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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS GPON CORRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Party Movements South-The Republi-can Campaign.

From the Times. The Republican Committee makes an appeal for money to aid its efforts to organize the Republican party in the Southern States. It arges the necessity of sending speakers and Rocuments to enlighten and influence the public mind, as well as of organizing the party for vigorous and effective effort at the polls. The appeal will doubtless meet with a liberal response. It is in the highest degree desirable that any great and powerful political party which holds or seeks political power, should be national and not sectional in its organiza-tion and character. The Republican party is new dominant in the councils of the nation ; and it ought to have an organization and adheronts in every State and in every section of the Union.

This, indeed, is indispensable to its usefulness and prolonged existence. No sectional party can long remain in possession of national power. Especially now that slavery has been destroyed and all causes for sectional differences thus removed, will it be required of every party, as a condition of public confi-dence, that its aims, its principles, and its sentiments shall be as broad as the Union, and embrace the welfare of the whole nation rather than that of any particular section. And the best service the Republican party can now render the country is to extend its organi-zation into every State, and to labor zealously for the common good.

here is one thing preliminary to success in h an undertaking, however, which must ecome national in its action, it must be al in its principles and its sympathies. Il not answer to base its new developon issues of the past; it must have a of programme for the future. It must ly for support anywhere exclusively or on what it has done, but on what it 3118 as to do, for the public good. It is not h that it has abolished slavery; it must make that abolition a blessing and not a e to the nation at large. It cannot base aim to power on the fact that it has made gui, ge universal to the negro race; it must vi dicate that action by showing that the to; try has been benefited, not damaged, the by. And this can only be done by wise, ben deent, and judicious action-by practical measures, and not by loud professions, and still less by clamorous reminiscences of the

Nor can the Republican party rely for con-tinued life and strength on the fact that it st d by the country against rebellion-that it concied the nation safely through the war. I p to the present time, since the war was cleard, the Republican party has lived mainly ou the odium in which its enemies involved iselves during the contest. That capital not be sufficient always. The people r keep a party in power-any more than they keep an individual in office-from mo-+ of gratitude. In the presence of the tiv fre h, new, and pressing issues to which the ne ssities of the time give rise, the past is relways forgotten. The people have no time for recollections; they demand action in the present and for the future. The Republican party must not count, therefore, on maintaining itself in power by reminding its opponents of their past transgressions and its own it; and it is impossible to dispose of them by the flippant philosophy-philosophy so called patriotic conduct. It must show itself herewiser, more just, more er to be as much patriotic and trustworthy than its enemies, as it has been hitherto; and that must be done by the superior wisdom of its measures and its policy. The Committee would probably meet with a more prompt and liberal response to its appeal for money, if the country knew a little more accurately what are the specific uses to be made of it. What is to be the policy of the Republican party in the Southern States, as represented by this Committee? What are the measures that party proposes to carry out? Does it second the efforts of the Hunnicutts in Virginia, and of kindred demagogues elsewhere, to plant bitter and eternal hatred between the two races in the Southern States ? Does it lend its aid and its funds to stirring mp distrust and animosity among the different classes of Southern society ? Does it preach confiscation as a Republican doctrine ? We gunderstand that a good deal of the money contributed hitherto has been used in the distribution of Mr. Stevens' confiscation speech among the Southern negroes. Is that the use to be made of the money asked for now ? These are questions which it is quite as important to the success as to the character of the Republican party that it should answer. We do not believe the people of this country desire such a crusade of renewed bitterness and sectional hate as a certain class of Republicans seemed disposed to inaugurate. No public interest has anything to gain by itthe whole country has much to lose. The financial condition of our affairs demands the cordial, united, harmonious cooperation of all sections and all classes of our people. We must cherish and promote the industry of all sections-not derange and destroy it. We need peace, concord-a common effort for the common good. The Republican party can secure this, and every consideration of interest and of honor demands that it should do it. It should not sacrifice any interest or any right; but it owes it to the nation that the sectional resentments and hostilities which led to the war should no longer vex the public peace or check the public growth, now that the war is over.

And, above all, he discovered the science. famous gorilla, the nearest approach to the human species of that quadruminous rate from which some people think man has descended, or of which man is, more properly speaking, an improved variety. When Monsieur du Chaillu returned to New York in 1859, he had -so he informs us-no fewer than "twentyone gorilla skins and skeletons, besides ohimpanzees, and collections of insects, reptiles, and shells." All this, we admit, is a very fair amount of work to get through in about half an ordinary lifetime, and we have no desire to detract in the slightest measure from the merit of this intrepid African traveller. We are not aware that his explorations have as yet resulted in any good, or any promise of good, to the race; but we are not of those who would measure the value of such enterprises as that which has given fame to Wonsleur du Chailin by their immediate usefulness; and we do not doubt that his pioneer labors will in future time yield some substantial benefit to the human family. But with all our admiration of his intrepidity and endurance as a traveller, we cannot be insensible to the fact that he is in imminent danger of making himself ridiculous. Not content with the renown he has achieved as an explorer, he must needs set himself up as a philosopher. Clearly, nature has endowed him in liberal measure with the faculty of observation; and in exer-cising this gift freely he is on safe ground. But when he mounts into the regions of generalization-when, from the plain narration of facts, he ventures on the difficult task of working up the facts in support of a theory, and that a theory which predicts the exand that a theory which predicts the ex-tinction of a race now numbering hundreds of millions of human beings—it becomes at once evident that philosophy is not his forte. What, for instance, can be more untenable and absurd than the view as to the future of the negro race which he gravely set forth, at the conclusion of his lecture last Tuesday evening, as his own deliberate conviction ? After reviewing the condition of the negro in his savage state in his native home, and contending that the African has no "power of progression," he proceeded to say:--"Of all the uncivilized nations, the negro has been found the most tractable and docile, and he has a number of good qualities that compensate, in a measure, for the bad ones. We ought, therefore, to be kind to him and elevate him. That he will follow, in the course of time, other lower races, and will finally disappear, I have very little doubt." Now, with all deference to Monsieur du Chaillu's superior knowledge of the negro, we make bold to question the soundness of this conclusion of his. Granted that the negro has "no power of progression"-granted that he has for years remained in a savage state-it does not follow as a consequence that he must "flually disappear" from the face of the earth. With a certain class of ethnologists this theory of the disappearance of the "lower races" before the advancing march of civilized man is quite a favorite one; but there is nothing, we contend, in either history, or nature, or Providence to warrant the conclusion that such a catastrophe is inevitable. Inferior races, we admit, are disappearing in certain parts of the world, where the superior races dispute with the abo-rigines the possession of the land; but this result is brought about not through the operation of any ordained law, but by the vices of a civilization imperfectly controlled by moral and Christian influences. When Monsieur du Chaillu speaks of the final disappearance of the African race, he seems to forget, too, that he is coolly settling the destiny, not of a tribe, but of the whole people of a large continent The negro race has an appointed location on this planet, and an appointed work to do on

doned, and neither he nor the country has | that the online vote of the blacks would be over been informed of the reasons for the cast in favor of the radicals. It seemed, charge or the abandonment of it. For two speciencely enough, the baseat ingratitude in years he was a prisoner under the other years he was a prisoner under the other charge-treason, and yet during all that time he was not brought to trial, though the country was in a state of peace, and though the Constitution guarantees to every one a speedy trial. There always was sufficient cause and evidence to sustain the accusation of treason, and, perhaps, for con-viction of that crime. President Johnson asserted and reasserted, officially and unofficially, in the most emphatic manner, that treason was a dreadful orime, and traitors should be punished. Yet, in spite of there repeated leclarations, no attempt was made to try Davis. Undoubtedly treason, as Wesley said, is the sum of all crimes, for the consequences are more deplorable and dreadful; still, the very man who was regarded as the chief of traitors was never legally accused. After holding the prisoner two years the Govern-ment virtually abandoned this charge also by releasing him on straw bail. The laws remain unvindicated, and the Government really avows by this last act either that there is no such crime as treason, or that it cannot be reached. If this be so, the Government rests on a weak foundation. Any wicked and reckless adventurer may plunge the country into civil war with impunity. The different departments of the Govern-

ment have endeavored to shift the responsibility of keeping Jeff. Davis untried for two years from each other's shoulders. The Executive held him completely in its power, and did nothing. Chief Justice Chase would have nothing to do with him, although it was his duty to see that no one should be held an unreasonable time without trial, and to vindicate the laws by seeing that no traitor should escape unpunished. Both the rights of the prisoner under the Constitution to be speedily tried and the crime of treason were unheeded because one department of the Government did not harmonize with the other, because one wished to embarrass the other, and all for political effect. The people hereafter will hold both responsible, giving, however, the greatest blame to the Chief Justice, because he could have demanded the prisoner and have tried him at any time.

One of the most remarkable features connected with the case of Jeff. Davis is found in the conduct of the editor of the radical organ in this city. He was the first to go bail for Davis. He had manifested an earnest desire to do so for a long time previously. Under the pretense of humanity, and a sense of justice, he sought this notoriety. Inconsistent as is his conduct in this respect with his radi-cal dogmas and radical affiliations, it is characteristic. At the commencement of the war he advocated secession. Let the Rebel States go he said. It is quite in keeping, too, with his "on to Richmond" vagaries, which nearly ruined the Union cause, and with the radical cry of on to specie payments, which would bring universal bankruptcy, and, possibly, repudiation. The course that he and such like radicals pursue weakens the arm of the Government, makes the law a farce, and threatens us with the greatest evils in the future. The effect is very bad upon the public mind. The people will naturally be surprised that the sacrifice of five hundred thousand lives, and the creation of a debt of three or four thousand millions of dollars to put down treason, have only ended in the virtual declaration that there is no such crime. If the Government is to be conducted in this manner, they may begin to raise questions about paying an enormous debt that has produced no better result. We can only hope that the Government and politics of the country may soon be in the hands of more practical and conservative men, who will neither aid treason nor leave it unpunished.

The Vote of the Southern Blacks.

BANKING speciensly enough, the baseat ingratitude in the freedman not to sustain by his vote the party which had caused the war, and given him the double boon of liberty and the right of suffrage. Yet there were counteracting causes, which now begin to be visible. The long-established influence of the whites, the subtle operation of social distinctions, so ingrained in the very framework of Southern life, rendered it exceedingly difficult for the freedman at once to throw off all dependence upon his former master and boldly enter the lists as his open enemy. Then, too, came the powerful operation of those long subsisting kindly relations between the races, so purely incomprehensible to the readers of Mrs. Stowe, in whose credulous brain the whole South was peopled by rathless Legrees and angelic Uncle Toms.

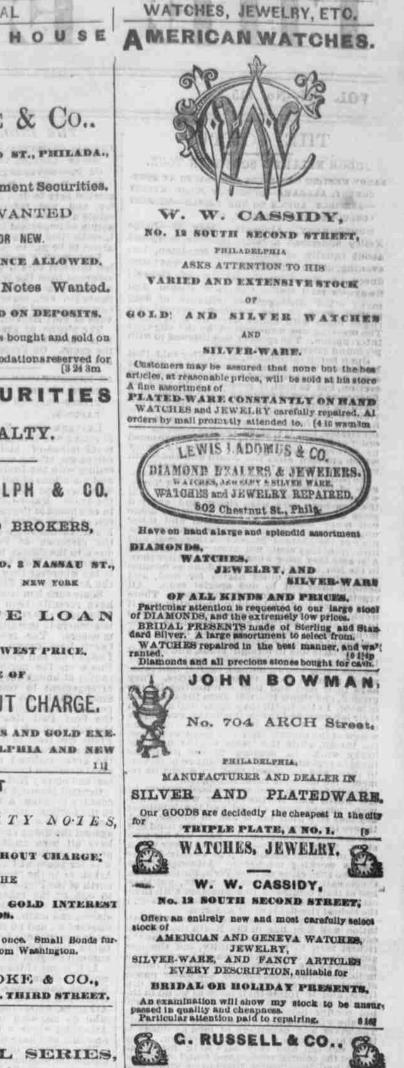
Altogether, there is very good reason to an-ticipate that the natural leaders of the Southern whites will prove to be also the natural leaders of the blacks. That the Southern whites should, as a general thing, direct and control the black vote, is obviously for the adtage of all. The failure to do so, and the consequent subordination of the superior race. would be so flagrant an inversion of natural laws as must inevitably result in continual discord and final anarchy. That the interests of the two races are identical is also manifest, and actual residents are, therefore, much safer guides for the helpless blacks than unprincipled adventurers who seek to enrol them into bands of condottieri for their own selfish purposes. The chances at present seem to be that while Wilson, Hunnicutt, Kelley, and their co-workers in the cause may seduce a considerable body of vagrant freedmen con-gregated in the cities, the Southern "pea-santry" of the rural districts will, as in other countries, lean to conservatism. So far from being overwhelmed by the magnitude of the change they have been required to meet, the Southern leaders have manfully taken "heart of grace," and are determined, if possible, 'out of the nettle danger to pluck the flower safety."

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Bu Chaillu on the Negro's Destiny. From the Tribune.

Nature is sparing of her precious gifts, and It is given but to few men to excel in more than one department of human action. Ignorance of this rule has often entailed the most lamentable, sometimes the most ridiculous, failures; but, in spite of these admonitory examples, it is impossible to convince certain sanguine natures that they are not equal to everything, because they have been fortunate enough to achieve a marked success in something. Monsieur du Chaillu is evidently no exception to the rule. This gentleman has achieved some reputation as a traveller. He has explored 'Equatorial Africa, penetrating Into regions previously untrodden by the foot into regions previously untrodden by the foot of the white man. In his journeys he made large collections of animals. He etuffed and brought away with him, as he tells us, "more than two thousand birds, of which sixty were new to science." He "killed one thousand quadrupeds," of which "more than two hundred were stuffed" by him and sent to Europe, "with more than eighty skeletons," and "about thirty of these quadrupeds were new to

-which is so fashionable nowadays in cer-tain very enlightened quarters. The equatorial regions are his habitat. He is specially fitted for laboring in the burning tropics; and in places where even Chinese and Hill Coolies sink under malarial influences, he retains his health and strength unimpaired. Will Monsieur du Chaillu tell us who is to take his place in the lands of the sun when he shall have finally disappeared? Or are immense tracts of them to be given over to the wildness of nature? But facts are decidedly against the theory in question. It is notorious that in the British West Indies, since emancipation, the black population has increased very largely. The blacks in Central and South America are also on the increase, and in our Southern States there are no signs as yet, to say the least, of the final disappearance. Let us give our explorer a hint. Your philosophical traveller is, generally speaking, an unmitigated bore. People don't want generalizations from travel-lers; they ask for facts only, preferring to draw conclusions for themselves. Monsieur du Chaillu is enturtaining enough when he tells us about his adventures with gorillas and chimpanzees, and cannibal Fetich worshippers: he is simply intolerable when he begins to philosophize about the appointed fate of the negro race.

The Recent Farcial Attempt to Try Jeff. Davis. From the Herald.

The recent attempt to bring, or pretense of bringing, Jeff. Davis to trial, was a solemn legal mockery run into farce. All the way through, this case has presented both a ridiculous and most serious aspect at the same time, and has ended in humbug and hypocrisy. Jeff. Davis was the leader and representative man in the attempt to break up the best government that ever existed. He was the President of that powerful Rebel Centederacy which for four years shook the foundations of the Union, which caused the slaughter of half a million of men, the flower of the country, which has burdened us with a debt, national, State, and municipal, of nearly four thousand millions of dol-

lars, and which has plunged us into a sea of innumerable other troubles. More than that, he was one of the chief secession agitators originally, who brought on the war. This former haughty Senator of the United States, army officer, and Secretary of War, and subsequent President of the most gigantic rebellion, closed his career of horrors and power by being ignominiously captured when dis-guised and fleeing in the habiliments of an old woman. Charged not only with the crime of treason, but with being an accessory to the dreadful one of assassinating the President of the United States, he is liberated without a trial, on straw bail, and lionized by a set of Northern politicians and pseudo philanthropists as a suffering martyr. Such is the unparalleled spectacle of high crimes, solemn legal mockery, and ridiculous farce combined, which his case and career present.

But apart from these phases of the case as regards Jeff. Davis himself, who, after all, is a little, narrow-minded man, the whole action of the Government in the matter, from beginning to end, has been disgraceful. Under the charge of a double crime of the most heinous nature, he was manacled and punished with a severity of solitary confinement awarded only to the worst oriminals after being found guilty Without a trial the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln was aban-

From the World.

Since the decree of an omnipotent and infallible Congress had invested the black race with the inestimable privilege of the right of suffrage, which seems, both in the Old and in the New World, to be considered a panacea for earthly ills, it was well that those most closely touched by this great change in the political fabric should endeavor to turn the new element to useful purposes; that they should strive to eliminate its evils, and to extract whatever of good it may contain. The South is, of course, vitally interested in the matter. Both her social and her political future are involved in the working of the gigantic experiment. The promptitude and the energy with which her leading minds have adapted themselves to the new order of things, and grappled with the difficulties and dangers so suddenly thrust upon them, show that they appreciate the gravity of the crisis, and give hopeful earnest of the future. They indicate an elasticity of mind and a firmness of courage which, rising superior to the pressure of hostile legislation and of financial and industrial prostration, are alike admirable in themselves and a proof of the existence of those civic virtues which lie at the basis of all real self-government.

Yet, though most deeply and immediately, the South is not exclusively, concerned in the operation of black suffrage. The influx of so powerful a disturbing force cannet fail to be felt in the political dynamics of the whole country.

For the common welfare of all the members of the Union it is, then, essential that the important functions cast upon the blacks should be used in the mode least detrimental to the purity of our institutions. All considerations of party gain or loss sink into insignificance compared with the existence of fundamental principles. The temporary ascendancy of one set of political dogmas will probably, in the changes of a comparatively brief period, be followed by the triumph o their opposites, and the mischievous results of one system of policy be corrected by the adoption of the remedies prescribed by the contrary school of political doctors. A permanent debasement of political functions, or social war between races, would admit no such cure, and strike to the very heart of our republican system.

Utterly regardless, however, of all nobler onsiderations, and anxious only to perpetuate their power, the radicals have effected the most sweeping change ever introduced into a political organization. To govern the whites of the South by means of the blacks, to array the two races in enduring hostility to each other, and to vest the control of intel-ligence, education, and property in the hands of ignorant freedmen, manipulated by cunning demagogues, was the evident aim of the radical legislation, is the aim of the Re-publican Committee in its address "to the Republicans of the Union," and the scarcely concealed purpose of the brawlers like Kelley whom they are sending thread the California whom they are sending through the Southern States. Some, parhaps, were and are not conscious of such motives; but iden. tifying, as they do, loyalty patriotism, and "every virtue under Heaven," with fidelity to their party, they naturally looked with complacency on any measures intended to prolong its rule.

There was great plausibility in the theory 211 mwf im JACOB H. TAYLOR, President 11 17 stuthem

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