in that country accredited agents, able not only to watch over our great and increasing interests there, but also to keep the powers at Washington enlightened as to the progress of the vast change which is working itself out in the political constitution of the German people.

In 1848, when that German unity which is now fast becoming an "accomplished fact" assumed a shadowy and evanescent outline, we made haste to reinforce our diplomatic corps by a special minister, thus giving ourselves at one and the same time no less than three envoys of the first class in Germanyone at the capital of Prussia, one at the capital of Austria, and a third accredited to the Reichsverfasser, the Archduke John, at Frankfort. The Grrman immigration to America was at that time less than one-half as great as it has since become, and our commercial intercourse with the countries which were comprised within the space of these three German missions was considerably less important than our trade with the single monarchy of Spain. But all this has been profoundly changed. In the ten years from 1841 to 1850 there arrived in the United States 422,477 immigrants from Germany against 848,366 from Great Britain and Ireland. In the ten years from 1851 to 1860, on the contrary, there arrived in the United States 907,780 immigrants from Germany, against 297,598 from ireat Britain and Ireland. So, at least, says the preliminary report on the eighth census, which, though it can hardly, we regret to say be regarded as entirely accurate or solidly authentic, may at least be accepted as approximately correct. The increase of our trade. meanwhile, with Germany has fully kept pace with the swelling of the tide of the great westward exodus of the German people. In the year 1861-62, for example, our exportations of American produce to the States of the German Zollverein amounted to \$12,672,646, against an exportation of but \$11,000,000 to Spain and her colonies. These figures, however, striking as they are, afford but a very inadequate notion of the enormous extent of our present relations-social, financial, and commercial-with the forty millions of Germans between the Alps and the Baltic. It can hardly be extravagant to assert that these relations have more than doubled during the last six years. Though Austria has lost, to all appearance forever, her pretensions to be regarded as the first of German powers, still, even with the German dominions which are yet subject to the House of Hapsburg, we have a direct and varied intercourse at least as important as our trade with Holland or with Portugal ; while, both as a matter of political interest and by reason of the rank which our national securiles now hold in the continental markets, it is juite as important that we should be properly represented at Vienna as at Florence or at Constantinople. That we should be property represented at Berlin is much more important: as important fully as it is that we should be so represented at Paris or St. Petersburg. But the radicals of the United States Senate have made this in both cases difficult, if not impossible, to be done. The legation at Vienna was vacated by Mr. Motley, as those who call themselves oddly enough his "friends" now seek to make the country believe, in a fit of passion and of wounded self-esteem. The proposition that a Minister of the United States could have made a sham resignation his opportunity for denouncing the policy of the Chief Magistrate under whom he held office, is of such a nature that, if it were to be taken for true, it would satisfactorily show that Mr. Motley is by no means the sort of person who ought to represent the United States abroad. It may be treated, however, we presume, as an injudicious invention of politicians, eager only, if possible, to prevent the President from filling any public office whatever. Be this as it may we have now no Minister at Vienna, nor are

we likely to have, since few persons who are fit to fill the place will readily incur the trouble and mortification of going to Kurope in June with a commission which is pretty sure to be annulled in December. And now that death has removed Mr. Wright, who was filling with credit a post to which he had been formerly appointed by President Buchanan, we are very likely to be left unrepresented at Berlin also; and this at a most interesting and important moment in the history of Europe, of Germany, and of Prussia. The recent extension of the Prussian authority over those parts of Germany with which our intercourse has been and is the largest and most constant, cannot fail to be followed-it has already, indeed, been followed-by consequences of importance to American interests in those regions. New fiscal and commercial regulations will be almost hourly taking effect in one or another point now for the first time subjected to the direct authority of the Prussian crown, or really brought into dependence upon that crown through its incorporation with the North German Confederation. The applica tion to the whole of Western and Northern Germany of the stringent and onerous Prussian military system, will be continually raising new, various, and vexatious questions of personal rights in connection with our American doctrine and practice of naturalization-questions which will demand the utmost delicacy and firmness combined in the treatment of them, since, while we have no earthly interest in quarrelling with the Ger-many of King William and Count Bismark, it is clear that the Germany of King William and Count Bismark is pursuing a line of policy which makes it imperative upon the Prussian rulers to make the very utmost of all

the military resources within their reach. The agreement of the Great Powers upon the neutralization of Luxembourg, while it is an immediate gain to the cause of peace, will hardly make smoother the task of reorganizing Germany to a minister who, after leading the German people to believe that he would never abandon an inch of German territory, is now forced to withdraw the Prussian troops from a position which the Germans rightly or wrongly hold to be essential to German greatness on the Rhine, and to respect in the case of Luxembourg the principle of local independence upon which in so many other instances he had successfully set his foot.

If, at such a time, and in the presence of events of so much actual and prospective interest, America is to be left without a competent representation in Central Europe, it must te remembered that we owe this to the party of "great moral ideas," which regards all the ordinary human subjects of policy, and all the gravest matters of the public weal, as less than nothing in comparison with the high and holy duty of reserving "to the saints" the earth, and all the offices thereof.

> A Philozoic Society. From the N. Y. Methodist.

We see from the newspapers that the citizens of Philadelphia are about to follow the example of New York, and of some other portions of the civilized world, in forming a society to prevent cruelty to brutes. In using the word brute, we intend no disparagement of the lower animals. We ourselves are animals, and to talk of cruelty to animals, using no qualifying word, is to create a pause, if not to awaken disgust, in the mind of the critical reader. The charge implied in the intent of such a society is the harsh treatment of several sorts of animals by another animal of a somewhat higher organization. The word of Scripture is:—"Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and placed him over the works of thy hands." Man is, therefore,

the governor, and, in a certain sense, the owner of brute creatures, and yet his authority is subject to law. As power, unwatched and unrestrained, converts the weaker man into a slave, and stronger men into tyrants over all under their control, so is it here, and even more surely. The brute in the master fears no punishment for the maltreatment of horse, or ox, or dog. His anger finds an easy outlet, and patient silence, or trembling, scampering terror, is the only reproach. And this seems, in most cases, to be of but little force. The horse under the saddle stumbles, and down comes the keen lash; this makes him start and curvet, and the stripes are repeated in quick succession, while the curb is drawn almost to the breaking of the under-jaw. The butcher, in bringing his calves to the slaughter-house, allows their heads to hang over the sharp edge of the cart's tail-board, thinking it is nothing, as a still worse fate awaits them, or, perhaps, not thinking at all. And yet the rider and butcher may occupy comfortable seats in church the next Sunday, and never think of charging themselves with crnelty. This shows that there is much wrong in our theory as well as in our practice. We have not been taught that brutes have any rights, or even that gentleness towards them is any-thing more than a poetic or romantic virtue. We thought, when we reasoned at all, that a butcher, or a poulterer, or a fisherman, might as well be warned against the cruelty of their callings, as that a man should be taken to task for venting his rage upon a brute. That this view of responsibility prevails in regard to the brute creation, may be seen in the laws of at least some of our States. Is there any thing in the law among us to make a cock fight, or a dog-fight, or a bull-bait a felony i Can a man be held accountable before the civil magistrate for starving his horse or cow ? Certainly not. Our law-makers had no idea of a refinement which should express itself favorably to brute comfort, or, if they had, they regarded such refinement as below the dignity of law, and left the brute to the tender mercies of his more cunning and more powerful fellow-creature. The truth is, that the logic of these societies for the protection of the lower animals is easily capable of being pushed to a very inconvenient extent, and the legislators have, perhaps, been a little cautious on this account. If it is wrong, for example, to beat a horse under the influence of anger, is it not equally wrong to strain him to the utmost verge of his strength in a race ? and when the contest is 'neck and neck," is it not especially wrong to ply spur and whip with all the strength of hand and wheel? And should not the ordinary horse-race, with its beating and straining, be an indictable offense ? If it is wrong and cruel-so much so as to call for the interference of the philozoic society - to allow calves' heads to hang out over the cart tailboard, is it not equally wrong to make sport of the pangs of insectivorous birds ? Hunting and butchering are, of course, both lawfu callings, considered as callings; but to hunt and to kill for mere sport the creatures that add a charm to human life, is altogether another thing. We feel a stronger repugnance to the sporting bird-shooter than to the angry horseman. The philozoic society must look into the amusements which have to do with the pangs of the brute creation. But, dear reader, let it not be understood that we would have these humane societies cease their work, until they can do all that heir principles call for. Let them save do-

No. С

mestic animals first, and then the wild ; let them protect the horse and the sheep and the ox, and proceed to others as they have opporox, and proceed to others as they have oppor-tunity. But, meantime, let us abandon false, or at least inconsistent, reasoning. We may, for instance, give to domestic animals the first benefit of our pity—they are our familiars, our companions, almost our friends; but when we talk in this connection of the effect of bad treatment on the healthfulness of veal or beef. we are caring for ourselves; the mercy we seek for the brute has, after all, respect only to our own stomachs. One of the Philadelphia speakers, for instance, in the midst of a warm address, brought in the lob ster, and dilating upon the cruelty of plugging its claws, wound up by say-ing that the lobster, in a perfectly healthy state, was a great delicacy, but that this plugging his claws might injure his health, and make him unsafe for the human stomach. This reminds us of the well-known wish of Sidney Smith for his friend who was going out as a missionary to New Zealand-he hoped the preacher would agree with the man who might eat him. This speaker had a similar kind feeling towards the bster. Let us be careful of our logic and consistency in this delicate work: it is easy give wit a handle against the best of causes. t must be right to diminish the miseries of life as much as possible, even among inferior reatures, and it is especially so as cruelty lunts our better feelings. Let cruel sports be condemned as well as cruel anger. Let us not only be kind to the domestic animals that render us service, but let humanity prove its nobleness by gontleness to everything that feels.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.



The Freedmen and their Friends. From the Times.

We alluded the other day to the mischievous effect which has been produced upon the colored population of New Orleans by the efforts of those who claim to be their peculiar friends. We showed, on the authority of local journals, that the doctrine of right is pushed by the negroes far beyond the limit fixed by their white counsellors and advocates, and that one of its earliest and least expected manifestations is a demand for prime consideration in the distribution of offices, to the exclusion of the majority of white candidates. The circumstance was presented as a suggestive illustration of the danger consequent upon every attempt to separate the races, and to build upon the distinction a fabric of privi-lege for the blacks and disfranchisement for the great body of the whites. For the untutored negroes, flushed with the possession of a power they know not how to exercise, will be likely to use it in a manner at once extravagant and unjust, and thus produce difficulties more disastrous in their character than any that have yet occurred.

The letter we recently published from correspondent who has just returned to Richmond, shows that the tendency which has been traced in Louisiana may also be discerned in Virginia. A marked change has taken place, our correspondent writes, in the disposition and conduct of the Richmond negroes. They are no longer orderly, civil, industrious. They have ceased to be content with their emancipation, or anxious to prove themselves worthy of it. On the contrary, they are growing insolent, unruly, domineering; are seeking dominance instead of equality. in other words, they are setting themselves up as a privileged class-a class privileged over all else in streets, in courts, in churches, in markets-wherever men and women congregate. It is alleged that a few months have sufficed to bring about this change, which, if continued, must naturally re-establish color as a dividing line, with the negroes mistaking license for liberty, and the prevention of

Disraell's Compromise and British Re-From the Tribune.

The cable has brought us news or another cictory achieved by Lord Derby's Government on the Reform bill now under discussion in the House of Commons. The tenor of the despatches received through the same source a few days ago led us to the conclusion that the Liberals, driven by the pressure from without to close up their ranks and to take a decided position relative to this important measure, were about to have everything their own way, and that, with their divisions healed, they would, in their united strength, compel the Government so to modify the measure as to make it acceptable, as a large instalment of justice, to the great bulk of the people. All this, however, has been suddenly changed. Mr. Disraeli, it appears, pretend-ing to accept the amendments of the true friends of Reform, and having thus gained time to sow the seeds of dissension again in the ranks of the Liberal party, has proposed a compromise, accompanied with the alterna-tive of a dissolution. Of the latter, the members of the "New Cave," whose recusancy at a critical moment caused the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's amendment a short time ago, stand in mortal dread; and so the threat has had its intended effect, is causing them again to desert the party banners, and to help the enemy to victory. But the triumph, in this instance, will not prove to be so great and so decisive as some people may imagine. The insincerity and double-dealing of the Government with regard to this Reform question are evidently having the effect of rousing the leaders of the opposition and the true friends of Reform, throughout the kingdom, to still more earnest and energetic action. The cable despatches which we published on Saturday inform us that the debate of last week, which ended in the Tory victory, was an exceedingly animated one, and that both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright exposed the real character of the Government measure in a pitiless analysis of its shortcomings, incongruities, and vices, and reprobated it in the strongest language they could command. The popular demonstrations, in the shape of mass meetings, in different parts of England, and which are, i possible, more imposing and enthusiastic than ever, show what the masses think of the Government and the bill. In the former they have no faith, because they believe it destitute of any real sympathy with the cause of popular freedom and progress.

The people instinctively feel that a party habitually pledged to reactionary principles, traditionally opposed to the increase of demo-oratic power, traditionally jealous to a degree of the classes below their own order, cannot possibly be sincere in their professions of a anarchy dependent upon the strong arm of | desire to secure the extension of popular