THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

The Scent of Blood. From the Tribune.

Mr. Wendell Phillips tells the public that he don't agree with Mr. Horace Greeley as to Jefferson Davis. That is stale news. Had he been able to set forth some practical measure or course of action as to which they two ever did agree, his card would have been more instructive. Since our inability to agree is evidently chronic, we can imagine no reason for obtruding it upon public attention.

Messrs. Phillips and Greeley were alike quickened into decided, aggressive hostility to slavery by the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy at Alton, more than thirty years ago. From that hour, Mr. Greeley has steadfastly sought to work with and through such powerful inte-rests and influences as could be made to do anti-slavery work; while Mr. Phillips has eudeavored to render the anti-slavery idea antagonistic and antipathetic to all others. As the Yankee observed of his neighbor, "He has winning ways to make people hate him." We do not care to quarrel with this disposition. We only insist on being allowed to go our own

When the Texas conspiracy to "give Gibraltar to the South"-that is, to slaveryerme to light, we felt it our duty to labor for its defeat through the election of Henry Clay over James K. Polk, the avowed annexation candidate. Mr. Phillips took a different course and thereby secured the triumph of Polk and annexation. When the Nebraska scheme for slavery extension was broached, we fought that with the strongest weapons at hand; thus helping to elect the House which chose N. P. Banks its Speaker. So when we fought and beat the atrocious Lecompton bill, Mr. Phillips stood off throughout, insisting that Abolitionists should not vote. In 1860, we did our best to elect Abraham Lincoln, whom Mr. Phillips opposed and denounced as "the slavehound of Illinois." In 1864 we supported and Mr. Phillips opposed Mr. Lincoln's re-

At last, it seemed that we should be afforded the pleasure of agreeing with Mr. Phillips. He is a zealous adversary of capital punishment, as we are; and we mistakenly supposed his opposition based on principle. The Rebellion being crushed, we understood Mr. Phillips to say that there was not virtue enough in this people to hang Jeff. Davis and enfranchise the blacks; and as he deemed the latter by far the more important, he was opposed to exeouting Davis. Heartily concurring in his conclusion, if not in his premises, we really fancied he might forego abusing us for several weeks thereafter; but we were mistaken: he is consistent in opposing us at the expense of all other consistency, and is not ashamed to stultify his past teaching by such talk as the

following:-"The fawning spaniel is no emblem or teacher of forgiveness. The survivors in the Army of the Potomac—the men who remember McCook, Memphis, Fort Pl.low, and the murders of Belle Isle—will rend this act in a different and Belle Isle—will read this act in a different and redder light. They will resolve to settle their rown wrongs the next time, and prevent being cheated by law. When, daring the war, soldiers found that guerillas and other Rebels, their hands dripping blood, had only to take the oath and get immediate liberty, they did not learn the Greeley lesson to forgive murderers; they simply brought in no prisoners. No arrests were reported at headquarters; only rumors reached it of men shot in the attempt to bring them in. We think our baffled boys in blue will lay up some such lesson from this occurrence, in case they have another call to arms.

"To beat down law does not always mean that you set up Christianity; it sometimes makes room for anarchy. Towards that guif Mr. Gree-ley calls the nation to take the first step, and himself leads the way."

-Such language from those who believe and feel thus is rendered respectable by its earnestness; from Wendell Phillips, it is hypocritical and infamous. He panders to mob passions for the gratification of his own. We leave him to that remorse which calm and reflection must engender.

Morace Greeley and Jefferson Davis. From the Nation.

The expressions of feeling called forth by Mr. Greeley's performances at Richmond last week, have been sufficiently strong and sufficiently numerous to warrant us in saying that, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to Mr. Greeley's motives, there is none at al as to the repulsiveness and inexpediency of his conduct. The majority of the Republican papers ascribe his apperrance as Davis' first bondsman to a love of notoriety which has been growing on him for some years, and which now finds expression in one way, and now in another. They appear to think that, having achieved as an editor all the distinction within his reach, he sighs for the possession of some odder title to fame, and wants to connect his name with some startling political monstrosity, or "curiosity," as his friend Barnum would call it; that he has the craving for participation in any character in practical life by which so many men of eminence as thinkers and scholars have been afflicted, and not being able to secure it in the ordinary conventional channels, seeks it through the sational." Others explain his course by asscribing it to still logtier and more ambition, and support their by an elaborate and highly daring entertaining analysis of his character, which we have neither the space nor the inclination to reproduce. The examination of men's motives is a difficult and delicate task, which even the most skilful hand can hardly perform without doing injustice, and it is tolerably certain that no revelations which the chemists of any party are likely to make about Mr. Greeley's mental or moral composition shake the faith of the farmers in him. Partly owing to his long and faithful devotion to the great principle of freedom, partly to the plainness, directness, and bluntness of his style, and partly to the innocent expression of his face, he has secured a hold upon the confidence of the agricultural population which nothing short of downright betrayal of the cause to which his life has been devoted will weaken, so that even a large proportion of those who are most disgusted with his kindness to Jefferson Davis will not ascribe it to low motives. He might do worse things than

this, and yet find himself popular in the But we do not need to show that in bailing Jefferson Davis he was actuated by any purely selfish motives in order to prove him guilty of that kind of blunder which, when committed by a man in his position, deserves almost as severe punishment as if it were a piece of sheer baseness. He would and probably will defend himself by saying that the first neces-sity of the country at the present moment is

peace and reconciliation, that Davis was no more guilty than the rest of the Rebels, that the war was in reality only a rough mode of deciding between two contending principles, that no good purpose can now be served by punishing anybody, and that the sconer we can lead the South to forgive and forget the better will it be for all parties, and that there is no better mode of doing this than having a prominent anti-slavery man like himself help o get the chief of the Rebellion restored to

liberty. Now, this is a statement of just half the The restoration of peace and harmony truth. between North and South is no doubt of great importance, but the means taken to secure it is of just as great importance. If there be anything which the press, the pulpit, the prayers, the hymns, the speeches, the conversations of the North have been emphatic in affirming during the last six years, it is that the late war was not merely a contest for empire, as Earl Russell called it, not merely a struggle to settle a political difference, but a struggle between moral right and moral wrong. It was on this special ground that the invectives hurled against France and England were justified. These countries were told over and over again, that were the war simply a war for the Union we should neither ask nor expect their sympathy. It was not to be expected that they should greatly care whether the North American continent was covered by one political organization or by two. To Frenchmen and Englishmen the American flag, from a purely political point of view, was no more than the Brazilian or Paraguayan flag.

We took far higher than political ground. We said that the Rebellion was an immoral enterprise, conceived and carried out not by mistaken men, but by bad and unscrupulous men, animated by corrupt and selfish motives, and determined to gain their ends at whatever cost or suffering to others. We said, too, that not only was the enterprise immoral, but that the means deliberately employed to ensure its success was inconceivably wicked, and involved the commission of the foulest crimes-perjury, treason, murder, and robbery. Nowhere has the deliberate villany of the Confederate leaders been more uproariously exposed than in the columns of the Tribune, and in fact it is this very villany which has been always used by Mr. Greeley as a reply to the statement that the South voluntarily seceded from the Union. which he has always maintained stoutly she

had a right to do. It was, therefore, not solely because the South sought to leave the Union, but because she sought to leave the sympathy of the ends, that we invoked the sympathy of the civilized and enlightened world for the North. We said justice and humanity and truth, and not the Union only, were at stake in our struggle, and that the place of all good men, whatever their political creed might be, was on our side. If anybody wants proof of all this, let him take up the files of the Tribune during the last-six years, and read the leading articles. The struggle being new over, Mr. Greeley sets us the example of going to the South not to relieve the sufferings of our late enemies-for this as Christians we are bound to do; nor yet to assure of forgiveness and peace-for of this everybody sees the wisdom; but of testifying to them, by unasked and officious politeness, by offer of aid in escaping the legal consequences of their transgressions, by, in short, the usual marks of sympathy, esteem, and respect-for this is what is meant by bailing a man out of jail when you have no personal acquaintance with him, and he neither asks nor needs your aid-that there has been nothing in their conduct to offend our consciences or lower them morally in our estimation. In other words, when Horace Greeley went down to put his name on Davis' bond, he said to all the world, "I, the most prominent representative of Northern feeling and opinion, who have had, perhaps, a large share than any other man in bringing about the struggle which has just terminated, do hereby declare that my opinion of you, Jefferson Davis, is higher than ever it was; that I see in you simply an unfortunate enemy; that I look on your course during the past four years, your slaughterings, starvings, hangings, your spoliation, your railings and threatenings, as simply parts of the process for settling an honest difference of opinion; that you have done nothing and said nothing and sought nothing which a good and pure and high-minded man might not do and say and seek; and that the denunciations of you and your cause on moral grounds with which the Northern press, and my own paper the foremost, have been filled during the war, were all gammon, the wretched frothy rhetoric, 'all sound and fury, signifying nothing,' which we editors make our living by producing and selling; that when Northern preachers prayed for God's blessing on our arms they prayed for the divine interposition in a game of pitch and toss, in which the right was on neither side; and that when Northern young men went out to fight, as they believed, for something nobler and holier still than either flag or country or laws, they fought and died under a sentimental delusion. You and I are too old to be humbugged in this way; as 'practical men,' we know that in cases of this kind the masses have to be kept

should embrace, as you and I do, over the fresh graves and amidst the ruined homes." We have, as our readers know, opposed all errors of persecution of the South. We have forms of persecution of the South. objected to confiscation and to the infliction of every other penalty not clearly called for to secure peace and good order. But, then, we believe in such a thing as national dignity, national self-respect, and national conscience; and we say that a decent regard for these things makes Mr. Greeley's performances at Richmond—all except his speech, which was able and sensible—simply detestable, and calls for a more emphatic reprobation than they have yet received, although we have no doubt whatever as to the intensity of the disgust with which the public generally regards them. No man could in private life go on for years accusing another of fraud and perjury, and pursaing him with the utmost rigor of the law, and then, when he had got udgment against him, invite him to his own house and treat him as a valued friend, without degrading and debasing himself; and what we need, of all things, is the application to the national conduct of the rules of honor and decorum which regulate the conduct of men in private life.

up to the fighting by fine words, but that war

is simply a means of settling the construction

of legal instruments, and that when all is over

nothing is more natural than that the leaders

None of us dare offer as an excuse for taking a criminal to our bosom the excuse which Mr. Greeley offers in effect for fraternizing with Davis, that there was more money to be made or comfort to be enjoyed in this way than by marking in our demeanor towards him our opinion of his morals. Mercy we might show him; assistance in rescuing him from suffering we might offer; but those marks of esteem and confidence which are reserved for honorable misfortune we dare not bestow on him; morality, justice, and decency would forbid it. Of the value of these feelings in the conduct of national life, in keeping alive the public conscience, in cherishing a healthy public opinion for the

Greeley appears to have no conception, nor, we are sorry to say, have a very large propor-tion of the loudest bellowers amongst our reformers. It is this which accounts in part for the worship of such heroes as P. T. Barnum, because he happens to be an anti-slavery or temperance man, and for the practice of applying the fonlest epithets to and accusing of the most disgraceful conduct men whom the revilers and accusers meet the pext day and salute with as much cordiality as if nothing had happened. Nobody who knows how strong is the reflex action of language and of conduct on mind, can doubt that the prevailing tendency to treat moral offenses as matters which ought not materially affect our own intercourse with those who commit them, and to treat our denunciations of them so much rhetoric, and nothing more, helps to make our sense of right and wrong somewhat less acute, and to lower our estimate of what we owe to our own honor. It is not very long since a notorious embezzler of the public funds was entertained on his return from an exile which he had passed as a fugitive from justice, by a company which included a high officer of police and the chief justice of a court of record. Similar examples of the same debased and debasing indifference to the effects of crime on character, and to the desirableness of supporting in our conduct the lofty doctrines which we all spout from platforms or publish in books or newspapers, may every day be witnessed; but Mr. Greeley has achieved the distinction of offering the world one of the most striking and very conspicuous of

Congress and the South-The Recon-struction Scheme a Finality. From the Times.

"Who is authorized to travel the country and peddle out amnesty?" "Who authorized any orator to say that there would be no confiscation?" "By what authority does any one say that by the election of loyal delegates they (the Southern States) will be admitted?" Such were the interrogatories with which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens assailed the declaration of Senator Wilson, addressed to the Virginians assembled near Hampton Roads-that "there would be no impediment to Southern representation in Congress if they elected Union men." According to Mr. Stevens, this declaration is not warranted by the acts or the intentions of Congress. There are, he says, many things to be done before the restoration of the South can be perfected, even if it comply with the terms already prescribed. General Butler entertains the same opinion. And Wendell Phillips insists that for seven years the South must remain in the purgatory of military government, regardless of its compliance with the conditions laid down by

Congress. The Republican party, hawever, has decided that Senator Wilson's promise was timely and proper and shall be adhered to, and has disclaimed responsibility for the threats of the small minority represented by Messrs. Stevens, Butler, and Phillips. The Republican journals, with scarcely an exception, have repudiated Mr. Stevens' interpretation of party purposes and opinion, and have ratified Mr. Wilson's assurance as essential to the maintenance of the party faith. Mr. Speaker Colfax, addressing the Union League Club of this city, presented the same view of the question. Congress has pledged itself, he said in substance, to admit the South if it comply with the requirements of the reconstruction measures; and to disregard that pledge, on any pretext whatever, would be an h no party could survive. Senator Frelinghuysen echoes the statement. The law as it stands, he contends, "presents the finality of reconstruction," and by it Congress and the country must abide. not necessary to swell the roll of individual testimony upon the point. The proof is over-whelming that Mr. Wilson uttered the resolve of his party, and that the menaces which his words have elicited are confined to an incon-

siderable though noisy faction. Official evidence is furnished by the address of the Union Congressional Republican Committee to the Southern people, of which no less decided a radical than Mr. Boutwell is the reputed author. This document explicitly disavows the Stevens programme of "mild confiscation," and other punishment. The measures now before the South are declared to be "measures of beneficence and restoration, and not of revenge or punishment." They are designed not to keep the South out of the Union, but to secure its restoration "in the spirit of justice, and upon the basis of equality." The conditions prescribed are represented as intended only to secure equality and safety, and the penalties contemplated are limited to "the small class of Rebels who are excluded from office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution." Freedom of speech, a free press, and a system of free schools are adverted to as results to be achieved, as far as possible, through the action of Congress-we presume in determining the sufficiency of the local guarantees to be provided by the State Conventions. The main reliance, however, it is confessed, "must be upon the wisdom and virtue of the people of the respective States, and these the Congressional Committee seeks to conciliate by an affirmation of the friendly purposes and spirit of the law-making power. The "measures of justice" set forth in the address as essentials of restoration to the Union are an acceptance of universal suffrage "as the basis of political, educational, and industrial prosperity and power," and the establishment of a system of education, irrespective of race or color. It is to these, probably, that the Committee refers when it reminds the Southern people that their proceedings in regard to reconstruction are subject to the supervision of Congress. The steps indicated in the law touching the machinery of reconstruction are understood to be preliminaries to the establishment of republican government according to the views of Congress; and we accept the results specified by the Committee as the criteria by which the sufficiency of local action will be judged. If this supposition is correct, the South can offer no reasonable obection to the standard erected by the Washngton Committee. It simply affirms that the South will be required to conform to the change produced by emancipation, so far as to recognize the political equality of all, and the duty of providing for all the educational facilities which have contributed so largely to the prosperity and moral power of the North.

A third result is pointed at as desirable, though confessedly coming within the category of subjects which must be left to "the wisdom and virtue of the people." We refer to the suggestion that the large landowners of the South should stimulate and facilitate the acquisition of small freeholds by the more thrifty of the freedmen. The address is, in this respect, especially significant as a disclaimer of the "mild confiscation" policy of Mr. Stevens. For the suggestion that the planters should furnish these incentives and facilities implies a recog-nition of their right to dispose of their real property as to themselves may seem best.

support of the law, the preservation of a high twhen the Committee reminds them of their standard of public and private morality, of a high sense of the worth of character, Mr. it is plain that no purpose of confiscation is enit is plain that no purpose of confiscation is en-tertained. That has been made manifest by the country, and it is satisfactory to find the Congressional Committee thus distinctly ac-knowledging the fact. As to the suggestion itself, its wisdom is apparent, and we approhend that the planters will not be slow to act upon it, when the more pressing difficulties of their situation shall have been overcome. It is a proceeding which many influential journals are advocating as a measure of industrial economy, and a means of inducing the immi-gration, which, next to peace and money, is the great want of the South.

The feature which most detracts from the moral weight and dignity of the address is that relating to the reciprocal obligations of the freedmen and the Republican party. It is undeniably true that that party, having made itself responsible for the emancipation of the slaves, is constrained by every consideration of duty to secure for them the ele mentary guarantees of civil and political freedom. But it does not follow that the service in question gives to the Republican party any claim upon the political support of those who were formerly slaves. Whether the newly enfranchised race shall vote with the Republicans or with the anti-Republicans 's a question in no manner affecting the right or wrong of the reconstruction process. And it is to be regretted, we think, that the Committee should expose a statement of the policy of Congress in reference to the restoration of the Union to the misapprehension and prejudice which a partisan appeal must necessarily excite. The error is as great on the part of the Committee as was the error of that other Committee which commissioned Judge Kelley to preach Radicalism to Southern andiences.

Aside from this defect, the address is oppor-tune and will be useful. It is the nearest approach which is possible to a pledge in behalf of Congress to adhere to the military reconstruction scheme as a finality. In this respect it is a conclusive answer to the vaporings of the anarchists and the misgivings of Southern politicians.

The Republican Party and the Negro Vote-The Latest Radical Manifesto. From the Herald.

The address to the Southern people of the Union Congressional Republican Committee, is a document that may well give us pause in pursuing the thread of reflection upon the troubles of reconstruction. It is intended to point out to the Southern people what will be the consequence if the radicals are disappointed by the Southern vote. It is a warning. Indications have not been wanting that the negro vote may yet prove a delusion to the Republican party-that the party will not find through Sambo's new privileges that royal road to continued and supreme power that certain leaders look for. Eagerly sought for. clutched at with an avidity that has already caused some to overreach themselves and lose their balance, violating the proprieties of politics, what if it should be a will-o'-the-wisp, after all? What if, having tempted men from the broad, direct way, and mired them up to the lips in all the uncleanness of partisan struggles, it should finally be only a deceit of the political atmosphere, and not the grand prize they counted upon gaining? Then it must be shown, intimates the Committee, that the Military bill is not a finality. Then we must adopt some new plan that will give us in reality the effectual control we expected

that bill would give us. We may safely estimate the whole present vote of the South at twelve hundred thousand in round numbers. One-third of this is the negro vote, and thus the white voters of the South will outnumber the negroes fully two to one. Upon any just system of reconstruction, therefore, the political power of the South will be still overwhelmingly in the hands of the whites, and the radicals can have no hope to gain any point by the nigger vote except through a division of the white vote. But the prospect for such division is so dim that radicals hardly hope for it. Indeed, the very prospect that they will secure the united negro vote renders it the more improbable that there will be any division of the whites. The steps taken to secure the negro are driving the white man into inevitable opposition. It is certain that the negroes can only be rallied on a platform upon which the white men cannot stand. Extravagant promises have been made by Republican orato s, and if they are not kept it is an absolute certainty that the nigger vote will be demoralized and scattered; if they are kept, if there is any step towards keeping them, the Repub-licans will scarcely poll a white vote in any Southern State. The bad policy of the Republican party, the headlong precipitancy of its frantic leaders, have placed it in such a false position on the great subject of reconstruction, that its promises to the negro are threats to the white man; and these threats have driven the white man hopelessly beyond the radical reach. A prominent Republican in Virginia sat on a jury with five negroes, concious that his refusal would have been politi cal capital for the Democrats; but he is now openly repudiated by the adherents of his dusky fellow-jurors, his republicanism being of too mild a type for their violent taste. proposal for a platform on which whites and negroes can stand side by side is scouted as a treason to nigger interests. It is the same in the whole South, the law prevailing, as in all! revolutionary times, that there must be no

moderate measures. Having thus consolidated its black voteand by the same steps consolidated the white against it-and finding this latter far the largest, the next bad step of the Republican party will be to repudiate the settlement it has already made, in so far as it involves the white vote. It will throw overboard the plan involved in the Military bill on the day when it becomes certain that the votes given to white men under that bill will be cast against it, and overbalance the nigger vote. Republican party," says this last programme of the Republican committee, "desires the re-storation of the Union only on such terms as shall render it impossible to involve the country in sectional strife." Ballot-box victories against the radicals in the South will indicate, therefore, a condition that will render a restoration of the Union not desirable to that party. In order to have an assurance of a political millennium, says the same document, "there must be cooperation of the races;" and not only that, but this cooperation must be upon the principles which prevail in the North, and to which the Republican party is fully committed." The point of which is, that if the Southern white men do not "cooperate," if they do not vote with the niggers, they shall not vote at all, so long as the radicals can prevent it. It is not enough for Southern whites to return; but they must return on their knees-they must come in Republicans or stay out; for at the last moment, when the South has, as it supposes, done all that is required, and comes to Congress for admission, then "Congress must be satisfied that the people of the proposed States

spectively are, and are likely to be, loyal to the Union by decisive and trustworthy ma-jorities." Congress will not be so satisfied, it is clear, unless these "majorities" are for radical power.

And what must be the result of all this? Radical extremists have hounded the niggers to their side of the line and driven the whites to the other. And now comes a party intimation that if the whites persist in their refusal to bow down there shall be a new upturning-all that has been done shall be un done; what has been settled shall be unsettled: the whites shall be disfranchised, at least, and if necessary, their property shall be handed over to the niggers. Republicanism must remain dominant at any cost. The result of such policy and such an intimation must be to stimulate, to intensify, to hasten an inevitable reaction over the whole North-to give purpose and vitality to that rising sentiment of the American people that already weighs the necessity of regulating these reckless, ruinous leaders, who would sacrifice every interest of the country, every aspiration of the people, every principle of right and justice, before the Moloch of party.

Greeley and Beecher.

From the World. On the 30th of August, last year, Henry Ward Beecher wrote an able and rousing letter favoring the restoration policy of President Johnson. That letter stirred up as great a commotion in Plymouth Church as Mr. Greeley's signing the Davis bonds has in the Union League Club. But Mr. Beecher did not stand to his guns. He got frightened; quailed before the storm; wrote an equivocating letter affecting to explain the former one, but really recanting it. Several months afterwards, at the Southern Relief meeting in Cooper Hall, he made a ranting abusive speech, out of har-mony with the occasion, as a means of redeem-ing his reputation and reinstating himself in the good graces of the sons and daughters of vengeance. This craven retreat destroyed Mr. Beecher's influence as a politician and his estimation as a man of moral courage. The country then saw for the first time that he dared not stand by his judgment against the clamors of his associates, and thenceforth he ceased to be regarded as a moral force. He was degraded to the rank of a fluent contributor to public amusements. He has been beaten as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, running behind his ticket in his own city, and is now seeking reputation in a new field as the compeer of Sylvanus Cobb in

writing bad novels for the New York Ledger.

by the fiendish vindictiveness of his party,

Whether Mr. Greeley will not also be cowed.

we shall not undertake to conjecture; but thus far, at least, he has evinced no want of pluck. Pluckiness is a very popular quality in whomsoever exhibited, from a game-cock up to a statesman. It was to his prompt, inflexible, and somewhat irascible courage more than to any other great quality, that General Jackson owed his boundless influence. But not many men are endowed with this high quality, although numbers are tempted to simulate it. Mr. Beecher assumed its tone and language so long as it won him plaudits, but the very first time he was ever put to the proof by finding himself opposed in quarters where opposition was inconvenient, he showed that he was no more a Luther than an actor who struts his little hour on the stage is a Cæsar. President Johnson also has used some bold language, but never having supported it by any bold acts, he has failed to win that strenuous admiration which signal exhibitions of moral courage never fail to evoke. Whether Mr. Greeley's defiance of his assailants is genuine firmly bottomed moral fibre that no obloquy or isolation can unstring, cannot be decided till this quarrel has made further progress. He may not be put to any serious proof, for a tempest in such a teapot as the Union League Club cannot be regarded as anything very serious. But if, as we suspect to be the case, the Club should prove to be a fair representative of the average intelligence and magnanimity of the Republican party of the United States, the consequences which Mr. Greeley may be called to confront will be altogether more formidable. A party which upholds and applands such a ribald old fiend as Parson Brownlow, and is striving to spread a tyranny like that he exercises in Tennessee all over the South, cannot differ much in spirit from the Union League Club; and if Mr. Greeley should find this whole acrid, vitriolic party "scowling" upon him from every part of the country, it will then be seen whether his bold words are anchored in a strong and courageous nature. His vessel behaves well in a squall, but are its timbers solid enough to ride out a gale? Is he merely opinionated and wayward, or is he a man of genuine and immovable strength of character, a man whose courage will always stand as the robust vokefellows of his convictions? His future estimation with his countrymen will depend upon his going through this ordeal with the same intrepid vigor with which he enters it. He has taken his stand so defiantly, that, if he gives any symptoms of flinching, his friends and enemies alike will judge him the mere sport of circumstances, and his influence will be prostrated forever. He has our good wishes, both as standing in the foremost rank of the editorial profession, and because magnanimity is a virtue for which it is creditable to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, "Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent. 5325trp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a symi-annual Dividend of Thire PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Casu on and after May 30.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, based upon profits carned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dellars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares: said Samp will not be contrible into Stock when presented in atms of Fifty Dellars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be Lad on application at the Office of the Company, No. 288 S. THIRD Street.

44:00

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CEN-

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 3, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Illinois CENTRAL BAILHOAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the effice of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, 187, at 50 clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be chosed at the close of business on the 14th Inst., and respend on the lat day of June next.

5 10 151* SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEACUE HOUSE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, beid March 12, 1867, the following Prenmble and Re lons were adopted:-

Whereas, In a republican form of government it to of the highest importance that the deligates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law wheraby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the usess. sity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave delects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Beard of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer oleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prises to be as follows, viz :-

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit

Three hundred dollars for the second:

Two hundred for the third, and One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz :-

First, All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, and no communication having the author's name att,ched, or with any other indication of origin, will be

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within r sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third, All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League: but no publication of rejected easays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HABBISBURG, April 16, 1867. — The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 16 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the essuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Semalorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal iti number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.
F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GRORGE W. HAMERSLEY,
J. BORLEY DUNGLISON,
520.314

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1897.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORT-

GAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL-WAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupo therefor, on and a'ter that date, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

WILLIAM J. PALMER, (Signed) Tremurer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

WAYS-OFFICE, No. 168 S. FIFTH Street.
Philadelphia.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on — inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, viz., on the line of Fifteenth street, from Brandywine to Green street, thence weatward on Green street to Sixteenth street, and one on the line of Third street, from Coates to Brown street, these to be two feet all inches in clear diameter. Also, one of three feet in clear diameter, on the line of Huntingdon street, from the connection with the Emeraid street Sewer to the cast line of Jasper street, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one-dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good, repair for two years after the sewer is finished.

sewer in good repair for two years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interiere with the saie passage of cars thereon; and no chain for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1868.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1899. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

523 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE-THE NEW ORLEANS RE-NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal
men in the North who have business interests in the
South, Having been selected by the Clork of the
House of Representatives under the law of Congress
passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the
Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the
best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching
a larger number of business men than any other
paper. Address MaTHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 767 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN
& CO., New Orleans, Louisians.

NOTICE. ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND
TENRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

-The Annual Meeting of the Bondholdern and Stoceholders of this Company will be held at their office,
in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day holders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST, LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3c clock in the alternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTIELN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 28, 1867.

5 10 18t* By order, H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y,

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUB-LIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1867 Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being

received and the stock delivered. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS OF MEIGS OIL COMPANY, on FRIDAY EVENING, May SI, at 8 o'clock, at No. 1625 MARKET Street, 5 18 5W41

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus,"

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Corous." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cerous."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Corous." A most exquisite delicate, and Fragrant Periums, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower trom which

it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS ABE FOR PHALON S-TARE NO OTHER,